Effect of Insecurity on Socioeconomic Development in Osun State Nigeria

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Abstract: This study analyzed the effect of insecurity on socioeconomic development in Osun state Nigeria, from 20018 to 2019. Based on the incidents of farmers and herdsmen conflicts with the major interest in the experience in Osun state, Nigeria. Through the application of frustration – aggression theory of John Dollard (1939). The study delved into thorough investigation of the causes, the effects of conflict and to look inward the issue of security standard of the state with the interest of providing information on the outbreak of the conflicts in Osun state. The researcher employed a descriptive method in carrying out the findings, a random sampling through the distribution of questionnaire to 65 respondents; the data obtained from survey were analyzed through the uses of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. More so, the use of secondary data such as books, relevant articles, news papers and government publications in Nigeria was used, after conducted the data analysis, it was found that the conflicts between farmers and herdsmen are stimulated by multi – causal factors due to limited resources to satisfy greater needs, reprisal attack, and shortage of pasture land couple with climate change among others. From the findings, it was revealed that farmers – herdsmen conflicts posed a disintegrated consequence on the state which affect socioeconomic development in the state. It was also revealed that trans-movement of Fulani pastoralist-herdsmen from far north to the Osun state, Nigeria because of desertification. Therefore, the study recommended that the government at all level should constitute a forum to seeks for previous peaceful coexistence and trace for adoption.

Key Words: Aggression, Conflict, Farmer, Herdsmen, Insecurity and Socioeconomic development.

INTRODUCTION

The clash between farmers and herdsmen is one of the social deviance that pose a major security challenge and obstruct with severe threat to the unity of the Nigerian state, the peaceful coexistence that are previously germane between the two conflicting groups in Osun state, Nigeria report seems to be suffering a great setback which needed urgent attention. Osun state was blessed with a lot of fertile land which is one of the conflicting resources in the state and the unity among the various groups can only be achieved by everyone, if the peaceful coexistence within the state and their means of livelihood and sustainability become. A success through the existence of reasonable security of live and properties which is the foresight of every good citizen of the state. Osun state has experienced light disagreement between farmers and herdsmen and still experiencing conflicts in a serious proportion among several ethnic and religious places across the state. These conflicts significantly vary in dimension, process and the group involved. Shittu,(2020) in his study revealed that the struggle over grazing and and scarce resources over the years resulted in perennial and growing violent conflicts in terms of frequency, intensity, and geographical scope. More so, in Shittu,(2020) posits that in 2017, the International Crisis Group observed that the needed response to bloody conflict has been poorly managed by the authority at various level both the federal, the state and the local government in Nigeria as danger continues to loom. Leme, (2017) explained that Nigeria has experienced a considerable increase in natural resource conflicts since the early 1990s. Consequently, Popoola, (2019) observed that, the strength of a tendency to act in a certain way depends on the strength of expectancy that the act will be followed by a giving consequence or output, related to Ajibo, (2018) in his affirmation stated that, the conflicts between farmers and herdsmen have exacted a heavy humanitarian toll with thousand of people being displaced and property been destroyed. While taking into consideration the scholars views, the researcher hence agreed with their thought which indicated that conflict is inevitable in all human ratification as revealed by Abdul, (2014) and Coser,(2000). After rigorous investigation, it is clearly noted that conflicts shared common qualities. Ofuoku, and Isife, (2009) also asserted same and explained further, such that there is a noticeable contact between the parties in conflict and one of the parties always want to redress existing misunderstanding. The perennial nature of farmers and herdsmen conflict have suggested to the observation of socially concerned scholars Ajuwon, (2004)and Omojola,(2005) to maintain that farmers and herdsmen conflict remain one of the most preponderant resource use conflict in Nigeria which include Osun state, the necessity to provide food of crop and animal origin, as well as raw materials for industry and export in order to meet ever-growing demands has led to intensification of land use. Therefore, the competition between farmers and herdsmen, however, has often times turn into serious hostilities and social friction in many parts of the state.

Statement of the problem:

The previous peaceful coexistence between farmers and herdsmen seems to be suffering an unbearable setback with several apprehensions that beckons for address in Osun state, Nigeria. The conflicts between farmers and herdsmen is one of the anti-social deviance that post severe threat to security and hindered the socioeconomic development of people of osun state, Nigeria.
Research Question:

Does farmers and herders previous peaceful coexistence suffering an unbearable setback that beckons for address in Osun state, Nigeria?

