

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT

This was conducted to: identify the social activities of the cooperative, determine the level of participation of the members in the cooperative and cooperative social activities and identify the impact of the social activities to the members. This study was conducted in Tawang Multipurpose Cooperative on December 2009.

The respondents of the study were the 2 officers and 48 members of the Tawang Multipurpose Cooperative. Data were collected through personal interview with the use of interview schedules. Frequency analysis was used in the analysis of data.

Most of the respondents were head of the household and male, age ranges from 24 to 65 years old, married and all have attended formal education. The respondents were farmers, business owners, employees and some were housewives. The number of years a member of the cooperative ranged from more than one year to 29 years. Majority of the respondents belonged to the Kankana-ey ethnic group. Most of the respondents were Roman Catholics.

The cooperative conducted social activities such as trainings and seminars, clean and green program for the community, general assembly, member's forum and Christmas program. The members of the cooperative were proud to be a member of the cooperative,

but participation is not visible in the result. Members only attend cooperative activities only if they have time.

Majority of the respondents believed that the social activities of the cooperative had improved or changed their life. On the improvement of their social status, majority mentioned that their relationship with others and neighbors had improved, they are now attending cooperative activities and can now communicate with others.

The cooperative had improved the socio-economic status of the members such as capital in business had increased thereby increasing their income, increased assets and were able to send their children to school. The social attitude and behavior had improved because of the social activities of the cooperative. The cooperative had improved the social and socio-economic status of the members, however their participation is low.

Thus, it is recommended that the cooperative should develop a strategy to motivate members to participate in cooperative activities. Continuous education should be conducted especially on cooperativism and cooperation including that of values orientation.

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INTRODUCTION

Rationale

The concept of social capital was developed sociologically and politically to describe the resources available to individuals through their membership in community networks. In contrast to financial capital which resides in people's bank accounts or human capital which is embodied in individuals' investment in education and job training, social capital adheres in the structure and quality of social relationship between individual (Kawachi, 2001).

Social capital is a concept in business, economic, political science, sociology and natural management that refers to connections within and between social networks.

A cooperative is a social network. The International Cooperative Alliance (1938) defines cooperative as an autonomous association of persons unit as voluntary to meet their economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise.

This study focused on the social capital impact of members to learn to appreciate the worth of help to one another. This is the lesson espoused by the Tawang Multipurpose Cooperative. The Tawang Multipurpose Cooperative was organized in 1990 with Mr. Bartolome Locloc as founder, manager and as the first president. The first members were 55 households who pooled their funds amounting to eleven thousand pesos (Php. 11,000.00) after 3 years as an organization membership increase with a total of contributed share capital of fifteen thousand pesos (Php. 15,000.00).



Importance of the Study

The determination of the level of social capital impact could give their insights to the cooperative members on what aspect has to be maintained or needs to be improved. Results also provide information on the contribution to the social improvement of its member.

Statement of the Problem

One of the most selected variables in evaluation of accomplishments is social capital. Aside from tangible contributions of organizations and cooperatives, social capital is demand necessary to consider. Social capitals look into the social capital improvement of members. The study looked into the social capital investment of members and its impact to the improvement of his/her social status. Thus, this study aimed to answer the following questions:

1. What are the social activities of the cooperative?
2. What are the levels of participation of member to the cooperative and cooperative social activities
3. What are the impacts of the social activities to the members?

Objectives of the Study

This study aimed to:

1. Identify the social activities of the cooperative.
2. Determine the level of participation of member in the cooperative and cooperative social activities.
3. Identify the impact of the social activities to the members.



Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The study focused on social impact of members of the Tawang Multipurpose Cooperative.

Furthermore, the study included the level of participation of members in the cooperative and cooperative social activities.



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Definition of Social Capital

The term social capital is used by analogy with other forms of economic capital, a social argued to have similar benefits. Social capitalism as a theory challenges the idea that socialism or capitalism is mutually exclusive. In the forms of capital (Bourdive, 2002) defines social capital as “the actual or potential resources, which are linked to possession of durable network of more or less institutional relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition”. Social capital is about the value of trust, and with norms of reciprocity (Travanler and Anton, 2001).

