

TITLE PAGE

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES
CARRIED OUT FOR THE HOST COMMUNITY BY THREE
COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN CBMS, KADUNA
POLYTECHNIC**

**(A Study of CABSICCS, KPT TMCS & ABWCS Ltd, CBMS, Kaduna
Polytechnic)**

BY

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**BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE
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DECLARATION

I solely declare that this research work was conducted by **SOLOMON GABRIEL with Registration Number KPT/CBMS/19/45909** under the supervision of Mal Babangida Isyaku of the Department of Cooperative Economics and Management, CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic. I have neither copied someone's work nor has someone else done it for me, writers whose works were referred to in this project have been duly acknowledged.

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DEDICATION

I dedicated this work to my beloved parents: Mr. Matthew Gabriel and Rebecca Matthew for their financial and emotional support.

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My gratitude goes to Almighty God for sparing my life, giving me good health, his infinite mercy and guidance through the course of my study.

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to find out the comparative analysis of social responsibilities carried out for the host community by three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna. A descriptive survey design was used for the study. The population of this study consisted of all the male and female members of the three cooperative societies in CBMS which were the selected cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna polytechnic. The research questions that guided the study were: What is the nature and extent of the performance of social responsibility for the host community by the three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic? What are the socio-economic spheres where the three cooperative societies in CBMS performs their social responsibility for the host community? What are the factors affecting the three cooperative societies in CBMS in performing their social responsibility to the host community? A questionnaire developed by the researcher based on Likert 5 – point scale was used for the study. Frequencies and mean scores were used to analyze the data based on the research questions. The following findings were made in the course of the study: Application of social responsibility by the three cooperative societies is not regular (N = 278; X = 2.78). The application of social responsibility by the three cooperative societies in Kaduna Polytechnic creates a favorable public opinion towards the cooperative and attracts more membership from the unit community (N = 165; X = 2.92). Different factors influences the application of corporate social responsibility by the three cooperative societies (N = 165; X = 3.89). It was recommended among others that: Adequate and regular management committee staff training and members' education should be provided members especially in the area of social responsibilities so that they will be aware of their obligation as members of the cooperatives and the needs and socio – economic concern of the immediate community in which the cooperatives operation should be critically assessed and vigorously pursued by cooperatives especially as contained in the value of cooperatives which is Social Responsibility.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Co-operatives societies are business organisations that have special relationships with their communities which goes beyond simple business economics. Co-operatives are open to members of the communities in which they work and they have a commitment to assist individuals in those communities to help themselves, in all aspects of life. Co-operatives are collective institutions which exist in one or more communities. They have inherited traditions which are concerned with the health and wellbeing of individuals within their communities. They, therefore, have a responsibility to strive to be ethical and socially responsible in all their activities.

The cooperative value of social responsibility articulates the co-operative interest in making contributions to a better society at large. While serving their members better, co-operatives have interest of the society within which they operate at heart. The value is most relevant to the public image which the co-operative enjoys/suffers in the community which it serves and beyond. On the one hand, it refers to the co-operative accepting responsibility for and ameliorating the negative consequences

for society arising from its actions and operations. On the other hand, social responsibility refers to the co-operative's acceptance of the responsibility to work towards the betterment of society and towards the amelioration of oppressive conditions in that society (Isyaku, 2020).

Co-operatives are business organisations that work for the sustainable development of their communities” places the primary emphasis on concern for the sustainable development of their immediate local communities within which co-operatives operate. It challenges all co-operatives to demonstrate that it is possible to be a successful and sustainable enterprise that benefits both its members, who democratically own and control it, and the communities within which it carries out its business. There are numerous examples of the enormous impact on the sustainable development of local communities that successful co-operatives achieve. The triple sustainable development logic of concern for economic, social and environmental sustainability tends to reinforce each other in that concern for social and environmental sustainability makes business sense and helps to sustain a co-operative’s economic success.

It is from these deep roots of concern for the sustainable development of the immediate local communities which gave birth to them that the co-operative movement’s wider concerns for sustainable development of communities nationally, regionally and globally blossomed and grew.

The cooperative type of business is characterised by the fact they are rooted in local communities. They are set up by the people to meet their common economic needs within communities for buying quality food and services at an affordable price, marketing local produce and creating local jobs, obtaining credit and insurance and other services (Bencel, 2015). In this sense, co-operatives are an effective tool for the sustainable social development of the communities in which they work.

Limited only by their financial capacity to do so, many co-operatives have demonstrated a remarkable capacity to care for others and have made significant contributions to the human and financial resources of their communities. Following best practice of corporate social responsibility, many co-operatives now provide social responsibility reports to their members. Co-operatives understand that sustainable social development requires the maintenance of a harmonious relationship between material growth and responding to the immaterial needs and aspirations of the community. These immaterial needs include: culture and the arts, spirituality and religious rights, education, history and heritage, community and cultural festivals, and the visual arts (Komoto, 2013). It is this social dimension of sustainable development that the unique nature of co-operative enterprise has the power to deliver.

In contemporary human society, there is interdependence among many groups and the social environment of cooperative business has increased.

Consequently, cooperative have to be concerned about their social responsibility to members and social responsiveness to the society in which they operate. As a business, the cooperative should consider the social implications of their decisions and activities on the host community (Karthikeyen, 2012).

The International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) in its statement and cooperative identity of 1995 included among others, the cooperative values, these values numbering nine include social Responsibility grouped under moral behavior. The value of social Responsibility maintains that Cooperative should aspire to maintain sustainable human development. They should not only be law abiding and peace loving, they should not involve themselves in any anti- social behavior. People should form or join cooperatives in order to take up responsibility both for themselves and their host community (Amahalu; 2006).

The Social Responsibility articulates the cooperative interest in making contributions to a better society at large. While serving members, cooperatives equally show concern for the problems of the host community. They thus relate their operations and policies to the social environment in ways that are mutually beneficial to the cooperatives business and the Society. To show the significance of this social responsibility, the 7th (I.C.A 1995) principle of cooperatives which is

“concern for the community” mentioned in strong terms the need for cooperatives to work for the sustainable development of their communities through policies accepted by the members (I.C.A 1995).

It is in view of the importance of the value that the research intended to do comparative analysis of social responsibilities carried out for the host community by three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna. The selected cooperative societies perform more multi-functions for its members, employees and the community they operate; these however depend on the aims, objective and aspiration of the members who determine the types of functions they need for their society to perform.

Although, some factors could hinder cooperative societies from performing their social Responsibility, it is mandatory that social Responsibility is regular and targeted at tangible projects that could contribute meaningfully to the socio-economic lives of the members of the immediate community (Yahaya 2012).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The protection of the environment is not a new concern within the cooperative movement. It has been the basis for statements and practical environmental actions for a long time. According to Laidlaw (2000)

cooperatives have done enough to human race in terms to reduce the environmental degradation. For example in the 1980s consumer co-operatives in Europe, North America and Japan took initiatives to tackle environmental degradation through developing eco-friendly products and promoting green consumerism. Agricultural co-operatives also started developing organic produce to meet growing demand and protect the health of farmers from hazards of pesticides, while fishery co-operatives were alert to water pollution made by industrial waste and household sewage and promoted effective environmental regulations and encouraged consumers to change their life-styles. Also, local cooperatives are building culverts, paying scholarships and assisting the needy within their immediate environment (Isyaku, 2020)

Irrespective of the necessity of social responsibility by cooperatives, the application of social responsibility by some cooperative societies either to the members or the host community is doubtful to the extent that some host communities or cooperative members are at loggerheads with their cooperative society. This is so much that some societies have helplessly collapsed. Some scholars describe social responsibility as the economic hub of cooperative movement because active participation of members can lead to the success of a cooperative society. This study therefore, aimed at comparative analysis of social responsibilities carried out for the

host community by three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic so that empirical evidence can be obtained.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study was to find out the social responsibilities carried out for the host community by three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic.

