

TITLE PAGE

A

RESEARCH PROJECT ON THE TOPIC:

**POLITICAL ECONOMY OF FISH PRODUCTION AS SOURCE OF
REVENUE: A CASE STUDY OF YAURI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA
KEBBI STATE**

BY

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APPROVAL PAGE

This project has been duly examined and approved by the undersigned on behalf of the Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Science, Usmanu Danfodio University as meeting the requirements for the Award of a Bachelor of Social Science Degree in Political Science (B.Sc Hons).

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my father Alhaji Yusuf Usman Tondi, my beloved mother Aishatu Sulaiman Sarkin Shanu Yauri and the rest of my siblings.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Through out history, hunting and gathering has been man's major occupational activity, and later man began to think of how to produce food, rear livestock as well as engaging in commercial activities. However, food production and rearing of animal in most developing countries is done largely at subsistence level. Agricultural activities such as food production, rearing of animals as well as commercial activities is the mainstay of the economy of the most developing countries. Nigeria has a population of 150 million people, the largest in Africa and a fast growing economy. Agricultural growth in Nigeria is increasingly recognized to be central to sustained improvement in economic development. Agriculture contributed about 45 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). Agriculture sector employs about two thirds of the country's total labour force and provides a livelihood for about 90 percent of the rural population.

The food and agriculture organization (FAO) statistics indicates that, the total number of commercial fishermen and fish farmer's across the globe was estimated to be one hundred and thirty eight (138) million: fisheries provide direct and indirect employment to over five hundred (500)

million people in development countries. The world harvest in 2005 consisted of 93.3 million tonnes captured by commercial fishing in wild fisheries, plus 48.1 million tonnes produced by fish farmers. The livelihood for over 500 million people in developing countries depends on fisheries and agriculture.¹

Fish production is a sub-sector of agriculture that contributes to the socio-economic development in the country. Nigeria is also a major producer of fish and imports large amounts of grain, livestock products and fish. The sector plays a very significant role in food security, poverty alleviation and human development chain.

In Nigeria, fish production has a very old history of artisanal fishery activities due to the availability of numerous inland water bodies such as the River Niger, River Benue, among others. Fish production in Nigeria pre-dates the advent of colonialism in Africa.

The industrial revolution brought about a shift from the orthodox trade by barter to a sophisticated marketing system where consumers' needs and satisfactions become the ultimate goals and economic activities. This revolutionary design made large-scale trawling in the ocean possible for the first time, resulting in a massive migration of people (fishermen) from

post in the south of England that were points of access to the large fishing ground in the Atlantic Ocean.²

In Nigeria, the law of the land had provided statutory allocation to all 774 local governments as subvention across the federation known as “external revenue”. A part from this source, Yauri local government has its own ways of generating revenue through internal source. The revenue are generated throughout fish production and commercial fishing activities in the area. fish production is carried out by both male and female actors, it is done on a large scale for domestic consumption and income federation. People come from neighboring states. For instance from Lagos, Kwara, Oyo, Sokoto and Niger states etc. for economic exchange in the area due to availability of fish in the area. Likewise, some local government within and outside the state such as Zuru, Koko Besse, Maiyama, Bagudo, Jega in Kebbi state and Kontagora, Rijau, Nasko and Agwara local government in Niger state.

Before the discovery of oil in Nigeria, the main economic sector for growth and development in the country was agricultural sector. In line with the above statement, Ingawa (2004) maintain that “Nigeria economy depend largely on oil revenue from petroleum. Of the non-oil sources agricultural activities such as food production, rearing of animals and fish production

contributed to the socio-economic in the country. Agriculture also contributes 41% percent (GDP), and 88% percent of the non-oil foreign exchange earning. Agriculture can therefore play a critical role in addressing issue of over dependence on oil revenue”.³

Nigeria is an agricultural country and therefore a country where rural communities predominate. It is in these communities that the overwhelming majorities of its population live and earn their livelihood. Thus, balanced national development can only take place in this country, if we pursue an integrated rural development strategies.⁴

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Economic activities abound every where, in every community. The economic systems of every society vary from one to another. Fishing is agriculture-based occupation but unlike agriculture and livestock rearing, over the year fishing has been a commodity that is free for all. There is no limit to the number of fishermen than can go and fish in a particular lake or river because it is a common property. The concentration of fishermen in fish production and commercial fishing activities in the area has been attributed to the fishing market close to the rich ground, and the availability of numerous inland water bodies in the area. But a downturn in the

economy of the country naturally affected all sectors. Consequently, the fishing sector is also being affected by the impacted of the worsening economic situation. Despite the enormous resources in this country, it is disheartening that Nigeria is still rated among the poorest nations in the world today. This has been a burden to the nation and efforts are being made to alleviate or reduce poverty. Therefore, it is in this regard this study intends to appraise the political economy of fish production in Yauri local government area of Kebbi state. Thus, the study seeks to address questions.

