INSECURITY IN THE SOUTHEASTERN STATES OF NIGERIA AND MULTI-PURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

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Abstract
*This study was carried out to evaluate the Effect of Insecurity on the Performance of Multi-Purpose Cooperative Businesses in Southeast, Nigeria. The study encompasses Monday's sit-at-home, Kidnapping and Ritual killing and Herders/farmers clash to reduce multi-purpose business performance in the Southeast. Simple Percentage Method and Tables; Research Questions were analyzed using the Correlation method and Multiple Regression for hypothesis testing. Taro Yamane formula was used to determine the Sample Size 365. The findings show that Monday's sit-at-home, Kidnapping and Ritual killing, Banditry and Herders/farmers clash have significantly influenced southeast cooperative business performance activities. In line with the findings, Insecurity like, agitators' Monday-sit-at-home order, kidnapping for ransom & ritual killing, banditry menace, and herders and farmers clashes affect the performance of cooperative business. The correlation result indicated that Monday-sit-at-home affected the business activities of cooperative societies. The Pearson r statistic showed a value of -.605** (p=.000). The p-value of .000 is less than .05 and thus concludes that the relationship is significant. Therefore, question two shows that the agitators' Monday-sit-at-home order influences the business activities of cooperative societies in Southeast Nigeria. As such, this study recommends that Cooperatives should work with local law enforcement and security agencies to implement security measures that can protect cooperative members from potential threats.*
Key Words: *Insecurity; Southeast of Nigeria; Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies; Business Performance.*

Introduction

The issue of insecurity in Nigeria has become something of grave concern to all well-being citizens, most of whom continue to wonder how the country arrived at such a dastardly situation where no one is safe; and worse still, rather than abate, the problem is escalating and now totally out of control (Samuel, 2022). Besides Boko Haram, which has been misused for subversive activities, armed group gangs, kidnappers, and separatist groups have exacerbated the security situation in the Western African country of over 200 million people (Haruna, 2022).

For many years, Southeast Nigeria was considered the safest geopolitical zone in the country, the five states, Abia, Enugu, Ebonyi, Imo and Anambra that form the Southeastern states had recorded the least spate attacks in comparison with other

parts of the country (Vivian, 2022), The southeast recently become a haven for killings, commercial crime, secessionist agitation, kidnapping, herders-farmers clashes, attacks by unknown gunmen, and banditry, and in such an environment, cooperative businesses cannot perform efficiently and effectively (Samuel, 2022). In the same vein, Atahyel (2022) opines that the southeast geo-political zone of Nigeria is one of the volatile regions in the country suffering from acts of non-state actors such as the armed wing of the outlawed Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), the Eastern Security Network (ESN) and other sundry criminals masquerading as ethnic or regional agitators. Nwangwu, (2022), ascertained that the main drivers of insecurity in the southeast are armed transhumant pastoral attacks on farming communities, coordinated attacks by unknown gunmen and the ferocious military response of the Nigeria state to the separatist uprisings in the region.

The state of security in Nigeria has significantly deteriorated over a decade to the extent that insecurity now takes peculiar regional forms that have left almost the entire country in terrible shape with different ramifications (Okafor, Nwkorobia and Chinedu, 2023). The spate of alarming conflicts, armed banditry, kidnappings, farmers and herder clashes and other forms of dangerous criminal acts amidst bad governance and economic hardship complicate normal life and the peaceful existence of Nigeria (Okafor, Nwkorobia and Chinedu, 2023). The mindless kidnappings, clashes between herdsmen and farmers, and community-based unrest, (Okafor, Nwkorobia and Chinedu, 2023).

Oyemwinmina and Osazuma (2016), believed that foreign investors and citizens are scared to operate businesses with no exception to Cooperative business enterprises in South East Nigeria because no investment thrives in the atmosphere of insecurity. Cooperative society is one of the platforms and business models that people make use to better their lives and there are various degrees of insecurity in the southeastern states it might be very difficult for the cooperative societies to perform effectively well in their business dealings. If the cooperative societies in the region are not performing effectively to achieve their primary goals of enhancing people's livelihood it might lead to an increase in the poverty rate in the region. While many residents in the flash points are closing and relocating their businesses to safer places, other people are losing jobs and means of their livelihood in droves (Eze, Onyejinwa, Agodo and Agwu, 2022).

