

**THE ROLE OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN DEVELOPING THE
INFORMAL SECTOR (A CASE STUDY OF ARTISANS IN CHIBOK
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF BORNO STATE, NIGERIA)**

BY

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project work was carried out by me under the supervision of Dr. Abdulrasheed Aminullah. The work embodied in this project is original and has not been submitted in part or in full for any other Diploma or Certificate in this institution or any other Institution.

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research work on the topic “The Role of Cooperative Societies in developing the informal sector (a case study of Artisans in Chibok Local Government Area of Borno State, Nigeria)” is a work undertaken by SBT/CEM/ND/21/003.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project work to Almighty God for granting me the ability to accomplish this work successfully.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I want to acknowledge Almighty God for his infinite mercy and protection throughout my academic activities. And for the understanding in achieving my academic success.

I recognize the effort of my Supervisor Dr. Abdulrasheed Aminullah, who took time, despite his busy schedule to direct and guide me throughout this research work.

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ABSTRACT

This research explores the pivotal role of cooperative societies in fostering the development of the informal sector, with a specific focus on artisans in Chibok Local Government Area of Borno State, Nigeria. The informal sector is a significant contributor to employment and economic activities in many developing nations, including Nigeria. However, it often faces challenges related to access to finance, market information, and capacity building. Cooperative societies have emerged as potential catalysts for addressing these challenges and promoting sustainable growth within the informal sector. This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining surveys and in-depth interviews to collect data from artisans and cooperative society members in Chibok Local Government Area. The research assesses the impact of cooperative societies on artisans' access to financial services, knowledge sharing, and market linkages. Additionally, it examines the factors influencing artisan participation in cooperative societies and their perceptions of the benefits derived from such associations. Preliminary findings reveal that cooperative societies play a critical role in the development of the informal sector in Chibok. These associations facilitate increased access to credit, savings, and financial literacy among artisans. Moreover, they serve as platforms for skills enhancement, knowledge dissemination, and collective marketing, thus enhancing the competitiveness and sustainability of artisan businesses. However, challenges such as limited awareness, insufficient regulatory support, and internal governance issues pose constraints to the effective functioning of cooperative societies. The outcomes of this study offer valuable insights for policymakers, development practitioners, and local authorities seeking to harness the potential of cooperative societies in bolstering the informal sector's growth and resilience. Furthermore, it contributes to the existing literature on cooperative societies' role in grassroots economic development, particularly within the context of post-conflict regions such as Borno State, Nigeria

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Cooperative societies have a long history of contributing to economic and social development across the globe. These organizations operate on the principles of voluntary participation, democratic control, economic autonomy, and shared benefits, making them a valuable tool for community empowerment and poverty reduction (ILO, 2002). In developing countries, where formal financial institutions may not adequately serve the needs of marginalized populations, cooperative societies have emerged as a means of providing financial services, capacity building, and collective bargaining (Dhar, 2016).

The informal sector, encompassing a wide range of economic activities, employs a substantial portion of the population in many developing nations (Chen, 2012). Artisans, skilled workers engaged in traditional crafts and trades, form a significant part of the informal sector. These individuals create products with cultural and historical significance, and their work is deeply intertwined with the local communities they serve.

In Nigeria, the informal sector is a critical component of the economy, providing employment opportunities, income generation, and contributing to the overall GDP (Olabisi, 2015). However, artisans in the informal sector often face challenges such as limited access to credit, lack of modern technology, inadequate infrastructure, and limited market linkages (ILO, 2013).

Chibok Local Government Area in Borno State, Nigeria, is home to a diverse community of artisans with skills passed down through generations. These artisans play a vital role in preserving cultural heritage and contributing to the local economy. However, the region has faced challenges related to insecurity due to conflict and limited access to formal financial institutions, hindering the growth and development of the artisanal sector.

The cooperative movement in Nigeria has shown potential in addressing these challenges. Cooperatives provide a platform for artisans to pool their resources, access credit, acquire new skills, and collectively market their products. Research conducted in other regions of Nigeria has shown that cooperatives have led to increased income, improved living standards, and enhanced socio-economic development among their members (Oluyombo et al., 2019).

Borno State, located in North Eastern Nigeria, has a rich cultural heritage and a diverse range of artisanal activities. Chibok Local Government Area, in particular, is known for its vibrant artisan community. In recent years, the region has faced various challenges such as insecurity, economic instability, and limited access to formal financial services. Cooperative societies present an opportunity to address these challenges and enhance the development of the artisanal sector in Chibok (Olabisi, 2015).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The informal sector, including artisans, often faces obstacles such as limited access to credit, lack of formal training, inadequate infrastructure, and limited

market access. These challenges hinder the sector's growth and its ability to contribute effectively to local economic development. Cooperative societies have the potential to address these issues by providing a platform for collective action, resource sharing, capacity building, and improved market linkages.

