

EFFECT OF INSURGENCY ON INCOME OF MARKETERS IN CHIKUN LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREA OF KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study analyzed the effect of insurgency on income of grain marketers in Kaduna State, Nigeria. The specific objectives were to: describe the socio-economic characteristics of the respondent in ; identify the type of insurgence activities; determine the effect of insurgency on income of the respondents and identify the constraint faced by marketers in the study area. A multi-stage sampling technique was employed to select one hundred thirty two (132) marketers in Chikun Local Government Area of Kaduna State due to the prevalence of insurgence activities in the area. Data were collected through structured questionnaire and were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression model. The result showed that majority (85.6%) of the marketers were married with a mean age of 44 years and majority (79.5%) had secondary education as their highest level of qualification. The result shows that almost all the respondent (96.2%) have experienced insurgency activity with more than half of the respondents indicated kidnaping (59.8%) and sporadic shooting (20.5%) as the highest forms of insurgency experience in the study area. However, the OLS result shows that, age positively affected income at 10% level of probability, while household size, frequency of occurrence of insurgent activity and severity of the insurgency negatively affected the income of the marketers at 10%, 1% and 5% level of probability respectively in the study area. The most pressing constraints faced by the marketers includes; high cost of crop ($X=2.41$), lack of access to market ($X=2.27$), high cost transportation ($X=2.23$) and low patronage ($X=2.03$) ranked among the top four (4) major constraints in the study area, the study area.

1.0 Background

Insurgency refers to a violent move by a person or group of people to fight or oppose the enforcement of law or the functioning of government, or revolt against constituted authority of the state, or participation in insurgency. Boko Haram (BH) insurgency actions have been the most severe of all forms of violence in Nigeria's recent history. According to Kilcullen (2010), insurgency is a battle between a state or a collection of states or occupying powers and one or more popularly based non-state adversaries for control of a contested political area.

Nigeria's complexity stems from its uniting governmental structure, as well as its different economic, social, and religious orientations. Since independence, the country has gone through multiple ethnic and religious crises of varying degrees and scale (Gilbert, 2013). The Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria's north-east geographic zone began as sectarian religious violence, but has since evolved into terrorist actions with worldwide connections and affiliations, making it a difficult nut for the Nigerian government to crack (Gilbert, 2014). Most Muslims compare it to the Maitatsine sect, which was founded in 1945 to cause havoc in Islam, despite the fact that Maitatsine was not a Muslim until his death. Some Christians regard it as a ploy to islamize Nigerians, while others are unconcerned (Shehu, 2014).

For years, the northern section of Nigeria has seen a series of violent battles that have cost lives and property worth billions of Naira, as well as displacing people and turning them into internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in IDP camps (Akeem, 2010)

The development of the hardline Islamic sect has caused most Nigerians in the north east, particularly Christians, to flee for their safety and security (Nwakaudu, 2012). Terrorists have used a variety of ways to terrorize the public, including arson, mass shootings, suicide bombings, the

use of improvised explosives, hijacking of planes and ships, kidnappings, media dissemination and advocacy, piracy, and forced enlistment/recruitment of combatants (Okoli and Iortyer, 2014). Terrorists have used a variety of ways to terrorize the public, including arson, mass shootings, suicide bombings, the use of improvised explosives, hijacking of planes and ships, kidnappings, media dissemination and advocacy, piracy, and forced enlistment/recruitment of combatants (Okoli and Iortyer, 2014).

The activities that generate the means for household survival and long-term well-being are referred to as rural livelihoods. Natural resource-based activities (such as agriculture and livestock-keeping) and non-natural resource-based activities are two types of livelihood (e.g. trade.) (N.D Ellis.) However, the outcomes and aims of one's livelihood differ and are prone to change. In tranquil and politically stable settings, for example, livelihood goals might include enhanced well-being or higher income; while, in times of crisis, people's goals might become centred on such short-term objectives as personal safety, food security, reduced susceptibility, and survival United Nation Development Programme (UNDP, 1998). The impact of insurgency on agriculture, which is a key source of income for majority of these rural inhabitants, cannot be overstated, as their engagement in agriculture has been reduced in recent years due to fears of death. The ongoing insurgency in Nigeria's north-eastern region especially Kaduna State poses a major threat not just to people's lives, but also to their livelihoods. In light of this, the purpose of this study is to evaluate the impact of insurgent activities on marketer income in Kaduna State Nigeria.