Does farmers and herders conflict is one of the antisocial deviance that post severe threat to security and hindered the socioeconomic development of the indigenes and the residents of Osun state, Nigeria?

Research Objective:

To examine the factors that are responsible for the outbreak, spread and substantance of the bloody intense conflict between farmers and herders in Osun state, Nigeria.

To investigate the extent at which farmers and herders conflict affected socioeconomic development in Osun state, Nigeria.

Research Hypothesis:

H01: Insecurity has significant effect on socioeconomic development of people of Osun state Nigeria.

H02; Insecurity has no significant effect on socioeconomic development of people of Osun state Nigeria.

Scope of the study:

The study covers Obokun Local Council Development Area (OLCDA) and Ibadan-Ife expressway of Osun state. Thoroughly investigated the causes and the effects of farmers and herders conflict on socioeconomic development with the interest of producing information on the extent of the conflict and provide the security standard of live and properties in Osun state.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The plague of farmers and herders conflict in Osun state began as a phenomenon of local status and today has develop to a worrisome and one of omens that beset the state. The conflicts between farmers and herders have grown in frequency across the Osun state. The widespread and the intensity of the phenomenon over the past decade, which is currently escalating posits bitter threat to national survival. Fulani farmer conflict linked to poverty, migration, inequality and religious groups. Shittu,(2020) stated that, initially farmers and herders conflict affected those states in Nigeria middle-belt region, such as Benue, Taraba and Plateau states. Violent conflict between farmers and herders from northern Nigeria and farmers in other zones have escalated in recent years and are spreading to Osun state, South Western Nigeria, threatening the state’s security, stability and peace. A report from (International Crisis Group 2017) stated that an estimated death toll of estimated number of 2,500 people in 2016, these clashes are becoming as potentially dangerous as the Boko Haram insurgency in the North East. Yet it seems that response to the crisis at both the federal, and state levels have been poorly managed. Leme,(2017) asserted that Nigeria has experienced a considerable increase in natural resource conflicts since the early 1990s. The increasing conflicts between farmers and herdsmen have recently become a cause for worry, especially in wetland areas of the country. Abbas,(2009) explained the conflict as provocative and Ingawa,(1999) referred to it as competitive-driven conflicts, therefore, Adisa,(2012) from his findings revealed that, the competition between the two agricultural land user-groups has often times turned into serious overt and covert hostilities and social friction in many parts of Nigeria. Aliyu,(2018) the study revealed the origin of the ugly phenomenon, thus tracing the history of herdsmen and farmers clashes in Nigeria to 2012. Aliyu,(2015) posited that the feud conflict began as a result of farming, grazing land and water. As a matter of fact, both parties in conflicts are at the receiving ends, Christopher,(2018) asserted in many cases farmers have been injured or killed as well as evicted from their homes. Gbaradi, (2018) explained that Fulani herdsmen killed 3,780 Nigerians in attacks throughout the nation, but excluding the injured and abducted one. On the other hand, farmers have killed scores of cows and Fulani herdsmen in reprisal attacks for the destruction of farms and farm produce by cows.

Although, the duo contributed meaningfully to socioeconomic development in Osun state, considering the findings of scholars, Otunga,(2016) and Christopher,(2018) Fulani herdsmen groups represents a significant component of Nigeria economy. Amao,(2018) explained that agriculture play a leading role in the non-oil sector of Nigeria. Both the farmers and the herdsmen contributed immensely, particularly, the government school feeding programme filled their enormous impact, still one must not underestimate the kind of damages, threats and decadence they caused into security, poverty, livelihood and all these have negative effect on socioeconomic development of the state. It is suffices to establish on this note that all farming system, such as the nomadic cattle rearing has a limit (boundary), which separate it from the large system, the environment. Thus, Akpaki,(2002) and Ofouku,(2009) revealed that such boundaries usually represent the scope of reach in the large system. However, farmers project an increasingly competition with herdsmen for pastures, fertile farmland, water areas, even trees and the use of diverse range of land as the case may be.

