FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PROCESSING AND MARKETING OF SOYABEAN CHEESE AMONGST WOMEN WITHIN ILORIN METROPOLIS

By

ADEMOLA TAIYE HASSAN

ND/23/AGT/PT/0016

BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCE, KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN.

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF ORDINARY NATIONAL DIPLOMA(OND)IN AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY.

JULY, 2025

CERTIFICATION PAGE

This is to certify that this project work has been read and approved as meeting part of the requirement for the award of National Diploma in Agricultural technology, Department of Agricultural Technology, Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin.

_____ _____

MR. ADEBAYO AREMU I.A Date

(Project Supervisor)

_____ _____

MR. BANJOKO, I.K Date

(Head of Department)

_____ _____

MR.MOHAMMED, S.B Date

(Project Coordinator)

_____ _____

MR.SHUAIB, O.M Date

(PT Coordinator)

_____ _____

External Examiner Date

DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this work to almighty God the author and the finisher of my faith and the giver of wisdom, knowledge and understanding for giving me this opportunity to attain this noble height and has also prepared me for the future responsibility on this note

I would be honoured to dedicate to my parents Mr. and Mrs. Ademola thank for being my pillars of strength and inspiration am grateful, and very grateful for your love my support that made this journey possible.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

To the almighty God who gave me this opportunity and protect throughout my academic pursuits in Ilorin

I want to express my appreciation and pro profound gratitude to my supervisor Mr.Adebayo for the effort in putting me through all the aspects of this work, it was due to the indefatigable that this work is completed

I am also indebted to all academic staff of the department of agricultural technology for their knowledge, training throughout the period of my study since days my appreciate also goes to non_academic staff in my department for their advice may almighty God bless you all

To my parents I appreciate you for the moral and financial support without you the journey so far wouldn't have been possible, may almighty God bless you long life and grant you with good health and prosperity

My appreciate go to my family and friends who inspired me to pursue my dream may all your good dream are come to through by God's grace

I also appreciate my typist for her assistant and perfect work,may almighty God bless you with long lifeand good health

May almighty God be with you all

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

CERTIFICATION

DEDICATION

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

ABSTRACT

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Background To The Study 1-7

1.2 Statement Of The Problem 7-8

1.3 Objective Of The Study 8

1.4 Research Question 8

1.5 Significance of the Study 8-9

1.6 Scope of the Study 9

1.7 Limitation of the Study 9

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW 10

2.1 Origin and Distribution 10-11

2.3 World Production Of Soya Beans 11-14

2.4 Uses of Soybean 14-16

2.5 Industrial uses Soybean 16-18

2.6 Soya Utilization into Cheese 18-19

2.7 Nutritional Composition of Soya Beans 19-21

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 Research Methodology 22

3:1:0 Descriptions 23-of the Study Area 22-23

3.2 Study Population, Sample Procedure And Sample Size. 23

3.4 Research Instrument 23

3.5 The Production of Soya Cheese in the Study Area 23

3.6 Validity of the Instrument 23

3.7 Method of Data Analysis 23-24

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Result and Discussion 25-26

4.2 Analysis and Result: 26-29

4.3 Discussion: 29-37

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMANDATION

5.1 Summary of Findings 38

5.2 Conclusion 38-39

5.3 Recommendation 39-40

Limitation of the Study 40

REFERENCES 41-42

QUESTIONNAIRE 43-44

ABSTRACT

The study analyzed the socio - economic factors affecting soya cheese production amongst women in Ilorin metropolis Kwara State, Nigeria. Primary data were collected using well structured questionnaire. A multi-stage sampling procedure was used to collect data from 80 soya cheese processors and marketers, the analytic techniques used for the study are descriptive and inferential statistic.

The analytical result from the study revealed the majority of cheese processors are in their active age of 30 to 50 years, secondary predominantly secondary school leavers with an average households size of 5 to 8 eight persons per family.

The average daily net income of between 3,00-N4,000.00k translating to about N 40,000 /per month, an indication that cheese processing and marketing is highly profitable.

Their membership of co-operative society ensures that they can have capital to continue to remain in business.

The result further showed that inadequate water supply high cost of soya beans and inadequate access to soft credit facilities are the fundamental and significant problems limiting their ability to maximize their profit It is recommended that soya cheese processors and marketers should be provided | with credit facilities to enable their buy in bulk for long time production and mitigate against high cost of soya beans and other raw

materials, while social nets programmes of the state should equally be extended to them to ease their level of expansion of businesses and finally providing knowledge based information on innovative approach to processing in order to remove the stress involved in the manual method.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Soybean (Glycine max L.) is one of the major leguminous crops cultivated all over with Nigeria as the largest producer in both Western and Central Africa, since its introduction in the early twentieth century (Dugie et al. , 2009).Soybean is widely known to be cheap, easily available and a good source of protein compared with expensive animal protein when purchased as Soybeans to be on about 10-20% of the cost of protein from meat, eggs, fish or milk.

Soybean is now widely consumed and readily used in the production crude vegetable oil, soya milk, soya yoghurt and waara i.e beske. In addition to that, a local but good seasoning is also produced from soybean (Iornum, 2012).

Soybean contains major vitamins and minerals lacking in other legumes and some Cereals It contains 40% high quality protein, 20% edible vegetable oil and a good balance of amino-acid and therefore, tremendous potential to improve nutritional status and welfare of the families of resource -poor farmer Likewise, nutritionally, soybean scary twice the protein of meat or poultry and contain all eight essential amino acids needed for childhood development and are also good for the environment. The rapid growth in both vegetable and poultry sectors in the past five

years (about 30% per annum) has boosted its demand. Benue state is widely known as one of the major cultivators of soybean. The rural farmers which are mostly women produce on small-holder farm averaging not more than a hectare, and as a result, not mechanized.

Generally, soybean cultivation starts in May/June with land clearing and harvesting which normally commences in late October through November every year (IITA, 2009).

The processing of soybean in very important as it provides readily available end-products such as cooking oil, flour and soy cheese.

Processing soybean into soybean products involves some local level processes such as threshing, winnowing and packaging into marketable forms. Processing of soybean into end-products for example, cooking oil provides utility of form prior to marketing and communication by end users. Rural women farmers not only play a vital role in food production; they also carry out agricultural activities beyond crop production. Also, women take active part in farming, processing and marketing. It is said that out of ten agricultural workers in the world, four are women (Technical

Centre of Agriculture and Rural Cooperation CTA, 1993). The role women play in agriculture and the rural society is fundamental to agricultural and rural development in Nigeria and sub Saharan Africa.