The specific objectives of the study are to:

1. Make a comparative analysis of the performance of social responsibility for the host community by the three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic.
2. Find out the socio-economic spheres where the three cooperative societies in CBMS performs their social responsibility for the host community.
3. Find out the factors affecting the three cooperative societies in CBMS in performing their social responsibility to the host community.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study;

1. What is the nature and extent of the performance of social responsibility for the host community by the three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic?
2. What are the socio-economic spheres where the three cooperative societies in CBMS performs their social responsibility for the host community?
3. What are the factors affecting the three cooperative societies in CBMS in performing their social responsibility to the host community?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study founds out the social responsibilities carried out for the host community by three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic. This study will be beneficial to the government Cooperatives Department, the cooperative societies under study, cooperate organizations whose staff members run cooperative business, as well as incoming students or other researchers whose research work may be related to this particular study.

Cooperative department with the help of the findings and or result obtained from this study will know how to remodel their policy to assists cooperatives organization in the area of social responsibility. The cooperative societies under study will know how to be socially responsible to their members where they are residents, non-member on the other hand will have known knowledge on the practical application of

cooperate social responsibility by cooperative organization and incoming students will use the work as a reference material to facilitate their research work. Student-researchers will use this study as a reference material for their own study because the finding will contribute to existing body of knowledge, provide information open up research areas and assist in the design of such studies for such student- researchers in cooperative economics and management and other related fields. This scholarly importance cannot be overemphasized.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study centered on comparative analysis of social responsibilities carried out for the host community by three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic. A comparative analysis of the performance of social responsibility for the host community by the three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic, the socio-economic spheres where the three cooperative societies in CBMS performs their social responsibility for the host community, the factors affecting the three cooperative societies in CBMS in performing their social responsibility to the host community fall within the scope of the study. Findings are limited to the three cooperative societies in Kaduna Polytechnic.

1.7 Definition of Terms

Ahmadu Bello Way Cooperative Society: A cooperative Society situated in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna.

CABSCICS: The oldest and largest cooperative society in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna.

CBMS: One of the units in Kaduna Polytechnic situated along Golf-Course Road, Unguwan Rimi, Kaduna.

Cooperative Society: A business organization owned and operated by a group of individual for their mutual benefit

Corporate Social Responsibility: Forms of corporate self- regulations integrated into a business models.

CSR: Means Corporate Social Responsibility

Practical Application: The act of bringing something to bear, using a particular purpose.

Primary Cooperative: A cooperative society which has its objectives, the promotion of the socio-economic interest of its members through common enterprises managed in accordance with cooperative principles.

Social responsibility: The obligation of an organizations management towards the welfare and interest of the society in which it operates for the benefit of society of large.

Trust Multipurpose Cooperative Society: A fastest growing non-interest cooperative Society situated in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews related literature on the comparative analysis of the performance of social responsibility for the host community by the three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna. The chapter highlights the opinions of experts, established concepts and theories in the subject matter of this study to develop in line with the following topic. The chapter is segmented into the following sub-themes: The concept of cooperatives, concept of social responsibility, the performance of social responsibility by cooperative societies for the host community, the socio-economic spheres where cooperative societies performs their social responsibility for the host community, the factors affecting cooperative societies in performing their social responsibility to the host community and Summary of literature Review.

2.2 The Concept of Cooperatives

Cooperation and cooperative derived their origin from the mutual understanding respect and dependence. It is derived from the French words “Espirit de Corps” which means working together. Asolu (2004) explained that cooperative was derived from Latin dictum ‘Operate’

meaning to work and the prefix “Co” meaning together. In this case two major approaches have been used to describe cooperative societies. These are economic and social aspect, and social/ cultural background of the movement. However, the major emphasis in cooperative is on self-help. It is therefore extremely difficult to achieve some goal by working alone. Reeves (2003) opined that the best way of pushing back the limit of economic problem of scarcity is by achieved when people coordinate their effort with each other and take concerns and talents of other in to considerations.

Cooperative is a concept which has been in existence since the beginning of man, people learned that by working together, they can accomplish more than the totality of each individual’s effort. Early human society recognized the advantages of collective hunting, fishing, gathering food, living, worshipping, cooking and providing shelter together in groups and meeting individual and group needs collectively (Ibrahim 2001). This could in the widest sense, reveal that cooperation means more than working together. It is as old as man. The cradle of cooperation in the crude sense is the family which extends to the larger community. That could be mere mutual assistance which is mainly characterized by give and take concepts. In this method, the people involved are “mutual” among who are stark illiterates and the association is unstructured, short – time existences and absence of legality. Mainly engaging in productive

venture without effective management Olesin (2007), described cooperation to be what everybody saves is pooled and member can take loan either to buy household items, vehicle, land, house, or do business, but there is a bond that the borrowers must benefits from the same pool.

Onuoha (1996) also defines cooperative as a union made up of a group of people and an enterprise. It is a group of people with common goals who run an enterprise in order to achieve their objective. In the same vein Chukwu (1990). Viewed Cooperative as any form of two or more persons working together to achieve some aim or aims and formalize or informal basis, Economic or on Economic in nature, it can take the form of a permanent long term or otherwise as –hoe even a one time, as he further described Cooperative society as an institution within frame work, Cooperative or joint activities by people take place in a formalized, long Term deliberate and to a great extension, specific form in the social especially economic sphere of human on endeavor. Okereke (1994) also defines Cooperative society as a voluntary association of free and independent persons for the betterment of their Economic conditions. In support of this definition, Berko (1987) is also of the opinion that cooperative society is as a voluntary and a democratic association of person but with variable membership and variable capital whose members pooled themselves and their resources together on mutual and

self-help basis to form a business enterprise which seeks to solve the socio-economic problem of these members by directly providing goods and services to them.

Onuoha (1998), sees Cooperative as an enterprise whose owners are at the same time the customer and users of the facilities, goods and service provided, he further explained that the society is governed by equality in some relation and equality in economic relation among members.

