

Perceived Role of Agricultural Extension Services in Promoting Cooperative Entrepreneurship among Farmers in Ahiazu Mbaise Local Government Area, IMO State

Okereke-Ejiogu N¹, Unaeze H.C², Odok G.N.³, Tim-Ashama A⁴, Onini M.T.⁵, Ohajianya, D.O.⁶, Nwelue K.N.K⁷

¹Department of Agricultural Extension, Federal University of Technology Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria.

²Department of Agricultural Economics & Extension, University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria.

³Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria.

⁴Department of Agricultural Education, Alvan Ikoku Federal College of Education, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria.

⁵Southern Ijaw Local Government Area, Oporoma, Bayelsa State.

⁶Department of Agricultural Economics, Federal University of Technology, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria.

⁷Niger Delta Development Commission, Bayelsa State Office, Yenagoa.

Abstract— Cooperative entrepreneurship avails participating entrepreneurs the opportunity to combine different skills and competencies to set up an enterprise. This study assessed the perceived roles of agricultural extension services in promoting cooperative entrepreneurship among farmers in Ahiazu Mbaise Local Government Area, Imo State. Data was collected from 120 respondents with the aid of a well-structured questionnaire. Results revealed that farmers in the study area were engaged in different entrepreneurial activities. They perceived the roles of agricultural extension services as effective in promoting cooperative entrepreneurship with the provision of vocational/skill training; sanitation activities; provision of storage/processing facilities; procurement of agricultural input and information on credit sources. The perceived constraints militating against extension service delivery to the respondents were inadequate funding; lack of technical support and poor infrastructure in communities. It was recommended that government and non-governmental organizations should provide adequate funding and technical support to extension personnel to enable them deliver agricultural extension services geared at promoting cooperative entrepreneurship to farmers.

Keywords— Role, Agricultural Extension Services, Cooperative, Entrepreneurship, Imo State.

I. INTRODUCTION

Given the prevailing economic downturn in Nigeria and the high rate of unemployment among the potential labour force, entrepreneurship is a veritable tool to reduce poverty, especially in rural communities where over 70%

are farmers. The development of entrepreneurship among the rural areas is a vital tool for achieving economic growth (Mba, 2014). To encourage rural farmers to harness economic potentials that may be available to them within their locality, they need to engage in cooperative entrepreneurship. Cooperatives are a sustainable way of achieving equitable distribution of wealth. Cooperative entrepreneurship is a form of joint entrepreneurship. It involves more than one person and the participating entrepreneurs have the opportunity of combining different skills and competencies to set up an enterprise (McDonnell, MacKnight and Donnelly, 2012).

Cooperatives are being considered useful mechanisms to manage risk for members in agriculture and other sectors, help wage earners save for the future through a monthly contribution that is deducted from source, acquire what might be difficult for individuals to own by their efforts, strengthen the communities in which they operate through job provision and payment of local taxes (Dogarawa, 2005). Agricultural cooperatives play an important role in supporting men and women smallholder farmers and marginalized groups by creating sustainable rural employment. Cooperatives offer market opportunities to smallholder farmers as well as provides them with services such as better training in resource management, better access to information, technologies, innovations and extension services (FAO, 2011). Communal cooperative plays a major role in the collection, preservation and dissemination of technical and cultural knowledge (Odubanjo, 2010).

Extension is a process aimed to teach both the rural and urban clientele how to determine their problems and be

able to rise to such problems using their own resources (Asiabaka, 2002). Kristin (2009) defined agricultural extension as the entire sets of organizations that support people engaged in agricultural production and facilitate their efforts to solve problems; link to markets and other players in the agricultural value chain; and obtain information, skills and technologies to improve their livelihoods. According to this definition, extension goes beyond the traditional view of extension as technology transfer. One of extension's major activities over time has been adult and non-formal education (Agwu and Irohabe, 2013). This role of agricultural extension service is important today in promoting cooperative entrepreneurship among farmers.