Women in Africa are said to make up more than one-third of its entire

workforce (Ani, 2002).

Reports have shown that soybean has faced some problems surrounding the area of improper processing techniques and use of traditional processing equipment.

These problems in most cases, have caused a negative impact in its consumption, its prices as well as its rate of production (Edame and Fonta, 2014). The problems militating against women in soybean enterprise,as well as other agro- based enterprises such as lack of improved technologies, inadequate contact with extension agents, primitive and labor-intensive farm implements which have adverse effects on soy bean processing and marketing both at local and industrial levels (Ashaye, Adegbulugbe and Sanni,2005).

The relevance of marketing is to meet the basic needs of the society. A good and efficient marketing system accelerates the pace of economic and rural development by encouraging specialization which will invariably lead to increase in output, thereby generating income and provision of incentives to farmers (Abbot and Makeham, 1993). The need to educate rural women who are vital producers, processors and marketers of agricultural products, for e.g. soybean is more important in areas where most of the young women migrate to cities for better paying jobs (Obinne, 1991).

Considerable attention should be given to modern soybean processors within the state to be able to meet up with the growing demand of soybean products, for e.g. vegetable oil (USDA, 2008). Report shows that soybean processors in the country are operating below capacity and there is a domestic short fall of all vegetable oil estimated at about 300,000 tons annually with the price of vegetable oil doubling the price at its international level (USDA, 2008).

Awareness has been created among the rural farmers on the need to grow soybean but the issue of processing and storage remains a limiting factor for utilization of the crop. Soybean processing and marketing are complex practices mostly done by women who engage in the difficult aspect of the work due to limited access to technology to reduce drudgery (Omotayo et al., 2007). The relevance of marketing is to meet the basic needs of the society. A good and efficient marketing system accelerates the pace of economic and rural development by encouraging specialization which will invariably lead to increase in output, thereby generating income and provision of incentives to farmers (Abbot and Makeham, 1993).

Soybean (Glycine max (L.) Merrill) is an important global legume crop that grows in the tropical, subtropical and temperate climates. Like peas, beans,lentils and peanuts, it belongs to the large botanical family, Leguminosae, in the subfamily Papilionideae. It has 40 chromosomes

(2n=2x=40) and is a self-fertile species with less than 1% out-crossing (Shurtleff and Aoyagi 2007;IITA, 2009).

Soybean has many benefits, nutritionally for man and livestock, as well as other industrial and commercial uses. It is classified as an oilseed, containing significant amounts of all the essential amino acids, minerals and vitamins for human nutrition. It is therefore an important source of human dietary protein with an average of 40%content, 30% carbohydrate and oil content of 20%(Adu-Dapaah et al., 2004; MoFA and CSIR, 2005). In Ghana, the soy cake is an excellent source of protein feed for the livestock industry (MoFA and CSIR, 2005). The poultry, pig and fish farming industries especially, are benefiting tremendously from soybean as a cheap source of high quality protein feed.

Soybean oil is the world's most widely used edible oil, as it is low in cholesterol, with a natural taste and nearly imperceptible odor, which makes it the ultimate choice of vegetable oil for domestic and industrial food processing (Mpepereki et al., 2000; Addo-Quaye et al., 1993). Almost all margarines, shortenings and salad dressings contain soy oil (Wikipedia,2009). Soy oil has also become the most important raw material for the production of biodiesel, which is fast supplementing fossil fuels, a boom in the bio-fuel 2industry (Caminitiet al., 2007). It has also found use in many products such as adhesives, lubricants, plastics, printing inks and health and beauty products (Wikipedia, 2009).

Promotion of the nutritional and economic values of the crop is being done in Ghana by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, this has resulted in rapid expansion in production (Sarkodie-Addoet al., 2006).

In West Africa, soybean has become a major source of high quality and cheap protein for the poor and rural households. It is used in processing soy meat, cakes, baby foods and 'dawadawa', a local seasoning product for stews and soups, (Abbey et al., 2001). It is also used to fortify various traditional foods such as garri, sauces, stew, soups, banku and kenkey to improve their nutritional levels (MoFA and CSIR, 2005).

Soybean like all other legumes also improves soil fertility by converting atmospheric nitrogen from the soil for its own use, which also benefits subsequent crops in rotation. It therefore cuts down the amount of nitrogen fertilizer that farmers have to purchase to apply to their fields to improve productivity. This is a major benefit in Africa, where soils are poor in nutrients and fertilizers are expensive and not available for farmers (MoFA and CSIR,2005; IITA, 2009).

It is also beneficial in the management of Striate monthica, an endemic parasitic weed of cereal crops in the savanna zone of Ghana, which causes severe losses in crop yield of up to 70-100% of millet, sorghum and maize. Soybean is non-host plant to Striga, but it produces chemical substances that stimulate the germination of Striga seeds. Germinated seeds subsequently die off within a few days because they cannot attach

their root system to that of the soybean plant to draw food substances and water (MoFA and CSIR, 2005).

Ghana's current production is about 15,000 metric tons of soybean grain annually (MoFA and CSIR, 2005), but total domestic demand for cooking oil, seasoning and animal feed cake is estimated at nearly 30,000 metric tons per year (ADF,2004).

Despite the numerous benefits of the soybean, the grain yield per unit area is low in Ghana, an average of 1.3 tons per hectare (Tweneboah, 2000). That of Africa is an average of 1.1 tons per hectare (IITA, 2009). Italy, Argentina, the USA and Brazil produce 3.32, 2.31, 2.30 and 2.00 tons per hectare on the average respectively (Norman et al ., 1995).Reasons attributing to the low yields of soybean in Ghana include low plant population per hectare for various cultivars of the crop, pod shattering, poor germination due to rapid loss of seed viability, poor nodulation and drought stress among others(Addo-Quaye et al.,1993).

The low plant population is due to lack of adequate information on specific row spacing to get optimum plant population for the various soybean varieties cultivated locally.

Available research data on soybean planting systems give a broad range of 60-75cm inter-row spacing and 5-10cm intra-row spacing, giving an average of 19,750 plants ha-(MoFA and CSIR, 2005).

This is irrespective of factors such as the maturity group, growth habit, soil condition and vegetation zone. This makes choice of optimal population densities among early and medium maturity soybean varieties difficult for farmers. Generally, legume seed yield is a function of plants per unit area,pods per plant, number of seeds per pod and weight per seed (Baligar and Jones, 1997).