In his own contribution Chukwu (1990) opines that cooperation is an economic system with a social content. Its idealism, transaction expressed mainly in momentary terms while the social deals with the direct link on the relationship among the people that make up the society, particularly as it affects the membership and the personal relations. According to Chukwu (1990) the group is referred to as sociological group. In this sense, before the coming together of two or more person can give rise to “group” several characteristic regarding the group must exist as follows:

1. Common Goals
2. Long-term Operation
3. Existence of Effective Communication
4. Sharing Roles

In his own contribution, Akinwunmi (2006) explained that cooperatives depend on the unified efforts of large number of low income individuals. Furthermore, Onuoha (1986), states that cooperative are business of patrons whose motives is to obtain the goods and service they require at lower cost through their joint undertaking. All the definition above by various authors center around the general and acceptable meaning of Cooperative, until 1995, a giant step was taken by the international cooperative Alliance (I.C.A) to issue a new list of principles of cooperation for the beginning of the 21st century at Manchester congress. The international cooperative Alliance (I.C.A) which is the word apex body of cooperative movement at its centenary congress and General assembly in Manchester (1995) gave the whole picture of a cooperative organization as “an autonomous of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise”. Cooperative society pool together human resources in the spirit of self and mutual help with the object of providing services and support to members. The Cooperative principle under which a Cooperative society operates and carries out its business according to I.C.A (1995) are:

1. Voluntary and open membership
2. Democratic member control.

3. Autonomy and independence
4. Member economic participation
5. Education, training and information
6. Cooperation among cooperatives
7. Concern for the community (I.C.A 1995)

2.3 The Meaning of Social Responsibility

Social Responsibility articulates the co-operative interest in making contributions to a better society at large. While serving their members better, co-operatives have interest of the society within which they operate at heart. The value is most relevant to the public image which the co-operative enjoys/suffers in the community which it serves and beyond. On the one hand, it refers to the co-operative accepting responsibility for and ameliorating the negative consequences for society arising from its actions and operations. On the other hand, social responsibility refers to the co-operative's acceptance of the responsibility to work towards the betterment of society and towards the amelioration of oppressive conditions in that society.

Co-operatives in that aspect can do everything possible to identify root causes of community problems that their operations may cause and try to address such problems. Co-operatives always protect their communities

by trying to reduce all sorts of pollution resulting from their activities in order to improve the living standard of people and keep the environment safe. For example industrial co-operatives will try not to cause any form of pollution from their operations, rather they try to eliminate it by not causing air, water, land or sand pollution. Likewise agricultural co-operatives, housing co-operatives, producers' co-operatives will all try not to cause any harm to the environment they are operating (Isyaku, 2020).

Co-operatives promote the economic and social development of their members and the development of co-operatives and other socially responsible economic actors in the fabric of local economies. Many do so without aiming to make a financial profit, but aiming instead to develop and strengthen local economies for the benefit of their members and the wider community.

The economic and social contribution of co-operatives to a local or regional economy is a social impact contribution benefitting the community and civil society. Co-operatives making such a contribution can be described as “managing common-wealth” to benefit the local community, its economy and society (Bicel, 2013).

The world business council for sustainable development (1995) defined social responsibility as the confining commitment of business

organizations to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the work force and their families. The term social responsibility means different things to different people. Generally, corporate social responsibility is the obligation to take action that protects and improve the welfare of society as a whole as well as organizational interest. According to the concepts of corporate social responsibility, a manager must strive to achieve both organizational and social goals.

To be socially responsible according to Mullins (2005) means that people or organizations are behaving ethically and with sensitivity toward social, cultural, economic and environmental issues. Striving for social responsibility helps individuals, organizations and governments have positive impacts on development, business and society with positive contribution to bottom-line results. Social responsibility is an ethical framework which suggests that an entity, be it an organization or individual, has an obligation to act for the benefit of society at large. Social responsibility is a duty every individual has to perform so as to maintain a balance between the economy and the ecosystems. A trade off may exist between economic development, in the material sense, and the welfare of the society and environment. Social responsibility means sustaining the equilibrium between the two. It pertains not only to

business organizations but also to everyone whose action impact on the environment. This responsibility can be passing, by avoiding engaging in socially harmful acts, or active, by performing activities that directly advances social goals.

A model of corporate social responsibility that was developed by Davis (2011) provides five propositions that describe why and how business should adhere to the obligation to take actions that protect and improve the welfare of society and the organization. These are:

- i. Social responsibility arises from social power.
- ii. Business shall operate as an open system, with open receipt of input from society and open discloser of its operation in the public.
- iii. The social cost and benefit of an activity, products or service shall be thoroughly calculated and considered in deciding whether to proceed with it.
- iv. Social cost related to each activity, product or services shall be passed into the consumers.
- v. Business institutions, as citizens have the responsibility to become involved in certain social problems that are outside their normal areas of operations.

The areas in which business can become involved to protect and improve the welfare of society are numerous and diverse. Some of the most publicized of these areas are urban affairs, consumer affairs, environmental affairs and employment practices. Social responsibility according to Millins (2005) is the obligation of organization to make decision and take action that will enhance the welfare and interest of the society as well as the organization. Gabbraith (1977) adds that corporate social responsibility is ethical thing to do by any business organization to their customers, employees, local communities, government, intermediaries, and supplies e.t.c due to many improve their image to the society.

In the words of Okeke (2001), social responsibility means the following:

- i. Conducting business in an ethical way and in the interest of the wider community.
- ii. Responding positively to emerging societal priorities and expectations.
- iii. A willingness to set ahead of regulatory confrontation.
- iv. Balancing shareholders in interest of the wider community.
- v. Being a good citizen in the community.

The essence of performing social responsibility as observed by Bayer (1972) is that it will create and improve business performance of firms. It will also create comparative advantages through cost reduction differentiation, positive corporate image and strategic vision.

2.3.1 Types of Social Responsibility

The idea behind corporate social responsibility is that cooperatives have multiple responsibilities to perform. These responsibilities can be arranged in a pyramidal structure with basic responsibilities closer to the bottom. As a business meets lower-level responsibilities that obligate it to shareholders and the law, it can move on to the higher level responsibilities that benefit society. There are different types of social responsibilities. These include:

- i. Student social responsibility (SSR)
- ii. Corporate social responsibility (CSR)
- ii. Social responsibility of scientists and Engineers.

Another point of view is that responsibility falls on those who provide the findings for the research and technological developments, which in most cases are corporate and governments' agencies. Furthermore, because taxpayers provide indirectly the funds for government sponsored research, they and the politicians that represent them, i.e., society at large,

should be held accountable for the uses and abuses of science. Compared to earlier times when scientists could often conduct their own research independently, today's experimental research requires expensive laboratories and instrumentation, making scientists depends on those who pay for their studies.

In his own contribution, Carson (2007) listed different types of social responsibility to include the following.

- i. Economic responsibilities
- ii. Legal responsibilities
- iii. Ethical responsibilities
- iv. Philanthropic responsibilities

2.5 Performance of social responsibility for host community by Cooperative Societies,

Co-operatives are characterised by and proud of the fact they are rooted in local communities. They are set up by the people to meet their common economic needs within communities for buying quality food and services at an affordable price, marketing local produce and creating local jobs, obtaining credit and insurance and other services. In this sense, co-operatives are an effective tool for the sustainable social development of the communities in which they work.

Limited only by their financial capacity to do so, many co-operatives have demonstrated a remarkable capacity to care for others and have made significant contributions to the human and financial resources of their communities. Following best practice of corporate social responsibility, many co-operatives now provide social responsibility reports to their members (Bancel, 2015). Co-operatives understand that sustainable social development requires the maintenance of a harmonious relationship between material growth and responding to the immaterial needs and aspirations of the community. These immaterial needs include: culture and the arts, spirituality and religious rights, education, history and heritage, community and cultural festivals, and the visual arts. It is this social dimension of sustainable development that the unique nature of co-operative enterprise has the power to deliver.