According to Halpern (2005), social are features of social life network, trust enable participant to act together more effectively to pursue share objectives. In short, social capital refers to social connections and the norms and trust (World Bank, 2001).

Medsan (2002) defined social capital functionally as concept use in business, economics, organizational behavior, political science, public health, that refers to connection with and in between that facilitates individuals generated by networks of relationships, trust and social norms.

According to Pulsan (2003) social capital refers to the value of all social networks and the raise from these networks to do things for each others. Pulsan stated that social capital is a key component in building and maintaining democracy. It is an investment to improve social attitudes and behavior to respond to economic crisis or adverse economic condition.



Importance of Social Capital

Social capital could be defining characteristic of communities that pull together in the face of high oil prices versus those that tear themselves apart in the ultimate of social capital tragedy of the commons (Gulati, 2001).

Social capital is important to efficient functioning of modern economies and development to have individuals respond to a crisis situation.

Measurement of Social Capital

Social capital can be measured by the amount of trust in a community between individuals. Grootaret and Blasteler (2002) as cited by Milagrosa and Smagen (2007), recognized that social capital measurement occurs doing or continuum from the micro to the microorganisms. The World Bank suggested the three approaches to social capital measurement. First, Quantitative Studies Approach, second method involves Comparative Analysis and the last method is the Qualitative Approach (World Bank, 2008).

Dimensions of Social Capital

Social capital refers to the connections to individuals (Pulsan, 2003) in order to apply the concepts of social capital at a practical and operational level; there are three groups' dimensions; 1) groups of networks, which is the collection of individuals that promote and project personal relationships, which also improves welfare, 2) trust solidarity defines as the elements interpersonal behavior which fosters, greater cohesion and more collective actions and lastly, 3) information and communication which



breakdown negative social capital and also positive social capital by improving access to information.

Definition of Terms

Social – relating to human society or living in communities.

Capital – refers to those entire man-made and nature-made tangible things which are to procedure things that are eventually used by human consumers.

Social Capital – refers to the connections between individual's social network and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise.

Social capitalism – is seen by the ability of the company to have one creative, positive and healthy development.

Cooperative – is an autonomous association of person united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise.

Multipurpose Cooperative – it is a form of two or kind of cooperatives.

Members – this is the group of persons who are part of one organization.

Ethno linguistic – studies the relationship between with language and culture, and the way different ethnic groups perceive the word.



METHODOLOGY

Locale and Time of the Study

This study was conducted in Tawang Multipurpose Cooperative. The office is located at Papasok, barangay, Tawang, La Trinidad, Benguet. This study was conducted on December 2009.

Respondents of the Study

The respondents of the study were the 2 officers and 48 members of the Tawang Multipurpose Cooperative. There are five hundred eighty (580) members, while there are forty officers. From this total population, a total of 50 respondents selected randomly were the source of information needed in this study.

Data Collection

Data were collected through personal interview with the use of interview schedules.

Data Gathered

The data gathered include the following: a) social activities of the cooperative; b) level of social capital impact of Tawang Multipurpose Cooperative to members along informal networks, participation, and c) impact of social activities of the members.

Data Analysis

Data gathered were tabulated and analyzed and presented according to the objectives of the study. Frequency analysis was used in the analysis of data.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of the Respondents

The demographic profiles of the respondents were presented in Table 1. The demographic profiles considered were the following; the position of the respondent to the household, sex, age, civil status, number of years as member of the cooperative, position in the cooperative, educational attainment, occupation, ethno linguistic group, religious affiliation and languages and dialects spoken.

Position in the household. Most (54%) of the respondents were head of the household and 46% were not. This implies that household heads are more active or involved in cooperative movement especially if they are the major income earners.

Sex. Most (54%) of the respondents were male which all of these were the head of the household. Forty six percent were females.