Our major concern is to find out how this insecurity has negatively impacted the performance of cooperative businesses in the southeastern states of Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo. In the course of doing this, we observed that there are limited empirical shreds of evidence on how insecurity affects cooperative business performance in the southeastern states of Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo. A few related studies were conducted on how insecurity affects other business models generally without reference to cooperative business model performance. But,

Cooperative Society is also a business model that operates in the same environment as other business models affected by insecurity in the South East. To fill this gap this study became necessary. Specifically, the researchers are determined to examine the extent to which kidnapping for ransom & ritual reduces members' participation in cooperative business activities in Southeast Nigeria, evaluate the extent to which banditry reduces investment opportunities in cooperative business in Southeast Nigeria, as well as assess how herders & farmers clash reduce the productivity of cooperative business in Southeast Nigeria.

Research Questions

The research questions are to:

1. To what degree does kidnapping for ransom & ritual killings relate to members' participation in Cooperative Business in Southeast Nigeria?
2. To determine the extent of relationship that exist between banditry and Investment Opportunities in Cooperative Business in the Southeast Nigeria?
3. Evaluate the extent of relationship between Herders & Farmers clash and Cooperative Business productivity in Southeast Nigeria?

Test of Hypotheses

H_{01} kidnapping for ransom & ritual killings have no significant relationship with members' Participation in Cooperative Business Activities in Southeast

Ho_2: Banditry has not significantly related to Investment Opportunities in Cooperative Business in Southeast

Ho_3: Herders and Farmers clash has no significant relationship with the Productivity of Cooperative Business in Southeast

Theoretical Framework

Conflict Theory Approach Model

The Conflict Theory was propounded by German Philosopher Karl Mark during the 19th century. Conflict theory is a sociological perspective that views society as a system characterized by power dynamics and the inevitable presence of conflict. The theory emphasizes the role of social inequality, competition for resources, and class struggle in shaping the social order.

Relevance of the Theory to the Study

At its core, the theory posits that society is composed of different groups with competing interests. These groups are defined by their access to control over resources such as wealth, power and social status. Insecurity in the Southeast can be attributed to inequality in power rotation, and other unfair and unjust treatment of

the region over the years, the arrest of Mazi Nnamdi Kanu in 2021 also fueled the already tensed atmosphere in the region. These unfair treatments were believed to have triggered the agitation in the southeast that breeds Monday- sit-at-home, kidnapping, ritual killings, herders and farmers clashes, and banditry activities in turn affected low performances of business activities in the area including cooperative society business in the region. For multi-purpose cooperative societies business to perform efficiently and effectively in the southeast, they need a peaceful and conducive environment for their operations.

Methodology

The study area was southeast, made up of Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu, and Imo state. The population of the study comprised all Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies in three Local Government Areas of each state of South East Geopolitical Zone, Nigeria. Three LGAs were selected based on the high number of cooperative societies in the areas.

Table 1: Population distribution of the study area and parameter of interest

S/N	LGA with the highest vol. of business operation	Location	Total no. of MPCs.	No. of viable MPCs. in each area
1.	Enugu North Nsukka Agwu	Enugu	10,206	250 332 380
2.	Ezza- South Abakaliki Ezza North	Ebonyi	6,867	102 158 98
3.	Abia South Aba North Umuahia South	Abia	11,367	435 243 150
4.	Ahaiazumbaise Okigwe Orlu	Imo	8,706	328 353 187
5.	Awka South Nnewi Onitsha South	Anambra	9,945	481 395 330
	Total		**47,091**	**4,222**

Source: Divisional Office of each L.G.As under Study (2023).