Co-operatives also have a long history and proud tradition of meeting social needs by delivering services such as health, housing, education, social services, integrating people who are socially disadvantaged into work, and helping community development. In particular, they often play a vital role to serve devastated or depopulating communities through delivering services and encouraging and supporting mutual help among residents. Co-operatives also respond positively to natural disasters, as the international response to the 2004 tsunami co-ordinated by the Alliance showed (Kurimoto, 2016).

In many countries where public services are under threat because of fiscal constraints or where market-orientated politicians seek to transfer public services into the investor owned enterprise sector, co-operative organisations, such as co-operative development and support agencies backed by local co-operative enterprises, have helped communities establish co-operatives to run public services. Co-operatives are increasingly filling gaps caused by austerity regimes introduced by governments in response to increasing public debt in the wake of the global financial crisis. There are also co-operatives working for the more general benefit of communities such as Italian social co-operatives, which deliver a variety of social services or give disadvantaged people an opportunity to work. Beneficiaries or service users of these co-operatives are not confined to members and there could be tensions or conflicts in allocating resources between the mutual interest for members and the wider general interest. Means to mitigate the tensions between diverse interest groups need to be agreed. This is a practical demonstration of this 7th Principle, working for the common good and common wealth of all (ICA, 2015).

According to Bancel (2013), the nature of the performance of social responsibility by cooperatives should be but not limited to the following:

- a. **Commitment to peace and social justice:** Many co-operatives also provide extensive assistance to sustainable social development by

supporting the growth of co-operatives throughout the developing world. It is a tradition of which co-operators should be proud, reflecting concern for global social sustainability that all co-operatives should emphasize and emulate. This is important because the notion of ‘community’, whilst being primarily local, is not exclusively so. We increasingly live in a global community connected through media and the power of virtual communication technologies.

- b. **Concern for employees:** Employees are recruited from and live in the communities in which co-operatives work. Concern for the sustainable development of communities requires co-operatives to be good employers and to be concerned about their employees’ wellbeing and the wellbeing of their employees’ families.
- c. **Concern for young people:** As has been said previously in these guidance notes, any democratic member based organization is as good as the next generation of its members. Co-operatives ought therefore to be engaged in promoting and supporting young people in their communities. There are many ways in which this can be done, for example, elected youth representatives on boards, youth conferences, support for youth activities and co-operative youth organisations, and support for co-operative education in schools, colleges and universities.
- d. **Sustainable economic development:** Cooperatives are working for “the sustainable development of their communities” also requires that co-

operatives accept responsibility for making a contribution to tackling poverty and wealth inequality, not only between developed and emerging economies, but also the growing wealth inequality in nation states and in the local communities within which co-operatives operate. Co-operatives are excellent at tackling poverty reduction and combating wealth inequality because their nature is to create wealth for the many not the few.

- e. **Protecting the environment, an urgent and growing challenge:** The protection of the environment is not a new concern within the co-operative movement. According to Laidlaw (2000) No matter what it is said about the century that is about to end, it will probably be remembered as the period in which the human race did more than ever before to poison and destroy its environment.” In the 1980s consumer co-operatives in Europe, North America and Japan took initiatives to tackle environmental degradation through developing eco-friendly products and promoting green consumerism. Agricultural co-operatives also started developing organic produce to meet growing demand and protect the health of farmers from hazards of pesticides, while fishery co-operatives were alert to water pollution made by industrial waste and household sewage and promoted effective environmental regulations and encouraged consumers to change their life-styles.

2.6 Socio economic spheres where Cooperative societies can perform their social responsibility to the host community.

Cooperatives of whatever type it is, is established to meet members needs profitably. It is while serving members better that they allocated certain percentage of their annual surplus for the advancement of the community they are operating in. Ernst and Ernst (2017) have identified six areas in which corporate social responsibility can be carried-out by primary cooperatives, which are: the Environment, Energy, Fair business practices, Human resources, Community involvement, and Product.

- a. Environment:** This area involves the environmental aspects of production, covering pollution control in the conduct of business operations, prevention or repair of damage to the environment resulting from processing of natural resources and the conservation of natural resources. Corporate social objectives are to found in the abatement of the negative external social effects of industrial production, and in adopting more efficient technologies to minimize the use of irreplaceable resources and the reduction of waste.
- b. Energy:** This area covers conservation of energy in the conduct of business operations and increasing the energy efficiency of the cooperative's products.

- c. Fair Business Practices:** This area concerns the relationship of the cooperative to special interest groups such as employment and advancement and support of minorities, Employment and advancement of women and Employment of other special interest groups.
- d. Human Resources:** This area concerns the impact of cooperative activities on the people who constitute the human resources of the organization such as recruiting practices, training programmes, experience building-job rotation, Wage and salary levels, fringe benefit plans, mutual trust and confidence, and occupational health.
- e. Community Involvement:** This area involves community activities, health-related activities, education and the arts and other community activity disclosures.
- f. Products:** This area concerns the qualitative aspects of the products, for example their utility, life-durability, safety and serviceability, as well as their effect on pollution. Moreover, it includes customer satisfaction, truthfulness in advertising, completeness and clarity of labeling and packaging. Many of these considerations are already important from a marketing point of view. It is clear, however, that the social responsibility aspect of the product contribution extends beyond what is advantageous from a marketing angle.

According to Kalinda (2001), cooperatives, of whatever type perform different social responsibilities in different areas to their members and non-members. Some of the areas are as follows

- i. Through community development activities such as provision of social infrastructures.
- ii. Through employment generation for their members.
- iii. Through environment protection for their members and non-members.
- iv. Through health care services.
- v. Through skill development activities for the members and members of the host community.
- vi. Through self-fulfilling awareness and responsibility.
- vii. Through provision of loan at lower rate to members.

Keinert (2008) stated that corporate social responsibility (CSR) is one of the most persistent business key words of the last decade. Since the beginning of the business industry, corporates are an essential part in the 'social' world. They produce goods and foster innovations, which all

satisfy the needs and wants of consumers. It also provided employment to millions of people and created an advancing society due to the innovations. The expectations of society regarding corporations have changed in the course of the 20th century. Society does not want to be associated with cases of corporate fraud, wrong-doing and scandals, pollution, exploitation of labour, etc. Those cases root indirectly in classical economic thoughts, which stand for individualism rather than collectivism, for individual freedom and selfish pursuit (Kleinert, 2018).

2.6.1 Types of Social Responsibility

Victoria A. A., Aker L. S. & Adewole A, (2017) identified some of the most common areas of social responsibilities by cooperatives as follows:

- a. **Physical infrastructure:** these includes building of access roads, maintenance of parks, landscaping, rural planning schemes, facilitation and provision of electricity, building of social centers/community hall, provision of pipe borne water.
- b. **Educational Development Activities:** this include building of schools in communities, rehabilitation of old schools, provision of library resources, constructions of toilet facilities in schools, school adoption programs, scholarship schemes, provision of learning aids, establishments of special innovation centers, teachers training schemes, provision of

chairs, tables and other school classroom conveniences, painting of schools and sponsorship of games such as inter-house sports.