Agricultural extension service encompasses the operational process, structure and facilities tailored towards achieving a voluntary out of school education system of transferring useful information and tangible improved farm technologies from their source to affected population. It is a service or system which assists farm people, through educational procedures, in improving farming methods and techniques, increasing production efficiency and income, improving their level of living and uplifting the social and educational standards of rural life (Maunder 2009). Extension plays a very vital role in promoting the development of business plans of entrepreneurs. Extension specialist can assist entrepreneurs in three ways which includes understanding the essential components of a business plan, pro-forma financial analysis and legal issues that affect the industry, operations, cost, market access and future opportunities (Brodsky, 2009). Extension specialist can assist farmers to develop budgets and analyze the cost and benefits of various enterprises.

Increased agricultural productivity at the rural farm level can only be achieved through the provision of agricultural extension services to resource poor of farmers. This will in turn improve the overall quality of life in the rural areas where farmers are predominately domiciled. The need for cooperative entrepreneurship as a sustainable way to create wealth among rural farmers calls for agricultural extension service delivery to these farmers to create awareness on cooperative entrepreneurship as well as educate them on the benefits of joining/forming one. This study therefore assessed the perceived role of agricultural extension services in promoting cooperative entrepreneurship among farmers in Ahiazu Mbaise Local Government Area, Imo State. The specific objectives were to; describe the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, determine entrepreneurial activities engaged by the respondents; ascertain the perceived roles of agricultural extension in promoting cooperative entrepreneurship as well as to identify the perceived constraints to the discharge of these roles by extension

agents.

II. METHODOLOGY

This study was carried out in Ahiazu Mbaise Local Government Area of Imo State. Ahiazu Mbaise Local Government Area is one of the 27 local governments that make up Imo State. It shares common boundaries with Ehime Mbano Local Government Area on the north, Aboh Mbaise Local Government Council on the South and on the West and east are Ikeduru and Ezinihitte Mbaise Local Government Council respectively (IMSG 2009). Ahiazu Mbaise is made up of 27 autonomous communities which includes Amuzi, Umuokirika, Eziana, Mpam, Okirikama, Ihieteaforukwu, Umuocheze. There are two distinct season namely rainy and dry seasons, the annual rainfall is between 26'c and 28'c and relative humidity is about 98%.

The people of Ahiazu Mbaise are predominantly subsistence farmers. Crops cultivated in the area includes yam, cassava, vegetables, maize, plantain, cocoyam, banana, groundnut etc. Livestock's reared are goat, sheep, pig and poultry.

A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select respondents for the study. The first stage involved the selection of twelve (12) communities from Ahiazu Mbaise Local Government Area. The second stage involves the selection of two (2) villages from each of the twelve (12) communities to give a total of (24) villages. The third stage involves the selection of five (5) respondents from each of the 24 villages, to give a total sample size of one hundred and twenty (120) respondents. Primary data was collected for the study using well structured questionnaire. Data were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

The socio-economic characteristics of the respondents investigated were age, sex, household size, level of education, monthly income and membership of co-operative organization. The results of the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents is presented in Table 1. The distribution of the respondents by sex shows that most of the respondents were male (60.0%) with a mean age of 43 years. About 50% were married, and a majority (95%) had formal education. This implies that majority of the respondent were literate. Asiabaka (2017) opines that education remains a vital tool for acceptance of technology by respondents. The mean household size was 8 persons, implying that the household size is relatively large. The mean years of farming experience was 5 years. Entrepreneurs with business experience are better informed on the intricacies of establishing an enterprise.

Hence, their involvement in co-operatives to enable them pool their resources together. Experiences provide veritable information that could be an asset to managing a co-operative enterprise. The average monthly income was ₦ 39, 579.13. It can be concluded that majority of the respondents were low income earners since their earning

is below the poverty line of \$1 a day (World Bank, 2006). Majority, 96.7 percent of the respondents belong to a co-operative organization. Membership in formal organization satisfies the social needs of the respondents. They could engage in economics of sealed by pooling their resources together.