The population of the study is four thousand, two hundred and twenty-two (4222) Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies in the Southeast. The researchers adopted a multistage sampling technique for the study. The stages were categorized into four stages. Stage one; shows LGA with the highest volume of cooperative business

operations; Nnewi, Awka South and Onitsha South in Anambra State. Agwu, Nsukka, and Enugu North in Enugu State. Abakaliki, Ezza North and Ezza South in Ebonyi State. Aba North, Abia South and Umuahia South in Abia State. Ahiazu Mbaise, Okigwe and Orlu in Imo State. Stage two; was based on active cooperative business activities. Stage three; is selecting 365 cooperative societies out of 4,222 societies after the application of the Taro Yamane formula as shown below.

Thereafter, in stage four; Bowley's formula was used in determining the quota that goes to each LGA.

$$n = \frac{4,222}{1 + 4222 \times (0.05)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4,222}{1 + 4,222 \times (0.0025)}$$

$$= \frac{4,222}{11.555} = 365 \text{ (Approx.)}.$$

Therefore, sample size (n) = 365

The data were analyzed using linear regression to model the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable. The process involves fitting a straight line to the data points to find the best fit that minimizes the sum of the squared differences between the observed values and the predicted values.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

Research Question One

To what degree does kidnapping for ransom & ritual killings relate to members' participation in Cooperative Business in Southeast Nigeria?

Table 2: Correlation of Kidnapping for Ransom & Ritual Killing and Cooperative Member Participation

Correlations

		Kidnapping for Ransom and Ritual killings	Cooperative Member Participation
Kidnapping for Ransom and Ritual killings	Pearson Correlation	1	-.865**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	354	354
Cooperative Member Participation	Pearson Correlation	-.865**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	354	354

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS Ver. 25

The correlation shown above indicated that kidnapping for ransom and ritual killing affected the business activities of cooperative societies. The Pearson *r* statistic

showed a value of .865** (*p*=.000). The *p*-value of .000 is less than .05 and thus concludes that the relationship is significant. Therefore, question three shows that the kidnapping for ransom and ritual killing influence the business activities of cooperative societies in Southeast Nigeria.

Research Question Two (RQ2)

To determine the extent of relationship that exist between banditry and Investment Opportunities in Cooperative Business in the Southeast Nigeria?

Table 3: Correlation of Banditry and Cooperative Investment Opportunities

Correlations

		Bandi try	Cooperative Investment Opportunities
Banditry	Pearson Correlation	1	.865**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	354	354
Cooperative Member Participation	Pearson Correlation	.865**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	354	354

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS Ver. 25

The correlation shown above indicated that banditry affected the investment opportunities of cooperative societies. The Pearson *r* statistic showed a value of .865** (*p*=.000). The *p*-value of .000 is less than .05 and thus concludes that the relationship is significant. Therefore, question four shows that banditry reduces investment opportunities to cooperative business southeast.

Research Question Three (RQ3)

Evaluate the extent of relationship between Herders & Farmers clash and Cooperative Business productivity in Southeast Nigeria?

Table 4: Correlation of Herders/Farmers Clash and Productivity of Cooperative

Correlations

		Herders & Farmer clash	Productivity of Cooperative Business
Herders & Farmer clash	Pearson Correlation	1	.610**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	354	354
Productivity of Cooperative Business	Pearson Correlation	.610**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	354	354

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS Ver. 25

The correlation shown above indicated that herders & farmers clash affected the productivity of cooperative societies. The Pearson *r* statistic showed a value of

.610** (p=.000). The p-value of .000 is less than .05 and thus concludes that the relationship is significant. Therefore, question five shows that the herders & farmers clash reduces the productivity of cooperative businesses in the southeast.

Test of Hypothesis One

***H*$_{01}$:** Kidnapping for ransom & ritual killing have not significantly influenced members' participation in cooperative business activities.

