JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, SOCIO-ECONOMICS AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

JASSE

Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Development



VOL. 6, NO. 1, 2018
ISSN2354-192X

A PUBLICATION OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
EXTENSION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
NIGER DELTA UNIVERSITY, WILBERFORCE ISLAND, NIGERIA

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE,
SOCIO-ECONOMICS
AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

JASSE

Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Development

VOL. 6, NO. 1, 2018

ISSN 2354 – 192X

A PUBLICATION OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
EXTENSION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
NIGER DELTA UNIVERSITY, WILBERFORCE ISLAND, NIGERIA

EDITORIAL BOARD

EDITOR – IN – CHIEF

Prof. E. A. ALLISON-OGURU Email: eaoguru@yahoo.com

DEPUTYEDITOR - IN- CHIEF

Prof. C.J. ARENE University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria. Email: c.j.arene@yahoo.com

ASSSOCIATE EDITORS

Prof. O.M. ADESOPE University of Port-Harcourt; Email:olufemi.adesope@uniport.edu.ng

Dr. Mrs. D.I. EKINE University of Science and Technology Port-Harcourt
Email: dataekine@yahoo.com

Prof. A.O ADEYEMO Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Nigeria.
Email: text2abiodun@yahoo.com

MANAGING EDITOR

Dr. P.E. KAINGA Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Nigeria.
Email: princekainga@yahoo.com

CONSULTING EDITORS

Prof. T.T. Epidi	Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Nigeria.
Prof. E.C. Okorji	University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria.
Prof. Mrs. E. Edna Matthews-Njoku	Federal University of Technology, Owerri
Prof C.C. Eze	Federal University of Technology, Owerri, Nigeria
Prof. J. F. Alfred-Ockyia	Niger Delta University Wilberforce Island, Nigeria.
Prof A.O Adeokun	OlabisiOnabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria
Dr Basil Mugunola	Gulu University, Uganda

Dimensionality of Agro-Preneurial Cooperative Extension Services toward Mobilization of Productive Resources among Low-Resource Women Farmers in Akwa Ibom State

Awolumate, Samuel

Department of Animal Science and Fisheries, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences,
National Open University of Nigeria, Headquarters, Plot 91,
Cadastral Zone, Jabi, Abuja, Nigeria.
Email: sawolumate@noun.edu.ng; Tel: 08033895066

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the dimensions of agro-preneurial cooperative extension service supports directed towards the mobilization of productive assets among low-resource women farmers in Akwa Ibom State. It specifically described the socio-economic characteristics of low-resource women farmers and determined the major significant underlying dimensions of agro-preneurial cooperative extension support toward mobilization of productive resources among women. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Principal Component Analysis. Majority of the respondents (72.32%) were within 32–42 years of age. 44.44%, 36.67% and 18.89% were married, single and divorce/separated, respectively. Majority 58.33% of the respondents had secondary education with a household size (66.66%) between 1 to 5 persons. Major underlying dimensions of factor analysis suggested that there is improved supply of human resources in factor 1 with likelihood of 37.609% increase in production efficiency and yields of farm produce and improved supply of material resources in factor 2 with 9.889% increase in income generation should there be holistic intervention programme to solve the problems. Factor loadings significantly identified exit strategic precursors that can statistically enhance by 47.498%, implying 52.502% of the undesirable situation are yet unidentified. That is, the identified dimensions as overtly observed attribute and the unidentified factor as inert attributes of the beneficiaries. The study recommended improved management capabilities and competencies through effective organizational designs and structure, mobilize capital and also set greater stress on internal capital formation and accumulation. Government should contribute significantly to improve cooperative performance by facilitating access of cooperatives support services and their human resource development.

Keywords: Agro-preneurial, Extension Service Supports, Low Resource, Women Cooperative Farmers.