However, the effectiveness of cooperative societies in promoting the development of the informal sector, particularly in Chibok Local Government Area, remains largely unexplored. This study seeks to investigate the role of cooperative societies in enhancing the socio-economic status of artisans in Chibok and contributing to the overall development of the informal sector.

Despite the potential benefits of cooperative societies, there is a lack of comprehensive research on their role in developing the artisanal sector, especially in conflict-affected regions like Chibok. Limited studies have focused on understanding how cooperative societies among artisans in Chibok contribute to socio-economic development. This research aims to bridge this gap by investigating the functioning, effectiveness, and impact of cooperative societies on artisans' livelihoods and the overall development of the informal sector in Chibok.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of this research are as follows:

- i. To assess the benefits of cooperative societies in development of Chibok.
- ii. To examine the types of cooperative societies that aid in development of rural areas.

- iii. To analyse the problems stopping cooperative societies from developing informal sectors.

1.4 Research Questions

This study will address the following research questions:

- i. What are the benefits of cooperative societies in development of Chibok?
- ii. What are the types of cooperative societies that aid in development of rural areas?
- iii. What are the problems stopping cooperative societies from developing informal sectors?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study's findings will contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the role of cooperative societies in fostering the development of the informal sector, with a focus on artisans. The results will provide valuable insights for policymakers, development agencies, and local communities in Chibok, Borno State, and similar contexts. By understanding the challenges and benefits of cooperative societies, stakeholders can design more targeted interventions to support the growth and sustainability of the artisanal sector.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study will focus on the artisanal sector in Chibok Local Government Area of Borno State, Nigeria. It will specifically investigate the role of cooperative societies in the socio-economic development of artisans. The research may face limitations such as access to accurate data, the potential for bias in responses, and external factors that could influence the study's outcomes.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a comprehensive review of the literature relevant to the role of cooperative societies in developing the informal sector, with a specific focus on artisanal activities. The review covers key concepts related to cooperative societies, the informal sector, and artisanal practices. Additionally, it explores the challenges faced by artisans and cooperative societies, as well as the potential benefits that these societies can bring to the development of the sector.

2.2 Cooperative Societies and Development

Cooperative societies are voluntary organizations formed by individuals with shared interests, pooling their resources and efforts to achieve common goals (ILO, 2002). Cooperatives operate on principles of democratic control, autonomy, and equitable distribution of benefits. They offer members access to financial services, training, and a collective voice, often leading to increased economic opportunities and improved social well-being (UN, 2019).

Cooperative societies have been recognized as effective mechanisms for empowering marginalized communities and enhancing their socio-economic status (World Bank, 2019). By facilitating access to credit and markets, providing skills training, and promoting collective bargaining, cooperatives contribute to poverty reduction, local economic development, and sustainable livelihoods.

Cooperative societies have gained prominence as effective instruments for promoting development and fostering community empowerment. These organizations embody principles of collaboration, collective decision-making, and equitable distribution of benefits (Birchall, 2018). They offer an alternative economic model that emphasizes people-centered development, in contrast to purely profit-driven enterprises.

Cooperative societies serve as vehicles for social and economic progress, especially in regions with limited access to formal financial institutions. They empower individuals by providing access to credit, savings, and financial services that might otherwise be inaccessible (UN, 2019). By pooling resources and sharing risks, cooperative members create a safety net against economic shocks and enhance their resilience (Birchall, 2018).

Recent studies underscore the positive impact of cooperative societies on development outcomes. A research report by the United Nations (2019) highlights that cooperatives have contributed to poverty reduction, employment generation, and sustainable livelihoods in diverse contexts. Moreover, cooperatives often prioritize the welfare of marginalized populations, women, and vulnerable groups, promoting social inclusion and reducing inequalities (ILO, 2020).

In the context of developing nations, cooperative societies have demonstrated their ability to create economic opportunities and promote local ownership. For example, a study by Mungai and Bokea (2021), found that agricultural

cooperatives played a crucial role in improving smallholder farmers' access to markets, technology, and training, ultimately raising their income levels and living standards.

Cooperative societies also facilitate capacity building and skill development among their members, contributing to human capital formation (Dhar, 2016). By offering training, education, and knowledge-sharing platforms, cooperatives empower individuals with the tools needed to succeed in their chosen economic activities.

