



Effects of Communal Crises on Selected Crops Production among Farmers in Langtang North Local Government Area of Plateau State, Nigeria

Kughur*, P.G., Daudu, S. and Iornenege, G. M.

Department of Agricultural Extension & Communication, University of Agriculture P.M.B. 2373 Makurdi, Benue State, Nigeria, *Corresponding author email gyandenkugh@gmail.com

Abstract

The study investigated the effects of communal crises on selected crops production among farmers in Langtang North local Government Area of Plateau State, Nigeria. The sampling method was multi-stage sampling technique. Four local government areas were selected. In local government areas, four villages that affected by communal crises were selected purposively. In two of the villages, 24 respondents were selected (people affected by communal crises) and 25 respondents also selected randomly in the other two villages giving a total of 98 respondents. Primary data were collected through administration of structured questionnaire; data gathered were analyzed by descriptive statistics. The findings revealed that 38.8% communal crises were caused by religion, 43.9% communal crises leads to loss of lives, 87.8% used assorted types of guns during communal crises and there was significant reduction in quantity and value of money on crops produced before and after communal crises. The study recommends that government should implement white paper reports on communal crises and religious organizations should continually organize inter-religious group public enlightenment programmes to encourage peaceful co-existence among believers of different faiths.

Keywords:

Effects, communal crises, selected, crop production, farmers

1. Introduction

Competition over scarce resources, particularly land and water, often causes or exacerbates communal conflict (Homer-Dixon, 1999; Kahl, 2006; Ban, 2007). Communal conflict involves groups with permanent or semi-permanent armed militias but does not involve government forces. However, it can escalate to include government forces, as in the massacres in Darfur, Rwanda and Burundi. These conflicts have the potential to escalate to civil war when government is perceived to be supporting tacitly or otherwise, one communal group at the expense of the other (Kahl, 2006). In the process of utilizing these scarce resources for the diverse, complex and competing socio-economic activities of the people, conflicts over access and management of these resources often arise. These conflicts significantly vary in dimension, process and the groups involved (Famoriyo, 1983). While some

conflicts arise between similar resource users such as between one farming community and another, others occur between different resources users such as between pastoralists and farmers or between foresters and farmers. Similarly, conflicts may take different dimensions as some are non-volatile while others are volatile (Momale, 2003).

There is controversy about causes of conflict. A major cause of disagreement appears to be whether conflict is caused by economic or non-economic factors. Proponents of the economic argument contend that the propensity to indulge in conflict is higher for low-income or less-educated people (Ehrlich, 1973; Freeman 1996; Piehl 1998). The outcome of this argument is that poor economic conditions and a low quality of life can serve as a breeding ground for conflicts.

In contrast to the economic argument, Krueger and Maleckova (2003) argue that whether

conflict is caused by economic or non-economic factors depend on the nature of conflict. Noting for instance, that terrorism is unrelated to economic opportunity, they conclude that the evidence of a connection between conflict and economics is highly elusive. Kughur and Umar (2014) also gives primacy to non-economic factors in the explanation of conflict, pointing out that political leaders often encourage individuals and groups to engage in conflicts in order to promote their parochial interest.

In their explanation of the spate of conflicts in Africa, analysts have used economic and non-economic factors. One of the often cited non-economic factors is the concept of state failure, which has been blamed for conflict in Somalia, Rwanda, Liberia and Sierra-Leone (Herbst, 2002). According to Robinson (2002), a state is supposed to provide essential public goods such as law and order, defence, contract enforcement and infrastructure. In Africa, however some states provide very few of these goods. Indeed, many states are unable to exercise control over much of their territory, not to talk of providing order or public goods.

Barlowe (1978) for centuries, most wars were fought for the possession of land and the average man everywhere lives in close association with the soils, fields, forests, fishing grounds that provided him with sustenance. These conflicts over land occur because ownership or control of land is a sign of economic power and social standing. The issue of control over agricultural land and even pastoral resources is a major concern and there have been armed clashes between groups resulting in loss of human lives (Famoriyo, 1984). Furthermore, land tenure systems are changing at different paces, more or less profoundly and probably not in a single direction. Conflicts have social, political and cultural as well as legal dimensions. This puts serious demand on the societies' capability to resolve or manage conflicts (Famoriyo, 1987).