Causes of Conflict:

As earlier stated that conflict is inevitable which continuing to be identified in almost every affairs of human life, Ningxin,(2018) explained that Fulani-farmers conflict was caused as a result of different factors ,such as ideological, historical, and cultural influence, while Abdul,(2014) in his study categorized conflict into four, such as conflicts over resources, conflicts over inadequate information, conflicts over psychological needs and conflicts involving values, here researcher considered the following causes:

Conflicts over Resources:

Are usually easy to identify because they can be seen and are also more potentially easy to resolve, this occurs when two or more people are competing for inadequate (or perceived to be in adequate) resources over a period of time. The competition may assume negative or destructive dimension when the available resources is not evenly and judiciously distributed, the relatively deprived would always struggle to improve their lot. Muhammed,(2015) explained that disagreements over the use and allocation of food and resources such as grazing areas between herdsmen and farmers are intense because of the interest of both party members. Other scholars posited that land and any other resources attached with are bane for struggle between farmers and herdsmen.
Territorial Competition Factor:
The quest and competition for land ownership is one of the essential vehicles of the perilous farmers and herdsmen conflict in Nigeria. The Fulani see themselves as the owners of the land which was leased legally to them or their parents. The Fulani reject the views of those who see them as trespassers on grazing lands. However, many farmers consider Fulani herdsmen as strangers who are occupying the land of indigenous people Clark,(2018). Practically, the Fulani pastoralists travel hundreds of miles with their cattle in search of grazing land. The Fulani group believes that farmers often steal from their herds. They often armed with weapons to protect their territory and livestock. As opined by Mikailu,(2016) people think that the way to protect oneself is to threaten to retaliate in the hope of deterring the other side from using weapons. Consequently, both herdsmen and farmers are brutally affected in the clash and often refer to themselves as victims of the conflict. Historically, the competition for land led to tensions over the years between both parties.

Conflicts over Inadequate Information:
In this regards, “manipulation of information” is one of the factors causing conflict in any society, the pivotal role of information in societal conflict cannot be over-emphasized, it can either be manipulative or constructive. Especially in a widespread conflict situation, the role of information becomes more crucial, difficult and dangerous. When the information system in a society is tampered with, there is bound to be conflict. There are various ways in which information system can be tampered with, example of these includes feeding people with lies, right information may be dished out at the wrong time. Therefore, in a deeply divided society, the media can shape opinions and decisions related to the nature and scope of conflicts, as well as the potential alternative to conflict where social, political and economic conflict have degenerated into widespread violence, the role of information in mitigating the effects of violence or in presenting alternatives can be crucial, so because communication is an integral part of conflict, it comes as no surprise that those participating in organized violence often make use of the media to attack opponents, and “spread disinformation or misinformation” and “rally external and internal support”. Finally, the use information media, media houses, newspapers, internet and any other social media can be used to educate both of the farmers and herdsmen informing them the implications of being in conflict, social, security, and socioeconomic implication and the importance of being in cooperation in peaceful coexistence and harmony.

Analysis of Farmers and Herders Conflict in Osun State, Nigeria:
The Commissioner for Special Duties who was also double as a chairman of Peaceful Coexistence of Fulani, Bororo, and farmers. On January 26th, 2018, he confirmed that Fulani herdsmen burnt over 100 acres of ripe mangoes and pineapple plantation at Obokun East Local Council Development Area of Osun State. This horrible incident occurred at Esa-Oke farm settlement in Osun state, Nigeria, where not less than 29 farmers were affected, these farms was allotted to those farmers by state government under the leadership of Governor Abdul Rauf Adesoji Aregbesola who constituted a committee that finally compelled those nomadic-herdsmen and paid compensation to affected farmers, source: https://www.legit.ng LOCALNEWS.100 Acres of mangoes was burn.

On February 14th, 2018 (Tuesday), it was revealed that gunmen killed one and kidnap eight, two out of the eight were student of Osun state college of Technology (OSCOTEH), Esa-Oke, the slain victim was identified as a registry staff of the institution, the attacked was made closet to the institution, the two kidnapped students later escaped and were in police custody, where the escaped students revealed that their abductors were Fulani herdsmen and Police Public Relation Officer confirmed the incident. Source: online news paper (premium times).

Evelyn Usman and Victor Arjiromanus (Vanguard July 20, 2019), recall that in May 2019, an orthopedic surgeon at the ObafemiAwolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State.Professor was kidnapped along the Ibadan-Ife expressway, on his way from Lagos. In his case, he stated categorically in an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria, that his captors were Fulani herdsmen and that they had four guns with multiple rounds of ammunition as well as other weapons. He was however released after payment of N5million ransom. Another woman identified simply as traveler, narrated to this reporter how she narrowly escaped being abducted by herdsmen between Ilesha and Ife, in Osun State, two weeks ago before the incident of the said surgeon. According to her, "we were returning from a burial ceremony in Osun State when all of a sudden some herdsmen came out of the bush between Ilesha and Ife, in the process, our driver's bid to escape, our vehicle somersaulted, causing us to be trapped. They passed our vehicle and went to the next one, where they picked some passengers and whisked them away, through the bush". At the moment, travelling on the highway in the Southwestern region of the country is considered unsafe owing to countless incidents of kidnappings along the route, especially in the early hours of the morning and at night.