- c. Social Development Activities: Under this, they can engage in** sponsorship of rural development day, support to programs that enhance community social development, visits and making presentation to social institutions like traditional rulers, adequate support during community cultural day, special programs for the Aged/Children/Mothers and Community Emergency Program's Sponsorship.
- d. Youth Development Activities like** provision of employment to the youth of the community, Skill Development Activities, Contribution to Youth Development Organizations and Youth enlightenment programs e.g. HIV/AIDS/Leadership Trainings.
- e. Economic Activities: these includes activities like** Employment provision to the community, Payment of appropriate taxes to local and community authorities, Provision of goods and services and Workers of the companies' patronage of local market for food and other requirements.
- f. Empowerment Activities: undertaking on** Poverty alleviation, providing food security, Agricultural development, Transfer of skills and Provision of soft loans to citizens of communities

The NAA Committee (1977) has identified four major areas of cooperative social responsibility as- community development, human

resources, physical resources and environmental contribution, and product or service contributions. The responsibility of cooperative itself indicates the desire to ensure the optimum use of resources, development and expansion, operation and management, promotion of research environment, and environmental management etc.

2.7 Factors Affecting cooperative societies in performing their Social Responsibility to the host community.

In most parts of the world, cooperatives face one or more of the following crises that lead to ineffective application of corporate social responsibility by cooperatives. Such crises include crises of ideology, crises of capital, crises of credibility, crises of management as well as crises of corporate social responsibility. According to Cheney (1995), some factors affecting the application of corporate social responsibility by cooperatives include cultural transformation, competition and expansion, wage solidarity, centralization and re-organization.

Some of the factors that affect the application of corporate social responsibility according to Kalinda (2001) include the following:

- i) Negative reaction to another person's dependency.
- ii) Mood and feelings such as good and bad that serve as determinants of helpfulness.

- iii) Lack of self-confidence and empathy.
- iv) Qualities of the dependent person effecting willingness to help him.
- v) Inadequate consideration and protection of member's right.
- vi) Lack of making available loan facilities to member at the right time.
- vii) Inadequate provision of accurate and up to date information about the operation of the society.
- viii) Low provision of adequate safety, welfare and health facilities to members.
- ix) Absence of provision of an enabling environment for job satisfaction and self-actualization.

On the other hand, Isyaku (2020), identified some of the factors responsibility militating against the effectiveness of corporate social responsibilities by cooperatives to include:

- a. Lower profit due to inefficient use of resources such as incurring social cost.
- b. Loss of shareholders or owners of investment.

- c. Inability to compete successfully due to insufficient resources because some resources have been diverted to satisfy social responsibility demands.

2.8 Summary of Literature Review.

Summarily, related literature review various concepts of cooperatives, meaning of social responsibility, socio economic spheres where cooperative societies can perform their social responsibility to the host community,, impacts of the performance of social responsibility for host community by Cooperative Societies, factors affecting cooperative societies in performing their Social Responsibility to the host community. Literature indicates that social responsibility helps to create a favorable public attitude towards cooperatives. It shows that as an important element cooperative values, its practices could make for the success of cooperative ventures and its non-practices could mar the survival of cooperative is taken in and mean coming together if individuals to achieve common aims and objectives.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This study is a comparative analysis of social responsibility carried out for the host community by three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna. To this end, the chapter describes and discusses the design and procedure for the study, the population and the sample used. A description is also made of the instrument for data collection as well as its validity and reliability. Also discussed in this chapter are the procedures for the administration of the instrument, statistical analysis as well as the limitations of the study.

3.2 Research Design

A descriptive survey method was used for this study. This method involves gathering data about the target population from a selected sample and generalizing the findings obtained from the analysis of the sample to the entire population (Afolabi 1993). It is effective in seeking the views of people about a particular issue that concerns them (Bukar, 1995). Thus, the design was enabled the researcher to discover relative incidences and distribution on the characteristics of the population in relation to the subject matter of investigation.

3.3 Population of the Study

The target population for this study consists of all the male and female members of CABS Investment and Credit Cooperative Society Limited (CABSCICCS), Trust Multipurpose Cooperative Society Limited (TMCSL) and of Ahmadu Bello Way Cooperative Society Limited (ABWCS), all in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna. Their total population is: CABSCICCS 487 (CABSCICCS file, 2022), TMCSL 320 (TMCSL file, 2022), ABWCS is of 187 (Ahmadu Bello Way Cooperative, file, 2022). This makes the total population 994. The rationale behind restricting the population to the members of these three cooperative societies was because the members who are also the managers of their cooperatives are directly involved in the activities of the society and know the social responsibilities carried out by the three cooperative societies to the host community, which is CABS.

3.4 Sample and Sampling Procedure

Out of a total population of 994 of the three cooperatives, 278 members were involved in the study. To determine the sample size for the study, Krejcie and Morgan (1970) sample size table in Martens (2010) was used (Appendix III). Simple random sampling method in form of the hat drawn method was used to select the respondents in order to give every member of the population an equal chance of being selected. Pieces of

paper were numbered and dropped in a can. Those who picked the odd numbers were selected, for the study, this was done until the required number of 165 was obtained, and the process ensured adequate randomization in the selection which was necessary in the conduct of the research.

3.5 Research Instrumentation

The instrument used for this study was the questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed by the researcher. Questionnaire was appropriate because the members of the cooperative societies under study were literate. Besides, the questionnaire method facilitated easy coverage and is more appropriate in survey studies of this nature (Nwana, 1982) the questionnaire was tagged comparative analysis of social responsibility carried out for the host community by three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna Questionnaire (CASRHCCSQ). The instrument was design on 5 – point likert scale of strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree. The items in the questionnaire were generated through a view of previous studies. In scoring the items related to the likert type 5 – point scale, respondents had a possible total score ranging from 5 to 1 which represented a respondents' opinion. The higher the score, the more influenced the respondent was by the scale, the design of the questionnaire was clustered

around five sections. Section A consists of items related to the personal data of the respondents such as Sex, Age while B to D contained information dealing with the subject matter of the investigation.

3.5.1 Validity

According to Kerlinger (1973), in Nwana, (2010) validations of research instrument by others is a content validation. Consequently, the questionnaire was validated by three experts in the Department of Cooperative Economics and Management, Kaduna Polytechnic. They were requested to judge the appropriateness, comprehensiveness and clarity of items in the questionnaire their contributions in form of suggestions and constructive criticisms were used in the final draft instrument.

3.5.2 Reliability

To obtain reliability for factual questions, Oppenheim (1966) in Uzoagulu (2008) suggests that internal checks in the form of logical test in the questionnaire should be included. In line with this, a number of questions were built into the questionnaire to give a clue to the respondent's consistency of responses.

A pilot study was also carried out with ten respondents each from the three cooperative societies making them 30 to pre – test the efficacy of

the questionnaire. The choice of a small sample for the pilot study is in agreement with the view held by Nworgu (1991) who opines that pilot testing is usually done on a smaller scale than the main study but under similar conditions. The 30 respondents did not form part of the main investigation. The respondents were requested to indicate their responses to each statement by ticking one of the responses built on the likert type 5 – point scale this was to ensure that individual opinion about the factors affecting the application of corporate social responsibility by cooperatives was adequately expressed. A standardized Cronbach alpha of 0.943 was obtained which indicated that the questionnaire was reliable.

3.6 Procedure for the Administration of the Instrument

The instrument was aimed at gathering information on the comparative analysis of social responsibility carried out for the host community by three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna. The instrument was carefully designed in simple language to help the respondents to easily interpret and fill appropriately.