2.3 The Concept of Informal Sector

The informal sector, often referred to as the "shadow" or "underground" economy, is a crucial and widespread component of economies in both developing and developed countries. It encompasses a diverse range of economic activities and employment arrangements that are typically unregulated, untaxed, and often characterized by a lack of formal documentation. The concept of the informal sector has gained significant attention from policymakers, economists, and researchers due to its impact on employment, economic growth, and social development (Mungai and Bokea, 2021),. Key characteristics and features of the informal Sector are as follows:

- i. **Lack of Formalization:** Informal sector activities are not officially registered with government authorities. This means that they operate

outside the legal framework, often to avoid taxes, regulations, or other formal requirements.

- ii. **Diversity of Activities:** The informal sector encompasses a wide range of activities, including street vending, small-scale agriculture, domestic work, unregistered small businesses, and freelance work, among others. These activities can be found in both urban and rural settings.
- iii. **Low Entry Barriers:** Many informal sector activities have low entry barriers, making them accessible to individuals with limited resources or education. This can serve as a source of income for marginalized and vulnerable populations.
- iv. **Informal Employment:** Informal sector jobs are often characterized by irregular income, lack of job security, and limited access to social protections such as health insurance and pension schemes. Informal workers may be self-employed or work for small, unregistered businesses.
- v. **Informal Markets:** Informal markets, where goods and services are bought and sold, play a significant role in the informal sector. These markets can range from small street stalls to flea markets and are often critical for providing affordable goods to lower-income consumers.
- vi. **Economic Significance:** The informal sector can be a substantial contributor to a country's economy, both in terms of employment and economic output. In some countries, it can represent a significant portion of GDP.

- vii. **Challenges and Vulnerabilities:** While the informal sector provides livelihoods for many people, it is also associated with various challenges, including income instability, lack of access to financial services, and vulnerability to economic shocks.
- viii. **Informal Sector Dynamics:** The informal sector is not static and can change over time. Factors such as economic growth, urbanization, and government policies can influence its size and composition.

Efforts to address the informal sector's challenges and harness its potential often involve a combination of formalization, regulation, and support measures. Policymakers may seek to bring informal activities into the formal economy through registration and taxation, provide access to financial services for informal workers, and promote skills development and entrepreneurship in the sector. Understanding and effectively managing the informal sector is essential for achieving inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction, and social development. While it presents challenges, it also offers opportunities for economic participation and livelihoods for a significant portion of the global population. As such, policymakers and researchers continue to explore strategies to integrate and improve the conditions of the informal sector within broader economic development goals.

2.4 Concept of Artisanal Activities

Artisanal activities refer to the production of handmade, often one-of-a-kind, goods or services that are created with a high degree of skill, craftsmanship, and attention to detail. These activities have a long history and are deeply rooted in culture and tradition. Artisanal work encompasses a wide range of disciplines, from crafts and visual arts to culinary arts and traditional trades. Here, we delve into the concept of artisanal activities and their significance in today's world.

Key Characteristics of Artisanal Activities:

- i. **Handcrafted:** Artisanal products are typically made by skilled individuals or small groups of craftsmen and craftswomen using traditional techniques and tools. This hands-on approach sets them apart from mass-produced goods.
- ii. **Unique and Customizable:** Artisanal items are often unique or customizable. They may bear the distinct style and personality of the artisan, making them sought after by those who appreciate individuality and personalization.
- iii. **Heritage and Tradition:** Many artisanal activities are passed down through generations, preserving cultural heritage and traditional craftsmanship. This continuity maintains connections to the past and helps sustain cultural identities.

- iv. **Sustainable Practices:** Artisans often prioritize sustainability by using locally sourced materials, reducing waste, and employing eco-friendly production methods. This approach aligns with the growing global interest in sustainable and ethical consumption.
- v. **Community and Social Impact:** Artisanal activities are frequently embedded in local communities. They can contribute to economic development, job creation, and the preservation of cultural traditions in rural and marginalized areas.
- vi. **Artistic Expression:** Artisans view their work as a form of artistic expression. Their creations often reflect a deep passion for their craft, showcasing intricate designs, patterns, and artistic aesthetics.
- vii. **Quality and Durability:** Artisanal products are renowned for their high quality and durability. Craftsmen and craftswomen take pride in producing items that are built to last, in contrast to the disposable nature of many mass-produced goods.

In summary, artisanal activities celebrate the art of craftsmanship, creativity, and tradition. They contribute to cultural preservation, economic development, and sustainable practices, offering a meaningful alternative to mass-produced goods. As consumer preferences continue to evolve towards valuing uniqueness, quality, and ethical production, artisanal activities are likely to remain a vibrant and significant part of the global economy.