Effects of Farmers and Herdsmen Conflict on Socioeconomic in Osun State, Nigeria:
The herdsmen have often come into conflict with local farmers. The clashes also continued, Fulani Herdsmen now allegedly uses firearms to kill farmers both in their farms and homes several years. Recently the nature of the attacks has changed. However, the dynamics of farmers and herdsmen clashes all over Nigeria, there is an emphasis on the need for the promotion of agriculture as an alternative to oil as a major source of national revenue. A lot of agricultural programmes are put in place by governmental and non-governmental organization. Due to this emphasis on agricultural production, many people are going into farming; likewise more people are going into livestock and cattle breeding in particular. The effect of this agricultural surge is that there is a competition for the available land resources between farmers and herdsmen. A dimensional problem arises as cattle do graze on the farms of farmers and farmers in retaliation attacks the cows of the herdsmen. The herdsmen go on a reprisal attacks on the farmers largely because they value their cows immensely. So the attacks and reprisal attacks by farmers and herdsmen leads to destruction of lives and properties and also precipitate national disintegration. Timeline of Fulani herdsmen in
Nigeria as recorded by Gbaradi (2018) showed that Fulani herdsmen killed 3,780 Nigerians in attacks across the country excluding the injured and abducted one. On the other hand, farmers have killed scores of cows and Fulani herdsmen in reprisal attacks for the destruction of farms and farm produce by cows and this causes serious set back to socioeconomic development of the people. The insistent feud between the herdsmen and farmers in Nigeria has devastating effects on the citizens. The effect of this conflict ranges from destruction of lives and properties to decline in agricultural product which is the major source of sustenance in the nation.