1.3 RESEACH QUESTIONS

1. What are the socio-economic characteristics of the fishermen in the area?
2. How has fishing as an occupation impacted on the living conditions of the people?
3. What are the challenges militating against fish production and commercialization in the study are?
4. What are the possible solutions in addressing the problems identified?

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study has the following objectives:

1. To describe the socio-economic characteristics of fishermen in the area.
2. Investigate the profitability of fish production in the area.
3. To identify the challenges faced by the fishermen in fish production in the area.
4. To examine the problems militating against fish production and commercialization in the study area.
5. To suggest possible solutions to the problems identified.

1.4 ASSUMPTIONS

The research study has the following assumptions:

1. Fishermen in Yauri have some socio-economic characteristics.
2. Fish production has not substantially improved the giving condition of the people.
3. There are challenges faced by the fishermen in fish production.
4. There are certain problems militating against fish production and commercialization.

1.6 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

Research has been conducted on economic activities in Yauri local government area in an attempt to generate valid information on socio-economic development in the area.

Abduljalal Muh'd Z. in his project submitted to department of history, UDUS, "the socio economic importance of fishing in Yauri emirate in the 19th century", he tried to explain the economic important of fishing to the inhabitant of Yauri and hoe its contributed to the livelihood of the fishermen. He argue that a lot of people only focuses on Arugungu local government area when fishing is subject to discussion in Kebbi state without considering the economic importance of fishing activity in Yauri local government area.⁵

Hassan Habibu in his work submitted to department of history, UDUS, "economic activites among the Gungawa people in Yauri emirate", he tried to explained socio-political and economic activities.⁶

P.G Harris in his Article "Kebbi fishing" he tried to discussed about the fishermen in Kebbi state with particular references to the riverine areas Yauri, Argungu and Bafudo local government area. But, the significance of this study was in the fact that is focuses on the political economy of fish

production in the study area, Yauri local government area of Kebbi state. The study will provide economic importance of fish production, problems faced in the fishermen and possible solutions to the problem.

1.7 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

In this study on political economy of fish production, Yauri local government area of Kebbi state is selected as the study area. There are various economic activities engaged in the area such as food production, rearing livestock, trading among others, but due to the level of commercial fishing activities carried out and its recognition both locally and nationally the production is selected as the focus of the study. Major stakeholders such a producers processors and marketers operating at small, medium and large scale levels are found in the area.

However, this research study is limited to a period of time between 2010-2014 respectively, with a view to generating valid information on socio economic characteristics, income structure, livelihood and profitability of fish production and the challenges that led to withdrawal of artisanal fishermen from abundant fishing activity.

1.8 THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Political economy approach would be employed in this research work. Political economy refers to the study of economic policy, the linkage between political and economic factors in the public policy and related matters. Political economy approach is based on the assumption that much of political activity and political behavior is akin to economic activity and behavior, and that the methods, model and concepts of economist are used with profit in the analysis of political process.⁸ political economy was first coined by a French writer, Montahivetian de Wetteville in 1615, when he used it to describe the science of wealth acquisition common to the state as well as the family. Watteville wrote in the early period of the great transition from small primordial communities to national social formation and his invention of the concept influenced the emergence of economics as a scientific discipline in the early 19th century.⁹

Political economy perspective is the specific ways of studying and understanding social and political phenomena as well as relationship between economic and politics in human social formation. Societies produce food and other basic necessities in order to live and survive, this process entails man's coming in to contact and interaction with nature which provide other means of production, distribution and exchange. This

process of social and political interaction is instrumentalized and ordered the process. However, it is this interaction between economic and political forces that is reversed to as political economy. Political economy views and deals with growth and development of economic system.¹⁰

1.9 DEFINITION OF TERMS

POLITICAL ECONOMY:

According to Professor Suleiman Abdullahi Kano, (2012) sees political economy to the study of economic system, factors in the public policy and related matters. In other words, political economy refers to a way of studying and understanding social and political phenomena as well as the relationship between economic and politic in human society. Political economy entailed the economic growth and development of every humans social formation, and whether the society is developing or not. The concept political economy hold on analysis of human development and fact human being as they relate to production, distribution, exchange and consumption of the basic necessity for human life and human society.¹¹