INTRODUCTION

It had been an earlier practice for people to group themselves in pursuit of common interest. These interests are economically, socially, politically and psychologically related. The attributes of groups include shared values and beliefs, consonant goals, ideology and structure (Ofuoku and Urange, 2012). Cooperative societies are known to be instrumental groups for social and economic promotion. Conventionally, cooperative groups are financially related, but farm operations cooperation groups are work related (Albert UkaorOfuoku, 2014). Farm operations cooperation groups are work related arrangements that are designed to aid members with farm operations on rotational basis every planting season (Chang and Boisvert, 2005). Ekong (2003) accounted that members ballot on whose farm operations are to be undertaken first in turns. During the early operation such as clearing, member come together to clear each member's farm in turns on rotational basis. The same thing goes for every other operation. These groups can be regarded as self-help and instrumental groups (Ekong, 2003). The process of admitting members can be through some selected criteria to ensure that well-meaning persons are admitted to the group. Ofuoku et al. (2006) noted that these groups are careful about who is accepted into their membership as observations have shown that they accept those farmers who are known to have integrity, good reputation, honest and kind heart. Farmers come together for

the purpose of helping themselves and fellow feelings. They pull their resources together in seek of easy ways of achieving their goals.

These resources may be moral, cultural, social organizational, material and human in nature (Edwards and McCarthy, 2004). Resource mobilization can be achieved through the process of getting resources from resource provider, using different mechanisms, to implement an organization's pre-determined goals (Seltzer, Judith B., 2014). The success of social movements depends on resources (time, money, skills, etc.) and the ability to use them (Crossman, Ashley, 2019). Resource mobilization advocates having the right type of resource, at the right time, at right price with making right use of acquired resources thus ensuring optimum utilization of the same. It emphasizes the ability of a movement's members to acquire resources and to mobilize people towards accomplishing the movement's goals (Kendall, 2005). Edwards and McCarthy (2004) identified five types of resources available to social movement organizations.

Moral: Resources available to the SMO such as solidarity support, legitimacy and sympathetic support. These resources can be easily retracted, making them less accessible than other resources.

Cultural: Knowledge that likely has become widely, though not necessarily universally, known. Examples include how to accomplish specific tasks like enacting a protest event, holding a news conference, running a meeting, forming an organization, initiating a festival, or surfing the web.

Social-Organizational: Resources that deal with spreading the message. They include intentional social organization, which is created to spread the movement's message, and appropriable social organization, which is created for reasons other than moving for social change. Examples include spreading flyers, holding community meetings and recruiting volunteers.

Material: Includes financial and physical capital, like office space, money, equipment and supplies.

Human: Resources such as labor, experience, skills and expertise in a certain field. More tangible than some of the others (moral, cultural and social-organizational) and easier to quantify. Cooperative societies have values and principles, according to the United Nations (2009); cooperatives subscribe to the following principles, voluntary and open membership, democratic member control, member economic participation, autonomy and independence, education, training and information, cooperation among cooperatives and concern for community. The United States Department of Agriculture (2005) opines that cooperatives pursue different sets of objectives depending on the need of the owners. Among the roles of cooperatives in a society, cooperative societies are practical vehicles for cooperation and collective action as well as build and reinforce community, which are crucial to sustainable development, they help to stabilize regional economics and provide a favourable climate for further investments, reduce inequality and promote equitable sharing of the costs and benefits of sustainable development, promote economic democracy and the empowerment of marginalized groups (Nugussie, 2010).

According to Campbell (1951), cooperative societies organized their operations with respect to loan disbursement and recovery, farm produce marketing and resources acquisition. Cooperatives are useful to small farmers because they help to mobilize assets, knowledge and skills and become easily accessible to traders and buyers (Middleman, 2010). In order to maximize the potential of cooperatives, there are internal and structural factors that need to be exploited (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre, 2011). These factors include "an enabling legal environment, access to credits, capable management and governance, autonomy and freedom from government control, a market driven approach and collaboration with other cooperatives, which translate supposed cooperative management."