Table 5: Model Summary of Test of Hypothesis One

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.865[a]	.748	.747	.26898

a. Predictors: (Constant), Kidnapping for Ransom and Ritual killings

Source: SPSS Ver. 25

Table 6: ANOVA Output of Test of Hypothesis One

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	75.410	1	75.410	1042.334	.000[b]
	Residual	25.466	352	.072		
	Total	100.877	353			

a. Dependent Variable: Cooperative Member Participation

b. Predictors: (Constant), Kidnapping for Ransom and Ritual killings

Source: SPSS Ver. 25

In testing the hypothesis, the output reveals that an R-Square of 0.748; and an Adjusted R-Square of 0.747 signifies a positive relationship of the DV and IV. This means that the model theoretically explains a 74.7% variation in the DV. The statistical significance of the model is measured by the F-statistic.

The F-ratio in the ANOVA Table shows whether the overall regression model is a good fit for the data. The F-statistics value of 1042.334 had a p-value of .000; indicating that the model is statistically significant (Kidnapping for Ransom and Ritual killings) and has a significant effect on the dependent variable (Cooperative Member Participation).

Table 7: Coefficients Output of Test of Hypothesis One

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.597	.093		6.439	.000
	Kidnapping for Ransom and Ritual killings	-.826	.026	-.865	-32.285	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Cooperative Member Participation

Source: SPSS Ver. 25

Table 7 above indicates that Kidnapping for Ransom and Ritual killings recorded a t-value of 32.285 with a *p*-value of 0.000 which is statistically significant at a 5% level of significance. The unstandardized β value of Kidnapping for Ransom and Ritual killings is .826; based on this, the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Thus: Kidnapping for ransom & ritual killing have significantly influenced members' participation in cooperative business activities.

Test of Hypothesis Two

$H_{02:}$ The Banditry menace has no significant relationship with investment opportunities in cooperative business in the southeast.

Table 8: Model Summary of Test of Hypothesis Two

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.865[a]	.749	.748	.26844

a. Predictors: (Constant), Banditry

Source: SPSS Ver. 25

Table 9: ANOVA Output of Test of Hypothesis Two

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	75.511	1	75.511	1047.886	.000[b]
	Residual	25.365	352	.072		
	Total	100.877	353			

a. Dependent Variable: Cooperative Investment Opportunities

b. Predictors: (Constant), Banditry

Source: SPSS Ver. 25

In testing the hypothesis, the output reveals that an R-Square of 0.749; and an Adjusted R-Square of 0.748 signifies a positive relationship of the DV and IV. This means that the model theoretically explains a 74.8% variation in the DV. The statistical significance of the model is measured by the F-statistic.

The F-ratio in the ANOVA Table shows whether the overall regression model is a good fit for the data. The F-statistics value of 1047.886 had a p-value of .000; indicating that the model is statistically significant (Banditry) and has a significant effect on the dependent variable (Cooperative Member Participation).

Table 10: Coefficients Output Of Test of Hypothesis Two

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.585	.093		6.307	.000
	Banditry	.829	.026	.865	32.371	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Cooperative Investment Opportunities

Source: SPSS Ver. 25

Table 10 above indicates that Banditry recorded a t-value of 32.371 with a *p*-value of 0.000 which is statistically significant at a 5% level of significance. The unstandardized β value of Banditry is .829; based on this, the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Thus: The Banditry menace has significantly affected members' participation in cooperative business activities.

Test of Hypothesis Three

***H*$_{03}$**: Herders and Farmers clash has no significant relationship with the Productivity of Cooperative Business in Southeast

Table 11: Model Summary of Test of Hypothesis Three

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.610[a]	.372	.370	.56034

a. Predictors: (Constant), Herders & Farmer clash

Source: SPSS Ver. 25

Table 12: ANOVA Output of Test of Hypothesis Three

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	65.530	1	65.530	208.707	.000[b]
	Residual	110.521	352	.314		
	Total	176.051	353			

a. Dependent Variable: Productivity of Cooperative Business

b. Predictors: (Constant), Herders & Farmer clash

Source: SPSS Ver. 25

In testing the hypothesis, the output reveals that an R-Square of 0.372; and an Adjusted R-Square of 0.370 signifies a positive relationship between the DV and IV. This means that the model theoretically explains a 37.2% variation in the DV. The statistical significance of the model is measured by the F-statistic.