Table.1: Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

Socio-economic characteristics	Frequency	Percentage	Mean
Sex			
Male	72	60.00	
Female	48	40.00	
Age			
20 - 29	22	18.34	43 years
30 - 39	21	17.50	
40 - 49	30	25.00	
50 - 59	40	33.33	
60 - 69	7	5.83	
Marital status			
Single	35	29.17	
Married	60	50.00	
Divorced	5	4.16	
Separated	20	16.67	
Level of education			
No formal education	6	5.00	
Primary education	24	20.00	
Secondary education	56	46.67	
Tertiary education	34	28.33	
Household Size			
1 - 3	7	5.83	
4 - 6	35	29.17	
7 - 9	44	36.67	
10 - 12	31	25.83	
13 - 15	3	2.50	8 persons
Business experience			
1-5	43	35.8	5 years
6 - 10	38	31.7	
11 - 15	22	18.3	
16 - 20	17	14.2	
Monthly income			
11, 000 - 20, 000	15		
21, 000 – 30, 000	19		
31, 000 – 40, 000	28		
41, 000 – 50, 000	27		
51, 000 – 60, 000	21		
61, 000 - above	10		₦ 39, 579.13
Member	116	96.7	
Non-member	4	3.3	

Source: Own computation from field survey data, 2017.

3.2 Farmers’ involvement in entrepreneurial activities

Table 2 shows the farmers involvement in entrepreneurial

activities in the study area. About 70.0% of the farmers engage in poultry production with about 68.3% owning oil palm plantation. Cassava processing accounts for

65.8% and piggery production 56.7%. from the results obtained, the farmers were already involved in entrepreneurial activities and need to be educated on how

to pool their resources together to form cooperative enterprises that would be of mutual benefit to the cooperators.

Table.2: Involvement of farmers in entrepreneurial activities

Entrepreneurial Activity	Frequency	Percentage**
Oil Palm Plantation	82	68.3
Plantain/Banana Plantation	42	35.0
Pineapple Orchard	38	31.7
Cassava Production	78	65.0
Snailry (Heliculture)	28	23.3
Poultry Production	84	70.0
Melon Production	41	34.2
Fishery Production	53	44.2
Warehousing	10	8.3
Livestock Feed Production	65	54.2
Groundnut Processing	8	6.7
Cassava Processing	79	65.8
Maize Processing	72	60.0
Vegetable (<i>Telferia Occidentalis</i>) Production	75	62.5

** Multiple responses

Source: Own computation from field survey data, 2017.

3.3 Perceived roles of agricultural extension service in promoting co-operative entrepreneurship activities

The perception of the respondents on the role of agricultural extension in promoting cooperative entrepreneurship is presented in Table 3. From the results, five activities were perceived as effective by the farmers using the discriminating index of 2.5 for acceptance and

rejection of items. Activities with mean score above the discriminating index were; vocational/Skill training; sanitation activities; provision of storage/processing facilities; procurement of agricultural input and information on credit sources. This implies that the farmers perceived that when extension agents perform these roles in the study area, it will be effective to promote cooperative entrepreneurship in the study area.

Table.3: Perceived roles of agricultural extension in promoting co-operative entrepreneurship

Extension Activities	Very Effective		Effective		Fairly Effective		Not Effective		Mean	Remark
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Rural feeder roads	14	11.7	22	18.3	4	3.3	80	66.7	1.76	Not effective
Recreation centers	2	1.7	3	2.5	0	0	115	95.8	1.11	Not effective
Acquisition of capital equipment	6	5.0	10	8.3	14	11.7	90	75.0	1.43	Not effective
Vocational/Skill training	28	23.3	46	38.3	40	33.3	6	5.0	2.8	Effective
Sanitation activities	48	4.0	60	50.0	10	8.3	2	1.7	3.29	Effective
Borehole Construction	28	23.3	32	26.7	8	6.7	52	43.3	2.29	Not effective
Provision of storage/Processing facilities	56	46.7	58	48.3	5	4.2	1	0.8	3.4	Effective
Procurement of agricultural input	52	43.3	60	50.0	8	6.7	0	0.0	3.36	Effective
Information on Credit sources	58	48.3	47	39.2	10	8.3	5	4.2	3.32	Effective

Source: Own computation from field survey data, 2017.