The advantages for planting soybean in narrow rows are generally; increased grain yield, reduced soil erosion, increased harvesting efficiency and early crop canopy closure to help control weeds, and the convenience of using small grain equipment for some planting and harvesting operations, while the primary disadvantages are disease problems, seedling emergence problems if soil crusts easily and drought condition problems (Duane and Ted, 2003).

Research indicates that higher yields of soybean can be obtained in narrow rows if plant stands are well established and weeds are adequately controlled.

Gary and Dale (1997), in an experiment comparing 75cm rows verses 30cm rows and 90cm rows verses 30cm rows, found the narrow rows yielding28%and 31% respectively higher than the wider row spacing. In North Dakota, about 60% of soybeans are planted in narrow row spacing of 38cm or less if soil moisture is sufficient, and yields are often higher, an, average of 3.5 tons per hectare (Gary and Dale, 1997).

Suitable land area for food production remains fixed or diminishing, yet farmers are faced with the task of increasing production to meet demand (Quainoo et al., 2000). Raising soybean production is possible through a more effective use of resources by appropriate row spacing adjustments.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Before 1970, the only soya beans produced in Nigeria was exported and by 1976, it has started gaining ground in many states of the federation, Apart from the oil being a good source of protein most of which are unsaturated and also essential fatty acid required by human.

There is no doubt that it is therefore one of the richest crop in the world. As it gradually becomes a veritable substitute for animal protein source especially in Africa and Nigeria. As animal protein begins to go out of the reach of many Nigerians due to its prohibitive cost, soya cheese is therefore fast gaining more popularity as a source of protein alternatively to beef and other animal meat, it has therefore becomes a familiar sites in majority of Nigeria soup pots today in Nigeria.

Against these backdrops, the production of soya cheese which has become an exclusive preserve of women is being faced by several obvious socio-economic factors that continued to remain a serious constraint towards meeting the aggregate demand gaps created by the inability of millions of Nigerians to access animal protein source to balance their diet.

This study therefore intends to examine some of those socio - economic factors and proffered useful suggestion required to ensure that maximum utilization of this rich plant protein sources can be archived.

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The study seeks to examine the socio-economic analysis of soya cheese production amongst women in Ilorin Metropolis.

Specific objective of the study

i. To examine the demographic characteristic-of the respondent in the area.
ii. To examine the socio-economic factors influence on the production of soya cheese in Ilorin Metropolis.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTION

i. Whether demographic characteristic has any profound influence on the production of soya cheese amongst women in Ilorin.
ii. That several socio-economic faction are militating against profitability of soya cheese production in Ilorin metropolis.
iii. That certain challenges are faced by women engaged in the production of soya cheese.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

It is hoped that at the end of the study, useful conclusion can be drawn based on the research questions highlighted above, and recommendation can be offered as to guide policy makers, non governmental agencies on

the potentials inherent in the business of cheese making amongst women and specific areas of interventions, considering the relevance of the product as an important protein source.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study seeks to examine the socio-economic analysis of soya cheese producers amongst women in Ilorin metropolis.

This study is restricted to women soya cheese in Ilorin metropolis where the questionnaire is expected to be randomly administered as apposed to all gender or when based on a wider or broader population sample.

1.7 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study is limited to only women soya cheese producers in Ilorin metropolis this is imperative because a larger Area of study would have require greater logistics and finance, getting the respondents to react to some questions was a bit difficult due to suspicion of the respondents on the intention of the researcher as regards the use of the information being sought.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 ORIGIN AND DISTRIBUTION

Soybean is native to Eastern Asia, mainly China, Korea and Japan, from where it spread to Europe and America and other parts of the world in the 18th century (Ngeze, 1993). Evidence in Chinese history indicates its existence more than 5,000 year ago, being used as food and a component of drugs (Norman et al., 1995). Some researchers have suggested Australia and Eastern Africa as other possible centers of origin of the genus Glycine (Addo-Quaye et al., 1993). It is widely grown on large scale in both the temperate and tropical regions such as China, Thailand, Indonesia, Brazil, the USA and Japan; where it has become a major agricultural crop and á significant export commodity (Evans, 1996).

Soybean was first introduced to Africa in the early 19th century, through Southern Africa (Ngeze, 1993) and is now widespread across the continent (Wikipedia, 2009). However, Shurtleff and Aoyagi (2007) have stated that, it might have been introduced at an earlier date in East Africa, since that region had long traded with the Chinese. The same report indicates that soybean has been under cultivation in Tanzania in 1907 and

Malawi in 1909. In Ghana, the Portuguese missionaries were the first to introduce the soybean in 1909.This early introduction did not flourish because of the temperate origin of the crop (Mercer-Quarshie and Nsowah, 1975). However, serious attempts to establish the production of the crop in Ghana started in the early 1970s. This was as a result of collaborative breeding efforts of Ghana's Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) (Tweneboah, 2000).

2.2 BOTANY

Soybean (Glycine max (L.) Merrill) is a legume plant belonging to the botanical family legume inosae. Like all other peas, beans, lentils and peanuts, which include some 500 genera and more than 12,000 species, it belongs to the subfamily papilion ideae (Shurtleff and Aoyagi 2007).

The genus Glycine, presently consist of two subgenera, Glycine consisting of seven perennial wild species confined to Southeastern Asia; and Soja, comprising the domesticated and commercially important soybean,Glycine max and its wild ancestor, Glycine soja.

Both are annuals and grow in the tropical, subtropical and temperate climates. They have 40 chromosomes (2n=2x=4) and are self-fertile species with less than 1% out-crossing (Norman et al., 1995).

The genus name Glycine was originally proposed by Linnaeus in his first edition of Genera Plantarum; with the cultivated Species first appearing

in the edition, 'Species Plantarum', under the name Phaseolus max L. The combination, Glycine max (L.) Merr.) was proposed by Merrill in 1917,and has since become the valid name for this useful plant (Wikipedia, 2009).

2.3 WORLD PRODUCTION OF SOYA BEANS

Soybean production is increasing rapidly all over the world as a result of the numerous benefits derived from the crop. Current world production of soybean is 220 million metric tons of grain per annum, of which the seven leading producers are the USA-32%, Brazil-28%, Argentina-21%,China-7%,India-4%, Paraguay-3%, Canada-1% and others-4% (USDA, 2007). According to FAO data For 2005, total land area under soybean cultivation in the world was 95.2million hectares per annum and total production was 212.6 million tons annually. The three major producing countries were USA (29 million hectares), Brazil (23 million hectares), and Argentina (14 million hectares) (IITA, 2009).