The aim of the study is to analyse effect of insurgency on income generating soybeans marketers in Kaduna State, Nigeria

The specific objectives are to;

- i. describe the socio-economic characteristics of the respondent in the study area?
- ii. identify the type of insurgence activities in the study area
- iii. determine the effect of insurgency on income of the respondent in the study area
- iv. identify the constraint faced by marketers in the study area

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Description of Study Area

The study was conducted in Chikun Local Government Area of Kaduna State. it lies between longitude $7^{\circ}6'46.96''\text{E}$ and latitude $10^{\circ}15'58.39''\text{N}$ of the equator in central Kaduna State, Nigeria. It has an area of 4,466 km², and had a population of 372,272 as at the 2006 census and the projection growth as at year 2020 is 502,500 (Kaduna Bureau of statistics). Its headquarters is in the town of Kujama. The postal code of the area is 2438000.

Chikun Local Government Area shares boundaries with Kachia Local Government Area to the south, Kajuru Local Government Area to the east, Kaduna South Local Government Area to the northeast, Igabi Local Government Area to the northeast, Birnin Gwari Local Government Area to the northwest and Niger State to west, respectively.

Chikun Local Government Area consists of 12 subdivisions called Wards (second-order administrative divisions), namely: Chikun, Gwagwada, Kakau, Kujama, Kunai, Kuriga, NarayiNassarawa, Rido, Sabon Gari Nassarawa, Sabon Tasha, Yelwa.

Agriculture is the economic mainstay of the dwellers of Chikun LGA with a variety of crops grown and marketed in the area.

2.2 Sample technique and sampling size

A combination of purposive and simple random sampling technique was employed in this study. The first stage is purposive selection of Chikun Local Government Area due to the prevalence of insurgency activities in the area. The second stage is the random selection of four (4) districts from the Local Government Area. Comprising Nassarawa, Sabo Tasha, Kakau and Kujama. The third stage involves randomly selection of proportionate number of marketers from the selected district that gave a total of 132 marketers.

Table 1: Sampling frame and sample size

S/N	LGA	Random selected districts	Sample frame	Sample size
1	Chikun	Nassarawa	50	37
		Sabo Tasha	60	45
		Kakau	40	35
		Kujama	30	15
Total		4	180	132

Source: kaduna State Agricultural Development Project, 2021

Method of Data Collection

Primary data was used for this study, data were obtained with the aid of a well-structured questionnaire which was administered to the marketers. Information elicited from marketers include age, sex, marital status, educational level, household size, main occupation, kind of insurgency and frequency of occurrence.

2.3 Method of data analysis

Simple descriptive statistics such as frequency, tables and percentages, like rating scale, were used to achieved objectives i, ii, v. and the multiple regression was used to achieve objectives iv of the study.

Model Specifications

$$\text{GM: GI} - \text{TVC} \quad (1)$$

Where

GM = Gross Margin

GI = Gross income (total income earned from the sales of soybeans)

TVC = Total Variable Cost (which include cost of transportation, market levis, cost of loading and offloading etc.)

Multiple regression model, which was fitted into four functional forms of linear, semi log, double log {Cobb Dauglas} and exponential. The best model was selected based on R^2 value, number of significant variable and their signs.

The implicit form the model is specified as follows:

$$Y = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4 + \beta_5 x_5 + \beta_6 x_6 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_1 x_1$$

Y = income {~~N~~}

X_1 = age

X_2 = sex {dummy}

X_3 = education level {year spent in school}

X_4 = marital Status

X_5 = household size

X_6 = type of insurgency activity { number }

X_7 = frequency of occurrence of insurgent activity { number of times it occurs }

X_8 = major livelihood activity { dummy }

X_9 = years of experience { years }

X_{10} = distance to market { km }

X_{11} = restriction of movement { dummy }

X_{12} = access to market information { dummy }

X_{13} = access to credit { Yes, NO }

X_{14} = amount received { number }

e= error term

3.0 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

This section describes the socioeconomic characteristics of marketers in the study area, which includes age, sex, marital status, household size; educational level and number of years live in a community.