FISH PRODUCTION:

Fish production in the context of state of world fisheries and Agriculture report of the food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) refers to

the out put of fish by human both from capture fisheries and agriculture. The aim of fish production principally is to produce equality fish food for human consumption.¹²

COMMERCIALIZATION:

According to Osalor (2010), commercialization refers to “the whole process of catching and marketing fish and shell fish for sale. He disclosed that though credible data on the commercial sector is extremely limited, reports indicate the fishing business contributed 60 million dollars to the national economy in 2008, or roughly 4% of total agricultural output. The sector currently account for 40% of the country’s total animal protein intake and offers employment and livelihood to more than 3 million people”.¹³

FISH INDUSTRY:

Fish industry refers to any industry or activity concerned with taking, culturing, processing, and selling fish or fish product. The fish industry remains the most virgin investment in Nigeria compared with the importation of frozen fish in the domestic market.¹⁴

FISH MARKETING:

Fish marketing refers to a market place used for the trade in and sale of fish and other sea food. It indicated to whole sale trade between fishermen and fish merchant or the sale of sea food to individual consumers. Fish marketing entails all business activities performed in the flow of fish from the initial point of production to the end consumers. This suggests interdependence of fishermen and middle men.¹⁵

REVENUE:

According to central Bank of Nigeria (CBN, 2000), revenue refers to the process by which an organization or company market and sell a product or service to produce income. Revenues are income generated from sale of goods or services. In Nigeria there are two sources of revenue namely, external and internal source.¹⁶

EXTERNAL REVENUE:

External revenue refers to any source of revenue that is receivable from outside organization that will add to the internally generated revenue. In other words, external revenue is the income that a company receives from outside its normal business activities.

INTERNAL REVENUE

Internal revenue refers to monies collected by a government through imposition of levies and taxes on facilities, incomes, sale of goods and services, transfers of properties, and other domestic transaction, as opposed to monies collected from duties imposed on import and other international transactions. Internal revenue refers to all financial aids or money that is receivable from the existing source of revenue generate by organization.¹⁷

1.9 METHODOLOGY

Research methodology for the study derives from both primary and secondary source of data collection. The primary data were collected from stakeholders, through interview techniques. For collection of data the purposive sampling procedure is going to used by selection some stakeholders such as the fishermen, the Local Government Official, the traditional rulers, the fish sellers and buyers. For sample size for the study will cover 25 respondents as the population size. The secondary sources were collected from the review of related literatures, text books, journals, magazine, past projects, newspaper and gazettes.

This research work contains five (5) chapters. Chapter one is the introduction to the research study, problems statement, objectives of the study, research questions, assumption, justification of the study, scope and limitation of the study, theoretical framework, methodology, and chapterisation. Chapter two is literature review on economy of fish production. Chapter three is the historical background of the study area. Chapter four is the presentation, finding and data analysis. Chapter five is the summary, recommendation, and conclusion.

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CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Fish production in Nigeria has a very old history of artisanal fishery activity due to availability of numerous inland water bodies found in the country. The essence of this research study is to review the political economy of Fish production as a source of revenue with emphasis on the role of artisanal fisheries in socio-economic development.

Fish production is significant to Nigeria economy in view of its role in providing cheap source of food nutrition, income, employments opportunity and serve as a source of domestic means of economics exchange, particularly those of the riparian communities¹. There are various economic activities engaged in rural people such as food production, rearing of livestock and trading, but fish production as sub-sector of agriculture, being practiced by the fishermen has become their major occupation. The economic importance of fish production as well as its commercial potentiality contribute huge revenue to both rural fishermen and local authority for socio-political and economic development.

Food and agricultural organization (FAO,2008) , defines fishery production as encapsulating all activities relating to the acts or business of fishing, culturing, preserving, processing, marketing, developing, conserving and managing aquatic resources and the fishery areas, including the privilege to fish or take aquatic resource thereof.² fisheries in Nigeria create jobs and serves as source of income to a number of families, particularly in the rural areas where alternative sources of employment are often limited. In addition the sector provides protein of high quality for human consumption. The fish industry remains the most virgin investment in Nigeria compared with importation of the froze fish in the domestic market.³

Fish marketing entails all business activities performed in the flow of fish from the initial point of production to the end consumers. This suggests interdependence of fishermen and middlemen.⁴ in Nigeria about 5 million people are involved in the fishery industry with small scale artisanal fisheries accounting for about 95% and over one million people employed in the marketing chain (processors, transporters, merchants, accessories producer etc)⁵. Fish farming provides employment to many dwellers in diverse fields of fishery activities such as production, processing, preservation and transportation.⁶