Age. Age of the respondents ranges from 24 to 65 years. Thirty two percent belonged to the age bracket of 35 – 44 years old, 28% belonged to the age bracket of 24 – 34 years old, 24% were from age bracket of 55 – 65 year old, and 16% were from age bracket 45 – 54 years old. The result implies that the most of the members were matured enough to understand policies and responsibilities.

Civil status. Majority (96%) of the respondents were married and 4% were widowed.

Educational attainment. All the respondents had attended formal education. Most (48%) had reached the college level (graduated and undergraduate), 32% had secondary education, 16% had elementary education and 4% had finished vocational or technical



course. The result implies that the respondents are literate enough to understand cooperative policies and regulations.

Table 1. Profile of the respondents

PARTICULARS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Classification of respondent		
Household head	27	54
Not a household head	23	46
TOTAL	50	100
Sex		
Male	27	54
Female	23	46
TOTAL	50	100
Age		
24 – 34	14	28
35 – 44	16	32
45 – 54	8	16
55 – 65	12	24
TOTAL	50	100
Civil status		
Married	48	96
Widow	2	4
TOTAL	50	100
Educational attainment		
Elementary	8	16
Secondary	16	32
College	24	48
Vocational/technical	2	4
TOTAL	50	100
Occupation		
Housewife	11	22
Farmer	21	42



Table 1 continued...

PARTICULARS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Business man/business woman	16	32
Teacher	2	4
TOTAL	50	100
Number of years as member of the cooperative		
1 – 5 years	24	48
6 – 10 years	16	32
11 – 15 years	8	16
16 – 20 years	2	4
TOTAL	50	100
Position in the Cooperative		
Member	48	96
Officer	2	4
TOTAL	50	100
Ethno Linguistic group		
Kankana-ey	33	66
Ilokano	8	16
Ibaloi	6	12
Tagalog	3	6
TOTAL	50	100
Religious Affiliation		
Catholic	20	40
Born Again	12	24
Anglican	11	22
Inglesia ni Cristo	4	8
UCCP	3	6
TOTAL	50	100
Languages and dialects*		
Kankana-ey	44	88



Table 1 continued...

PARTICULARS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Ilokano	40	80
Tagalog	40	80
English	30	60
Ibaloi	11	22
Kalanguya	3	6
Number of years as member of the cooperative		
1 – 5 years	24	48
6 – 10 years	16	32
11 – 15 years	8	16
16 – 20 years	2	4
TOTAL	50	100
Position in the Cooperative		
Member	48	96
Officer	2	4
TOTAL	50	100
Ethno Linguistic group		
Kankana-ey	33	66
Ilokano	8	16
Ibaloi	6	12
Tagalog	3	6
TOTAL	50	100
Languages and dialects*		
Kankana-ey	44	88
Ilokano	40	80
Tagalog	40	80
English	30	60
Ibaloi	11	22
Kalanguya	3	6

*Multiple responses



Occupation. Forty two percent of the respondents were farmers, 32% were in business. Businesses referred were the store owners, vegetable trading, and other business activities. Twenty two percent of the respondents were housewife, and 4% were teachers.

Number of years as member of the cooperative. Forty eight percent of the respondents were already member of the cooperative for 1 – 5 years, 32% were 6 – 10 years as member, 16% were 11 – 15 years as member and 4% were 16 – 20 years as member of the cooperative.

Position in the cooperative. Ninety six percent were members of the cooperative and 4% were officers.

Ethno linguistic group. Most (66%) of the respondents belonged to the Kankana-ey group, 16% were Ilokano, 12% were Ibaloi, and 6% were Tagalog. The result implies that majority of the respondent were from Benguet because they are kankana-ey's and Ibaloi's.

Religious affiliation. Forty percent of the respondents were Catholics, 24% were Born Again, 22% were Anglican, 8% were Iglesia ni Kristo and 6% were UCCP.

Language and dialects spoken. Majority (88%) of the respondents can speak the Kankana-ey dialect, 80% can speak Ilokano, 80% can speak Tagalog, 60% can speak the English language, 22% the Ibaloi and 6% the Kalanguya. There were respondents who can speak other dialects such as Pampangeko, Bicol and Visaya.