The result in Table 2 shows that about 84.1% of the marketers were between the age brackets of 40-50 years. The mean age of the marketers is 44 years, which implies that, the marketers were still in their active productive age. Hence, marketing activities, which require various operations, may be carried out with some relative ease. This result is in line with the result of Adebisi *et al.* (2017) who reveals that majority (62.4%) of the grain sellers are between the ages of 30-50 years,

which showed that the respondents were still in their active productive age with a mean age of 40 years.

The result on table 2 also revealed that majority (54.5%) of the marketers were female while male sellers accounted for only 45.5%. This implies that female grain sellers dominated the marketing chain in the study area than their male counterpart. This result disagrees with the findings of Babagana *et al.* (2018) who reported that majority (81.5%) of the respondents in the study area were male.

Equally, majority (85.6%) of the marketers were married thus, are likely to have larger households size to support marketing activities in term of loading/off-loading, purchasing, transportation and storage which may save the total cost of establishment, thereby increasing the income of the marketers in other to cater for their households needs. This result corroborates with the findings of Awojobi (2014) who pointed out that, married persons were more involved in sales of grain in other to meet up with household food demand.

Similarly, marketers with household size ranging from 6-10 persons in the study area accounted for 54.5% while the mean household size of the sampled marketers was ten (10) persons. Implying a large household size among the respondents because of majority of the grain sellers are married and required family labour to carry out the marketing activities. This finding corroborates with the result of Onwuaroh *et al.* (2017) who reported that majority (58.0%) of the respondents have a household size of 11 and above people, which could be used as family labour in farming activities. Table 2 further reveals that majority of the respondents had formal type of education ranging from adult education to university education with an average number of years spent in school to be 9 years while only very few 0.8% had non-formal type of education. The result indicates that majority of the marketers (79.5%) had secondary education in the study area. Given that there is

high level of literacy, it is expected that information on various marketing activities and marketing chain/channel of sale may be easily understood among grain sellers in the study area. This finding agrees with Adebisi *et al.* (2017) who reported that majority of the respondents (68.5%) had formal type of education with few of the respondents in adult education and non-formal education.

The result in Table 2 further shows that majority of the respondents 55.4% have settled in the community for the period of 20-40 years with an average of 31 years. This implies the grain marketers have well stayed in the community for a long period and have known the economic activities of such community. This agrees with the findings of Abubakar *et al.* (2017) which showed that the residence have been in the community for an average period of 20 years.

Years of Experience, Occupation and Extension Services of Respondents

The result on Table 3, shows that 74.2% of the respondents had been into grain marketing for the past 10-20 years with average marketing experience of 11 years. Which is an indication that respondents in the area had relatively good experience in grain marketing efficiently. This agrees with the findings of Abdullahi *et al.* (2018) who reported that, majority (55.4%) of the respondents has experience ranging from 10-20 years which enable them to stand firm among their close competitors

The result in Table 3 also shows that majority of the respondents in the study area (64.4%) indicates marketing as their primary occupation. However, same percentage of the respondents also shows farming as their secondary occupation. This is because farming is the major livelihood activities of the rural dweller while few percentage of them are engage in artisan and been civil servant. This

study agrees with the research of Bello *et al.* (2017) which showed that majority (65.2) of the respondents indicated farming as their major occupation in the study area.

The importance of extension agents to marketers is to help to pass information and innovations to the rural marketers. Table 3 further reveals that majority of the respondents 81.1% had no access to an extension agent. This implies that marketers in the study area lack access to extension services while only few (18.9%) had access to extension services with an average number of 1 visit per annum, showing a benefit of storage techniques acquired by the extension services. This result agrees with the findings of John (2018), who stated that majority of the marketers had no access to extension services.

Furthermore, the result in Table 3 shows that majority of the respondents (56.1%) had a storage facility for their grain product while only few of the respondents make use of open space and stall as their storage techniques in the study area. This is in line with the result of **Abdullahi** *et al.* (2017) which showed that majority of grain sellers in the study area have storage facility for their product before marketing.