According to the USDA (2005), Management of the cooperative is a "team effort" which involves the formulation and execution of the operating policies and provide good services, maintain a sound position and implement operating efficiencies. USDA adds that the management of the cooperative has four functions which include: planning, organizing, motivating and controlling. Zeuli et al. (2004) indicates that the board of Directors control the management of the cooperatives and have the responsibility to make the cooperatives proper, safeguard assets of members and represent their interest. Robert (2005), observes that the success or failure of any cooperative is as "a result of a functioning Board of Directors that represent cooperative members." Productive input sourcing among cooperative could be of two: disbursement to member to acquire their productive resources or direct acquisition of input for sharing among or direct deployment in production process. Thereafter, the settle for repayment drive which result in diverse experiences. The theory that underpins this study is resource mobilization theory. It is a major sociological theory in the study of social movements which emerged in the 1970s (Morris, Aldon D., 1992). The theory was divided into two: classic entrepreneurial (economic) originated by John D. McCarthy and Mayer Zald in 1977 and political process theory originated by Charles Tilly and Doug McAdam. The major theory that aligned to the purpose of this study is the entrepreneurial model. The entrepreneurial model explains collective action as a result of economics factors and organization theory. It argues that grievances are not sufficient to explain creation of social movements, instead access to and control over resources is the crucial factor. The laws of supply and demand explain the flow of resources to and from the movements, and that individual actions (or lack thereof) is accounted for by rational choice theory (Kendall, 2005).

Several studies have assessed the socioeconomic characteristics of agro-preneurial cooperative in Akwa Ibom state: Awolumate (2018), Ekong (2003), Mbagwu (2018), Anyanwu (2010), Onyima, Chijioke (2009). Awolumate (2018) and Onyeakwe et al. (2007) in their studies reveals that the average age was 33 years old. Ekong (2003) and Awolumate (2018), result reveals that getting married is highly cherished among rural dwellers in Nigeria. While the average number of years spent in formal education stood at 11 years. Family structure revealed that household size that did not exceed 6 persons. About 39.8% of the respondents depended solely on farming. Mbagwu (2018) result showed that farmers had mean ages of 40.67 years with mean household sizes of 4.1 persons and 4.3 persons. The result was in tandem with the research findings of Anyanwu (2010) that greater number of young people dominates membership of cooperatives in Nigeria. The result however corroborates with Onyima, Chijioke (2009), that majority of the young farmers had 4–6 persons in their households and mean farming experience 6.1 years. The result justifies that members of cooperatives were not full time farmers as they engaged in other income generating activities to meet family needs.

Liladhar Tiwari (2016) studied the status of Small Farmers Cooperative Limited (SFCL) in Surkhet District of Nepal. The socio-economic status of cooperative members is changed through income generation. Similarly, in the comparison of expenditure increment before and after membership, an average expense increased, result is highly significant. Gillo/Momo/Lekane (2016) investigates the factors that contributed to the fall of the coffee cooperatives in the post liberalization period in Cameroon. It argues that although the proximate causes of the collapse of the agricultural cooperatives can be attributed to the country's macroeconomic policy shift from pre-adjustment to the post-adjustment period, the nature of the cooperative system as 'government institutions' in the pre-liberalised economy was its original sin that predisposed newly established cooperatives to an eventual collapse. As such, it is understandable that coffee cooperatives fell with government withdrawal from the economy after the country's adoption of the IMF- and World Bank-imposed neoliberal macroeconomic policies.

Awolumate (2018) evaluated incidences of derivable agro-preneurial cooperatives extension services supports among low resource women farmers in Akwa Ibom North East

district. The study focused on assessing the socio-economic characteristics of the women, the group affiliation profile of the women, and the pattern of agro-preneurial cooperation towards productive resource mobilization among the women. The study discovered two (2) major dimensions of agro-preneurial cooperation towards mobilization of productive Resources among the respondent in the study area factor one accounted for the highest variance (37.609%) in the data while factor two accounted for the lowest variance (9.889%) variance in the data.

Yunusa, Ademu & Danlami, Aduku & Nweke, Prince (2018) examined the contributions and effects of cooperative societies to economic development in Kogi State, Nigeria. The findings of the study revealed that cooperative societies have been faced with the problem of inadequate financing to loan and equipping their members.