Consequences of herdsmen and farmer conflict includes loss of lives and properties. In 2016 a report from (International Crises Group 2017) revealed that “there was an estimated death toll of about 2,500 arising from herdsmen attacks”. Farmers and herdsmen conflicts in Nigeria has grown, spread and intensified over the past decade and today pose a threat to national survival and integration. Thousands of people have been killed, communities have been destroyed and so many farmers and herdsmen have lost their lives and property in an extended orgy of killings and destruction that is not only continuously destroying livelihoods but also affecting national cohesion. In addition disruption of historical interdependent good relationship, violent confrontations between farmers and herdsmen have become a defining feature of inter-group relations among communities in many region in Nigeria. Environmental degradation, social manipulation of ethno-religious biases, and technological advances have altered relationships that were historically interdependent and mutually beneficial. Conflicts between farmers and herdsmen exist on a large scale, both within Nigeria and the greater Lake Chad Basin and Sudano-Sahel region. Crop damage, attacks on cattle, and cattle theft/rustling are major conflict triggers that initiate violence between the two groups, which often leads to cycles of revenge attacks. The tense relationships and cycles of attacks have killed thousands of people and displaced more than 62,000 people in the country. The instability and displacement have resulted in extensive loss of crops and cattleen an area considered to be the “food production” of Nigeria. The federal and state governments, civil society, religious groups, and communities have responded to the different manifestations of this conflict in a variety of ways, but key gaps and opportunities remain to better prevent violence and improve inter-communal relations.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Furthermore, as a matter of seriousness, this study also engages frustration-aggression theory as espoused by John Dollard in 1939 and expanded by Miller (1941) cited in Faleti (2015) to explain farmers-herdsmen clashes. This theory contends that the reason for the display of aggression by people is the feeling of not being able to completely get what they actually deserve. In other words, when what people get is lower than their expectations, they result to conflict. Faleti (2015) remarks that the difference between “expected need” and “actual need” that propelled some conflicts. He further posits that where expectation does not meet attainment, there is a high likelihood for the aggrieved party to confront anybody they feel is responsible for their inability to attain their desires. Frustration-aggression theory conceives conflict as the outcome of frustration of an individual or group from being unable to attain their legitimate desire. This theory has some major propositions which when explored are capable of explaining farmers-herdsmen conflicts in Nigeria. The first as espoused by Dollard et.al. (1939) posits that “the occurrence of aggressive behavior always presupposes the existence of frustration and, that the existence of frustration always leads to some form of aggression”. This explanation of aggression as the only consequence of frustration was criticized. As a result of this criticism, Miller (1941) rephrased the second part of the theory which states that “frustration produces instigations to a number of different types of responses”. Millers intervention posits or entails that, there are several repercussions of frustration, one of which is aggression, unlike the original version, which posited just one outcome of frustration, which is aggression. However, Millers reformulation sticks to the position that all aggressions are caused by frustration. From another angle, the theory posits that frustration could be additive or accumulative. That is, minor frustration could lead to greater aggression than expected. They argue that, it is as a result of the accumulation or addition of the present, with the previous residual frustration, that the aggression became high. The argument asserts that not all frustrations lead to overt aggression. This means that there are some frustrations whose reactions are not immediate but are postponed to the instigation of a further frustration. These theorists also assert that the presence of some inhibitions to the overt demonstration of aggression in the form of repercussive punishment to a loved one is the course of demonstrating such aggression. When such punishment is greater than the goal they initially aspired, they tend to vent their aggression in a milder way by demonstrating overt anger or redirecting their aggression. This takes us to their next major postulation which states that “a particular frustration instigates aggression primarily against the source of frustration but also instigates aggression against targets that are, to some degree, related to that source”. It means that the targets of aggression are not always the sources of the frustration (Akorede, 2018). Aggressions are sometimes redirected at people or things that are related to the major target, where such targets cannot be reached (Dollard, et.al. 1939). This theory can be captured in the behaviors of belligerent parties involved in the conflict of farmers and herdsmen. Sometimes, a party suddenly lunch assault on the other without any harm previously done by them. Such action could be situated within the delay or transfer of aggression theory. It could be reprisals of a frustration meted on them by those they feel are connected with the present group they are attacking. Frustration-aggression theory explains the farmers-herdsmen conflict in the sense that, they both feel they are legitimately entitled to pasture land and water due to the nature of their occupation. The farmers feel that, by virtue of being the indigenous owners of the land, there should be no further reduction on the limited available land which is not commensurately owned with their given demographic explosion. They feel that Fulani’s encroachment on their land is a hindrance to attaining their full farming potential, since they have large families that cultivate large expanse of land. The Fulani on the other hand feel that the farmers are problems to them in
accessing pasture land and water, thereby mal-nourishing their cattle and reducing their market value by making them less attractive. The Fulani’s major preoccupation is to have a large herd of cattle, and any hindrance to achieving such a goal is confronted with very strong aggression and attack.

Researchers also considered the review of the following:

**Aggression:**
This is a feeling of anger or antipathy resulting in hostile or violent behavior, readiness to attack or confront. It can also be referred to as spoken or physical behavior that is threatening or involves harm to someone or something (Cambridge English Dictionary).

**Conflict:**
Feni, (2007) explained that conflict is natural disagreement resulting from individuals to groups that differ in attitude, beliefs, value or needs. It also originated from past rivalries and personality differences. Aliyu,(2018) Conflict in this context connotes clash or disagreement between two or more groups, who have incompatible differences, it is also referred to as a situation where two or more parties pursue similar goal, but believes that such goals are achievable by just one of them and employed every resources within their disposal to hinder the other party from attaining such goal and Rahim,(2010) also supported that assertion. Therefore, conflict could be referred to as a form of friction, discord or strong disagreement arising within a group when behavior or action of one or some members of such group are unacceptable or restricted by some or other members of the group. Hence, this research focuses on the conflict between Fulani nomadic pastoralists and crops farmers which have led to intolerance and lost of lives and properties in Nigeria.

**Farmer:**
Farmer mean only those who cultivate the land for plant produce, most of these people are indigenous members of the community where they reside, Aliyu et al.(2018)

**Herdsmen:**
Aliyu, et al.(2018) Herdsmen are people who rear livestock and mostly all the Fulani extraction. The particular group in this study is transhumant category and not the sedimentary type. This is because, sedimentary ones have little record of clash with host communities compared to the transhumant category which graze livestock and shift from one location to another where they can get feeds for their animals.

**Herders:**
Akinwotu,(2018) explained that herdsmen are also referred to as herdsmen or pastoralists. Synonymously, herdsmen are also known as cowmen, cowboys, ranchers, stockmen and the likes. In this study Fulani herdsmen or pastoralists who are of the nomadic or semi-nomadic culture are in focus, as their grazing zone and movement is mostly all the Fulani extraction. The particular group in this research, investigated population comprised of herdsmen and herders conflict in Osun state, Nigeria. The demographic information part of the instrument was used to gather personal data of the respondents. The reason for this instrument was to get exact needy information as the questionnaires administered randomly presents objectively the analogy.