The F-ratio in the ANOVA Table shows whether the overall regression model is a good fit for the data. The F-statistics value of 208.707 had a p-value of .000; indicating that the model is statistically significant (Herders and Farmers clash) and

has a significant effect on the dependent variable (Productivity of cooperative business).

Table 13: Coefficients Output Of Test of Hypothesis Three

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.744	.201		3.710	.000
	Herders & Farmer clash	.806	.056	.610	14.447	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Productivity of Cooperative Business

Source: SPSS Ver. 25

Table 13 above indicates that Herders and Farmers clash recorded a t-value of 14.447 with a *p*-value of 0.000 which is statistically significant at a 5% level of significance. The unstandardized 'β value of Herders and Farmers clash is .806; based on this, the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Thus: Herders and Farmers' clashes have significantly affected the productivity of cooperative businesses.

Discussion of Findings

Discussion of Hypothesis Three

The *first hypothesis* showed that kidnapping for ransom & Ritual killings have significantly influenced members' participation in cooperative business activities. The findings are supported by Ogu *et al*. (2022) which found that Nigeria has been plagued by daily cases of banditry, kidnapping, robbery, and indiscriminate killings in nearly all six geopolitical zones. The recruiting decimal of these criminal operations has made possible the further extension of attacks on the country's economic development. Ezeajugbu (2021) finds evidence that kidnapping in the southeast affects socio-economic development. The increase in kidnapping is fueled by various factors such as unemployment, poverty, and the availability of small arms (Archibong, 2023).

Isa, Nuhu, and Suleiman (2021) in Lokoja, using 122 questionnaires found that residential buildings had been targets of perpetrators of insecurity in the form of kidnapping is proof of the significance of the nature of the security challenge. Kidnapping for ransom is used by armed groups as a means to enforce their protection rackets and generate funding (Gilbert, 2022).

This poses a significant threat to corporate investment projects, leading to the adoption of Kidnap and Ransom (K&R) Insurance by many companies as a risk control technique (Brockett, Golden, Zaparolli, &Lum, 2019).

Discussion of Hypothesis Two

The *second hypothesis* showed that the banditry menace has significantly influenced investment opportunities in cooperative business in the southeast. The findings are consistent with Akingbade (2021) Ondo State found that banditry menace from a persistent siege laid by marauders on the highways and farms in the state led to the creation of the Amotekun Security Network for Ondo State.

Daniel and Kwopnan (2021) using the Niger Delta region reveal among others that, security challenges in Nigeria have long historical antecedence and the crisis and conflicts in the Niger Delta region are the consequences of several years of exploitation, neglect and deliberate abandonment of the region. Ezeajugbu (2021) also finds evidence that the challenge of violent armed robbery affects socioeconomic development.

Isa, Nuhu, and Suleiman (2021) in Lokoja, revealed that residential buildings had been targets of perpetrators of insecurity in the forms of stealing and banditry is proof of the significant nature of security challenges.

The research studies conducted in Nigeria highlight the negative effects of banditry on economic growth and livelihoods. In Nigeria, banditry has led to poor economic growth, increased rural poverty, and poor participation in cooperative programs. It has also affected the means of livelihood, exposed people to illegal activities, and undermined security, peace, and development (Brigid, Boniface, & Okonkwo, 2022).

Discussion of Hypothesis Three

Lastly, the *third hypothesis* showed that herders and farmers clash significantly affected the productivity of cooperative business activities. Ezeajugbu (2021) finds evidence that vices such as the herders and farmers clash affect socioeconomic development. This social menace, when put together impinges on the security of lives and property of both Nigerian citizens and foreigners living or even trying to invest in the country. It triggers a worrisome sense of insecurity that challenges Nigeria's efforts towards national economic development and consequently its vision. It also scares the attraction of foreign investment and their contributions to economic development in Nigeria.

Isa, Nuhu, and Suleiman (2021) find that herders and farmers clash had left many homeless, traumatized and several communities deserted in search of safer habitations. Residential buildings being homes that hold valuables of people and cocoons offering shelter had been targets of perpetrators of insecurity which often takes the forms of stealing, banditry, kidnapping, farmers-herder clashes, terrorism and militancy.