Simonyan, Amusa and Akpan (2018) investigated gender differentials in the performance of small-scale agro-based entrepreneurs in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. The result of gender desegregated analysis showed that male agro-based entrepreneurs have better access to credit facilities than their female counterparts. Gender of agro-based entrepreneurs significantly influenced performance in favor of male. Other variables that significantly influenced the performance of agro-based entrepreneurs include: membership of cooperative, loan received, interest rate and experience at 0.01 and 0.05 respectively. Access to credit has very strong and direct relationship with performance with a Pearson Product Moment correlation coefficient of 0.82 for male and 0.86 for female agro-based entrepreneurs. Which indicate that female agro-based entrepreneurs are more efficient in transforming credit accessed to higher performance. They therefore recommended among others that female agro-based entrepreneurs should be more economically empowered by relevant government agencies and NGOs for enhanced performance in agricultural production.

Egwu (2003) defined a small-scale farmer as one who is characterized by his low status in the economic mainstream, and cultivates 0.10 hectare to 5.99 hectares. This definition holds mostly in the South Eastern part of Nigeria where there is scarcity of land. In the Middle Belt region of Nigeria where there is much land small-scale farms may range between 0.5 to 10 hectares. Small-scale farmers engage mostly in mixed cropping in order to ensure steady flow of income and prevent famine. Between 30–80 percent of their total production is consumed by the farmers' family. The small-scale farmers also comprise the bulk of the underfed. The farmers (both in rural and urban) have continued to depend on rudimentary tools as well as the use of unimproved planting materials and inefficient storage facilities. These retard the contribution of the agricultural sector in the developmental activities and deprive the rural populace of equitable share of benefits of economic progress. Because of dearth of recent research to the understanding of the Agro-preneurial Cooperative Extension Support towards mobilization of productive resources among women, this study seeks to address the following research question: what is the Socio-Economic Characteristics of low resource women farmers in Akwa Ibom State? What are the major dimensions of agro-preneurial cooperative extension support toward mobilization of productive resource among women? The specific objectives of the study were to:

1. determine the socio-economic characteristics of respondents
2. identify the major dimensions of agro-preneurial cooperative extension support toward mobilization of productive resource among women

METHODOLOGY

This study was carried out in Uyo senatorial district in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. The State currently covers a total land area of 9,245.935 sq.kms. It has estimated population of 3,920,208 (NPC, 2006) and is occupied by people from Ibibio. The population for this study included all rural women in Uyo senatorial district Akwa Ibom State. A multi-stage sampling procedure was employed in the study. The first stage involved simple random sampling of three Local Government Area out of 31 local government area in Akwa Ibom State which were Uyo, Ibesikpo and Nsit Atai Local Government Areas. The second stage involved selection of three villages by simple random sampling to generate a total of 6 villages. At third stage a total of 30 women farmers were selected by simple random sampling technique; the households generate a total of 180 respondents. Structured questionnaire was used to collect primary data for the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Distribution of respondents as shown on Table 1, item 1 reveals that majority 72.32% of the respondents were within 32–42 years of Age, 27.78% were with 43–53 years of age. This shows that most of the women involved in cooperative are of the most active age. However this finding is consistent with the findings of Awolumate (2018) which estimated that farmer within the age bracket of 30 years and above are still very active in farming. Table 1 item 2 shows that 44.44% of the respondents are married, 36.67% of the respondents are single, 18.89% of the respondents are divorce/separated. The bulk of the respondents are married which indicates that their involvement in cooperative could be due to the need for assistance for the sustenance of the family. This finding is consistent with the findings of Ekong (2003) and Awolumate (2018) who noted that getting married is highly cherished among rural dwellers in Nigeria. Table 1 item 3 indicates that majority 58.33% of the respondents had secondary Education, 35.56% of the respondents had primary education, while 6.11% had no formal education. The implication of this result is that literacy level among the respondents in the study area is appreciably high. This finding is consistent with the findings of Okoye (2004) and Awolumate (2018) which state that literate farmers are expected to be more receptive to innovations that will increase farm efficiency. Table 1 item 4 reveals that majority (66.66%) of the respondents had a household size between 1 to 5 persons, 41.11% had a household size of between 6–10. Respondents perhaps are aware of the benefits of making use of family labour to cut down cost of production; they could acquire more land and other inputs other than labour to increase their production.