Fish production in Nigeria come from three major sources such as: artisanal (inland rivers, lakes costal and brackish water), aquaculture (fish faming), and industrial fishing. Artisanal fishing refers to both subsistence and small scale commercial fishing activities that typically involve using, small boat and canoes, it accounts for more than 25% of the world catch, it is the source of more than 40% of fish used for human consumption. The artisanal sector both costal and inland supplies highest volume of fish catch for domestic consumption and commercial purpose. There has been a steady increase in the number of full and part time artisanal fishermen in Nigeria.⁷ Fish accounted for are fifth of world total supply of animal protein and this has raise five folds over the last forty years from 20 million metric tones to 98 million metric many tones by the year 2010.⁸ It is generally believed that Nigeria as a country is protein deficient, protein from animal sources is often very expensive and beyond the means of an average Nigerian, since many consumers spend as much as four-fifth of their income on food, they could not afford to consume adequate amount of meat, especially beef and poultry.⁹

Many of the world's poorest people depend on fish to meet their basic needs. As the worlds population grows and purchasing power increase so does the demand for fish consumption has double in 1973, with rising

demand in developing countries, meeting that demand is both a challenge and an opportunity. It is a challenge because most wild fish stock are already reaching the limits of their productive capacity, while many have leveled off or declined as a result of over fishing and other causes. Similarly, it is an opportunity because the strong demand for fish production national and international market that provided an increasing number of fishers, processors, traders and service providers with all not only to develop the capacity required to maintain wild fisheries in the face of these constraints and pressure, but also develop aquaculture which provided the only option for substantial increase in fish production.¹⁰

The economic of fish production more especially the artisanal fisheries constitute a major source of employment. Fish production and commercial fishing activities provide cheap sources of food, income as well as domestic means of exchange relations between riverine people and their neighbor. Fish production among artisanal fishermen is a profitable economic activity. The producers rely on catching, processing and trading fish to provide their sources of income. Entire family units, men, women and children in the fishing communities engaged in the process. Fishing, by itself, has the potential of driving considerable enterprise development, transforming rural economy and generating direct and indirect employment

opportunities in the process. Therefore, both male and female in the riverine Area seen fish production as their livelihood occupational activities.¹¹ women in Nigeria play a crucial role in fish production, processing, distribution and marketing. In addition, some of the women are crucial in financing fish production units; therefore, the economics role of women in fish communities is very significant and timely.

On economic of fishing marketing, it provides and creates jobs to the teeming population, particularly in rural area where alternative source of employment are often limited. In addition, the marketing sector provide internally and externally revenue to the local authority, through tax collection from fishermen, wholesalers, and retailers respectively. These revenue were used to provide the basic needs such as construction of feeder roads, clinics, primary schools etc. the economic development of fish production in the area have increases the purchase power of rural fishermen , increases income through commercial fishing activities in the locality. Despite these considerably high potentials fishing production to the economy, local fish production has failed to meet the domestic demand. This could be attributed to transportation and communication, poor market organization, lack of fund, lack of institutional support, negative activities of middlemen and lack of access to credit.¹²

The collapse of fisheries due to overfishing has been well documented in lake. Many cases are recorded where fishing and environmental pressures have together produced such a collapse. In lake Kainji, observation where made in a reduction in mean size (that is mean length and weight) in fish species and changes in species composition due to both recruitment and ecosystem over fishing.¹³

Similarly, obnoxious fishing method, particularly such as beach seine nets, has observed as challenges in sustaining the Kainji and Jebba Lake. The composition between fishers encourages them to exploits the resources beyond its economic possibilities. Inadequate technical and commercial knowledge, all this contributes to withdrawal of artisanal fishermen to abandon fishing activity and turn to another economic activites.¹⁷

The possibility of fish production especially artisanal fisheries to match up with fish productivity in the economy, there is need to make soft loans available to fishermen, sustainable and efficient management of fish policy. This would enhance competition, increase production and bring down prices of fish. Therefore, the need to explore ways to control and make use of all available water resources in the country with the sole

objective of optimizing fisheries production especially in these days of dwindling national economy.