Masuda and Goldsmith (2008), also gave the breakdown of world soybean production of 94 million hectares worldwide as follows: the U.S.A. accounted for over 30 million, Brazil for almost 22 million, Argentina for 15 million, China for 9.2 million, India for 8.2 million, Paraguay for 2.2 million and Canada for one million hectares respectively.

In relation to Sub-Saharan Africa, the same source showed that soybean

was grown on an average of 1.16 million hectares with an average production of 1.26million tons of grain in 2005.

African countries with the largest area of production were Nigeria (601 000hectares), South Africa (150 000 hectares), Uganda (144 000 hectares), Malawi (68 000 hectares), and Zimbabwe (61 000 ha).

According to history, soya beans was not recognized in Kwara state Nigeria until recent years when compare with other legumes soya beans has the highest biological value. According to Iweje (2004), Soya beans is said to be native of Oriental countries though small in size, it gives complete protein.

It is found in America, Asia e.t.c, and these countries depend on it for oil making. These countries depend on soya beans not only for oil making but also the hay is used for live stock feed.

When soya beans were introduced in India in 2003, it was a failure until scientists looked into the weather of the area, the soil richness and was then corrected (I.A.D.P 2002).

In Nigeria, two sites were shown in 2000, but due to heavy rain and seed damage from pod sucking bugs the exercise resulted to severe and great loss.

The two sites are IITA and Mokwa (IITA 2001). The Institute for Agricultural Research (I.A.R) Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) has to check on the sites.

The introduction of soya beans to Kwara state was on the 12th September, 1984 by a senior officer of the I.A.D.P and soya beans scientists from the university of Ife, institute of Agricultural resources and training (I.AR.T) and the international institute of tropical agricultural (IITA) (IADP 2000).

In conclusion, soya beans have no problem to its production as such that is the more reason why the knowledge of the production of soya beans comes into existence for the benefit of the society.

According to Shittu et almal nutrition is concentrated in the rural areas of Nigeria, as well as the northern strip, and primarily affects poor women and children.

The effect on children and adolescents is particularly severe.

Adolescents' years are crucial for normal physical and mental development, and the diet and eating behaviors that develop during these years tend to persist throughout life However, on the adoption and knowledge of soybean, Sangiya et al.(1999)found that farmers of this age category are more educated and innovative than older farmers, and may also have a lower level of risk averseness towards technology adoption.

Consumption pattern also could be helped by correcting erroneous impression and developing appropriate technology that will reduce the time and labour expended on its processing In view of this, effort to promote soybean knowledge and processing competence should target the adolescents who are increasingly becoming an important force in rural

economic.

Youth involvement in soybean processing is a strategy to successfully incorporate soybean utilization in households across South-west Nigeria. Institute of Agricultural Research and Training (IAR&T) introduced soybean to her three adopted Ilorin and trained the senior classes on its processing and packaging into different products. Packaging of soybean products would not only add value but -, this is not really applicable to soybean processing where it was found that inadequate knowledge of the processing of soybean as a major constraint to its utilization among farmers. Thus, the target of the training was to improve the knowledge of the students on soybean processing for inclusion in household diets and also in its marketing. However, several women have found that soybean processing is associated with several other factors. There is a need for agricultural extension to identify predictors for youth participation in development in order to in cease their participation.

2.4 USES OF SOYBEAN

According to Dugje et al., (2009), soybean is more protein-rich than any of the common vegetable or legume food sources in Africa., It has an average protein content of 40%. The seeds also-contain about 20% oil on a dry matter basis, and this is 85%unsaturated and cholesterol-free. Borget, (1992)has stated that, soybean contributes to the feeding of both humans and domestic animals. And that, it has various nutritional and

medicinal properties as well as industrial and commercial uses; and agronomic values such as soil conservation, green manure, compost and nitrogen fixation. Soybean can be cooked and eaten as a vegetable as well as processed into soy oil, soy milk, soya yogurt, soy flour, tofu and tempeh (Rienke and Joke,2005; MoFA and CSIR, 2005). Rienke and Joke, (2005) reported that soybean contains a lot of high-quality protein and is an important source of carbohydrates, oil, vitamins and minerals. Research Has shown that the quantity of proteins in one kilogram of soybean is equivalent to the quantity of proteins 21in three kilograms of meat or 60 eggs or 10 litres of milk.And comparatively, the cost of buying one kilogram of soybean is much less than buying a similar quantity of meat or eggs (Ngeze, 1993). It can therefore be an excellent substitute for meat in developing countries, where animal protein-rich foods such as meat, fish, eggs and milk are often scarce and expensive for resource poor families to afford.

Soybean oil is also rich and highly digestible, odorless and color less, which does not coalesce easily. It is one of the most common vegetable cooking oil used in food processing industries, all over the world. And it is also heavily used in industries, especially in the manufacture of paint, soap, typewriter ink, plastic products, glycerine and enamels (Rienke and Joke, 2005; Ngeze, 1993 and Wikipedia, 2009). The cake obtained from soybean after oil extraction is also an important source of protein feed for

livestock such as poultry, pig and fish. The expansion of soybean production has led to significant growth of the poultry, pig and fish farming (Abbey et al, 2001;Ngeze, 1993; MoFA and CSIR, 2005). The haulms, after extraction of seed, also provide good feed for sheep and goats (Dugje et al., 2009).

Soybean is said to contain some anti-nutritional substances that reduce the nutritional value of the beans and are dangerous to health and therefore, need to be removed before they can be eaten. This is not a problem since these substances can be removed by simply soaking and or 'wet' heating the beans; leaving a valuable product that is not harmful to humans (Rienke and Joke,2005;Ngeze, 1993).

Soybean is also reputed to have many health benefits. It has been reported that, regular intake of soy foods may help to prevent hormone-related cancers such as breast cancer, prostate cancer and colon cancer(Wikipedia,2009). It also relieves menopausal symptoms, due to the oestrogen like effect of soy is of lavones. Research also suggest that, regular ingestion of soy products reduces the rate of cardiovascular diseases, by reducing total cholesterol, low density lipoprotein cholesterol, and preventing plaque build-up in arteries which could lead to stroke or heart attack (The Mirror, 2008).

The high quality protein, low cholesterol oil and other nutritional values are beneficial in the treatment of nutritional diseases in children (MoFA

and CSIR, 2005), diabetics and also very important protein for vegans (Wikipedia, 2009). Soybean are used in a wide variety of foods for humans and animals, as well as for industrial and consumer products such as building materials, lubricants and other household items. Learn about those soy-based options in the Soya Products Guide.