The causes and types of conflicts vary from one period to another and from one area to another. In Nigeria today, we are witnessing several conflicts. Most of these conflicts have their roots either remotely or directly in the type of land policy in use. For example, the crises in Taraba, Benue and Nasarawa States, Osun State (Modakeke/Ife), Anambra State (Umuleri-Aguleri), Delta State (Ijaw/Itsekir) among others can be linked to the land acquisition. In all these crises, it is the common man that is the hardest hit. This kind of situation has serious security implication for the country in terms of national food supply and macro-economic performance in general. The most prominent of these conflicts arising out of resource utilisation and management has been pastoralists-farmer conflicts.

Farmer-farmer conflict, farmer conservationist conflict, pastoralists'-conservationists' conflicts and pastoralists-fishermen conflicts have been recorded as well (Adisa and Adekunle, 2010). Conflict not only occurs within use but also in administration and management, conflicts between government agencies (such as states and federal institutions) and the traditional institutions (Momale, 2003; Gefu, 2003).

The resultant increase in competition for arable land has often times led to serious manifestation of hostilities and social friction among the two user-groups in many parts of Nigeria. Conflicts have not only heightened the level of insecurity, but have also demonstrated high potential to exacerbate the food crisis in Nigeria and other affected countries due to loss of farmers' lives, animals, crops and valuable property (Cotula and Hasse, 2004). For instance, the conflict in Darfur region of Sudan started as a resource based conflict between herdsman and farmers before transforming into a full-blown war that has claimed over 200,000 lives and rendered over a million people homeless (FEWS-NET, 2007).

Losses from these conflicts are of far-reaching dimensions and implications on both sides. In a study carried out in Nigeria's Guinea savannah, within which is Kwara State, Fiki and Lee (2004) reported that out of about 150 households interviewed, 22 reported loss of a whole farm of standing crops, 41 reported losses of livestock, while eight households from both sides reported loss of human lives. Other studies also indicated that stores, barns, residences and household items were destroyed in many of the violent clashes.

The failure of the government over the years to forge and implement a national theory of Nigerian citizenship leads to communal violence. A national theory of Nigerian citizenship is one which supports a generalized citizenry, where states are required to honour the national citizenship of so-called non-indigenes and where such citizens are allowed to own property in any part of the state, in which they reside, and to run for and hold office there after a reasonable period of residency. Yet some states in Nigeria have different rates of school fees between indigenes and settlers. The current situation whereby Nigerians are virtual foreigners in states where they are not considered indigenes is unfair; it also enshrines in us-versus-them psychology of separateness that is easily exploited by the country's many political warlords (Onwudiwe, 2004).

There is also an economic reason Nigeria's poor burn their neighborhoods and slaughter each other. Generally, the economy has failed to keep pace with the needs of the teeming population. The reasons include an inherited mismanaged and

decaying economic system, perennial over-dependence on oil, apathetic foreign investment, a bloated public sector and omnipresent corruption in high places. The resultant macroeconomic problems rain down hard on the poor in both urban and rural areas where most of the violence takes place. However, there are also communal conflicts motivated directly by struggles over economic resources such as farm and grazing lands (Onwudiwe, 2004).