Social Activities of the Cooperative
Participated by the Respondents

The social activities of the cooperative (Table 2) mentioned by the respondents include; trainings and seminars (30%), clean and green program (22%), general assembly (20%), member's forum (18%), and Christmas program (10%). The result implies that despite of the annual general assembly conducted by the cooperative and is the major activity were updates about the cooperative is disseminated, only 10 (20%) mentioned this social activity. Furthermore, the general assembly is the major activity conducted every year by cooperatives, but in Tawang Multi-purpose Cooperative, this is the least known activity.

Frequency of Participation of the Members
on the Cooperative Activities.

Table 3 shows the frequency of participation to the different activities. Majority (96%) of the respondents attended cooperative activity once. This result supports the results in Table 2 that the members attend only one activity of the cooperative in a year. This means that the respondents attend any of the activity only if they have time. Only 2 (4%) of the respondent attended cooperative activity at least twice a year.

Table 2. Social activities of the cooperative participated by the respondents

ACTIVITIES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Training/seminars	15	30
Clean and green program	11	22
General assembly	10	20
Member's forum	9	18
Christmas program	5	10
TOTAL	50	100



Table 3. Frequency of participation to the different activities

FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Once a year	48	96
Twice a year	2	4
TOTAL	50	100

Expectations that Members will Volunteer to Help or Participate in Cooperative Activities

As the name “cooperative” implies that there is cooperation, it is expected then that members are always willing to volunteer to help or participate in cooperative activities. However, in the result of this study, more than one half (58%) of the respondents rated themselves as neutral which means they are not bias on the expectation that the members will volunteer to help in cooperative activities. Thirty eight percent of the respondents mentioned that they agree that it is generally expected that members will volunteer to help in cooperative activities and four percent mentioned that they strongly agree. None of the respondents mentioned that they strongly disagree or disagree on the general expectations that members will volunteer to help in cooperative activities. This means that members should always volunteer to help/participate in cooperative activities.

The result implies that the respondents/members were knowledgeable or aware on the objectives and policies of cooperativism.



Table 4. Expectations that members will volunteer to help or participate in cooperative activities

PARTICULARS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Neutral	29	58
Agree	19	38
Strongly agree	2	4
TOTAL	50	100

Personal Evaluation on the Participation to Cooperative Activities

Majority (92%) of the respondents were proud that they were members of the cooperative. However in terms of participation to cooperative activities, majority attend to activities only once a year. Eight percent of the respondents were not proud to be member of the cooperative. The result implies that the members were proud to be a member of the cooperative but they were not actively participating in cooperative activities.

Their willingness to participate to cooperative activities, contradicts their perception and knowledge on the general expectations that members will volunteer to participate in cooperative activities. Majority (96%) of the respondents attend to cooperative activities only if they have time. Only 4% are willing to participate in cooperative activities. Result implies that the respondents do not have the values of cooperativism.



On the rating on their power in decision making in the cooperative, majority (94%) of the respondents were neutral, which means that they are neither be powerful or powerless. Six percent mentioned that they were somewhat powerful. The result contradicts the rule in cooperative that the general assembly should be powerful and that it is not the officers that would decide, most of the decisions must be done by the general assembly. In this study, it was noted that the 3 respondents who mentioned that they were somewhat powerful were the officers and management staff.

Table 5. Personal evaluation on the participation to cooperative activities

PARTICULARS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Proud as member of the cooperative		
Proud as member	46	92
Not proud as member	4	8
TOTAL	50	100
Willingness to attend cooperative activities		
Always willing to attend	2	4
Sometimes if I have time	48	96
TOTAL	50	100
Rating on your power in the cooperative		
Totally powerless	-	-
Somewhat powerless	-	-
Neutral	47	94
Somewhat powerful	3	6
Very powerful	-	-
TOTAL	50	100



Evaluation on the Participation to the Social Activities of the Cooperative

Most of the respondents were sometimes to never attend social activities of the cooperative before and just after joining the cooperative. None of the respondents have always attended cooperative activities. Currently, after joining the cooperative and have been a member for 5 to 20 years, the respondents were now sometimes to always attending cooperative activities. However, there were two respondents who never attend cooperatives activities, despite of being a member for several years. Some still says sometimes they attend if they have the time. However, result shows that the respondents were not consistent on their answers (Table 6).