One letter was prepared to each of the three cooperatives to accompany this instrument and addressed to the members of the cooperative societies. This was meant to introduce the researcher to the respondents and to state the purpose and significance of the study. Besides, the letter

earned the cooperation of the members of the cooperative societies to fill the questionnaire.

In the administration of this instrument, the researcher, with the help of the secretaries of the cooperative societies administrated and collected the filled out questionnaires. The respondents were given five days to fill out the questionnaires. The five days enables the respondents to reflect on the instruments and fill them properly.

3.7 Method of Data Presentation and Statistical Analysis

Available data was presented using tables simply constructed in rows and columns to facilitate the presentation of the data obtained with the use of the 5- point likert scale questionnaire. The study made use of a number of statistical techniques to help in the organization, analysis and interpretation of the data. The statistical techniques are summarized as follows:-

Frequency counts and simple percentages were used to determine the responses of the respondents on the personal data asked. Tables were used to summarize the frequencies. The frequencies and mean were used to analyze the data based on the research questions.

3.8 Decision Rule

The decision rule for this research is that any mean score from 3.00 above means that it is an agreement while 2.99 and below means that the respondents disagreed.

3.9 Limitations of the Study

This study is a comparative analysis of social responsibility carried out for the host community by three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna. The study is limited to three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic. For the fact that the study is restricted to the three cooperative societies, it will be difficult to generalize the findings to other cooperative societies.

For the fact that a survey method was used as the research design as well as questionnaire as the research instrument, it is not really certain if the same results could be achieved if other designs and instruments like ex-post factors design, interview schedule respectively could yield the same results besides, another limitation is that the respondents could have either over exaggerated or understated their responses while scoring the items in the questionnaire. Also the nonchalant attitude of some of the respondents could affect the validity of their responses to the questionnaire. These limitations should be taken cognizance by other researchers conducting similar studies.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the data on comparative analysis of social responsibility carried out for the host community by three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna. Data generated were

presented in tables. The respondent's bio-data were presented in table of frequency and simple percentages while their responses to the research questions were presented in table of frequency by the use of mean scores. In the course of scoring the items, the extent of the respondents' responses to the option were determined with the 5-point likert scale.

4.2 Respondents Bio-Data

Table 4.1: Sex Distribution of the Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentages
Male	178	64%
Female	100	36%
Total	278	100%

Source: Field work (2022).

Table 4.1 shows the sex distribution of the respondents from the table. 178 represent 64% were male, while 100 respondents representing 36% are female. This indicates that the male participants who constitutes 56% of the respondents are more than the female participants who constitute only 36%. This could be as a result that the male folks have more cooperative enlightenment and awareness than the female folks.

Table 4.2: Marital Status Distribution of the Respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percentages
Married	150	53.96%
Single	128	46.04 %
Total	278	100%

Source: Field work (2022)

Table 4.2 shows the marital status of the respondents used for the study. From the table, 150 representing 53.96% were married, while 128 representing 46.04% were single. This brings the total number of respondents to 278 (100%). The data indicate that there were more married participants in the study 53.96% than the single participants 46.04%. This could be as a result of the fact that in the area under study, married participants have more chances of securing government jobs or most of them get married immediately they secure the job compared to the single participants which makes them more involved in cooperative business.

Table 4.3: Educational Qualification of the Respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentages
WAEC	48	17.27%
OND	85	30.58%
HND/Degree	110	39.57%

Others	35	12.58%
Total	278	100%

Source: Field work (2022)

Table 4.3 shows the educational qualification of the respondents. From the table, there were 48 (17.27%) respondents with WAEC, 85 (30.58%) with OND, 110 (39.5742%) respondents with HND/ Degree, while 35 (12.58%) of the respondents possess other qualifications. Based on the statistical data it is clear that the majority of the research respondents are HND/Degree holders. This shows that since the respondents are of high educational standard, the reliability of their responses to the questionnaire is very high.

4.3 Answering the Research Questions

Research question 1: What is the nature and extent of the performance of social responsibility for the host community by the three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic?

To answer this question, 7 items were used. The frequency of the respondents' responses and the mean scores are shown in table 4.5:

Table 4.4: Nature and extent of the performance of social responsibility for the host community by the three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic.

S/N	Statements	SA	A	U	D	SD	x
		Remarks					
4.	Cooperative Societies are regular in performing their social responsibility.	80	140	-	18	40	3.73
5.	Cooperative Societies are regular in performing their social responsibility to members.	110	75	-	35	58	3.72 Agree
6.	Cooperative Societies are regular in performing their social responsibility to the host community.	25	70	-	100	88	2.45
7.	Cooperative Societies perform their social responsibility once in a	78	90	-	90	20	3.00 Agree

year.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|----|---|-----|-----|------|----------|
| 8. | Cooperative Societies perform their social responsibility twice in a year. | 20 | 30 | - | 150 | 78 | 2.11 | Disagree |
| 9. | Cooperative Societies perform their social responsibility once the need arises. | 48 | 40 | 2 | 90 | 98 | 2.36 | Disagree |
| 10. | Cooperative Societies are not regular in performing their social responsibility at all. | 50 | 8 | - | 90 | 130 | 2.12 | Disagree |

Source: Field work (2022).

N=278; Grand x =

2.78

Key; SA = Strongly Agree; A = Agree; U= Undecided; SD= Strongly Disagree D= Disagree.

Table 4.4 shows the nature and extent of the performance of social responsibility for the host community by the three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic. In the table, results showed that the three cooperative societies are regular in performing their social responsibility as shown in item 4 (N = 278; x = 3.73). The respondents also agreed in item 5 that the three cooperative societies are regular in performing their social responsibility to the members (N = 278; x = 3.72). The respondents' responses however differed in item 6 where members of the three cooperative societies disagreed that they are regular in performing their social responsibility to the host community (N = 278; x = 2.45). In item 7, the respondents agreed that the three cooperative societies perform their social responsibility once in a year (N = 278; x = 3.00). In item 8, they disagreed that the three cooperative societies perform their

social responsibility twice in a year (N = 278; x= 2.11). A similar responses was recorded in item 9 where the respondents also agreed that the three cooperative societies perform their social responsibility thrice in a year (N = 278; x =3.8). Finally in item 10, the respondents disagreed that the three cooperative societies do not perform social responsibility at all (N = 278; x = 2.12).

Research Question 2: What are the socio-economic spheres where the three cooperative societies in CBMS performs their social responsibility for the host community?

To answer this question, a seven item questionnaire was presented to the respondents. Their responses are analyzed and presented in table 4.4.

Table 4.5 Socio-economic spheres where the three cooperative societies in CBMS performs their social responsibility for the host community.

S/N	Items	SA	A	U	D	SD	x	Remarks
11	Cooperative societies use their net surplus to address some problems in CBMS.	38	135	-	65	40	2.31	Agree
12	Cooperative societies make charity donations in CBMS.	25	63	-	125	65	2.52	Disagree
13	Cooperative societies provide for some infrastructural facilities in CBMS.	20	33	-	140	85	2.26	Disagree
14	Cooperatives make provision for health care and skills development in CBMS.	45	63	20	105	45	2.66	Disagree
15	Cooperative societies	150	50	-	35	38	4.52	Agree

	makes provision for loan at a lower interest rate to their members.								
16	Cooperatives generate employment for their student, staff and members.	10	40	-	128	100	1.97	Disagree	
17	Cooperative societies donate borehole for the benefit of students and staff in CBMS.	130	60	-	50	38	4.17	Agree	

Source: Field Work (2022).