Table 1 item 5 above indicates that majority 45.54% of the respondents are engage in crop farming, 22.22% of the respondents are traders, 21.11% of the respondents are civil servants, 6.67% of the respondents are involved in Livestock production, 4.44% of respondents are involved as full time managers. The bulk of the respondents are farmers which mean that there should be increased in productivity.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to Socioeconomic Characteristics

Item	Socioeconomic Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	**Age**		
	32–42 years	130	72.32
	43–53 years	50	27.78
2	**Marital Status**		
	Single	66	36.67
	Married	80	44.44
	Divorced/Separated	34	18.89
3	**Level of Education**		
	No formal education	11	6.11
	Primary	64	35.56
	Secondary	105	58.33
4	**Household Size**		

Table 1 (continued)

Item	Socioeconomic Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
	1–5 persons	120	66.66
	6–10 persons	74	41.11
5	**Occupation**		
	Home Manager	8	4.44
	Crop Farming	82	45.54
	Livestock	12	6.67
	Trading	40	22.22
	Civil Servant	38	21.11

MAJOR DIMENSIONS OF AGRO-PRENEURIAL COOPERATION TOWARD MOBILIZATION OF PRODUCTIVE RESOURCE AMONG WOMEN

The agro-preneurial cooperative extension service supports are useful to small farmers because they help to mobilize assets, knowledge and skills and become easily accessible to traders and buyers (Middleman, 2010). Of course, diverse knowledge are communicated as earlier discussed in Table 2 but what were the prominent underlying dimensions that significantly constituted the agro-preneurial cooperative extension service supports and what percentage of variance would it create should each of the underlying dimensions be used as efficiency programming indicators for low resource women farmers in Nigeria. These scientific inquiries were ascertained using Sixteen (14) items that were initially generated during the instrument construction phase to reflect this objectives and were subjected to factor analysis using principal component approach (Parasuraman et al., 1988; Kinnear and Gay, 1997); to reduce the number of items to major sizeable significant number of factors or dimensions using Eigen value criterion of ≥1 to select the underlying dimensions of the original 14 items. Factor analytic procedure primarily analyzed the inter relationship among variables (scale items) in terms of their underlying dimensions (factors). Communalities Extraction Index value expresses the amount of variance accounted for, by the number of factors or items in the variable matrix, taken together i.e. how much variance in a particular variable is accounted for by others in the factor solution. The index of communality extraction tells the degree to which a particular variable or item has in common with other variables included in the analysis and vice-versa (Hair Anderson and Black, 1998).

Table 2, column B, shows the Communalities Extraction Index (CEI), which portrayed the extent of interrelationship between each of the 14 identified agro-preneurial cooperative extension services programme. Communality extraction index of the 14 items were sufficiently good and explained substantial variation among each other. A minimum Eigen criterion equal to or greater than one (≥1) was then applied to determine the basic underlying dimension of the correlation matrix of agro-preneurial cooperative extension services. The fourteen agro-preneurial cooperative extension services identified significantly realign themselves into two mutually exclusive and independent salient underlying dimensions of resource mobilization (Table 2). The resultant outcomes thus suggested the following major underlying dimensions: Factor 1: improved supply of human resources and 2: improved supply of material resources. The order of percentage of variance as shown in Table 2 depicts the relative decreasing order of the magnitude of the identified significant underlying factors. Each magnitude suggests the amount of change the underlying dimensions can induce. Systematic approach is deployed to improve the supply of the human resources, and should there be holistic intervention programme to solve factor 1, the percentage variance suggests a likely 37.609% increase in production efficiency and yields of farm produce. Factor 2 would likely lead to 9.889% increase in income generation. Generally, the programmatic solutions can be addressed by each factor loading or in combination. Collectively, the factor loadings significantly identified exit strategic precursors that can statistically enhance by 47.498%, implying 52.502% of the undesirable situation are yet

unidentified. Thus, this study considered the identified dimensions as overtly observed attribute and the unidentified factor as inert attributes of the beneficiaries.