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CHAPTER THREE

3.0 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

3.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF YAURI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Yauri local government area is one of the local governments in Northern Nigeria. The government was among the 18 local government areas created in 1979. When, Kebbi state was carved out from the former Sokoto state in 1991 during the military administration of General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, Yauri local government area became part of the newly created Kebbi state. At the same time, Ngaski local government was created out of Yauri local government. Also in 1996, Shanga local government was created still out of the then Yauri local government. The three local governments namely Yauri, Ngaski and Shanga presently form Yauri Emirate. Presently, Yauri local government area is one of the 21 local government areas in Kebbi state.¹

3.2 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF YAURI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Geographically, the local government covers a land area of about 3,380 square kilometers. Equally, the local government shares border with

Ngaski local government to the south east, Shanga local government to the north-west and Agwara local government area in Niger state.²

3.3 CLIMATE OF YAURI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Yauri local government area, usually experience three major climatic condition, namely the winter (January to February, summer (March to May), and rainy season from (June to October). During the rainy season most farmers favour harvesting their crops, planting crops and repairing the farms. In the Marmatan season, the people in the area engage in dry season farming such as onion, paper and fishing.³

3.4 POPULATION OF YAURI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

According to the recorded information given by the national population commission (NPC) in 2006 population census, Yauri local government area has a total population figure 299,775 both male and female in the area⁴

3.5 DEMOGRAPHICAL ASPECT OF YAURI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.

Yauri local government area is comprised different ethnic groups, these are: the Gungawas literally the people of the Island, the Nupe, Kanuri

and Yaruba people among others. The area was first settled by an Eastern group around early 1000 to 1200 AD, pre-dominantly by a Benue-Congo linguistic group, the Kamberis. Then, therefore, the period of time, Yauri was invaded by Mali and it incorporated a few Songhai invaders into social structure.

The increasing agriculture surplus exhibited by the early settlers and availability of fertile land near a river brought in a diverse and malleable group of migrants seeking fertile land to farm, and the group were initially dominated by the Gungawas. This became the second wave of migration into Yauri. Around the 17th century, this group waged a war over the Kamberis and became the dominant political group in the area under the first Emir of Yauri Jarabana. However, by 18th century, slave raiding had clipped the political and economic structure of the area. The need for a much more powerful political entity became necessary in order to strengthen the emirate. Further more, the pre-dominance of Hausa in the socio-political structure of the northern Nigeria gradually increased the transformation of some of the dominant ethnic group in Yauri to become "Hausaijed" so to say. This is because; a movement by the ruling and malleable Gungawas to assimilate with the region led to a gradual inter-ethnic political relationship with Hausas. Today the Hausas constitute the

governing class of Yauri, and the people of Yauri speak their native language respectively⁵. The predominant traditional institution in the area is the Emir of Yauri. The Emir is the highest traditional authority and others include district head and village heads. The district heads are: the district head of Tondi headed by Dangalidiman Tondi, district head of Zamare headed by Sarki Kudun Zamare, district head of Illela headed by sarkin Kudun Illela, the district head of Yelwa headed by Uban doman Yauri. These mentioned district heads were appointed in His Royal Highness the Emir of Yauri. Presently, Dr Muhammadu Zayyanu Abdullahi is the Emir of Yauri. Thus, from 1976 when the local government where created, the following were the rulers in Yauri.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Abdullahi Dan Jibrilu | 1970 -1979 |
| 2. Muhammad Tukur Dan Abdullahi | 1979-1981 |
| 3. Shu'aibu Yakubu Abarshi | 1981-1999 |
| 4. Dr Muhammadu Zayyanu Abdullahi | 1999 to date. |

About forty (42) rulers ruled Yauri and among them Dr Muhammadu Zayyanu Abdullahi is the current Sarkin Yauri.

3.6 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN YAURI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Before the discovery of oil in the country, agriculture sector has been the only sector that contributed in boosting the nation's economy. People in Yauri local government, therefore, engage in different commercial activities such as food production, rearing livestock and fish production as their main occupation for livelihood. The major food product produced in the area are millet, rice, maize, guinea corn, beans, cassava and potato etc. the cash crops produced in the area also include groundnut, soya beans, onion, sugarcane etc. equally, due to availability of numerous inland water bodies such as rivers, lakes in the area, fish production and commercial fishing activities have become the modes of subsistence for the rural fishermen as well as sources of cash income. Fishing is carried out for domestic consumption and commercial purposes. Fishing in the area depends largely on two major season (dry and rainy) season. In the dry season fishing operation started (from November to April). And the fishing effort is usually minimized in the rainy season (from May to October, therefore, fishermen have to combine fishing with farming⁶.

3.7 CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN YAURI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Culturally, people in Yauri local government area have a well organized culture, values and norms. Everyone in the society respect one another, meaning in the communities whatever belongs to the community belongs to every member community and what affects one member affects all the community. Pre-dominantly, the people of Yauri majority are Muslims therefore, Islam is the dominant religion practiced in the area.

