

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This study was conducted to identify the level of importance of the programs/strategies provided by Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), identify the level of effectiveness of the programs/strategies provided by Cooperative Development Authority (CDA). The study was conducted in cooperatives of Tuba, Benguet on December to January 2013.

A total of 117 respondents composed of officers, staff and members of the cooperative served as source of data for the research. Most of the respondents were relatively old, married, females and farmers.

Respondents perceived the programs/strategies of Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) as very important on the following criteria: develop and implement an appropriate information, education, communication (IEC) and accreditation of federations/unions in the implementation of supervision, monitoring and evaluation functions, and establishment of a cooperative financial system. The respondents also



considered promoting cooperativism as the vehicle for social transformation for people and massive expansion of cooperative membership as very important programs/strategies.

Development and implementing appropriate information, education, communication (IEC) materials were perceived by respondents as very effective programs/strategies of Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), because this program/strategy will enhance the knowledge of the respondents. Other programs/strategies agreed by the respondents as very effective were; promotion enhancement of businesses of cooperatives in identified priority economic sectors, encourage the creation of cooperative office at various local government unit (LGU), promoting cooperativism as the vehicle for social transformation for people and massive expansion of cooperative membership.



## INTRODUCTION

### Rationale

Today, in an era when many people feel powerless to change their lives, cooperatives represent a strong, vibrant, and viable economic alternative. Cooperatives are formed to meet peoples' mutual needs. Cooperatives are based on the powerful idea that together, a group of people can achieve goals that none of them could achieve alone.

The International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) in its statement on the cooperative identity, in 1995, defines a cooperative as “an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled enterprise.” It is a business voluntarily owned and controlled by its member patrons and operated for them and by them on a non-profit or cost basis (UWCC, 2002). It is a business enterprise that aims at complete identity of the component factors of ownership control and use of service, three distinct features that differentiate cooperatives from other businesses (Laidlaw, 1974).

For over 160 years now, cooperatives have been an effective way for people to exert control over their economic livelihoods. They provide a unique tool for achieving one or more economic goals in an increasingly competitive global economy. As governments around the world cut services and withdraw from regulating markets, Cooperatives are being considered useful mechanisms to manage risk for members in agricultural or other similar cooperatives, help salary/wage earners save for the future through a soft-felt monthly contribution that is deducted from source, own what might be difficult for individuals to own by their efforts, strengthen the communities in which they



operate through job provision and payment of taxes. Cooperatives generally provide an economic boost to the community as well.

Many cooperatives today are not operational or not active because, they are either being bankrupt or not managed properly. Another reason is that, the programs and strategies of Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) is not being implemented and provided properly. Monitoring and providing support to the programs and strategies to cooperatives are important especially to organizational, education and other programs and strategies are important consideration to promote and build cooperative.

Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) is a proactive and responsive lead government agency for the promotion of sustained growth and full development of Philippine cooperatives for them to become broad-based instruments of social justice, equity and balanced national progress, or its main function is to develop and monitor cooperatives.

Cooperative is an organization that is very helpful to the economy because it meets the mutual needs of its members and even the people within its area.

### Statement of the Problem

1. What is the level of importance of the programs/strategies provided by Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) in Tuba, Benguet?
2. What is the level of effectiveness of the programs/strategies provided by Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) in Tuba, Benguet?



## Objectives of the Study

The study aimed to:

1. To identify the level of importance of the programs/strategies provided by Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) in Tuba, Benguet; and
2. To identify the level of effectiveness of the programs/strategies provided by Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) in Tuba, Benguet.

## Importance of the Study

The result of the study could serve as basis or guide to cooperatives its officers and members in their planning especially in seeking assistance from CDA. The study would also serve as reference to students who are doing a research on the same topic. Finally, the study would provide baseline information and would serve as guide to the people involved in cooperative movement.

## Scope and Limitation of the Study

The research focused to study and determines the role, importance and effectiveness of programs and strategies of Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) whether they are being properly implemented and provided for the cooperatives within the area of Tuba, Benguet to develop themselves.



## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### Importance of Cooperative

Cooperatives are community-based, rooted in democracy, flexible, and have participatory involvement, which makes them well suited for economic development (Gertler, 2001). The process of developing and sustaining a cooperative involves the processes of developing and promoting community spirit, identity and social organization as cooperatives play an increasingly important role worldwide in poverty reduction, facilitating job creation, economic growth and social development (Gibson,2005).