Table 6. Evaluation on the participation to the social activities of the cooperative

ACTIVITIES	BEFORE			AFTER		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
General assembly	-	38	-	-	-	13
Training services	26	-	-	2	24	-
Cleaning program	-	45	-	-	-	5
Seminars	32	-	-	-	29	-
Member's forum	21	-	-	-	18	-
Christmas program	-	28	-	-	15	-
Participation in coop project	-	25	-	-	22	-

Legend : 1- never attended
 2- sometimes if I have time
 3- always attended



Rating on the Participation to Coop and Community Activities

The respondents mentioned that they participate in cooperative decision making sometimes only if they have time (Table 7). Usually, decision making is conducted during general assembly meeting thus if the members do not regularly attend the meeting then their participation to decision may neither be powerful or powerless as evident in table 5. On cooperative community activities such as clean and green and caña during Christmas program, respondents mentioned that they participate only if they have time. None of the respondents have always been attending cooperative activities. This implies that the respondents do not regularly attend the general assembly meeting. The result supports the data in table 3 and 5.

Furthermore, despite of the benefits they derived from their membership in the cooperative, result shows that the respondents do not participate actively in the cooperative activities.

Table 7. Rating on the participation to coop and community activities

PARTICULARS	FREQUENCY		
	1	2	3
Coop decision making	-	37	-
Coop community activities	-	33	-
Clean and green	-	24	-
Canao	-	20	-

Legend : 1- never attended
 2- sometimes if I have time
 3- always attended



Personal Rating on the Socio-Economic Status of Household

Majority (76%) of the respondents rated the current socio economic status of their households as neutral, which means their socio-economic status is average. The respondents do not consider their household as poor neither it is rich. Maybe the respondents were living a bit higher from the poverty line. Twenty four percent of the respondents rated their households as poor, which means that they are living below the poverty line (Table 8).

This implies that a small percentage of the members consider themselves as poor. Nobody from the respondents mentioned that their household is very poor. Nobody also mention that they are rich.

Table 8. Personal rating on the socio-economic status of household

RATING	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Very poor	0	0
Poor	12	24
Neutral	38	76
Rich	0	0
TOTAL	50	100



Social and Economic Impact of the
Cooperative to the Respondents

Table 9 shows the social and economic impact of the cooperative to respondents. Majority (96%) of the respondents believed that the social activities of the cooperative had improved or changed their life while only 4% believed that the cooperative did not improve or change their life.

On the improvement of their social status, majority (80%) mentioned that their relationship with others and neighbors had improved, which means that they now mingle or socialize with their neighbors and with other people within and outside the community. This maybe attributed to their participation in cooperative social activities even if the frequency of participation is low as evident in the previous discussion in Table 3. Ten percent mentioned that they are now attending cooperative activities and another 10% mentioned they can now communicate with others.

On the socio-economic impact of the cooperative to the respondents, sixty four percent of the respondents mentioned that their business capital had increased thereby increasing their income. Through the increased income the purchasing power had also increased. Twenty percent of the respondent mentioned that their asset had increased. This maybe the reason why when of the respondents rated their economic status majority rated their household as neutral which means they are not poor but they were also not rich. The respondents may also be very humble or maybe thinking that if they claim their household as rich the BIR will run after their income tax. The respondents were able to purchased appliance and improved houses. This maybe due to the increased in income or they borrowed from the cooperative for the purpose of purchasing asset. Sixteen percent



of the respondent mentioned that they were able to send their children to school. This is due to the increased in income and some loaned for the purpose of child education.