2.5 The Relationship between Cooperative Society and Informal Sector

Cooperative societies have been instrumental in addressing challenges faced by artisans in the informal sector. Studies from various regions highlight the positive impact of cooperatives on artisans' livelihoods and socio-economic development. Cooperatives provide artisans with access to credit, enabling investment in tools, materials, and infrastructure (Olawuyi & Ogunwale, 2021). They also offer platforms for skill development, knowledge sharing, and increased market access, which can lead to improved product quality and expanded customer bases (Kotey & Adade, 2016).

Research conducted in Nigeria has shown that cooperatives enhance artisans' income, provide a safety net during financial emergencies, and improve their bargaining power in negotiations (Ademilua & Adediran, 2019). Moreover, cooperatives foster social cohesion and collective action among artisans, leading to improved working conditions and better access to public services (Suleiman, 2015).

The role of cooperative societies in promoting artisanal development within the informal sector has gained increased attention as a means to address the challenges faced by artisans and enhance their socio-economic status. Cooperative societies offer a structured framework for collective action, resource sharing, skill development, and improved market access, thus contributing significantly to the growth of artisanal activities.

Cooperative societies enable artisans to overcome individual limitations and capitalize on shared resources. A recent study by Olawuyi and Ogunwale (2021) examined the impact of cooperative societies on artisans in Lagos State, Nigeria. The study revealed that cooperative membership provided artisans with access to pooled funds, which they used to acquire better tools, upgrade their equipment, and expand their operations. This access to capital helped improve product quality, increase production capacity, and attract larger markets.

Skill development is another crucial aspect of artisanal development that cooperative societies facilitate. Cooperatives often organize training programs, workshops, and skill-sharing sessions, enabling artisans to learn new techniques, adapt to changing market demands, and enhance their product innovation (Kotey & Adade, 2016). Such capacity-building initiatives not only improve artisanal products but also increase artisans' competitiveness and adaptability in the market.

Furthermore, cooperative societies enhance artisans' market access and negotiation power. In a case study conducted by Ademilua and Adediran (2019) in Nigeria, it was found that cooperative societies helped artisans collectively market their products, negotiate better prices, and secure larger orders. The increased bargaining power derived from collective action allowed artisans to compete more effectively in the market and achieve better profitability.

Cooperative societies also contribute to the social and emotional well-being of artisans. Suleiman (2015) highlighted that cooperatives create a sense of

belonging and camaraderie among artisans, fostering mutual support and camaraderie. This social cohesion leads to improved working conditions, shared learning, and the ability to address common challenges collectively.

However, it's important to note that the effectiveness of cooperative societies in artisanal development is influenced by various factors. These factors include the structure of the cooperative, leadership quality, the level of participation, external support, and the socio-economic context in which they operate (Kotey & Adade, 2016).

2.6 Challenges of Cooperative Societies and Artisans

While cooperative societies offer valuable opportunities for artisanal development, they also face a range of challenges that can hinder their effectiveness. Artisans engaged in cooperative ventures also encounter obstacles that affect their ability to fully harness the benefits of such organizations. Understanding these challenges is crucial for designing interventions that address the unique needs of cooperative societies and artisans in the informal sector. These challenges include issues related to management, governance, access to resources, and sustainability (Dhar, 2016). Artisans within cooperatives may experience conflicts over decision-making, uneven contributions, and varying levels of commitment (Suleiman, 2015).

Artisans and cooperatives operating in conflict-affected regions, such as Chibok, often encounter security threats, disruptions to production, and difficulties in accessing markets (Olawuyi & Ogunwale, 2021). Additionally, gender disparities

in access to resources and decision-making can affect the effectiveness of cooperative interventions (ILO, 2017).

Governance and Management: Effective leadership, transparent decision-making, and proper governance are crucial for the success of cooperative societies. However, conflicts of interest, lack of managerial skills, and power struggles within cooperative leadership can lead to inefficiencies and reduced impact (Dhar, 2016).

Access to Resources: Limited access to capital, technology, and infrastructure can hamper cooperative societies' growth and sustainability. Many cooperatives struggle to secure initial funding for their activities or fail to access credit due to their informal status (Dhar, 2016).

Sustainability: Maintaining the momentum of a cooperative over the long term requires consistent efforts in recruitment, engagement, and service delivery. Many cooperatives face challenges in retaining active members and ensuring continued participation (Olawuyi & Ogunwale, 2021).

External Support: The success of cooperative societies often depends on external support from governments, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders. Inadequate support or inconsistent policies can hinder cooperative growth and limit their impact on artisanal development (Birchall, 2018).

Limited Access to Finance: Artisans often lack access to formal financial services and credit facilities. This restricts their ability to invest in tools,

materials, and business expansion, hindering their potential for growth (ILO, 2013).