Cooperatives are viewed as important tools for improving the living and working conditions of both women and men. Since the users of the services they provide owned them, cooperatives make decisions that balance the need for profitability with the welfare of their members and the community, which they serve. As cooperatives foster economies of scope and scale, they increase the bargaining power of their members providing them, among others benefits, higher income and social protection. Hence, cooperatives accord members opportunity, protection and empowerment, essential elements in uplifting them from degradation and poverty (Somavia, 2002).As governments around the world cut services and withdraw from regulating markets, cooperatives are being considered useful mechanisms to manage risk for members and keep markets efficient (Henehan, 1997)

### Role of Cooperative

In a number of ways, cooperatives play important role in global and national economic and social development. With regard to economic and social development, cooperatives promote the fullest participation of all people and facilitate a more equitable



distribution of the benefits of globalization. They contribute to sustainable human development and have an important role to play in combating social exclusion.

Thus, the promotion of cooperatives should be considered as one of the pillars of national and international economic and social development (Levin, 2002). In addition to the direct benefits they provide to members, cooperatives strengthen the communities in which they operate. According to Somavia (2002), cooperatives are specifically seen as significant tools for the creation of decent jobs and for the mobilization of resources for income generation. Many cooperatives provide jobs and pay local taxes because they operate in specific geographical regions. According to Wikipedia (2006), and Levin (2002), it is estimated that cooperatives employ more than 100 million men and women worldwide.

#### Functions of Cooperative Development Authority (CDA)

The following are the functions of Cooperative Development Authority (CDA): They formulate, adopt and implement integrated and comprehensive plans and programs on cooperative development consistent with the national policy on cooperatives and the overall socio-economic development plans of the government; Develop and conduct management and training programs upon request of cooperatives that will provide members with the entrepreneurial capabilities; managerial expertise and technical skills required for the efficient operation of their cooperatives; inculcate in them the true spirit of cooperativism and provide; when necessary, technical and professional assistance to ensure the viability and growth of cooperatives with special concern for agrarian reform; fishery and economically depressed sectors; Support the voluntary organization and consensual



development of activities that promote cooperative movements and provide assistance towards upgrading managerial and technical expertise upon request of the cooperatives concerned; Coordinate the efforts of the local government units and private sectors in the promotion, organization and development of cooperatives; Register all cooperatives, their federations and unions, including their divisions, consolidations, dissolutions or liquidation. It shall also register the transfer of all of substantially all of their assets and liabilities and such other matters as may be required by the authority; It requires all cooperatives, their federations and unions to submit their annual financial statements, duly audited by certified public accountants, and general information sheets; And order the cancellation after due notice and hearing of the cooperatives certificate of registration for non-compliance with administrative requirements and in case of voluntary dissolution; They also assist cooperatives in arranging for financial and other forms of assistance under such terms and conditions as are calculated to strengthen their viability and autonomy; CDA establish extension offices as may be necessary and financially viable to implement this act; Impose and collect reasonable fees and charges in connection with registration of cooperatives; Administer all grants and donations coursed through the government for cooperative development, without prejudice to the right of cooperatives to directly receive and administer such grants and donations upon agreement with the grantors and donor; Formulate and adopt continuing policy initiatives consultations with the cooperative sector through public hearing; Adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of its internal operations; Submit an annual report to the President and Congress on the state of the cooperative movement; And exercise such other functions as may be necessary to implement the provisions of cooperative laws and, in the performance thereof, the authority





may summarily punish for direct contempt any person guilty of misconduct in the presence of the authority which seriously interrupts any hearing or inquiry with a fine of not more than Five hundred pesos (P500.00) or imprisonment of not more than ten (10) days, or both. Acts consisting indirect contempt as defined under Rule 71 of the rules of court shall be punished in accordance with the said rule.



## METHODOLOGY

### Locale and Time of Study

The study was conducted in Tuba, Benguet. The study was conducted from December to January 2013.

### Respondents of the Study

The study involved the cooperatives and its active officers doing their functions in the cooperative. The respondents are selected from the list of the cooperatives.

### Data Gathering Procedure

A questionnaire was used to gather data, complimented with an interview.