Table 9. Social and economic impact of the cooperative to the respondents

PARTICULARS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Improvement /changes in life		
Had improved/changed life	48	96
Did not improve or change life	2	4
TOTAL	50	100
Improved social status		
Now attending coop activities	5	10
Can now communicate with others	5	10
Had improved relationship with other members and neighbors	40	80
TOTAL	50	100
Improved socio-economic status		
Had increased business capital and income	32	64
Had increased assets	10	20
Able to bring children to school	8	16
TOTAL	50	100



SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

This study “Socio-Economic Impact of Tawang Multi-Purpose Cooperative to Members” was conducted to: identify the social activities of the cooperative, determine the level of participation of the members in the cooperative and cooperative social activities and identify the impact of the social activities to the members. This study was conducted in Tawang Multipurpose Cooperative on December 2009.

The respondents of the study were the 2 officers and 48 members of the Tawang Multipurpose Cooperative. Data were collected through personal interview with the use of interview schedules. Frequency analysis was used in the analysis of data.

Most of the respondents were head of the household and male and age ranges from 24 to 65 years old. Majority of the respondents were married and all have attended formal education. The respondents were farmers, business owners, employees and some were housewives. The number of years as member of the cooperative ranged from more than one year to 29 years.

Majority of the respondents belonged to the Kankana-ey ethnic group which is dominant in the area, however they speak several dialect such as Ilokano, and Tagalog. Other ethnic group in the area include Ilokano, Ibaloi, and Tagalog. Majority of the respondents speak the Kankana-ey, Ilokano, Tagalog and Ibaloi dialect. Majority can also speak the English language. Most of the respondents were Roman Catholics. Other religious affiliations of the respondents were Born Again Christians, Anglican, Iglesia ni Kristo and UCCP.



The social activities of the cooperative mentioned by the respondents include; trainings and seminars, clean and green program, general assembly, member's forum, and Christmas program. Majority of the respondents attended cooperative activity once. Thus, participation was not very visible in the cooperative as shown in the result. More than half of the respondents stated that they are neutral in terms of expectations that the members will volunteer to help in cooperative activities. Very few agree that members are expected to volunteer to help in cooperative activities.

Majority of the respondents were proud that they were members of the cooperative. However, majority of the respondents attend to cooperative activities only if they have time. On the rating on their position to the cooperative, majority of the respondents were neutral, which means that they may either be powerful or powerless depending on what aspect or concern in the cooperative. The officers mentioned that they were somewhat powerful as to their position in the cooperative.

Most of the respondents were sometimes to never attend social activities of the cooperative before and just after joining the cooperative. None of the respondents have always attended cooperative activities. After joining the cooperative and have been a member for 5 to 20 years, the respondents were now sometimes to always attending cooperative activities. However, there were two respondents who never attend cooperatives activities, despite of being a member for several years.

Most of the respondents rated the socio-economic status of their households as neutral, which means their socio-economic status is average. Twenty four percent of the respondents rated their households as poor, which means that they are living below the poverty line. However, due to their membership in the cooperative, their socio-economic



status had improved, Impact of the cooperative to the socio-economic status were; increased in business capital and assets and was able to send children to school.

Majority of the respondents believed that the social activities of the cooperative had improved or changed their life. On the improvement of their social status, majority mentioned that their relationship with others and neighbors had improved, they are now attending cooperative activities and can now communicate with others.

Conclusions

From the result the following conclusion were drawn:

1. The cooperative conducted social activities such as trainings and seminars, clean and green program for the community, general assembly, member's forum and Christmas program.
2. The members of the cooperative were proud to be a member of the cooperative, but participation is not visible in the result.
3. The cooperative had improved the socio-economic status of the members such as capital in business had increased thereby increasing their income, increased assets and were able to send their children to school.
4. The social attitude and behavior had improved because of the social activities of the cooperative.

Recommendations

The cooperative had improved the social and socio-economic status of the members, however their participation is low. It is therefore recommended that the cooperative should develop a strategy to motivate members to participate in cooperative



activities. Continuous education should be conducted especially on cooperativism and cooperation. Values orientation should also be conducted to members and officers of the cooperative.