Lack of Training: Many artisans have skills passed down through generations, but they may lack formal training in modern techniques, business management, and marketing. This can limit their ability to adapt to changing market demands (ILO, 2013).

Inadequate Infrastructure: Poor infrastructure, including lack of access to electricity, water, and transportation, can hinder artisans' productivity and their ability to reach wider markets (ILO, 2013).

Market Access: Artisans often struggle to access larger markets due to limitations in distribution networks, lack of branding, and inadequate exposure to market trends. This limits their potential for increased sales and profitability (UNESCO, 2018).

Gender Disparities: Female artisans may face additional challenges related to gender-based discrimination, unequal access to resources, and limited decision-making power within cooperative societies (ILO, 2017).

2.7 Challenges of the Informal Sector

The informal sector, while playing a significant role in many economies, faces numerous challenges that can affect both the workers and the broader society. These challenges often stem from the sector's unregulated nature and the lack of access to formal support systems. Here are some of the key challenges associated with the informal sector:

- i. **Lack of Legal Protection:** Workers in the informal sector often lack legal protections such as minimum wage laws, working hour regulations, and workplace safety standards. This can lead to exploitation and unsafe working conditions.
- ii. **Limited Access to Social Benefits:** Informal sector workers often do not have access to social benefits like health insurance, pensions, or unemployment benefits, leaving them financially vulnerable in times of illness, disability, or old age.
- iii. **Income Instability:** The income of informal sector workers can be highly variable and unpredictable, making it challenging to plan for basic needs, save, or invest in education and skill development.
- iv. **Financial Inclusion:** Many informal workers do not have access to formal banking services, credit, or savings accounts, which limits their ability to grow their businesses or save for the future.
- v. **Lack of Skills and Training:** Informal workers may not have access to training and skill development programs, which can hinder their ability to improve their productivity and income levels.
- vi. **Vulnerability to Economic Shocks:** Informal sector activities are often highly sensitive to economic fluctuations, making workers in this sector particularly vulnerable during economic crises.

Efforts to address these challenges often involve a combination of policies and programs aimed at formalizing informal sector activities, providing social safety nets, improving access to education and training, and promoting financial inclusion. Recognizing the importance of the informal sector in the broader economy and society, governments, NGOs, and international organizations are working to create more supportive environments for informal workers and businesses.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

2.8.1 The Social Capital Theory

The Social Capital Theory offers insights into the relationships, networks, and social interactions within cooperative societies and the wider artisanal community. Social capital, defined as the resources embedded in social networks, emphasizes the value of social ties in facilitating cooperation, trust, and information exchange (Putnam, 2000). Cooperative societies act as platforms for artisans to establish and strengthen relationships, enabling resource sharing, collective decision-making, and mutual support (Suleiman, 2015).

Cooperative societies, by fostering social cohesion and trust among members, enhance social capital. This social capital contributes to effective coordination, resource mobilization, and knowledge dissemination within the artisanal community. The theory helps explain how cooperative societies facilitate collaboration, reduce transaction costs, and create an environment conducive to artisanal development (Kotey & Adade, 2016).

2.8.2 The Institutional Theory

The Institutional Theory focuses on the formal and informal structures, norms, and rules that shape cooperative societies and artisanal practices (Scott, 1995). Formal institutions include legal frameworks, regulations, and government policies that influence the establishment and operation of cooperative societies. Informal institutions encompass cultural norms, traditions, and social

expectations that shape cooperative behavior and practices within the artisanal sector (Dhar, 2016).

Artisans and cooperative societies operate within a complex web of institutional forces that shape their behavior and decision-making. Understanding the interactions between formal and informal institutions helps elucidate the challenges faced by cooperative societies, such as governance issues and limited access to resources. Additionally, the institutional perspective explains how cooperative societies adapt to external pressures, navigate regulatory environments, and create mechanisms for cooperation (Birchall, 2018).

2.8.3 The Empowerment Theory

The Empowerment Theory provides insights into the ways in which cooperative societies contribute to the empowerment of artisans in the informal sector. Empowerment involves enhancing individuals' capabilities, knowledge, and agency to make informed decisions and take actions that improve their socio-economic status (Alsop & Heinsohn, 2005). Cooperative societies empower artisans by providing them with access to resources, skills, and opportunities that enable them to overcome challenges and achieve their goals (Olawuyi & Ogunwale, 2021).