### Data Gathered

The data gathered were the perceptions of cooperative on the level of importance and effectiveness of the programs/strategies of Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) in Tuba, Benguet.

### Data Analysis

The data gathered were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted using frequency analysis and descriptive analysis.



## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Socio-Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Table 1 presents the socio-demographic profile of the respondents. The profile include the age of the respondents, civil status, gender, educational attainment, year of membership in the cooperative and source of income.

Age. Some of the respondents (27%) belonged to the age bracket 31-40 years old and (25%) belonged to 18-30 age brackets. Both age brackets 41-50 and 51-60 is represented by (20.5%) and with age bracket above 60 is (7%). The result implies that majority of the respondents belonged to middle age and that very few senior citizens are member of the cooperative.

Civil status. Majority of the respondents (79%) are married, and 21% are single. The result implies that married respondents are more interested in joining the cooperative.

Gender. Majority of the respondents (61%) are female and the (39%) are male. This may indicate that female is more interested and active in joining the cooperative because of the benefits.

Educational attainment. The table shows that many (40%) of the respondents graduated vocational course and high school graduate (36%). Few (14%) are college graduate and very few (10%) are elementary graduate. The result indicates that many of the respondents are aware of the advantages of the cooperatives because they are educated.



Table 1. Socio-demographic profile of the respondents

PROFILE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
<b>Age</b>		
18-30	29	25
31-40	32	27
41-50	24	21
51-60	24	22
Above 60	8	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Civil status</b>		
Single	25	21
Married	92	79
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	71	61
Male	46	39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Educational attainment</b>		
Elementary graduate	12	10
High school graduate	42	36
Vocational	47	40
College graduate	16	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100</b>



Years of membership. Majority (70%) of the respondents were members for 1-10 year. Few (23%) respondents are under the age bracket 11-20 years of membership and very few (7%) belonged to 21-30 years of membership. The result implies that majority of the respondent are new members.

Source of income. Forty percent (40%) of the respondents are farmers, 24% are engaged in business, 14% are working under private agency and 13% are drivers. Few (9%) of the respondents are government employees. The result shows that most of the respondents are farmers and have the interest of joining cooperative because of the agricultural loan that support their needs in the farm.



Table 2. Years of membership and source of income of respondents

CHARACTERISTICS	FREQUENCY (F)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Years of membership		
1-10	82	70
11-20	27	23
21-30	8	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100</b>
Source of income		
Government employee	11	9
Farming	47	40
Private employee	16	14
Engaged in business	28	24
Driving (service, etc.)	15	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100</b>

Perception of the Respondents on the Importance of CDA Programs/Strategies

Table 3 shows the perception of respondents on the importance of the programs/strategies of Cooperative Development Authority (CDA). Majority (51%) of the respondents stated that strengthening the advocacy for cooperatives is important, followed by strengthening of federations, unions and partner institutions (48%); accreditation of federations/unions in the implementation of supervision, monitoring and evaluation functions (46%); strengthening of linkage with international partners (46%); develop and



implement an appropriate information, education, and communication (IEC) (44%); promotion of merger and consolidation of cooperatives by (44%); strengthening of CDA supervision, monitoring, and evaluation functions (42%); and development and implementation of a social marketing program/collaborative communication advocacy program among stakeholders as mentioned (41%).

Few (24 to 36%) of the respondents perceived that develop and implement appropriate information, education and communication (IEC); accreditation of federations/unions in the implementation of supervision, monitoring and evaluation functions; development and implementation of a social marketing program/collaborative communication advocacy program among stakeholders; strengthening of CDA supervision, monitoring and evaluation functions; strengthening of advocacy for cooperatives; and strengthening of federations, unions, and partner institutions; promotion of merger and consolidation of cooperatives; and strengthening of linkage with international partners are very important. The result implies that the programs/strategies of Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) are very important as perceived by some respondents because it helps in bringing out the potentials and capabilities of cooperatives.

Few of the respondents perceived the programs/strategies of CDA as moderately important and very few also perceived that program and strategies of CDA are not important.