Nature and forms of insurgency of the respondents

The results in table 4 shows that majority 96.2% of the respondents have experience insurgency in the community, due to the period of stayed of the marketers in the community. In which they indicated the paramount of the insurgence activity taking place between the years of 2011-2022 were kidnaping (59.8%) and sporadic shooting (20.5%) as the highest forms of insurgency experience in the study area, which has greatly hinder the marketing activities of the respondent in the study area. However, 67.4% of the respondents indicated that a frequency of 1-5 times insurgency activities usually occurred in the community on monthly basis which have seriously limits the economic activities of the dwellers of the communities

This agrees with the result of Babagana *et al.*, (2018) which showed that kidnapping were the major forms of insurgency prevalent in the study area which greatly hinder the marketers from participating in various livelihood activities to cater for their household needs.

The effect of insurgency on income of the marketers

OLS regression model was used to examine the effect of insurgency on income of the marketers in the study area. Thus, the result from table 4.5 shows the R^2 of (0.5914), implying that about (59%) of variations that occur in the income of the marketers were explained by the independent variables included in the models. while the remaining (41%) were due to error in measurement of some variables. The Prob> F is significant at 1%. This implies the model is fit for the objectives.

The finding reveals that the coefficient of age of the marketers is positive and significant at 10% level of probability. This implies that as the respondents' increases in age the likelihood of getting higher income increases. This might be because of the accumulated experience from marketing of grains that enable the respondents to have higher income with increase in age. This agrees with Onwuaroh *et al.* (2017) which showed that increased in age of the marketers result to proportionate increase in the income of the respondents.

The coefficient of households' size is negatively significant at 10% level of probability. This implies that the higher the household size of the marketers the lower the income of the respondents. As high household size tends to increase the food demand and expenditure per month, however, the marketers will tend to spend more and save less to feed the household food demand. This is disagree with work of Umar *et al.*, (2019) which showed that the higher the household size of the marketers the more the tendency of the marketer to increase the scale of production.

However, the coefficient of frequency of occurrence activity of insurgency was negatively significant at 1% level of probability. Implying that the more the frequent occurrence of insurgency

in an area, the lower the economic activities of that community and the lower the income of the grain marketers. More so, the coefficient of severity of the insurgency is negatively significant at 5% level of probability. Indicating that the higher the severity or seriousness of an insurgency in an area the lower the income of the marketers in such area as the economic activities of that community may be barred. This agrees with the findings of Sylvester and Osimen (2021), which showed that frequent occurrence of banditry activities prevent the economic activity of an area.

4.6.0 Constraints faced by the marketers in the study area

The result in Table 4.6 shows the constraint faced by the marketers which includes; high cost of crop ($X=2.41$), lack of access to market ($X=2.27$), high cost transportation ($X=2.23$) and low patronage ($X=2.03$) ranked among the top four (4) major constraints in the study area, respectively. While low selling price ($X=1.89$) was the least constraints faced by the marketers in the study area. High cost of crop was rank first with a mean of ($X=2.41$) among the constraint faced by marketers during the period of insurgency. This shows that during the period of insurgency there would be scarcity of grains, which tend to make it expensive to purchase by the marketers in the study area. Furthermore, lack of access to market was rank second with a mean of ($X=2.27$) among the constraint faced by marketers in the study area. Indicating that effect of insurgence causes restriction in movement and limited access to market activity among the respondents in the study area. The respondents also indicated that high cost of transportation was one of the major constraint faced in the study area, as transportation cost will increase their total cost thereby limiting the income of the marketers in the study area. This agrees with the research of Onyebu (2016), which showed that high cost of transportation, lack of access to market and high cost of goods were the major constraint faced by the grain sellers in the study area.