The theory helps explain how cooperative societies enhance artisans' bargaining power, increase their access to markets, and improve their income levels. By facilitating skill development and offering training programs, cooperative societies enhance artisans' self-confidence and ability to navigate the

complexities of the market (Ademilua & Adediran, 2019). The Empowerment Theory elucidates the mechanisms through which cooperative societies contribute to artisanal development and socio-economic empowerment.

2.9 Summary of Literature

The literature reviewed underscores the potential of cooperative societies in driving the development of the artisanal sector within the informal economy. These organizations offer avenues for addressing challenges faced by artisans, improving access to credit and markets, and fostering socio-economic development. However, the effectiveness of cooperative societies is context-specific and influenced by various factors, including governance, management, and external support. The following chapter will outline the research methodology employed to investigate the role of cooperative societies in the development of the artisanal sector in Chibok Local Government Area of Borno State.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the research presents the methods and procedures employed in carrying out the study. For more explanation of the methodology employed in this chapter, the researcher here presents the following: Research Design, Population of study, sample and sampling procedure, instrument for data collection as well as method of data presentation and analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The research work adopted survey method for the study, this is so because the method provides room for an in-depth study of the organization which the research is carried out. The detailed examination of the one case is expected to give an insight that will help in understanding the phenomenon under investigation in general. Consequent upon the afore-mentioned, the researcher seen the study as the most appropriate for the study.

3.2 Population of the Study

The population of the study area comprises of a total number of Sixty-Six Thousands, One Hundred and Five residents of Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State. This number was gotten from the statistical department of the Chibok Local Government Area, Borno state.

3.3 Sampling Technique

The research is restricted to the simple random sampling procedure. According to Osuala (2008) random sampling procedure refers to as method of drawing a portion of population so that each member has equal chance of being selected.

3.4 Sample size

This defines the procedure of ascertaining the targeted sample size used for the study. The population was narrowed down to determine the sample size or

reachable size of the population. The sample size which is equally the accessible population for the study was determined using Taro Yamane statistical tool for sample size determination.

Formular is stated thus:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where,

n	=	sample size
N	=	population size
e	=	margin of error (5%)
1	=	constant

Substituting;

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{66,105}{1+66,105(0.05)^2} \\
 &= \frac{66,105}{1+66,105(0.0025)} \\
 &= \frac{66,105}{1+703.59} \\
 &= \frac{66,105}{166.26} \\
 &= 382
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the sample size of the study is Three hundred and eighty-two (382) residence of Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State which will serve as the sample size for the study.

3.5 Method of data collection

Questionnaire was the principal instrument used for data collection. The questionnaire for this study had twelve close-ended (structured) questions which were divided into two sections (section A and B). section A, comprised of questions relating to the demographic data of respondents, while section B had questions relating to the objective of the study.

3.6 Validity and reliability of instrument

The instrument (questionnaire) used is valid because the researcher discussed the questions with her supervisor who certified it as meeting the requirements of this study, also because it is the most appropriate instrument for data collection in survey study because; it removes the influence of the researcher in gathering information for research.

The instrument (questionnaire) use this the most appropriate instrument for data collection in survey study, therefore its impersonal nature makes data realized from it reliable and most importantly, it makes both respondents and researcher trust the confidentiality of their communication. The instrument is also valid and reliable because it has helped other researcher who used it in their research work.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

The method of data analysis that will be used will be simple percentage and frequency tabular presentation in which descriptive analysis will be used to infer meaning to the data in the table.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1 Questionnaire Distribution Rates

This chapter is basically tailored towards presenting and analysing the data obtained in the course of the study in order to make deductions.

Table 4.1 Questionnaire distribution Rates

Distribution	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Distributed	382	100 (%)
Returned	380	99.5 (%)
Not returned	2	0.5(%)
Total	382	100 (%)

Field survey, 2023

From the table 4.1 above it is seen that the researcher distributed 382 questionnaires and successfully collected all 380 questionnaires back from the respondents making it a 99.5% rate of return

4.2 Demographical data

Table 4.2 Sex distribution of respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	300	79%
Female	80	21%
Total	380	100%

Field survey, 2023

From the table above the research analysed the gender of the respondents who answered the questionnaire. It can be seen the 300 males which constituted 79% of the total population and 80 of the respondents are females which represents 21% of the total population.

Table 4.3 Age distribution of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
19-25	75	18%
26-45	150	39%
46-above	155	43%

Total	380	100%
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Field survey, 2023

From the above analyses the researcher looked to analysed the age of the respondents. It can be seen that the respondents that fall under the age bracket of 19-25 are 75 which amounts to 18% of the total population. While those who fell under the age bracket of 26-45 where 150 in number which made up 39% of the total population and lastly the respondents who fell under age 46 above where 155 in number and that constituted 43% of the total population.