2. Materials and Methods

The central location of Plateau State in Nigeria and its climatic conditions has blessed it to be conducive for the cultivation of a large variety of agricultural produce. The state has two dominant seasons; rainy and dry seasons. Rainfalls between April and October while the dry season starts from November to March. The availability of abundant land and low population density has made agricultural production an important part of the rural economy. Langtang North is one of the 17 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Plateau State; the LGA is located in the Southern senatorial zone of Plateau State. It lies on longitude 10⁰N and latitude 10⁰E. The LGA shares common boundaries with six (6) other LGAs namely: Kanke LGA to the north, Kanam LGA to the north east, Wase LGA to the east, Langtang South to the south, Shendam to the South-West and Mikang LGA to the west. It has a landmass of 11,980 square kilometres and a population of 142, 216 people (NPC, 2006). The main occupation of the people is farming. The LGA is blessed with fertile land and the geographical features are hills and rocks. Taroh (a local tribe in the area) people make up 95% of the total population and are the dominant ethnic group. Other ethnic groups are Igbo, Yoruba, Ngas and Urobo who live in nucleated settlement of Kuffen and Bwarat. Crops cultivated includes; sorghum, maize, cassava, yam, rice, groundnuts, cowpea and cotton. They also engage in livestock and poultry farming. Multi-stage sampling technique was adopted. The population of the study comprised all the rural farmers in the area. Four districts were purposively selected because of intensity of communal conflicts in the area, they include: Bwarat, Gani, Gazum and Kuffen. In two of the four districts selected, 24 respondents each (people affected by communal crises) were selected and in the other two districts 25 respondents each were selected randomly, thus, a total of 98 respondents were used for the study. In two of the districts selected, 25 respondents were selected based on population of people in the districts. Data gathered were analyzed through descriptive.

3. Results and Discussion

Results in Table 1 showed causes of communal conflicts: religion 38.8%, pastoralists and farmers' disagreement 28.6%, chieftaincy tussles 19.4% and political positions 13.3%. Communal crises were caused by religion (38.8%). This is because of the increasing employment of religion as a political weapon in the struggle for power, people preach in their places of worship drawing a distinction line between various religions. This has created a lot of disparity between Muslims and Christians. This result corroborates (Falola, 1998) who endorsed that politicians have urged their followers to vote along religious lines, Muslims are told to vote Muslims and Christians to vote Christians during elections.

Results in Table 2 indicated that loss of lives 43.9%, destruction of property 30.6%, cannot access my farm land 16.3% and disruption of farm 9.2%. Loss of lives during communal crises (43.9%), this is an indication that most of the areas affected were taken unaware or were not prepared for any crises and do not have any weapons to protect themselves. During communal crises people affected lost many things including lives. Killing of people during communal crises is done to weaken the opponent during crises. This confirms Spelten (1995) who reported that attacks on villages during communal conflict leads to death of many people. The finding also agrees with (Fiki and Lee 2004) who also reported loss of human lives during conflict and also stores, barns, residences and household items among others are usually destroyed in many of the violent clashes in Nigeria.

Results in Table 3 revealed weapons used; guns 87.8%, bow and arrows 70.4%, knives 41.8%, cutlasses 31.8%, machetes 25.5%, sticks 21.4% and spears 2.0%. Majority (87.8%) used guns during the conflict. This is an indication that most people have arms and ammunitions in their possession. The possession of arms and ammunitions is very high in places where there is constant communal conflict; most people who possess some of these arms and ammunitions feel is for protection of their live and property. The possession of arms and ammunitions is a serious threat to the security of people within the vicinity in particular and the state in general. This result is similar to Ikpeme (2013) who endorsed that small arms and light weapons are often the most common weapons used during communal conflict in Nigeria. Results in Table 4 showed that cowpea, groundnuts, maize, rice and sorghum have higher quantities and value in Naira produced before the conflict, however smaller quantities and value in Naira were obtained after the conflict. This is an indication that whenever there is conflict crop

production always goes down because of lack of peace. During communal conflicts farmers are scared of visiting their farm for the fear of being killed as a result of the conflict; this significantly reduce the quantity of crops produced during the period. This confirms Chikaire *et al.* (2011) who reported that farmers also experienced low productivity from crops grown since they no longer employ all the necessary farm practices for fear of being caught by the enemy side, stealing of farm produce, rancour, enmity, fear and suspicious are all effects of communal conflicts. (Fiki and Lee (2004) also reported that out of about 150 households interviewed, 22 reported loss of a whole farm of standing crops among others.