Animal Feed Poultry and livestock feed makes up97 percent of soybean meal used in the U.S. In Missouri, pigs are the largest consumer of soybean meal followed by broilers, turkeys and cattle. In 2019, livestock in Missouri used the soybean meal from 67million bushels of soybeans.

Looking for guidance on using soybean meal, soybean hulls or other soy products in your livestock rations? The University of Missouri Cooperative Extension Service created a feed calculator in 2020that may be helpful. Access the calculator as a Microsoft Excel fill by clicking here.

Food for Human Consumption the other 3 percent of soybean meal used in the U.S. is in food products like protein alternatives and soymilk. Oil used for food accounts for 61 percent of soybean oil used in the U.S.

This oil can be used as vegetable oil for frying or baking, and as an ingredient in foods like salad dressings and margarines. Soy also appears in products like soy sauce, breakfast cereals and bars, and some beverages and whipped toppings.

2.5 INDUSTRIAL USES SOYBEAN

Soya beans oil used for industrial purposes accounts for 7 percent of soybean oil used in the U.S. This oil is converted into products like paints, plastics and cleaners. The USDA Bio based program has a complete list of industrial products containing soybeans.

Bio-Diesel

Bio-Diesel makes up more than 30percent of soybean oil used in the U.S. Biodiesel is a renewable substitute for petroleum diesel made from soybean oil. The fuel reduces greenhouse gas emissions, increases energy efficiency and provides a 13 percent price support for soybeans. Learn more about biodiesel by clicking here.

Soy Tires

Soybean oil improves tire flexibility at lower temperatures, allowing for increasing rubber pliability and traction in cold temperatures, rain or snow. Additionally, soybean oil mixes better with rubber compounds in the tire leading to reduced energy consumption and a more efficient manufacturing process.

Asphalt Rejuvenator

Adding soy into asphalt mixes can improve asphalt performance, reduce impact of aging and improve environmental footprint. This leads to lower mix costs, paving costs and plant costs while enriching the community with safe, renewable, cost-effective products. Cargill's AnovaTM technology is available for our county and municipal public works

departments.

Concrete Sealant Spraying a concrete protector containing soybean oil can extend the life of the concrete by forming a water resistant barrier protecting against outside moisture and corrosive materials on the roads. Pore Shield is one product that uses soy to create a biodegradable, nontoxic, noncorrosive barrier for roadways-reducing the environmental footprint as compared to petroleum-based options and providing a cost savings for public works departments through reduced maintenance.

Engine Oil

High Oleic soybean oil can be used to create a high-performing, sustainable synthetic motor oil. This soy-based alternative improves fuel efficiency and performance and runs cleaner compared to petroleum-based oils. One product currently available now, Biosynthetic Technologies oil is offered in5W-20 and 5W-30 viscosities and recommended for all types of modern vehicles and is a USDA Certified Bio Based Product.

Shoes

If you are going to buy running shoes, flip flops or other footwear, why not walk on a comforting bed of soybean oil under your feet? Replacing petroleum oil in the footwear, soy provides a more sustainable product. Sketchers, Oka-B, Okabashi and Third Oak currently offer a range of products, from casual sandals to running shoes.

Roofing As a roof ages, asphalt roof shingles can become brittle and slowly break apart. Insert soybeans.

Soybean oil can be used to rejuvenate the asphalt, rest or e-flexibility and facilitate daily expansion and contraction. Roof Maxx is a scientifically formulated, spray-on treatment that uses micro beads of soybean oil to quickly penetrate brittle as phaltshingles. Treatment with Roof Maxxis safe for people, pets, property an d the environment. The company s ays work is completed in an hour, with no mess, for a fraction of the cost of a new roof.

2.6 SOYA UTILIZATION INTO CHEESE

Soya beans is considered to be the cheapest source of protein and high protein content in soya beans -35 40%. Hence it inclusion in our daily diet is highly recommended. It can be consumed in the following forms.

SOYA CHEESE

Ingredients:

6 milks tins soyabean seed

10 medium size lemon.

Method:

1. Measure 6 milk tins of soyabean
2. Sort the measured soyabean
3. Soak the measure soyabean
4. Dehusk (remove to teasta)

5. Separate beans from taste

6. Mill into paste ensuring thorough milling

7. Add equivalent water volume to paste (Ratio 1:1)

8. Sieve with very fine mnuslin cloth

9. Add half to one volume of water to the shaft obtained in 8 above mix thorough

10. Reslave

11. Extract juice from 10 medium size lemon.

a. Pour the sieve milk into cooking pot and bring to boil removing the loam and scum at interval.

12. Measure out 3 small tomato tin of the lemon juice.

13. Pour the juice to the milk on fire.

a. Pour the coagulated milk into a fine muslin cloth while hot and press to extract water out.

14. Cut into desired sizes and re-boil in salted water.

2.7 NUTRITIONAL COMPOSITION OF SOYA BEANS

Soya beans mature seeds raw nutritional value per 100g (3.50z)

Energy	1.886kg	(4461ecal)
Carbonhydrate	30.16g	
Dietary fiber	7.33g	
Fat	9.3g	
Saturated	2.884g	

Mono saturated	4.404g
Poly saturated	11.255g
Omega 3	1.330G
Omega 6	9.925g
Protein	36.49g
Tryptophan	0.591g
Threniue	1.766g
Isoleuvice	1.971g
Leucine	3.309g
Lysme	2.706g
Methronine	0.547g
Cystine	0.655g
Phenylalamine	2.122g
Tyrosine	1.539
Value	2.029g
Argininne	3.153g
Histidine	1.097g
Alaniue	1.915g
Aspartic acid	5.112g
Glutamic Acid	7.874g
Glysine	1.880g
Prohive	2.379g

VITAMINS	QUANTITY
Vitamin A	1Ng0%
Thiamine(B1)	0.874 mg 76%
Riboflavin (B2)	0.87 mg 73%
Niacim	
Pantothenic Acid	
Vitamin B6	0.377mg 29%
Fotate	
Choline	
Vitamin c	
Vitamin E	

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 RESEARCCH METHODOLOGY

3.1.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

The study was conducted in Ilorin metropolis Ilorin is presently the capital of Kwara State.

Kwara State was created on the 27th of May 1967 the state is located in the north Central area of the political zone of Nigeria with a population of about 2.4 million (Natural population Commission 2006).

The state has between latitude 7015N and longitude 60 18"E and covers a land area of about 32,500 square kilometer (K ㎡ 2) (Kwara State ministry of information 2002).

The state has two main climate season, the dry and the wet season. The natural vegetation compress annual rainfall ranging between 1000 to

1500mm. the annual rainfall pattern across the state extends between the months of April and October with minimum temperature range of between 20℃-25°while maximum average temperature is between 30 °-35 ℃.