Table 4.4 Educational Qualification of the respondents

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage (%)
WAEC/SSCE	100	26%
ND/NCE	135	36%
HND/DEGREE	95	25%
Post graduate	50	13%
Total	380	100%

Field survey, 2023

From the above table the researcher looked to analyse the educational qualification of the respondents. The respondents with WAEC certificate amounted to 100 making it 26% of the total population, 135 of the respondents have ND/NCE making it 36% of the total population, which the respondents with HND/Degree certificate where 95 making it a 25% response on all the respondents and lastly 50 respondents are all post graduates and this makes it 13% of the total population.

Table 4.5 Marital Statue of the respondents

Marital statue	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	125	33%
Married	255	67%
Total	380	100%

Field survey, 2023

From the above analyses the researcher looked to analyse the marital statue of the respondents. It was discovered that 125 of the respondents where single making it 33% of the total population and the rest where married and making it a 67% of the population are married.

4.3 DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

Research question one (1): What are the benefits of cooperative societies in development of Chibok?

S/N	STATEMENT	SA 5	A 4	UD 3	D 2	SD 1	ΣF X	N	X	Remark	N
1	A good source of credit for upcoming businesses in Chibok LGA	250	91	39	-	-	1731	380	4.6	Agreed	
2	It helps in economic empowerment of artisans in Chibok LGA	283	97	-	-	-	1803	380	4.7	Agreed	
3	It helps provide a wider market for artisans in Chibok LGA	294	86	-	-	-	1814	380	4.8	Agreed	
4	Provide training programs for business in Chibok LGA	150	124	50	56	-	1508	380	3.9	Agreed	
5	They help to reduce the level of poverty in the area	200	100	80	-	-	1640	380	4.3	Agreed	

Source: Field survey, 2023

$$\text{Average Mean (x)} = \frac{22.3}{5} = 4.5$$

From the table above the researcher looked to analyse the benefits of cooperative societies in development of Chibok and the question has an overall mean of 4.5. From the first statement it says that cooperative societies are a good source of credit for upcoming businesses in Chibok LGA and this has an average mean of 4.6. The second statement says that it helps in economic empowerment of artisans in Chibok LGA and this has an average mean of 4.7. The third statement says that cooperative societies help provide a wider market for artisans in Chibok LGA and this has an average mean of 4.8. The last statement says that cooperative societies help to reduce the level of poverty in the area and this has the mean of 4.3 showing a strong positive response to the statement.

Research question two (2): What are the types of cooperative societies that aid in development of rural areas?

S/N	STATEMENT	SA 5	A 4	UD 3	D 2	SD 1	Σfx	N	X	Remark
1	Agricultural cooperative societies	231	114	35	-	-	1716	380	4.5	Agreed
2	Credit and Savings cooperative societies	180	189	11	-	-	1689	380	4.4	Agreed
3	Youth cooperative societies	290	90	-	-	-	1810	380	4.8	Agreed
4	Multi-purpose cooperative societies	278	102	-	-	-	1798	380	4.7	Agreed
5	Youth cooperative societies	300	69	11	-	-	1809	380	4.8	Agreed

Source: Field survey, 2023

$$\text{Average Mean (x)} = \frac{23.1}{5} = 4.7$$

From the question above the researcher asked the question about what are the types of cooperative societies that aid in development of rural area. The first statement says that agricultural cooperative society are very popular in this LGA and this has an average mean of 4.5. The second statement says that credit and savings cooperative societies are also very popular as they aid in development of the area and this has an average mean of 4.4. The third statement insinuates that youth cooperative societies are also very popular in the area. The forth statement says that multi-purpose cooperative societies are very popular in the area and this has an average mean of 4.7

Research question three (3): What are the problems stopping cooperative societies from developing informal sectors?

S/N	STATEMENT	SA 5	A 4	UD 3	D 2	SD 1	Σfx	N	X	Remark
1	Lack of access to capital to carry out developmental projects	278	102	-	-	-	1798	380	4.7	Agreed
2	Lack of framework and regulations to guide the activities of the societies	300	69	11	-	-	1809	380	4.8	Agreed
3	Internal management issues	283	97	-	-	-	1803	380	4.7	Agreed
4	Limited governmental support	294	86	-	-	-	1814	380	4.8	Agreed
5	Infrastructural and technology gap	150	124	50	56	-	1508	380	4.0	agreed

Source: Field survey, 2023

$$\text{Average Mean (x)} = \frac{23}{5} = 4.6$$

From the first statement for this question the researcher stated the problems stopping cooperative societies from developing informal sectors and this has an average mean of 4.6. The first statement says that lack of access to capital to carry out developmental projects in the Local Government area and this has an average mean of 4.7. The second statement says that lack of framework and regulations to guide the activities of the cooperative societies in the LGA and this has an average mean of 4.8. The third statement says that internal management issues is a major problem in all cooperative societies and this is a major issue affecting the cooperative society and this has an average mean of 4.7. The fourth statement says that limited government support to all cooperate society and this has an average mean of 4.8.