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**Empirical Review:**
The researcher considered the study of Amao, et al.(2018) titled effects of Fulani herdsmen conflict on productivity of arable crop farmers in Ibarapa area of Oyo state, Nigeria. Employed 315 respondents, using multi-stage sampling technique. The data obtained were analyzed using frequency counts, percentages, mean, standard deviation, t-statistics and simple regression. The findings revealed that, majority of respondent (71.43 %) had primary school education, findings also revealed that herdsmen attack was very rampant because 264 farmers were affected, while only just 51 arable crops farmers were not affected. Recommended that government should find a compensation measure for the affected farmers, provide grazing zone for the Fulani herdsmen and non-formal education should be encouraged among the farmers.

**Gaps in Literature:**
Existing researchers silent on the incidents of farmers and herdsmen conflict in Osun state, Nigeria, they are mainly centered their study on Northern region, Nigeria. The researcher intensified effort to add this study to existing knowledge.

**METHODOLOGY**

**Research Design:**
This research has been drawn from contemporary documents that germane in the area of politics both locally and international and it is descriptive in nature. Focus on the extent in which dialogue can be considered as a remedy to achieve peace building and resolution at any circumstance. Related articles, journals, books and online sources contributed a lot into the reality of this study.

**Sample Size:**
In this research, investigated population comprised of respondent picked at random and the survey was captured and discusses 65 respondents from the two groups in conflict, the farmers at Esa-Oke farm settlement and the herdsmen in Obokun East Local Council Development Area (LCDA), Osun state, Nigeria.

**Sample Techniques and Instrument:**
The technique adopted in this study is enumerative, multiplying the number of respondents to generate the percentage. While one single, simplified instrument of structured questionnaire was used to determine the effect of herdsmen and farmers conflict in Osun state, Nigeria. The demographic information part of the instrument was used to gather personal data of the respondents. The reason for this instrument was to get exact needy information as the questionnaires administered randomly presents objectively the analogy.

**Method of Data Analysis:**
The data obtained from the field were analyzed through the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

**Validity and Reliability of the Instrument:**
Since the survey instrument of sample questionnaire captured the need variables, thus, the analysis presented help to ascertain the reliability and validity of the instrument.

**RESULTS AND FINDINGS**
This section explains the method adopted in this study. In assessing the general responses of the respondents concerning the data collected through the use of questionnaires, aiming to report and discuss the results of the data, analyze, interpret them to answer the research questions and thereby accept or reject the proposed
assumption. This study pasted reasonable research questions. The under listed discussions present the analysis of the data relevant to the research questions. The findings pertinent to each hypothesis tested are provided. The required statistical presentation for this study is also presented in the table below.

**Table 1: Sex of the Respondents**

| Status  | Valid | Frequency | Percent | Valid | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Male    | 25    | 38.46     | 38.46   | Female| 40        | 61.54   | 100.00             |
| Female  | 40    | 61.54     | 61.54   | Total | 65        | 100.00  |                    |

The table 1: above indicates that more than half of the respondents (61.5%) are females while the male respondents are (38.5%).

**Table 2: Age of Respondents**

| Age Group | Valid | Frequency | Percent | Valid | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| 15-24     | 09    | 13.85     | 13.85   | 15-24 | 24        | 36.92   | 50.77              |
| 25-34     | 24    | 36.92     | 36.92   | 25-34 | 22        | 33.85   | 84.62              |
| 35-44     | 22    | 33.85     | 33.85   | 35-44 | 10        | 15.38   |                    |
| 45-Above  | 10    | 15.38     | 15.38   | Total | 65        | 100.00  |                    |

From the age distribution table above, it is very clear that every age group is well represented in the responses. The researcher's discovered that the dominant age ranges is from 25 to 34 years (36.92%), those who are 35 to 44 were 33.85%, age range between 45 and above made up 15.38% while the respondents who were 15 to 24 completed the other 13.85%.