3.4 Perceived constraints of extension agents in promoting cooperative entrepreneurship

Table 4 shows the distribution of the respondents according to the perceived constraints of agricultural extension in providing services that would promote cooperative entrepreneurship among the farmers in the study area. The perceived constraints were ranked according to the perceived extent of effect on agricultural extension service delivery to the farmers. Inadequate funding (68.3%) was ranked first. This implies that

inadequate funds to the agricultural extension personnel would constrain them from providing adequate extension service to promote cooperative entrepreneurship development among the farmers in Ahiazu Mbaise Local Government Area Imo State. Lack of technical support and poor infrastructure in communities were ranked second and third. So to encourage easy work and effectiveness of agricultural extension activities government and non-governmental organization should tackle these constraints.

Table.4: Perceived Constraints of Extension Agents in promoting cooperative entrepreneurship

Perceived constraints	Frequency	Percentage **	Rank
Inadequate funding	82	68.3	1 st
Lack of technical support	73	60.8	2 nd
Poor transportation	72	60.0	3 rd
Poor infrastructure in communities	72	60.0	3 rd
Weak/poor linkage between extension and general knowledge institution	62	51.6	5 th
Fear of failure	60	50.0	6 th
Lack of training opportunities	58	48.3	7 th
Inadequate staffing	51	42.5	8 th
Poor management of resources	50	41.7	9 th
Poor working environment	42	35.0	10 th
Government policies	35	29.2	11 th
Language barrier	25	20.8	12 th
Socio-cultural factors	20	16.7	13 th
Inadequate in-service training	16	13.3	14 th

** Multiple responses

Source: Own computation from field survey data, 2017.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The perceived roles of agricultural extension services in promoting cooperative entrepreneurship among farmers in the study area includes the provision of vocational/skill training; sanitation activities; provision of storage/processing facilities; procurement of agricultural input and information on credit sources. It was recommended that government and non-governmental organizations should provide adequate funding and technical support to extension personnel to enable them deliver agricultural extension services geared at promoting cooperative entrepreneurship to farmers.

REFERENCES

- [1] Agwu, A.E. & Irohibe, I.J. (2013). Agricultural extension service and climate change adaptation and mitigation in Nigeria In Ike Nwachukwu (Ed.), Agricultural Extension and Rural Development: Promoting indigenous knowledge pp 260 - 271). Umuahia: Lamb House Publications.
- [2] Asiabaka, C.C. (2002). Agricultural Extension: A handbook for development practitioners (pp 148 - 152). Rivers State: Molsyferm United Services. .
- [3] Dogarawa (2005). The Role of cooperative societies in Economic Development <http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen-de/23161/MPRA>.
- [4] Food and Agriculture Organization (2011) Gender-specific approaches, rural institutions and technological innovations. Rome, Italy: FAO.
- [5] Imo State Government (IMSG, 2009). "About Imo State". Imo State, Nigeria: Imo State Government. Retrieved 27th July, 2009.
- [6] Kristin, E.D. (2009). Agriculture and climate change, an agenda for negotiation in Copenhagen: The important role of extension systems. IFPRI discussion paper No. 11, Pp. 1-2 Washington, D.C.
- [7] Maunder, (2009). Agricultural Extension: A reference manual (Abridged version), p. 103. Rome: Social and Educational Programs of the United Nations.

- [8] Mba (2014). Entrepreneurship and community development. *A paper presented at a Kauffman Center for Entrepreneurial leadership Conference on Entrepreneurship as a Community Development Strategy.*
- [9] McDonnell, D., MacKnight, E. & Donnelly, H. (2012). Co-operative entrepreneurship : Co-operate for growth. CETS publication, Scotland. www.aura.abdn.ac.uk
- [10] Odubanjo, (2010). Human Development Report Nigeria 2008-2009. Achieving growth with equity. United Nations Development Programme.