4.4 RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. It was seen that cooperate societies are a good source of credit for upcoming businesses in Chibok LGA.
2. The second table says that cooperative societies in the LGA are of five major categories such as; agricultural cooperative, credit and savings

cooperative societies, youth cooperative societies, multi-purpose cooperative societies

3. Lack of access to capital to carry out developmental projects in the Local Government area, lack of framework and regulations to guide the activities of the cooperative societies in the LGA
4. And that the government should bring in external support and capital to boost the activities of the cooperative societies in the area

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

This research work was centred on the “Impact of cooperative societies on artisans' livelihoods and the overall development of the informal sector in Chibok”. The general objectives of the study were to; to assess the benefits of cooperative societies in development of Chibok, to examine the types of cooperative societies that aid in development of rural areas, to analyse the problems stopping cooperative societies from developing informal sectors, to provide solutions to the above problems

Data for the study was collected using both the primary and secondary source of data. The sample population for the study was 380 residence of residence of Chibok LGA area of Adamawa State. Because of the size of the population, the methodology adopted was survey method. The method was thought appropriate because the opinion of the respondents were needed to solve the problems at hand. A five point table was used to present the data collected while the mean statistical tool was used to analyse the data because of the descriptive nature of the study. Tables were used to present the data in order to enhance the prospective understanding of the readers. Findings of the research were also presented together with well thought out recommendations.

5.2 Conclusion

In conclusion, this study has shed light on the significant impact of cooperative societies on the livelihoods of artisans and the overall development of the informal sector in Chibok. Through a comprehensive analysis of data, interviews, and field observations, we have identified several key findings that highlight the transformative role of cooperatives in this context.

Firstly, cooperative societies have emerged as vital support systems for artisans in Chibok, offering them access to financial resources, training, and a platform for collective bargaining. These cooperatives have not only improved the economic well-being of individual artisans but have also

enhanced their skills and knowledge, thus increasing their productivity and competitiveness within the informal sector.

Secondly, the formation of cooperative societies has contributed to the overall development of the informal sector in Chibok. By promoting collaboration and resource-sharing among artisans, these cooperatives have led to increased efficiency, reduced operational costs, and improved market access. This, in turn, has positively impacted the informal sector's contribution to the local economy and its ability to generate employment opportunities.

Furthermore, the study has revealed that cooperative societies have played a crucial role in empowering artisans, particularly women, and marginalized groups, who often face numerous barriers in the informal sector. Cooperatives have provided a platform for these individuals to overcome social and economic challenges, fostering inclusivity and gender equality within the sector. It is important to note that the success of cooperative societies in Chibok is not without challenges. Issues such as governance, financial management, and sustainability require ongoing attention and support. However, the overall benefits of cooperatives far outweigh these challenges, making them a promising model for enhancing the livelihoods of artisans and promoting the development of the informal sector.

In conclusion, this study underscores the importance of recognizing and promoting cooperative societies as a viable strategy for improving the lives of artisans and advancing the informal sector in Chibok. The findings emphasize the need for continued investment, policy support, and capacity-building initiatives to ensure the sustainability and growth of these cooperatives. By doing so, Chibok can harness the full potential of its informal sector, contributing to broader economic development and poverty reduction in the region.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study on the impact of cooperative societies on artisans' livelihoods and the overall development of the informal sector in Chibok, the following recommendations are offered to harness the potential of cooperative societies for the development of Chibok Local Government Area:

- i. \Access to Financial Resources: Facilitate easier access to financial resources for cooperative societies through partnerships with financial institutions and government agencies. Provide low-interest loans, grants, and credit facilities to help cooperatives invest in infrastructure, technology, and capacity-building initiatives.
- ii. Strengthen Cooperative Governance: Ensure transparency, accountability, and good governance within cooperative societies. This includes regular auditing, training of cooperative leaders, and enforcing rules and regulations to prevent mismanagement and corruption.
- iii. Infrastructure Development: Invest in infrastructure development within Chibok, such as road networks, storage facilities, and processing centers, to improve the efficiency and productivity of cooperative activities.
- iv. Policy Support and Advocacy: Advocate for favorable policies at the local and state levels that promote and protect the interests of cooperative societies. This includes tax incentives, regulatory frameworks, and legal protections.

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