There are others traditional Wrestling and Boxing, popularly known as (Kokuwan Karfe and Damben Karfe) is an interesting tradition of people in the area. In these competition people tie sharp metal on their hand which was used to the opponent on the face. The two events are so deadly and often resulted in a lot of injuries. But, being a traditional activity people of the community see it as an act of entertainment. This events were mainly organized in the evening time after every one is back from work before the night fall⁷.

Suleiman (2007) maintained that, Yauri local government area has a very old history of Artisanal fisheries activity due to availability of numerous inland water bodies in the area, this attracts the participation of different people in commercial fishing activities. Fish production in the area is

carried out by both male and female actors in the area, and is a profitable economic activity⁹.

To this end people of Yauri local government area are well known for their hospitality, for this reason both indigenes and non-indigenes live in social solidarity and harmony.

NOTES:

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3. Harmattan: "Behold A Season", Leadership Nigeria Newspaper, 13 December, 2014, p: 3.
4. NPC (2006), National Population Commission. Human Population Figures of National Census in Nigeria.
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6. Ibrahim Gebbe, Coordinator Agricultural Division Yauri local government area, Kebbi state, Nigeria, 13 March, 2005.
7. Hassan Habibu (2006), "The Economic activities among the Gungawa people of Yauri emirate (B.A history project submitted to department of history, UDUS).
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CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATIONS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Historically, hunting and gathering has been man's major occupational activity, and later man began to think of how to produce food, rear livestock as well as engaging in commercial activities. Food production and rearing of animal in most developing countries is done largely at subsistence level, and is the main stay of the economy of most developing societies.

Fish production is sub-sector of agriculture that contributes to the socio-economic development in Nigeria "the livelihood for people in developing countries depend on fisheries and aquaculture and fisheries provide direct and indirect employment to over five hundred million (5,000,000) people in developing countries".¹ thus, the sector play a very significance role in food security, poverty alleviation and human development chain.

From the above, the study examined the political economy of fish production as a source of revenue in Yauri Local Government area Kebbi state, Nigeria. Political economy approach has been employed in this study

work. It is the specific way of studying and understanding social and political phenomena and the relationship an interaction between the later and former

Therefore, it is in this regard that this study seek to appraised the political economy of fish production in Yauri, by trying to look at the socio-economic characteristics of the fishermen has fishing as an occupation has impacted on the living condition of the people, their challenges as well as to suggest possible solutions to the problems identify. In this study interview techniques were used as instruments of primary source of data, this is because it enables the researcher to have direct verbal and non verbal contacts with the interviewees. It is often considered a very appropriate way for gathering data on people and enables the researcher to deeper knowledge and record information possibly about the respondent.

Similarly, purposive sampling was been used in conducting the interview to the stakeholders notably the fishermen, sellers, buyers, local government revenue officials, the consumers and traditional rulers. A total number of 15 respondents were directly interviewed in the study area. The significance of selecting the above mentioned is that they can provide all the requirement information about the subject matter under investigation ranging from fishing activity, selling, buying, percentage of the revenue

generated and the contribution of that occupation toward the socio-economic life of the entire community.

4.2 DISCUSSION OF FINDING

From the interview conducted it's learned that fish production had been in existence even before the advent of colonialism. It is among the major occupational activities inherited from the fore-fathers over long period of time with fishing experience for more than 30 years. The fishermen concentrate in fish production and commercial fishing activities has been attributed to the availability of numerous Inland water bodies in the area as well as fish market close to the rich ground.²

The finding shows that the vast majority of fish supplies in the area in most cases come from the local artisanal fishermen. Fishing livelihood groups depend largely on fisheries resource with fisheries accounting for 70% of the annual income generated by the local fishermen in the area, and earning from fish catches contribute to their household income. The money generated among the household was used to build houses, and pay their children school fees³. Similarly, fishing activities in the study area is carried out by both males and female actor. Fish production among those actors is a profitable economic activity and the profitability of the

enterprises depend on scale of operation (use of small and large scale fish production and market outlet rural and urban), fishermen have the potential to expand their fishing capacity, Sulaiman (2007).⁴