The state is made up of sixteen (16) Local government areas grouped into four Agro-ecological zones A, B, C, D by the state Agricultural Development project, Ilorin the state Capital and the main areas of study has a population of about 777,667, making at the 7th largest city in Nigeria by population (2006Census).

3.2 STUDY POPULATION,SAMPLE PROCEDURE AND SAMPLE SIZE

The study population consist of all women engaged in the production of soya cheese (fried) scattered all over the entire Ilorin Metropolis, they are estimated to be between 200-400 in numbers.

A multi stage random of 60 women respondents is to be engaged in the study, the sampling is extended to be camed but based on an zonal division of the metropolis on before further selection of ten (10) women respondents'are camed out to make a total Eighty respondents.

3.4 RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The instrument used for data collection is a well structured questionnaire, the questionnaire was designed to generate money data from, the

respondents.

Primary data from the respondent.

The structured questionnaire was divided into three section address specific areas Section A:Demographic characteristic of the respondents.

Section B:Section-economic factors influencing.

3.5 THE PRODUCTION OF SOYA CHEESE IN THE STUDY AREA

Section C: Examine Perceived Challenges faced in the production and marketing of soya Cheese.

3.6 VALIDITY OF THE INSTRUMENT

The questionnaire was subjected to several Amendments before at was administered on a pretend basis within the Polytechnic College.

The response also provide a more broader perspectives to the would be question before it was finally refined and administered in the study area.

3.7METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Data collected for the study was coded using statistical package for social sciences (SPPSS) both descriptive and inferential statistic are used for the data analysis.

A. To summarize and organize data for all variable, frequency distributing table and percentages are used.

B. Ranking is used to determnine the perceived challenges faced by the respondent in the production and Marketing of Soya cheese.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result and discussion of the data collected based on-the objective of the study are presented in the chapter.

Table 1: presents the distribution of the respondents based on demographic personal characteristics.

Which includes Gender, Age, Marital Status, Level of Education, Religion,Household Size, experience in marketing of soyabeans, and net income.

i. Results from table 1:show ed a gender relationship with a dominant female, An indication that soya cheese production and

marketing is entirely female, the study shows that all the entirely female, the study shows that all the respondents are females. This results agrees with, the study shows that all the respondents are females. This result agrees with Ezileet at 2014,Fadairo et at (2014), who both agrees that soya cheese milk and cheese marketers are women.

ii. The Table also shows that most of the respondents representing about 45%falls within the age range of between 30 to 50 years, while 15% are between 18-25 years and the rest are above 50 years.

This is inline with Fadairo .A.O et at () Jacquelin AC et at(2014) who both maintained that soyabeans marketing has an active work population who are relatively young and the fact that soyabeans processing into cheese is labour intensive and therefore mostly done by middle aged women and corroborated by Dugie et at (2009) who behaves that farm operatives is greatly influenced by age group.

iii. The finding from the study area as marital status shows that majority of respondents.

iv. Representing of 13% are single while morethan 70% of the single are either divorced or widowed and most income is expected to go into meeting family needs, the marital status is also in line with EzileJacquelin A.C et at (201$)who also asserted that more of the income derived from the sales of soyabeans is expected to go into the welfare of

the family who also contribution to labour assistance in the production of the soya cheese.

The result from the study area also shows that the majority of the women involved in production and marketing of soya cheese in the metropolis are Christians accounting for about 70% while the rest are Muslims.

The findings is sticking in the sense that Ilorin is predominantly a Muslim Town Ogundipe et at (2008) IITA maintained that more Christian women shows greater receptive and participation in programs associated with the adoption of new innovations in soyabeans utilization and marketing.

The result from table one also shows that respondents with a household SYE of between 1-5 persons account for 137% while 6-10 account for the remaining 77.5% with the remaining respondents having a family a more than 10 persona in the household.

Soyabeans within the study area and it is expected that, this extra hands would be required to compensate for additional labour required in the production process since at is a demanding exercise thus nation is asserted by Fadairo .A.O et al () who behaves that respondents would need to employ hired labour where their household size is small.

TABLE 1: Demographic Characteristic of Respondents'

Variable	Age	Frequency	Percentage(%)
18-29	15	25	30-50
45	75	Above 50	

Total	60	100
Gender		
Male	Nil	
Female	80	
100		
Total	80	100
Marital Status		
Single	13	21.6
Married	38	63.3
Widower	9	15%
Total	60	100
Educational Level		
Non Firmal		
-		
-		
Primary		
18		
30		
Secondary		
42		
70		
Tertiary		

-

-

Total

60

100

Religion

Islam

18

30

Christian

42

70

Total

60

100

Major Occupation

Soya Cheese Only

25

41.6

Other Trade

35

58.4

Total

60

100

4.2 ANALYSIS AND RESULT:

from the study area on the level of education of the respondents showed that 30% had primary school education, while 70% had secondary education.

This is in contrast with Fadairo.A.O who asserted that soyabeans processors and marketers have low level of education and therefore influenced by the technical and efficiency of allocation in soya cheese processing and marketing.

Although theses behaves of low educational level playing a greater influence on processing and marketing efficiency in soyabeans cheese is shared by Obinne (1991), he was however particular about rural women and not urban women as observed in the study area who are expected to have greater access to innovative ideas in the production process.

On wwhether they have other occupation apart from soya cheese processing and marketing, 68.7% claimed to have other business apart which includes provision selling, stationeries etc while the rest respondent representing 31.3% claimed that it is their major occupation, however at must be emphasized that those that are identified as leaving it as their major occupation operation on a higher scale in terms of the

volume of soyabeans used in the processing and marketing of soya cheese.

4.3 **DISCUSSION**:

Table2: Show the socio-economic factor influencing the production of soya cheese, for years of experience, the numbers of years of experiences in the business amongst the respondent shows that 51.6% of them have been in the business for between 6- 10 years while 40% between 1-5 years as experience in the business and the of the respondents have spent more than 10 years in the business.

i. Result from table 2: Show that 60% of the respondent got their initial capital from joint contributions as a co-operative members 36.6% from friends 3.6%from money lenders and none from micro-finance bank. It must be emphasized that those who got money from money lenders claimed that they need to pay interest and same also applies to those who source from micro-finance banks, however some of some of these respondents claimed to have repaid these loans a long time ago but however claimed to approach these financial lenders from time to time when the need as arises.

ii. Result on the scale of production of cheese, 68.3% utilizes between 10kg-20kg of raw soya cheese daily 21.6% uses before 10kg daily while 10.3%uses between 20kg - 30kg per day in the processing and marketing of soyabeans cheese, source the percentage of respondents that

processes above 20kg per day implies that other factors like customer base, location and other peculianties might be responsible as these is fúrther examined in subsequent sections of the questionnaire.

iii. The survey shows and the average net income from the processing and marketing of cheese as N3500/month from processing between to 10-20kg representing about 88.3% of the respondent while respondents who employs between 20kg-30kg of earn an average N5,000 / day it is about that the more the volume of soyabeans the processed the higher the chance of making more profit.