RESULTS

Table 4.1 Socio-economic characteristics of respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage	Mean
Age			
Less than 40 years	45	34.1	44years
40-50 years	66	50.0	
Above 50 years	21	15.9	
Total	132	100	
Sex			
Male	60	45.5	
Female	72	54.5	
Total	132	100	
Marital status			
Widow(er)	10	7.6	
Divorced	4	3.0	
Single	5	3.8	
Married	113	85.6	
Total	132	100	
Household size			
5 members and below	15	11.4	10
6-10 members	72	54.5	
Above 10 members	45	34.1	
Total	132	100	
Highest level of education			
Non-formal education	1	0.8	9 years
Adult education	3	2.3	
Primary education	11	8.3	
Secondary education	105	79.5	
NCE	8	6.1	
University education	4	3.0	
Total	132	100	
How long are you in this community			
	36	27.3	31 years
Less than 20 years			
20-40 years	73	55.3	
Above 40 years	23	17.4	
Total	132	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 3 Marketing activities of the respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage	Mean
Marketing experience			
10 years and below	46	34.8	11years
11-20 years	52	39.4	
Above 20 years	34	25.8	
Total	132	100	
Is marketing your major occupation			
Yes	85	64.4	
No	47	35.6	
Total	132	100	
What then			
Farming	84	64.4	
Civil servant	46	34.8	
Artisan	2	0.8	
Total	132	100	
Extension visits			
Yes	25	18.9	
No	107	81.1	
Total	132	100	
Benefit of visit			
Storage techniques	70	53.0	
Marketing information	34	25.8	
Effective marketing	28	21.2	
Total	132	100	
Do you own a store			
Yes	74	56.1	
No	58	43.9	
Total	132	100	
If no, where do you store			
Open Space	56	46.4	
Stall	41	31.1	
Rented Shop	34	25.8	
Tent	1	0.8	
Total	132	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 4 : Nature and form of insurgency of respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage	Mean
Have you experience insurgency			
Yes	127	96.2	
No	5	3.8	
Total	132	100	
If yes, what year			
2000-2010	6	4.5	
2011-2022	126	95.5	
Total	132	100	
Forms of insurgency			
Arson	16	12.1	
Sporadic shooting	27	20.5	
Kidnaping	79	59.8	
Suicide bombing	3	2.5	
Threat	7	5.3	
Total	132	100	
How many times			
1-5	89	67.4	
6-10	39	29.5	
11-15	2	1.5	
16-20	2	1.5	
Total	132	100	
How serious is the insurgency			
Very serious	101	76.5	
Serious	29	22.0	
Not serious	2	1.5	
Total	132	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 4.5: The effect of insurgency on income of the respondent in the study area

Variables	Coefficient	Standard error	t-value	p> T
Age	0.0433	0.0228	1.90*	0.057
Sex	0.4097	0.3091	1.33	0.185
Level of education	-0.0178	0.2465	-0.07	0.942
Marital status	0.1109	0.3165	0.35	0.726
Household size	-0.0676	0.03499	-1.93*	0.053
Type of insurgency	0.1221	1.3579	0.09	0.928
Frequency of occurrence activity of insurgency	-1.7371	0.5003	-3.47***	0.001
Major livelihood activity	1.1358	1.3544	0.84	0.403
Years of experience	-0.0408	0.0875	-0.47	0.642
Severity of the insurgency	-3.1183	1.2693	-2.46**	0.015
Constant	4.5795	7.3634	0.62	0.535
Number	132			
F(10, 121)	1.50			
Prob> F	0.0005***			
R – squared	0.5914			
Adj R-squared	0.5310			

Source: field survey, 2022**Table 4.6: Constraints faced by marketers in the study area**

Variables	Very Severe	Severe	Not severe	Mean	Rank
High cost of crop	74(56.1)	38(28.8)	20(15.2)	2.41	1 st
Lack of access to market	65(49.2)	38(28.8)	29(22.0)	2.27	2 nd
High cost of transportation	61(46.2)	41(31.1)	30(22.7)	2.23	3 rd
Low patronage	41(31.1)	54(40.9)	37(28.0)	2.03	4 th
Inadequacy of crops	47(35.6)	42(31.8)	43(32.6)	2.03	4 th
Restriction of movement	33(25.0)	58(43.9)	41(31.1)	1.94	6 th
Low selling price	37(28.0)	43(32.6)	52(39.4)	1.89	7 th

Source: Field Survey, 2022

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