N=165; Grand x =

2.92

Key; SA = Strongly Agree; A = Agree; U= Undecided; SD= Strongly Disagree D= Disagree.

The data in table 4.5 shows the respondents' responses with regards to the Socio-economic spheres where the three cooperative societies in CBMS performs their social responsibility for the host community. The mean score in item 11 shows that the respondents disagreed that cooperatives use their net surplus to address some of the problems of College of Business and Management Studies (N=165; X=2.31). They disagreed in item 12 that cooperatives make charity donations as corporate social responsibility in CBMS (N=165; X=2.52). Also in item 13, the respondents disagreed that the cooperative provides for some infrastructural facilities in College of Business and Management Studies (N=165; x 2.26). In item 14, results shows that the cooperative makes

provision for health care and skills development in College to Business and Management Studies Kaduna Polytechnic (N=165; $x = 2.66$). In item 15, the respondents agreed that their cooperative makes provision for loan at a lower rate to their members in CBMS (N=165; $x=4.52$). In item 16, the respondents disagreed that their cooperative generate employment for their students, staff and members of Kaduna polytechnic (N=165; $X=1.97$). Finally, in item 17, the respondents agreed that cooperatives donate borehole for the benefits of students and staffs in College of Business and Management Studies Kaduna Polytechnic (N=165; $X = 4.17$).

Research Question 3: What are the factors affecting the three cooperative societies in CBMS in performing their social responsibility to the host community?

To answer this question, 7 items were used to elicit responses from the respondents. The frequency of the respondents' responses and the mean scores are shown in table 4.6

Table 4.6: Factors affecting the three cooperative societies in CBMS in performing their social responsibility to the host community?

S/N	Statements	SA	A	U	D	SD	x	Remarks
18.	Lukewarm attitude of Mgt committee militates against the performance of corporate social responsibility by Cooperative Societies.	120	60	-	48	50	3.81	Agree
19.	Incompetent leadership affects the performance of corporate social responsibility Cooperative Societies.	120	80	-	50	28	4.18	Agree
20.	Misguided priority affects the performance of corporate social responsibility by Cooperatives.	120	70	-	50	38	4.02	Agree
21.	Limited finance affects the performance of corporate social responsibility by Cooperatives.	70	110	-	50	38	3.81	Agree
22.	The age of the cooperative society affects the performance of corporate social responsibility by Cooperative	75	120	-	50	33	3.91	Agree

Societies.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-----|---|----|----|------|-------|
| 23. | Negative attitude of cooperative members affects the performance of corporate social responsibility by Cooperative Societies. | 90 | 100 | - | 43 | 45 | 3.91 | Agree |
| 24. | The general level of economic development in the country affects the performance of corporate social responsibility by Cooperatives. | 100 | 75 | - | 53 | 55 | 3.57 | Agree |

Sources: Field work (2022).

N 165; Grand x =

3.89

Key; SA = Strongly Agree; A = Agree; U= Undecided; SD= Strongly Disagree D= Disagree.

Table 4.6 shows the factors affecting the three cooperative societies in CBMS in performing their social responsibility to the host community. In the table, result in item 21 showed that the respondents agreed that lukewarm attitude of cooperative management committee militates against the performance of social responsibility Cooperative Societies (N = 165; x= 3. 81). They agreed in item 18 that incompetent leadership affects the performance of corporate social responsibility by Cooperative Societies (N = 165; x 4.18). In item 19, they agreed that misguided priority affects the performance of corporate social responsibility by Cooperative Societies (N = 165; x = 4.02). In item 20, the respondents

agreed that limited finance affects the performance of corporate social responsibility by Cooperative Societies (N = 165; x= 3.81). Also in item 21, the respondents agreed that the age of the cooperative society affects the performance of corporate social responsibility (N = 165; x= 3.91). Result in item 22 shows that the respondents agreed that negative attitude of the cooperative members affects the performance of corporate social responsibility by Cooperative Societies (N = 165; x 3.91). Finally in item 23, the respondents agreed that the general level of economic development in the country affects the performance of corporate social responsibility by Cooperative Societies (N = 165; x= 3.57).

4.4 **Summary of Findings**

The following findings were made in the course of this research

1. That the three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic do not really perform corporate social responsibility in several socio-economic spheres.
2. The performance of corporate social responsibility by the three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic is regular to members and irregular to the host community.
3. Different factors that affect the performance of corporate social responsibility by the three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna

Polytechnic which include among others lukewarm attitude of cooperative management committees, misguided priority, negative attitude of members, limited finance etc.

4.5 Discussion of Findings

That the College of Business and Management Studies Investment and Credit Cooperative Society Limited, Trust Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society Limited and Ahmadu Bello Way Cooperative Society Ltd. Kaduna Polytechnic do not really perform their social responsibility in several socio-economic spheres. This finding is in line with the work of Mullins (2005) who observing that social responsibility which are those obligations of an organization to take decision and actions that will enhance the welfare and interest of their immediate community are not taken with utmost seriousness by most organizations. In support of this finding, Thompson (1994) noted that the non-application of social responsibility by some corporate organizations including cooperative societies needs to be addressed urgently.

It was also discovered that the three cooperative societies performs their social responsibility in the area of community buildings, employment generations, protection and health care. This confirms with the findings of Onuoha (2007) who posited that cooperatives are not egoistic society but have concern for community. He further mentioned that cooperative

reduce the rate of crime and prostitution in the community by providing employment opportunities to the host community. Isyaku (2020) observe that cooperative provide to victims of tsunami and other natural disasters all round the world.

Result also shows that different factors that affect the performance of corporate social responsibility by the three cooperative societies which include among others lukewarm attitude of cooperative management committees, misguided priority, negative attitude of members, limited finance etc. This finding corroborates the work of Chukwu (1990) who submitted that cooperatives are faced with some problems of competition from other big enterprises in their business, thus they cannot make enough surplus to be earmark for social responsibility to the is community.

Asaolu (2004) also supported that some societies cannot meet their social responsibility because of their inability to complete successfully due to insufficient resources. Government too much control has buttressed by Olesin (2006) also affects cooperative society and their effort of reaching their respective communities or members.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of this research report, conclusion drawn from the findings of the study and recommendations that could lead to a comparative analysis of social responsibilities carried out for the host community by three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna. The chapter equally contains suggestions for further researchers.

5.2 Summary

The study was conducted to make a comparative analysis of social responsibilities carried out for the host community by three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna. A descriptive survey design was used for the study. The population of this study consisted of all the male and female members of the three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna, which were the selected cooperative societies for the research work. The research questions that guided the study were: What is the nature and extent of the performance of social responsibility for the host community by the three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic? What are the socio-economic spheres where the three cooperative societies in CBMS performs their

social responsibility for the host community? What are the factors affecting the three cooperative societies in CBMS in performing their social responsibility to the host community? A questionnaire developed by the researcher based on Likert 5 – point scale was used for the study. Frequencies and mean scores were used to analyze the data based on the research questions. The following findings were made in the course of the study: Application of social responsibility by the three cooperative societies is not regular (N = 278; X = 2.78). The application of social responsibility by the three cooperative societies in Kaduna Polytechnic creates a favorable public opinion towards the cooperative and attracts more membership from the unit community (N = 165; X = 2.92). Different factors influences the application of corporate social responsibility by the three cooperative societies (N = 165; X = 3.89).