Table 2: Principal components analysis for major dimensions of agro-preneurial cooperation towards mobilization of productive resources

Agro-Preneurial Cooperative Extension Service Items	Factor 1	Factor 2	CEI
Access to all types of farm machinery during planting seasons	0.556	—	0.314
Easy availability of fertilizer for farm through cooperative effort	0.604	—	0.441
Easily get pesticides/insecticides through cooperative effort	0.685	—	0.494
Access feeds for my livestock at cheaper rate through cooperative effort	0.648	—	0.481
Enough labour for my farm operations through our cooperative arrangement	0.558	—	0.415
Machineries to plough my farm through cooperative services	0.707	—	0.515
Cooperative services assist in weeding my farm	0.690	—	0.493
Obtain all vaccine and veterinary services for livestock from my cooperative society	0.619	—	0.406
The only source of credit I have during planting season is the cooperative society	0.676	—	0.494
Acquire more land for farming activities through cooperative services	0.722	—	0.567
Use improved seedlings for planting even when I do not have enough money to purchase	—	0.761	0.591
I do not have access to vaccines and other veterinary services because they are too costly	—	0.628	0.397
I do not have any source of credit during planting season	—	0.713	0.548
Obtain information on new farming technology from the cooperative society	—	0.496	0.493

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 3 iterations.

CEI = Communality Extraction Index

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study, it was concluded that most of the women involved in cooperative are married who engage in farming activity and falls within the active age. The literacy level among the respondents in the study area is appreciably high which implies that respondents are expected to be more receptive to innovations that will increase farm efficiency. Respondents perhaps are aware of the benefits of making use of family labour to cut down cost of production; they could acquire more land and other inputs other than labour to increase their production. The study suggested two major significant underlying dimensions of resource mobilization as: improved supply of human resources and 2: improved supply of material resources. It further suggested that factor 1 will likely leads to 37.609% increase in production efficiency and yields of farm produce. Factor 2 would likely lead to 9.889% increase in income generation should there be holistic intervention programme to solve the problems. Collectively, the factor loadings significantly identified exit strategic precursors that can statistically enhance by 47.498%, implying 52.502% of the undesirable situation are yet unidentified. Thus, this

study considered the identified dimensions as overtly observed attribute and the unidentified factor as inert attributes of the beneficiaries.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. There should be improved management capabilities and competencies of human resources through effective organizational designs and structure, mobilize capital and also set greater stress on internal capital formation and accumulation.
2. Government should contribute significantly to improve cooperative performance by facilitating access of cooperatives support services and their human resource development.
3. Female agro-based entrepreneurs should be more economically empowered by relevant government agencies and NGOs for enhanced performance in agricultural production.

REFERENCES

Albert, U. O. (2014). Analyzing Farm Operations Cooperation Groups in Central Agricultural Zone of Delta State Nigeria. International Journal of Agricultural Science, Research and Technology in Extension and Education Systems, 4(4):197–204.

Anyanwu, G. (2010). Democracy in Cooperatives. A Journal of Applied Communication, Vol. 12.

Campbell, W. (1951). Practical Cooperative in Asia and Africa. Cambridge University Press.

Chang, H. and Boisvert, R. (2005). Are farmers' decisions to work off the farm and participate in the Conservation Reserve Program independent, joint or sequential? Paper presented at the 2005 annual meeting of the American Agricultural Economics Association, Providence.

Robert, C. (2005). Cooperative Leadership. University of Wisconsin Centre of Cooperative, Bulletin 9, pp. 65.

Crossman, A. (2019). "What is the Resource Mobilization Theory?" ThoughtCo.

Diana Kendall (2005). Sociology In Our Times. Thomson Wadsworth, 10th Edition, Chapter 1, pp. 530.

Edwards and McCarthy (2004). The Blackwell Companion to Social Movements. Massachusetts: Blackwell Publishing, pp. 116–152.