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents by Causes of Communal Crises

Cause	Frequency	Percentage
Religion	38	38.8
Pastoralists and farmers disagreement	28	28.6
Chieftaincy tussles	19	19.4
Political positions	13	13.3
Total	98	100

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents Based on Effects of Communal Crises

Effect	Frequency	Percentage
Loss of lives	43	43.9
Destruction of property	30	30.6
Cannot access my farm land	16	16.3
Disruption of farm	9	9.2
Total	98	100

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents by Weapons used During Communal Crises

Weapon	Frequency	Percentage
Guns (G3,AK47& Pistol)	86	87.8
Bow and arrows	69	70.4
Knives	41	41.8
Cutlasses	31	31.6
Machetes	25	25.5
Sticks	21	21.4
Spears	2	2.0

Table 4. Descriptive Statistics of Quantity (Kg) and Value (₦) of Crops Destroyed before and after Communal Crises

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Qty (kg) before				
Cowpea	190.3064	247.63398	0.00	1500.00
Groundnut	763.4694	978.883	0.00	8000.00
Maize	956.84	1226.59	0.00	7000.00
Rice	994.2857	1149.25	0.00	8000.00
Sorghum	585.31	941.724	0.00	6000.00
Qty (kg) after				
Cowpea	63.5714	104.064	0.00	500.00
Groundnuts	161.22	198.387	0.00	1000.00
Maize	230.31	303.653	0.00	2000.00
Rice	357.4490	1231.8	0.00	12000.00
Sorghum	139.29	231.785	0.00	1500.00
Values(₦) before				
Cowpea	36204	46716.1	0.00	300,000.00
Groundnuts	67622	62917.5	0.00	300,000.00
Maize	102880	126461	0.00	600,000.00
Rice	79724	92010.6	0.00	640,000.00
Sorghum	51033	76676.5	0.00	400,000.00
Values (₦) after				
Cowpea	12951	21040.9	0.00	100,000
Groundnuts	16969	21570.1	0.00	100,000
Maize	26306	35138.4	0.00	240,000
Rice	19959.1837	27173.71318	0.00	160,000.00
Sorghum	13500	23059	0.00	150,000

Table 5. Descriptive Characteristics of Quantity (Kg) and Value (₴) of Crops before and after Communal Crises

Variable	Before	After
Total Quantity (kg)	Freq (percentage)	Freq (percentage)
0	—	23 (23.5)
1-500	1 (1.0)	18 (18.4)
501 – 1000	10 (10.2)	28 (28.6)
10001 – 5000	67 (68.4)	28 (28.6)
50001 – 500000	20 (20.4)	1 (1.0)
Total Values (₴)	Freq (percentage)	Freq (percentage)
0	—	23 (23.0)
50001 – 100000	6 (6.1)	13 (13.3)
100001 - 500000	75 (76.5)	30 (30.6)
500001 -1000000	14 (14.3)	3 (3.6)
1m - 2m	3 (3.1)	1 (1.0).

Results in Table 5 showed quantity of crops produced before and after the conflicts; cowpea, groundnuts, maize, rice and sorghum (Kg) were produced in higher quantities before the communal crises and their corresponding monetary value in Naira (₴) were also higher or encouraging but after the crises the total quantity (kg) of the selected crops produced and their respective values in Naira (₴) were not up to the quantity and values produced before the conflict. Comparing the quantity of output and the value in Naira (₴) before and after the conflict, this indicates that there were significant differences in quantity of crops produced before and after conflict. This is because many farmers did not go to their farm for the fear of been attacked. This finding corroborates Messer *et al.* (2001) who reported that there were always differences in food production between war and peaceful years and their contribution to agricultural production.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

Conflict is number one enemy of development as no place could develop during chaos; conflicts in the study area have destroyed communal relationships which have existed for many years. Most of the conflicts in the study area started as a result of religion, the warring factions used different arms and ammunitions which led to the destruction of lives and property worth millions of Naira. There were significant differences in quantity of crops produced and its corresponding value in Naira (₴) before and after communal conflicts. It is recommended that government should implement white paper reports on communal conflicts and religious organizations should organize public enlightenment programmes on the need for peaceful co-existence between believers of different faiths. This study was conducted to measure the attitude of agricultural high school educators in Khuzestan province, Iran regarding sustainable agriculture. Results showed that educators have most agreement

with the principles of sustainable agriculture. Therefore, it can be stated that the most of educators showed positive and favorable attitude with the sustainability of agriculture. Based on the results there is significant correlation between attitude of agricultural educators about sustainable agriculture with knowledge of agricultural educators about sustainable agriculture, communication channel, social participation, social status, individual competency, professional competency and specialized skills.

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