Table 3 also shows that majority (55%) of the respondent said that the program/strategies of CDA, encourage access of cooperative to global market, building and promotion of international cooperation (54%); conduct periodic monitoring of the status of research development and other extension services (51%); promote the



development of competitive products and new markets (48%); formulate and recommend agenda and standards for research and development and other extension services (47%); establishment of a cooperative market and integrated marketing and information system (46%); building and promotion of cooperatives information, communication technology (ICT) (45%); forging mechanisms for linkage, partnership and collaboration (45%); promotion/enhancement of businesses of cooperatives in identified priority economic sectors (42%); encourage the creation of cooperative office at various Local government unit (LGU) (42%); and establishment of a cooperative financial system (39%) is perceived to be important to the cooperative.

The result implies that the programs/strategies of CDA are important in building/promotion of cooperatives especially in ensuring the cooperatives to be globally and locally competitive.

Some of the respondents mentioned that the programs/strategies of CDA are very important. In descending order of percentage the programs/strategies of CDA that are perceived to be very important are, establishment of a cooperative financial system (42%); promotion/enhancement of businesses of cooperatives in identified priority economic sectors (38%); encourage the creation of cooperative office at various local government unit (LGU) (38%); building and promotion of cooperatives information, communication technology (ICT) (34%); forging mechanisms for linkage, partnership and collaboration (34%); establishment of a cooperative market and integrated marketing and information system (32%); promote the development of competitive products and new markets (32%); conduct periodic monitoring of the status of research development and other extension





services (28%); building and promotion of international cooperation (22%); and encourage access of cooperatives to global markets (21%).

Few respondents (16%) perceived that the programs/strategies of CDA is moderately important while very few of the respondents with an average percentage of (5%) agreed that the programs/strategies are not important. The result implies that the programs/strategies of CDA are very important.

Other program/strategies such as promoting cooperativism as the vehicle for social transformation for people is perceived to be very important (44%) of the respondents and massive expansion of cooperative membership is perceived to be important (38%). Few (13%) of the respondents said that the programs/strategies are moderately important while very few (3%) said that it is not important.



## SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Summary

The study was conducted to determine the level of importance and effectiveness of the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) as perceived by the respondents and officers of the cooperatives in Tuba, Benguet. Survey questionnaire were personally given to individual respondents.

There were 117 respondents of the study. Most of them were between the ages of 31-40 years old, married, females, literate, farming as there source of income and were members or officers of the cooperative.

On the level of importance of the programs/strategies of Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), the respondents perceived it as very important on the following criteria; develop and implement an appropriate information, education, communication (IEC) and accreditation of federations/unions in the implementation of supervision, monitoring and evaluation functions, and establishment of a cooperative financial system. The respondents also considered promoting cooperativism as the vehicle for social transformation for people and massive expansion of cooperative membership as very important program/strategies of CDA.

On the level of effectiveness of the programs/strategies of Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), Develop and implement an appropriate information, education, communication (IEC) is also perceived by respondents as very effective programs/strategies of CDA, because this program/strategy will enhance the knowledge of the respondents. Other programs/strategies agreed by the respondents as very effective



Promotion/enhancement of businesses of cooperatives in identified priority economic sectors, encourage the creation of cooperative office at various local government unit (LGU), promoting cooperativism as the vehicle for transformation for people and massive expansion of cooperative membership.

### Conclusions

Based from result and findings of the study, the following conclusions are:

1. The programs/strategies of Cooperative Development Authority are very important and effective since most of the respondents believed that this is a life sustaining cooperativism;
2. Develop and implement appropriate Information, Education, Communication (IEC) is very important and effective as perceived by the respondents; and,
3. Promoting cooperativism as the vehicle for social transformation for people; and massive expansion of cooperative membership were considered as very important and effective by the respondents.

### Recommendations

From the findings and conclusion, the researcher offers the following recommendations:

1. The Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) needs to sustain the development and implementation of an appropriate Information, Education and Communication (IEC) that involves the development, intensification and expansion of new businesses of primary cooperatives through the following: Capability building that



involves training/seminars related to cooperative business operations; Cooperative business financing that involves financing of cooperative projects/businesses; and Market linkage that involves the promotion of cooperative products and services and development of marketing network system;

2. Proposed sources of funds for each economic activity may be internally generated through savings mobilization on the part of cooperatives, thus implementing a safe and sound financial cooperative sector that provides efficient, accessible and competitive financial and related services; and,

3. There is a need to strengthen the cooperative as an organization to make it viable vehicle for a higher enterprise level of cooperative operation to provide a stronger foundation.



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