Different fishing gears and equipments such as Mamari, raga/kalli, birgi, homa,gura,dala/taru and undurutuetc, are use in fishing. The gill net is categorized in to three sets viz: 1inche,2inche and 3inche. The hooks are also used in catching big fish, especially in a day seventh to six fish of 15kg to 20kg amounted to 80,000 naira. The birgi were also prepared by the fishermen, it is very cheap and available, easy to maintain and give opportunity of catching the fish alive and often unharmed.⁵Why are local equipments used over the years, these local equipments are practiced by the fishermen in the area. This traditional method has negative impact on the production capacity because it leads to low productivity, low consumption and the thus low revenue generation. However the above problem could be attributed to lack of knowledge of modern fishing instruments, inadequate fund to buy modern instruments, lack of supp[ort and assistance from the government among others in order to increased production capacity.⁶

Not only that the use of different fishing gears specifically the mesh size contributed to catching pre-matured fish and their eggs. This problem

resulted to shortage of fish supply in the market. Furthermore, it is discovered that in a number of ways government creates unnecessary laws which undermined the ability of the large percent of the fishermen from utilizing the opportunity thereby contributing to unemployment and low revenue generation in the area⁷.

The finding also shows that both dry and fresh fish are sold in the area, most people engaged in selling black fish known as kullume because of its durability, market value and its can last without spoilage. Significantly, people from other states such as Lagos, Kwara, Enugu, Niger, Lokoja, Sokoto, Zamfara etc, come to purchase black fish. The dry were also exported to neighboring countries such as Benin, Mali and Niger. The fresh fish (known as white fish), on the other hand is mostly for domestic consumption. It is very cheap to buy, easily digestible and contain low cholesterol level. Apart from utilization of fish, fish are used for medicine i.e. fish oil.⁸

In line with the above Adekoya (2004), argue that “fish is an important source of protein to large teeming population Nigeria. Fish could be regarded as one of the major source of animal in the country. Fish presents about 55% of protein source intake of Nigeria the demand for fish by the

consumers in Nigeria was estimated about 1.4 million metric tones per annum”.⁹

Similarly, according to Ayeni (1993), also argue that “in Nigeria about 5million peoples are involved in fishing industry with small scale artisanal fisheries accounting for about 95% on over 1 million people employed in the marketing chain (processor, transporter, producers, accessories and merchants etc)¹⁰

It is also noted that fishing activity in the area occur throughout two season (dry and rainy) of a year. In the rainy season, fish production usually reduces because of the unfavorable condition that usually accompanies the season. In the dry season (called the fishing season) fishing becomes a daily occupational activity in the area. Significantly fish production during this time the most important occupational activities in the area. Lawal (2008) maintained that “fish marketing entail all business activity perform in the flow of fish from the initial point of production the end consumers”¹¹.Above all, the fishing activities in the area provide an important source of revenue to the Local Government. The revenue is generated through tax collection from the fishermen, wholesalers etc. According to Malam Saminu Bagobiri, Yauri Local Government Officer, the Local Government generated 500,000 naira from commercial activity in

2014. He lamented that effort have been recently made in 2015 by Local Government revenue generation Agency to collaborate with the State and Federal in modernizing the fish industry in area.

Significantly, following the above effort made by government, an international fish market has been constructed, facilities were provided for storage and preservation of fish in the area, and Federal Inland Revenue Branch Office among other achievement. Ndu, (2006), maintained that “fishing industry remain the most virgin industry in Nigerian compared with importation of frozen fish in the domestic market. The small scale fisheries and the auxiliary industries like canoe constructions, boat building, net manufacturing and other activities including processes, supply of local materials and equipment, preservation, transportation and even the engagement of middlemen provide wide range of income to many families”.¹²

4.3 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, although fish production and commercial fishing activities has been an important source of employment, income and revenue in Yauri Local Government, illiteracy among the fishermen, used of local equipment, lack of storage and preservation facilities, lack of

assistance from the government couple with unnecessary laws often created by government negatively impede the progress of the activity. Though little effort were made by government such could not produce any significant result because poor implementation from the government

NOTES

1. FAO (2006), "Fisheries and Agriculture in our changing Climate Policy", Food and Agriculture Organization, Copenhagen, December 2009, p.10
2. Oral interview with Fishermen Malam Ibrahim Noma Rukubalo, Age 60 years, from his resident on Tuesday 15, September, Rukubalo, Yauri, 2015.
3. Oral interview with Fishermen Salihu Ibrahim Rukubalo, Age 47 years, from his resident on Tuesday 15, September, Rukubalo, Yauri, 2015.
4. Sulaiman (2007). "Economic Analysis of Artisanal fish marketing in Kebbi state, Nigeria", Journal of social and management studies, volume 13, No.1, June 2010, Bayero University Kano State, Nigeria, p.4-7.
5. Oral interview with Fishermen Alhaji Adamu Usman Tondi, Age 68 years, at his resident on Tuesday 15, September, Yabo area, 2015.
6. Oral interview with Fish seller Malam Ibrahim S. Ibrahim, Age 45 years, from his resident on Wednesday 16, September, Gungun Sarki, Yauri, 2015.
7. Oral interview with Fish seller Malam Adamu, Age 37 years, from his resident on Wednesday 16, September, Gidan Mai Tabarmi Illela, Yauri, 2015.