This result shows that on average of N36,000 is made as annual income derivable from engaging in this enterprise and agreed with I.Y Dugjeet al (2000) who maintained that women processors can anyone their means of of livehood and their families.

If giver the right environment and support respondents who uses or invest more in the business have the potential to earn above N50,000.00as shown by their monthly income, despite the fact that they equally engage in other businesseswhich also frugs in some income which are major or conytementary depending on individual relative investment.

The survey also shows that potential customers or client of this processors and marketers are dependent on their locations and peculiarities i.e if you are operating in a educational environment, the students are your potential customer while if you are within the larger

populace, it is the various family households that are potential clients, further studies is required to have a comparative analysis to determine which sectors of the occupational populating accepts soya cheese as a more preferred choice of protein needs.In their diet.

TABLE 2:SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTOR INFLUENCING EXPERIENCE IN SOYA BEAN PROCESSING

VARIABLE	**FREQUENCY**	**PERCENTAGE**
1-5 years	24	40
6-10 years	31	51.6
Above 10 years	5	7.4
Total	60	100
SOURCE OF FINANCE		
From friends	22	36.6
Joint contribution	36	60
Money Lender	2	3.4
Micro-finance bank	-	-
Total	60	100
DAILY SCALE OF PRODUCTION		
Less than 10kg	13	21.6
10kg-20kg	41	68.3
21kg-30kg	6	10.1
Total	60	100

NET INCOME DAILY FROM		
20KG SOYABEANS		
Less than N1000	-	-
N 2000-N 7000	53	88.3
N 5000-and above	7	11.6
Total	60	100
PROSPECTIVE BUYERS		
Students	33	55
Workers	24	40
Artisans	3	5
Total	60	100

Table 3: the distribution of the respondent based. on the perceived challenges divvied from past literature which includes inadequate H2O supply soyabeans, cost of other materials, lack of capital for expansion, marital status, location/environment of the environment, problem of storage for unsold ones, marketing, access to extra labour etc.

Inadequate water supply: about 70% strongly agree that inadequate water is a serious challenge strongly agree in soya cheese production due to especially during the dry seasons 30% did not see water as a problem (disagree) but and nut that water is very essential in the production of soya cheese while the remaining numbers

Table 3:Presents respondents responses to perceived challenges faced in

the production and marketing of soya cheese in the metropolis and this is based on sample ranking on the seventy of this challenges either as on the strongly agree, agreed disagree and strongly disagree.

High cost of soyabeans as a challenges faced in the production and marketing of soya cheese virtually all the respondent strongly agrees that the cost of

soyabeans as a primary raw materials in their processing to cheese is on the high side and that inflation trends in the ma market continue to ensures the rise of its price they however contended that if they can have access too fulance it would go a long way in ensure that they have a bulk purchase of high amount of kilogramme which can best for a considerable long period of production.

On the cost of other raw materials relative to soyabeans, 70% of the respondent of the respondent see it as a problems, while the rest behaves, it is not a serious problems when compared to the cost of soyabeans as according to then this materials can last several production process and therefore behaves it is not a serious problem.

On the lack of capital for expansion almost all the respondents are unequivocal by government they would be able to make bulk purchase of all the raw material required for several future months of processing thereby increasing their net income and general means of livelihood. This is in line with Fadairo A.O et al with Fadairo A.O et al (),

Dugje I.Y et al (200()() who both agree that lack of access to finance continue to remain a limiting factor in the expansion of production and market o of production and marketing of agricultural produce by farmers.

Ezihe Jacquelure .A.C et al (2014) were of the strong view that where that where finance are available, the attendant condition or interest attached to such finding makes it prohibitive for rural farmers to access.

The result on the influence of the marital status posing a challenges, 60% of the respondent strongly agreed that being named poses a swore serious challenges to them in dealing with the labour demands of production and marketing of soya cheese while 40% sees at as a blessing because their children serves as a cheap source of labour to them and therefore provided

them with the time to attend to their obligation as a wife to their husbands and therefore strongly disagrees in this respect.

The remaining 8% of the respondent agrees that it influences their efficiently utilization of time for in meeting other family obligation.

Location/environment of business as challenge in processing and marketing of cheese, majority of the respondents account for 80% strongly agrees that the location of business is a very important factors in determine their level of sales, while the 20% agree that location is also important but behaves that some marketing strategies and dephimany is also required, some respondents interviewed especially within the school

environment where there is very high patronage by student during the validation of the instruments used for data collection.

The result from the respondents on whether storage of unsold cheese poses a challenges, only 10% o agrees that it is a problems, while majority of the respondents accounting f for about 90% did not see it as a problem at all while the remaining numbers believe it is a is a rare situation but can be problematic if the rate occurrences persist.

On marketing of the produce(cheese) Majority of the respondent 70% agrees but utilize their children to hawk these cheese by taking it to certain locations for sales while a small percentage is retained for customers who have identified the area of production as a point of patronage while 17.5%says all their daily production are sold at the point of production while 12.5% claimed that they serve as supplies to food sellers and other it very marketer in government minities and agencies.

On buyers level of income as a challenge, strongly disagree. All the respondents interviewed in the study area, strongly disagree that the level of their customers has anything to do with the marketing and income from cheese production.

They all behaves that the final prices of cheese is ready available and affordable to all and sundry.

So the level of income of buyers is not problem at all and that preferences or choices is mostly determined by price, thérefore choose are made by

those who recognized the health importance of soyabeans in the nutrition diet of human and a cheaper source as an alternative to Annual protein which is prohibitive.

On access to extra labour, All the requirement are of the strong view that extra labour is required in the processing and marketing of soya cheese because it is a very demanding exercise, and that lack of additional labour would greatly limit the volume of or scale of production and this have been severally or scale of production and this have been severally highlighted from many literature review as analyzed in the in the early parts of these work as asserted by Fqadairo A.O et al () AgbugiIkeche 2014.

