

The Cooperative Model Of Agribusiness And Community Socio- Economic Development: A Case Of Kigezi Mixed Farming Cooperative Society (KMFC) In Kabale, Uganda

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Introduction

The study investigated the way in which the co-operative model of Agribusiness acted as an agent towards community development of the farming communities in Kigezi Kabale District, Uganda. It focused on Kigezi Mixed Farmer's Cooperative (KMFC). The Cooperative model was considered as the independent variable while community development as the dependent variable.

Objectives

Three specific objectives guided this study and these include;

1. to analyze the relationship between the cooperative model of agribusiness and the national policy framework at Kigezi Mixed farming cooperative,
2. to assess the effect of the national policy framework on the development of Kigezi Mixed farming cooperative,
3. to analyze the contribution of the cooperative model of agribusiness to development of Kigezi Mixed Farming cooperative.

Methodology

The researcher used a case study and survey designs and both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data were obtained from a sample of 46 respondents who were selected by the use of probability or representative, non-probability or non-representative, purposive, census sampling, and simple random sampling techniques. Interview and questionnaire method were used, while an interview guide and self administered questioners were employed as tools for data collection

Key findings

The study findings revealed that there was a significant and positive relationship between the two variables with $r= 0.670$ given that $p<0.05$. The study established a significant and positive relationship between national policy frameworks and community development at KMFC with $r= 0.848$ at $p<0.05$. The study established that the two variables influenced each other with $r= 0.483$ at $p<0.05$. The study established that household farmer participation in the reformed cooperatives contributed to increased incomes, affordability of basic household items, increased production and productivity, increased ability of members to feed their families two to three meals a day, and increased household savings.

Key references

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