8. Oral interview with consumer Muhammadu Bello Dabaran, Age 46 years, from is resident on Wednesday 16, September, Gidan Mai Tabarmi Illela, Yauri, 2015.
9. Adekoya, R. (2004), in Sulaiman (2007). "Economic Analysis of Artisanal fish marketing in Kebbi state, Nigeria", Journal of social and managements studies, volume 13, No.1, June 2010, Bayero University Kano State, Nigeria, p.71
10. Ayeni (1993), "Agricultural Economics Extension and Gender Issues in Agriculture", in M.S.M Jabo, M.A Maikasuea, A.U Gimba, A.A Ngaski and A.L. Ala : "Analysis of fish market structure in Gbako fishing settlements, Niger state, Nigeria", proceedings of the 45th Annual conference of Agricultural society of Nigeria, UDUS 24th -28th October, 20011, p.9
11. Lawal. J (2008), "Fish Marketing in Yauri local government Area of Kebbi state", (B agric project department of Agric economic and extension, UDUS, p.2
12. Ndu, N.R, (2006), "Fish farm layout, Pond construction, Management and Maintenance Techniques", A Paper presented at National Workshop on the Principle and Technique of Fish Farming, Nigeria

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CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 SUMMARY

This study examines the political economy of Fish Production as a source of revenue: a case study of Yauri Local Government Area of Kebbi state.

Chapter one provides the introduction which outlines the main reasons that motivate the researcher to carry out his work and its importance to research. It looked at the research problems and tried as much as possible to address the key question in the data analysis, objective of the study, assumptions, justification of the study, scope and limitation of the study, theoretical framework and methodology.

Chapter two is the literature review which highlighted the opinion of different authors on the topic under study. The chapter provides review on political economy of fish production as a source of

revenue in Nigeria with emphases on the role of Artisanal Fishermen in socio-economic development.

Chapter three gives the brief history of the study area: (Yauri Local Government Area of Kebbi state), its location, dominant traditional institutions, ethnic group and religious, economic and cultural activities.

Chapter four presented the data as well as analysis using interview technique as a means of data collection.

Chapter five is the summary, conclusion and recommendations. The chapter summarized and concludes the work by providing useful recommendations on how to improve the fish production in Nigeria.

5.2 CONCLUTION

Base on the finding the study concluded that fish production in the area is profitable economic activities and most of the fishermen are non poor. It also concluded that a part from fish production the

local artisanal fishermen have crop an animal production as other sources of income.

The finding concluded that, the local artisanal fishermen used different local fishing activities such as Raga, Kalli, Mamari etc. in fishing.

In fact, the study concluded that most of what is seen today as poor performance of local artisanal fishing activities were observed to be lack of modern fishing gears and equipments, inadequate credit and lack of capital, lack of storage facilities, too much taxation from government, unfavorable government policies and support all this serves as cause root of fishing activity in the study area. The study concluded that there was a significance relation between socio-economic of fish production.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

From the fact established so far, the finding it shows clearly lack of government support in fishing industry impeded their performance. I therefore, call

for the implementation of the following recommendations:

- i. Government should have a ways of mobilizing of local artisanal fishermen the important to participate fully in both government and donor funded project on how to improve capacity production.
- ii. There also need to make soft loan available by government especially local artisanal fishermen, with low capacity outlay to bridge the existing financial problem. This enable the fishermen purchases modern fishing gears and equipment in order to improved the supply of fish in the market.
- iii. Extension services should be provided to the fishermen to educate them on adoption of new fishing method and technique. The fishermen associations and cooperative societies need to be strengthened through capacity building to enable them access and utilize the grant and loan given to

them. Thus, the programmes will improve the productivity of fish catches.

- iv. Government also needs to provide adequate storage facilities, because fish spoilage has been indentified to cause panic in the market to non-availability of storage facilities. Thus, government to provided mobile fish storage equipments to assist the fishermen in storing their catches both in water and inland.
- v. In addition, government should implement policies on how to sustain aquatic production to ensure adequate follow-up on the implementation of fishermen and their enterprises so as to improve their interest. This can be achieving through the involvement of the fishermen.