Egwu, E. O. (2003). Measures of improving the farmers' rice production in Ebonyi South Agricultural Zone, Ebonyi State. Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis, Agricultural Education, Department of Vocational Teacher Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

Ekong, E. E. (2003). An introduction of Rural Sociology (2nd edition). Dove Educational publishers, Uyo, Nigeria, pp. 341–395.

Godwin Ndubuisi Ikechukwu Mbagwu (2018). Factors Influencing Membership of Farmers' In Cooperative Societies In Abia State, Nigeria. Scientific Papers Series Management, Economic Engineering in Agriculture and Rural Development, Vol. 18 (1) pp. 284–7995.

Governance and Social Development Resources Centre (2011). "Cooperatives and Development", GSDRC, accessed 27/02/2020.

Hair, J. F., Anderson, R. E., Tatham, R. L. and Black, W. C. (1998). Multivariate Data Analysis (5th Edition). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall International Inc.

Simonyan, J. B., Amusa, T. A. and Akpan, A. J. (2018). Gender Differentials in the Performance of Small Scale Agro-based Entrepreneurs in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

Kinnear, T. C. and Gay, C. D. (1997). SPSS for Windows Made Simple (second edition). Hove, England, Psychology Press.

Liladhar T. (2016). Financial Status Of Small Farmer Cooperative Limited (SFCL) In Surkhet District Of Nepal. Journal Of Advanced Academic Research (JAAR), Vol. 3, p. 37.

Middleman, A. M. L. (2010). Dairy cooperatives and Musanze District, Rwanda. Masters, Wageningen University / University of Applied Sciences Van Hall Larenstein – part of Wageningen University.

Momo-Lekane, G. (2016). Coffee cooperatives in Cameroon: An Assessment of the Causes of Coffee Cooperatives' Collapse in the Post-adjustment Period.

Morris, A. D. (1992). Frontiers in Social Movement Theory. Yale University Press, p. 3.

Nugussie, W. Z. (2010). Why some Rural people become members of agricultural cooperatives while others do not. Journal of Development and Agricultural Economics, 4, 138–144.

Ofuoku, A. U. and Urange, E. (2012). Effect of cohesion on loan repayment in farmers' cooperative societies in Delta State, Nigeria.

Ofuoku, A. U., Uzokwe, U. N. and Ideh, V. (2006). Comparative Analysis of Co-operative and Non-Cooperative Fish Farmers in Central Agro-Ecological Zone of Delta State, Nigeria. Extension Farming System Journal, 2(1): 97–104.

Okoye, U. O. (2004). "Who is poor: Defining poverty in the Nigerian context". Paper presented at the workshop organised by the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) for all the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) in South Eastern Nigeria at the Women Development Centre Abakaliki, Ebonyi State on Wednesday, 8th December, 2004.

Onyima, J. K. C., Chijioke, N. O. (2009). Cooperatives: Elements, Principles and Practices. Maxiprints, Awka, Anambra State, South East, Nigeria.

Parasuraman, A., Zeithaml, V. A., and Berry, L. (1988). SEQUAL, A multiple item scale for measuring consumer perception of service quality. Journal of Retailing, Vol. 64(1), pp. 12–40.

Awolumate, S. (2018). Dimensions Of Derivable Intra-Cooperatives Extension Service Supports Among Low Resource Women Farmers In Akwa Ibom North East District. International Journal of Academic Research and Reflection, Vol. 6(1), 25–33.

Seltzer, J. B. (2014). "What is Resource Mobilization". Health Communication Capacity Collaborative, Management Sciences for Health.

United Nations (2009). The Significance of Cooperatives to a World in Crisis. United Nations.

United State Department of Agriculture (2005). "What are Cooperatives". USDA.

Yunusa, A. and Danlami, A., and Nweke, P. (2018). Contributions Of Co-Operative Societies to Economic Development in Kogi State, Nigeria. International Journal of Economics and Business, 4, 35–46.

Zeuli, K., Cropp, R. and University of Wisconsin Center for Cooperatives (2004). Cooperatives: principles and practice in the 21st century. University of Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Center for Cooperatives.