Summary of Findings

1. Kidnapping for ransom &ritual killing have significantly influenced members' participation in cooperative business activities ($p<.05$);
2. The banditry menace has a significant relationship with the investment opportunities in cooperative business in the southeast ($p<.05$); and,
3. Herders and farmers clashes have significantly related to cooperative business activities' productivity ($p<.05$).

Conclusion

The study concludes that insecurity affects the performance of multipurpose cooperative businesses in South East, Nigeria. Insecurity in Nigeria has become something of grave concern to all well-being citizens. In this study, it is pertinent to note that several objectives guided the research for the findings above. The data generated were analyzed using multiple regression analysis and the result shows that the explanatory variables of insecurity (Kidnapping for ransom & ritual killing, banditry menace and herders and farmers clash) have significantly affected the productivity of cooperative business activities. Based on these findings the study therefore makes recommendations in the next section.

Recommendations

Inferring from the results above the researchers make the following recommendations:

1. Since kidnapping for ransom and Ritual killings have significantly influenced members' participation in cooperative business activities, community awareness and education is urgently required. It is essential to raise awareness about the dangers of kidnapping for ransom and Ritual killings, because such criminal activities can have a significant and detrimental impact on both the safety and trust within communities. Educating members of the cooperative societies about these security treats can help them stay vigilant and take necessary precautions.

2. As banditry menace significantly influences investment opportunities in cooperative business in the southeast. Cooperatives should work with local vigilantes and other law enforcement and security agencies to implement security measures that can promote a good environment for investment opportunities to thrive.

3. With herders and farmers clashes significantly influence the cooperative business productivity. Advocacy and Collaboration is highly required. Advocate for stronger tie and relationship between the farmers and herders can help amplify efforts to address these challenges collectively.

Contribution to Knowledge

This study contributes to knowledge from several perspectives. This study scrutinizes the effect of insecurity on the performance of multipurpose cooperative societies. The academic contribution of this study lies in exploring the relationship between ethical communication practices and employee performance. Research in this area can contribute to expanding the academic understanding of how insecurity affects the performance and operations of multipurpose cooperative societies. This can lead to the development of new theories and insights into the relationship between security challenges and socioeconomic outcomes. This study can provide valuable evidence and analysis to inform policy development at the local, regional, and national levels. By understanding the specific ways in which insecurity impacts cooperative societies, policymakers can develop targeted interventions to support and strengthen these organizations in fragile or conflict-affected environments.

From a cooperative perspective, this study generates empirical evidence that demonstrates the causal linkages between insecurity and the performance of multipurpose cooperative societies. This evidence can be used to advocate for resource allocation, funding, and support for cooperative societies operating in insecure environments.

The policy contribution of this study can inform best practices and practical solutions for mitigating the impact of insecurity on cooperative society performance. This can include recommendations for risk management strategies, resilience-building measures, and community-based approaches to address security challenges.

Suggestions for Further Studies

Here are some suggestions for further studies related to the impact of insecurity on the performance of multipurpose cooperative societies:

1. Comparative Analysis: Conduct a comparative study to analyze how different types of insecurity (such as political instability, crime, and natural disasters) impact cooperative societies in various regions or countries. This can provide insights into the unique challenges faced by cooperative societies operating in different contexts.
2. Longitudinal Study: A longitudinal study to examine how insecurity affects the long-term performance and sustainability of multipurpose cooperative societies. By tracking changes over time, researchers can observe trends, patterns, and potential resilience strategies adopted by these organizations.
3. Gender Analysis: Explore the gender dimensions of insecurity and its impact on the participation and leadership of women in multipurpose cooperative societies. Investigate how women's roles within cooperatives may be affected by security challenges and identify opportunities for gender-responsive interventions.

By exploring these research areas, scholars can deepen their understanding of the complex relationship between insecurity and the performance of multipurpose cooperative societies, leading to targeted interventions, policy recommendations, and capacity-building efforts aimed at strengthening these important community institutions.

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