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the research findings, it is concluded that the three cooperative societies in CBMS Kaduna Polytechnic seldom apply social responsibility for the benefit of the host community but do this mostly to the members except in few instances. Evidence showed that there is a negative attitude of the management committees and the members in carrying out their social responsibility mandate particularly for the host community. If any, mostly is done for the members.

5.4 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made based on the research findings so as to facilitate the possibility of cooperatives performing their social responsibilities to their host members.

1. That Cooperative societies should ensure that the management of their cooperative societies be is effectively done. This can be achieved by strictly observing the stipulations of the bye – laws as well as the objectives of the cooperative society.
2. The management committee should be made up of responsible individuals who will see the social responsibility of the cooperative as upper most in their minds.
2. That Cooperative organizations should discourage dustiness leaders. This should be putting in place, adequate checks and balances in the performances of such members. Their excesses should be properly controlled. Members who show an act of dishonesty should be properly sanctioned and penalized according to the stipulation of the cooperative bye laws.
3. That Cooperative organization should set aside funds to enable them carryout their social responsibility. To do this there should be effective coordination and control of all viable sources of funds to cooperatives. Without such funds, it will be difficult for cooperatives to carry out their social responsibilities.

4. That adequate and regular management committee staff training and members' education should be provided members especially in the area of social responsibilities so that they will be aware of their obligation as members of the cooperatives.
5. That there is needs and socio – economic concern of the immediate community in which the cooperatives operation should be critically assessed and vigorously pursued by cooperatives especially as contained in the last principle of cooperatives which is concern for community. This can be done through survey studies using questionnaire, interview and observation.
6. As contain in the principles of cooperative of education training and information should adhered to strictly this enable members understand their rights and duties, the above mentioned should be provided in the area of social responsibilities so that all of them will be aware of their obligations as members of the cooperatives.

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APPENNDIX I

Department of Coop. Econs.
& Mgt.,
CBMS,
Kaduna Polytechnic,
Kaduna.
27th January, 2022.

Dear Sir/Madam,

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES
CARRIED OUT FOR THE HOST COMMUNITY BY THREE
COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN CBMS, KADUNA POLYTECHNIC.**

I am a Higher National Diploma (HND) student in my final year in Department of Cooperative Economics and Management, Kaduna Polytechnic. I am currently carrying out a research work on the above topic as part of requirements for the award of Higher National Diploma in Cooperative of Economics and Management. I am appealing to you to please complete the questionnaire attached for this purpose. I promise you that your responses to the questionnaire will be treated confidentially and will be used on for the purpose of this study.

Your corporation will be highly appreciated.

Yours Faithfully,

**SOLOMON GABRIEL
KPT/CBMS/19/45909**

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES
CARRIED OUT FOR THE HOST COMMUNITY BY THREE
COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN CBMS, KADUNA POLYTECHNIC.**

Instruction: Please tick [√] the option that best represent your opinion.

KEY:

SA = Strongly Agree

A= Agree

U= Undecided

D= Disagree

SD= Strongly Disagree

SECTION "A"

Respondents Bio –Data

1. **Sex :** Male Female
2. **Marital status** Married Single
3. **Educational qualification** a. Primary school leaving certificate
b. GCE WAEC d.
OND e. HND f. Others

SECTION "B"

Nature and extent of the performance of social responsibility for the host community by the three cooperative societies in CBMS, Kaduna Polytechnic.

S/N	Statements	SA	A	U	D	SD	x
4.	Cooperative Societies are regular in performing their social responsibility.						

5. Cooperative Societies are regular in performing their social responsibility to members.
 6. Cooperative Societies are regular in performing their social responsibility to the host community.
 7. Cooperative Societies perform their social responsibility once in a year.
 8. Cooperative Societies perform their social responsibility twice in a year.
 9. Cooperative Societies perform their social responsibility once the need arises.
 10. Cooperative Societies are not regular in performing their social responsibility at all.
-

Socio-economic spheres where the three cooperative societies in CBMS performs their social responsibility for the host community.

S/N	Items	SA	A	U	D	SD	x	Remarks
11	Cooperative societies use their net surplus to address some problems in CBMS.							
12	Cooperative societies make charity donations in CBMS.							
13	Cooperative societies provide for some infrastructural facilities in CBMS.							

- 14 Cooperatives make provision for health care and skills development in CBMS.
 - 15 Cooperative societies makes provision for loan at a lower interest rate to their members.
 - 16 Cooperatives generate employment for their student, staff and members.
 - 17 Cooperative societies donate borehole for the benefit of students and staff in CBMS.
-

Factors affecting the three cooperative societies in CBMS in performing their social responsibility to the host community?

S/N	Statements	SA	A	U	D	SD	x	Remarks
18.	Lukewarm attitude of Mgt committee militates against the performance of corporate social responsibility by Cooperative Societies.							
19.	Incompetent leadership affects the performance of corporate social responsibility Cooperative Societies.							
20.	Misguided priority affects the performance of corporate social							

responsibility by Cooperatives.

21. Limited finance affects the performance of corporate social responsibility by Cooperatives.
 22. The age of the cooperative society affects the performance of corporate social responsibility by Cooperative Societies.
 23. Negative attitude of cooperative members affects the performance of corporate social responsibility by Cooperative Societies.
 24. The general level of economic development in the country affects the performance of corporate social responsibility by Cooperatives.
-

APPENDIX III

Krejcie & Morgan (1970) have produced a table for determining sample size. They did this in response to an article called “Small sample Techniques. Issued by the research division of the National Education association. In this article a formula was provided for the purpose, but according to Krejcie & Morgan, regrettably as easy reference table had not been provided.

They therefore produced such table based on the formula. No calculations are required to use the table which is also reproduced below, as Table Two. According to Krejcie and Morgan, if one wished to know the sample size

required to be representative of the opinions of 9,000 specified electronic users, then one enters the table at N 9,000. The sample size in this example is 368. The table is applicable to any population of a defined (Finite) size.

Table two

**Required sample size, given a Finite Population, Where N= Population Size
and n = sample size**

N-n	N-n	N-n	N-n	N-n
10-10	100-80	280-162	800-260	2800-338
15-14	110-86	290-165	850-265	3000-341
20-19	120-92	300-169	900-269	3500-346
25-24	130-97	320-175	950-274	4000-351
30-28	140-103	340-181	1000-278	4500-354
35-32	150-108	360-186	1100-285	5000-357

40-36	160-113	380-191	1200-291	6000-361
45-40	170-118	400-196	1300-297	7000-364
50-44	180-123	420-201	1400-302	8000-367
55-48	190-127	440-205	1500-306	9000-368
60-52	200-132	460-210	1600-310	10000-370
65-56	210-136	480-241	1700-313	15000-375
70-59	220-140	500-217	1800-317	20000-377
75-63	230-144	550-226	1900-320	30000-379
80-66	240-148	600-234	2000-322	40000-380
85-70	250-152	650-242	2200-327	50000-381
90-73	260-155	700-248	2400-331	75000-382
95-76	270-159	750-254	2600-335	100000-384

Adapted from Krejcie & Morgan. 1970: P.608

<http://www.emoderators.comipet-j P998/n3-Ehill.html>.