Table 3: The distributions of the respondent based on the perceived challenges deduced from past literature which includes inadequate H2Osupply soyabeans, cost of other materials, lack of capital for expansion, marital status, location/environment of the environment, problems of storage for unsold ones, marketing, Access to extra labour etc.

The response to this perceived challenges were further analyzed through a mean determination to fund out how significant are this pérceived challenges to limit the efficiency of this cheese production.

Inadequate water supply:- about 65.0% strongly agrees that inadequate water supply is a serious challenge strongly agree in soya cheese

production due to especially driving the dry seasons 3.7%did not see water is very essential in the production of soya cheese while the remaining numbers.

Table 3: PERCIEVED CHALLENGES FACED BY SOYA CHEESE PROCESSOR AND MARKETERS

PERCIEVED CHALLENGES FACED

STRONGLY AGREE AGREE

FREQ (70)

DISAGREE

FREQ/%

STRONGLY Disagree freq/%

Inadequate water supply

42 (70)

18 (30)

0 (00)

0 (00)

High cost of soyabeans

80 (100)

0 (00)

0 (00)

0 (00)

High cost of other raw materials

42 (70)

18 (30)

00 (0.0)

Lack of capital for expansion

58 (96.6)

2 (3.4)

Marital Status

36 (60)

24 (40)

Location environment of business

48 (80)

12 (20)

Problem of storage

6 (10)

52 (90)

For unsold ones

Marketing

10 (12.5)

36 (70)

14 (17.5)

Buyers level of income

60 (100)

Access to extra labour

60 (100)

Soyabeans Variety

50 (83.3)

10 (16.7)

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS,CONCLUSION AND RECOMMANDATION

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

All the respondents are women and soya cheese is seen as an exclusive perceives of women, majority of the respondent are married,

predominantly Christian.

Majority of respondents have an average age of 35 years, they have other occupation they are involved in apart from soya cheese production which includes sales of provision, food etc.

The predominant level of education in the study area is secondary education and have been in the business for more than 5 years.

Their major source of capital is from friends and being a member of one co-operative society or the other while only few can afford to go for fund from Micro-finance and other bigger financial institution.

The average annual net income from sales of cheese is put at between N35,000 - N50,000 adequate lack of water high cost of soyabeans lack of capital and access to extra labourare the most significant challenges faced by women processors in the study area.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The main objective of the study is to find out the socio- economic factor affecting soya cheese production among farmers, several questions were asked and finding from this study led to the following conclusion:

1. It is observed that soyabeans processing into cheese is highly profitable if the necessary inherent potential is tapped.
2. The respondents average net women indicate that if farmers have access to bigger findings, they would be able to expand and increase volume of soyabeans and other raw materials by going into bulk

purchases that could last for a longer tune.

3. The results from this findings also shows that there is little knowledge on the nu soya cheese as a cheap source of protein in the human diet considering the high cost of annual of Annual protein source.

5.3 RECOMMENDATION

The following recommendation are made on the findings from this study and it is hoped that if considered will not only assist greatly in future policy formation but also help in maximum utilization of soyabeans as an important protein source.

There is a strong need for the government to provide incentives for soyabeans farmers too expand their farm size through credit facilities, subsides etc to bring them the price of soyabeans in the market.

There is a strong needs for the agricultural development agencies in the state to intensifies campaign on the importance of soyabeans utilization in the human diet to migitate against the lack of access to annual diets due to their prohibitive prices.

There is a need for the government to expand their empowerment programmes and other social conclusion to soyabeans processors, in order to help them buy raw materials in bulk for long time production.

There is also a need to provide credit facilities at very low interest rate to enable the processor maximize their production efficiency through acquisitions of innovative equipment that would reduce their level of

drudgery in the production process.

And the development of suitable varieties that expands and increase their swelling capacity which the respondent claims makes processing easy and increases profit.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study is limited to only women soya cheese producers in Ilorin metropolis and therefore gender based, even through there is always the assumption that at is an all female occupation, getting the respondents to react to some questions was a bit difficult due to suspicion of the respondents on the intention of the researcher as regards the use of the information being sought.

Suggest for the further studies

Prospective research into socio-economic factors affecting soya cheese processing and marketing can further be tested by instituting similar research on other local government areas for variations and correations of findings and not limited to Ilorin metropolis alone.

REFERENCES

1. Abbot, J.C. and Makeham, J. P. Marketing: The rural poor and sustainability in agricultural moodmaking in developing countries. Redwook Books Ltd, Trowbridge Wilshire (1993).

2. Ani, A.O. Assessment ofarmers extension education needs in Yobe state Nigeria.Nigeria Journal of Agricultural Education,1:152-8 (1998).

3. Ani, A.O. Factors inhibiting agricultural production among rural women in southern Ebonyistates, Nigeia. Unpublished Ph.DThesis, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria (2002).

4. Ashaye, O.A., Adegbulugbe, T. A. and Sanni, S. Assessment of soyabean processing technologies in Ilorin East and West Local Government Area CBN,Abuja FCT (2005).

5. CTA (1993). A woman's rightful place, Spore bi-monthly bulletin.Centre for Technical Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), Netherlands No 44(1993).

6. Dugie I.Y., Omoigui L.O., Ekeleme F., Bandyopadhyay R., Kuma P.L. and KamaraAY.Farmers' guide to soybean production in northern Nigeria,International Institute Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan Nigeria (2009).

7. Edame G.E. and Fonta W.M. The impact of government expenditure on Infrastructure in Nigeria: A co-integration and Error correction specification,International Journal of African and Asian Studies, An open access International Journal Volume 3 (2014).

8. Ezihe, J.A.C. Economics of Sustainable Catfish production in Benue state Nigeria,Unpublished Ph.D Project in the Department of Agricultural Economics,University of Nigeria, Nsukka (2013).

9. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. SOYBEAN. Research to nourish Africa IITA/CGIAR retrieved from:http://www.iita.org/soybean

on 26/4/2014(2013).

10.National Population Commission.Population Figures, NPC, Abuja FCT (2006).

11. Obinne, C.P. Fundamental of agricultural extension.ADC publishers, Enugu,Nigeria (1991)

12. Omotayo A.M., Olowe V.I.O., Fabusoro E., Babajide J.M., Ojo D.K. and AdegbiteD.A.Commercial demand for soybean in Nigeria, Monograph series #29,Department for International Development, 2/3/2007.

13.Saito,K.A. and Surling D. Developing agricultural extension for women farmers.World Bank.Discussion paper No 5, pp 20-25 (1993).

14. USDA. Nigeria's soybean outputgrowing (2008).Views: 2,627Volume 2, Number