**Table 3: Marital Status**

| Status      | Valid | Frequency | Percent | Valid | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Single      | 19    | 29.23     | 29.23   | Single| 19        | 29.23   | 29.23              |
| Married     | 36    | 55.38     | 55.38   | Married| 36        | 55.38   | 84.61              |
| Divorced    | 8     | 12.31     | 12.31   | Divorced| 8         | 12.31   | 96.92              |
| Widow (er)  | 2     | 3.08      | 3.08    | Widow (er)| 2         | 3.08    | 100.00             |
| Total       | 65    | 100.00    | 100.00  | Total | 65        | 100.00  |                    |

The table indicates that 55.38% of the respondents were married, 29.23% were single. There were still other 12.31% and 3.08% who were divorced and widowed respectively.

**Table 4: Educational Qualification**

| Valid      | Frequency | Percent | Valid | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| SSCE       | 6         | 9.23    | SSCE  | 6         | 9.23    | 9.23               |
| OND        | 12        | 18.46   | OND   | 12        | 18.46   | 27.69              |
| HND/B.sc   | 25        | 38.46   | HND/B.sc| 25        | 38.46   | 66.15              |
| Masters    | 9         | 13.85   | Masters| 9         | 13.85   | 80.00              |
| PhD        | 10        | 15.38   | PhD   | 10        | 15.38   | 95.38              |
| Professor  | 3         | 4.62    | Professor| 3         | 4.62    | 100.00             |
| Total      | 65        | 100.00  | Total | 65        | 100.00  |                    |

The table above shows that the respondents had different levels of educational qualification from SSCE to Professor. However, there were more people (38.46%) with HND/B.sc educational qualification.

**Table 5: Occupation**

| Status       | Valid | Frequency | Percent | Valid | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Student      | 1     | 21.5     | 21.5    | Student| 1         | 21.5    | 21.5               |
| Academic Staff| 16    | 24.62    | 24.62   | Academic Staff| 16       | 24.62   | 47.2               |
| Non- Academic Staff| 9     | 13.85    | 13.85   | Non- Academic Staff| 9        | 13.85   | 61.5               |
| Clergies     | 9     | 13.85    | 13.85   | Clergies| 9         | 13.85   | 75.4               |
| Religion Workers | 6   | 9.23     | 9.23    | Religion Workers| 6        | 9.23    | 83.6               |
| Artisan      | 7     | 10.77    | 10.77   | Artisan| 7         | 10.77   | 95.9               |
| Trader       | 4     | 6.15     | 6.15    | Trader| 4         | 6.15    | 100.00             |
| Total        | 65    | 100.00   | 100.00  | Total | 65        | 100.00  |                    |
The table indicated that the respondents had different occupations. Some were students, others academic staff, non-academic staff, Clergy, Religion Workers, artisan and traders.

| Occupation       | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Christian        | 17        | 26.15%  | 26.15%        | 26.15%             |
| Muslim           | 47        | 72.31%  | 72.31%        | 98.46%             |
| Others           | 1         | 1.54%   | 1.54%         | 100.00%            |
| Total            | 65        | 100.00% | 100.00%       |                    |

The respondents were made up of Muslims (72.31%) and Christians (26.15%). However, there was 1.54% left with other religious affiliation other than Christianity and Islam.

The table indicates that majority of the respondents (92.31%) were Nigerians. This is no surprise since the questionnaire was administered in Nigeria.

In the quest of discoursing this Section A, table 1 to 7 critically looked at the section A, table 1, indicating that female’s percentage (61.54%) were more than male (38.46%). Table 3(marital status) above proved that 55.38% of the respondents were married, 29.23% were single, 12.31% divorced and others were 3.08% by these respondents, it can be agreed that the higher percentages of those that are married responded to the researcher. Table 4 projects the levels of educational qualifications that responded to this questionnaire, though 38.46% with HND/B.sc were more in respondents. In table 5 (occupation), it was observed that all the respondents responded to this questionnaire. On religion table (6), it was seen that Muslims are 72.31%, 26.15% Christians and 1.54% others responded. Table 7 (Nationality), post that over 92.31% of Nigerians and 7.69% were others responded to the researchers.

The respondents were required to rank each statement of fact on the scale of 1-4 which is shown above. The presentation and interpretation of data analysis in this section combines the use of frequency table and mean (average) ranking of each statement. The likert scale used for questionnaire range from 1-4(i.e. Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree). The acceptable range of mean for each of the questions in this section is ≥ 1.50 (see Table on mean score interpretation of factors for details).