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APPENDIX A

Survey Questionnaire
(For the Members and Officers)

A. General Information

1. Name of respondents _____ Address _____
2. Is the respondents head of household? _____ Yes _____ No
3. Sex: _____ Male _____ Female
4. Age of respondent: _____
5. Civil status: _____ single _____ Married _____ Widow
6. How long has the respondent been a member of this cooperative? _____
7. Position in cooperative : _____ Officer _____ Member
8. Language spoken _____
9. Local dialects _____

B. Social Activities of the Cooperative

10. On average, how often do you participate in your cooperative activities in a year?
 _____ Once _____ Twice _____ More than twice, specify _____
11. In your cooperative, is it generally expected/required that members will volunteer or help in cooperative activities?
 _____ Strongly disagree _____ Agree
 _____ Disagree _____ Strongly agree
 _____ Neutral
12. Are the members who do not volunteer or participate in cooperative's are likely to be fine? _____ Yes _____ No



13. Being a member of the cooperative, where will you put yourself?

- Totally powerless Somewhat powerless
 Somewhat Very powerless
 Neutral

14. Are you proud as a member of the cooperative?

- Yes, why? _____
 No, why? _____

15. As a member, are you willing to attend the social activities of the cooperative such as generally assembly and trainings?

- Always willing to attend
 Sometimes if I have time
 Never attended

16. What are the social activities offered by the cooperative to members?

- General assembly
 Training services
 Cleaning program
 Others, specify _____

C. Impact of the Social Activities to Members

17. Kindly indicate how you rate your participation to the following social activities of the cooperative. (Please use the rating scale indicated below)



SOCIAL ACTIVITIES	BEFORE	AFTER
General assembly		
Training services		
Cleaning programs		
Member's forum		
Seminars		
Participation to cooperative projects		
Others, specify _____		

Legend 1 – ever attended

2 – sometimes if I have time

3 – always attended

18. Is there improvement or changes in your life when you joined in the cooperative as a member?

_____ Yes, why? _____

_____ No, why? _____

19. Why do you there is an impact of the cooperative in your life?

_____ Improved social status

_____ developed my self confidence

_____ is now attending cooperative activities regularly

_____ can now communicate with others

_____ can now get along with others

_____ had improved my relationship with other members and neighbors

_____ Others, please specify _____

_____ Improved socio-economic status



_____ had increased my business capital

_____ had increased my assets

_____ was able to purchase appliances

_____ was able to bring my children to school

_____ Others, please specify _____

20. How would you rate your household?

_____ Very poor

_____ Poor

_____ Neutral

_____ Rich

_____ Very rich

21. Being a member of the cooperative, where would you put yourself?

_____ Total powerless

_____ Somewhat powerless

_____ Neutral

_____ Somewhat powerful

_____ Very powerful

C. Groups/Networks and Participation

22. Please rate your participation on the following activities?

PARTICULAR	1	2	3
Participate in our cooperative's decision making			
Participate in our cooperative's community and other activities			



Clean and Green community social program			
Clan			
Reunion			
Canao			

Legend: 1 – Never attended
 2 - Sometimes if I have time
 3 – Always attending

23. On average, how often do you participate in your cooperative's activities in a year?

_____ Once _____ Twice _____ More than twice, specify _____

D. Demographic Profile

24. What is your occupation?

_____ Housewife

_____ Farmer

_____ Businessman

_____ Others, specify _____

25. What is your religious affiliation?

_____ Catholic

_____ Born Again

_____ Iglesia ni Cristo

_____ Anglican

_____ Others, specify _____

26. What is your ethno-linguistic group?

_____ Ilocano

_____ Kankanaey

_____ Ibaloi



_____ Kalanguya

_____ Others, specify _____

27. What language/s and dialects can you speak?

_____ English

_____ Tagalog

_____ Ibaloi

_____ Kalanguya

_____ Kankanaey

_____ Ilocano

_____ Others, specify _____

THANK YOU AND GOD BLESS!!!