4.1.2 SECTION B: Knowledge/Awareness of Interrelation Dialogue of Farmers and Herders in Osun, Nigeria:

| Strongly Agree | 29 | 44.62 | 44.62 | 44.62 |
|----------------|----|-------|-------|-------|
| Agree          | 19 | 29.23 | 29.23 | 73.85 |
| Disagree       | 10 | 15.38 | 15.38 | 89.23 |
| Strongly Disagree | 7  | 10.77 | 10.77 | 100.00 |
| Total          | 65 | 100.00| 100.00|       |

The table above shows that 73.85% of the respondents having the mean of 2.76 agreed that initially, there are instances of minor disagreement between farmers and herdsmen conflict in Osun state, Nigeria. Thus, we can conclude that farmers and herdsmen conflict is an age long phenomenon.
Table 9: In availability of scarce resources such as farm land, grazing land, water, territorial competition, climate change among others resulted to farmers and herders conflict.

| Valid Percent | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Strongly Agree| 22        | 33.85   | 33.85         | 33.85              |
| Agree         | 23        | 35.38   | 35.38         | 69.23              |
| Disagree      | 11        | 16.92   | 16.92         | 86.15              |
| Strongly Disagree | 9     | 13.85   | 13.85         | 100.00             |
| Total         | 65        | 100.00  | 100.00        |                    |

The table shows that in availability of scarce resources such as farm land, grazing land, water, territorial competition, climate change among others resulted to farmers and herders conflict. 69.23% of the respondents with the mean of 2.64 agreed that it is.

4.1.3 SECTION C: Knowledge and Perception of Farmers and Herders Conflict in Nigeria:

Table 10: Farmers and Herders Conflict is Evident and Negatively Affected Socioeconomic Development in Osun state, Nigeria

| Valid Percent | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Strongly Agree| 19        | 29.23   | 29.23         | 29.23              |
| Agree         | 29        | 44.62   | 44.62         | 73.85              |
| Disagree      | 7         | 10.77   | 10.77         | 84.62              |
| Strongly Disagree | 10     | 15.38   | 15.38         | 100.00             |
| Total         | 65        | 100.00  | 100.00        |                    |

From the table above, 73.85% of the respondents having the mean of 2.76 agreed that farmers and herders conflict is evident and therefore, negatively affect the socioeconomic development of the state, thus hindered government at various level and posed a threat to economic progress of Osun state, Nigeria.

4.1.4 SECTION D: Prospects on Government Institutions and Civil Societies in Maintenance of Peace and Resolution in Nigeria:

Table 11: Government institutions and civil societies are the best organs to stop farmers and herders conflict and bring about peace in Osun state, Nigeria.

| Valid Percent | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Strongly Agree| 23        | 35.38   | 35.38         | 35.38              |
| Agree         | 22        | 33.85   | 33.85         | 69.23              |
| Disagree      | 9         | 13.85   | 13.85         | 83.08              |
| Strongly Disagree | 11     | 16.92   | 16.92         | 100.00             |
| Total         | 65        | 100.00  | 100.00        |                    |

The table above shows that 69.23% of the respondents having the mean score of 2.64 agreed that government institutions with civil societies are best way to stop farmers and herders conflict and brings about peace in Osun state, Nigeria.

After rigorous investigation, findings revealed that:
H01: Farmers and herders conflict is evident and thereby negatively affecting the socioeconomic development in Osun state, Nigeria.

H02: Shortage of farm land, grazing land, water, territorial competition, climate change among others led to farmers and herders conflict in Osun state, Nigeria and affect socioeconomic development.

Also, Farmers and herders conflict hindered previous peaceful coexistence with harmonious relationship and posed severe threat to security standard and unity of the Osun state, Nigeria. Not only that, it was also revealed that the outbreak of farmers and herdsmen conflicts are feuds that have led to an untold destruction of lives and properties in recent years in Osun state, Nigeria.

CONCLUSION

Having conduct rigorous findings and evaluation of the existence of farmers and herders conflict in Osun state, Nigeria. From (2018-2019), the study revealed and concludes the following that:

The previous peaceful coexistence, harmonious relationship and unity have suffered and still suffering severely setback which needed prompt redress because it negatively affecting socioeconomic development of Osun state, Nigeria.

The conflict between farmers and herders posed a severe threat to security of lives, properties and displaced many from their homes without considering their businesses and other belonging.

RECOMMENDATION

After thorough investigation, this study recommended that:
(1) The federal government, in concert with the state, local government and civil society should design and implement community oriented program on realistic disarmament that is focused on improving community security.
(2) The Governor of each state should be specific and recognize the dynamics of urbanization and as well as harmonious coexistence with others.

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