

EFFECT OF FARMERS AND HERDERS CONFLICT ON ENTREPRENURIAL PRACTICE IN SOUTHWESTERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This research examined the incidents of farmers and herdsmen conflicts with the interest in the experience in South Western Nigeria. Through inter application of structural functionalist and conflict theories, the study delved into the investigation of the causes and the impact of farmers and herdsmen conflict on the entrepreneurship practice and security standard of the South western Nigeria with the aim of providing information on the intricacies of the conflicts in the Ondo and Oyo state, Nigeria. Standard questionnaire was used to obtain information from 195 respondents. Descriptive analysis was adopted in carrying out the findings. Therefore, a random sampling through distribution of questionnaire was done. In addition, the secondary data such as books, relevant research articles, newspapers and government publications in Nigeria was applied. Data analysis was done, the findings attested to the fact that farmers and herdsmen conflicts are not caused by a single reason but are stimulated by multi-causal factors which majorly includes limited resources in face of greater need, reprise attack and shortage of pasture lands even climate change among others and this have great effect on entrepreneurial practice and economic activities of the people. The study also discovered that farmers-herdsmen conflicts have disintegrative consequence on the Nigerian state inspite of the region. The study recommended that every arms of the society should seek the restoration of earlier symbiosis relationship between farmers and herdsmen in Nigeria and Peace studies should be integrate to our educational system and make it compulsory subject from primary school level up to university level.

Keywords

Conflict, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Practice, Farmers and Herders.

INTRODUCTION

The conflict between farmers and herdsmen is one of the social problems that bestow serious security challenge and obstruct with severe threat to entrepreneurship practice and the unity of the Nigerian, particularly Southwestern states. Since the outbreak of farmers and herdsmen deadly clashes, the relationship that had existed with cordiality and report seems to be suffering with untold setback with several attending apprehension that beckons for address. Therefore, the unity of the South Western states can only be enjoyed by all when the peaceful coexistence of the sub regions and their means of livelihood, upkeep and sustainability become a success with the presence and existence of reasonable security of lives and property. This is the phenomenological expectation of every sound -minded citizens of the South Western Nigeria.

The South Western Nigeria has experienced and still experiencing conflicts of grave proportions among several ethnic and religiousness communities across the states. These conflicts significantly vary in dimension, process and the groups involved. Monale,(2003) explained that some conflicts arise between same resource user group such as between one farming community and another, others occur between different user groups such as between farmers and herdsmen or between foresters and farmers. Ugwumber, (2018) explained that struggle over grazing land and scarce resources have over the years resulted in perennial and growing violent conflicts in terms of frequency, intensity and geographical scope. Adisa, (2012) observes that the farmers-herdsmen conflict has remained one of the most preponderant resource-use bloody

conflict in Nigeria. Other studies show that land related issues, especially on grazing fields, account for the highest percentage of conflicts. Putting it straight, studies indicate that struggles over the control of economically viable lands cause more alarm and security hazards as well as violent conflicts among communities. Social and economic factors continue to provoke violent conflicts among the farmers and Fulani pastoralists. The intensity variations of the conflict largely depend on the nature and type of the user groups where the pastoralists graze. These conflicts have constituted serious threats to the means of survival and livelihoods of both the farmers and pastoralists with what both groups are tenaciously protecting. According to Abbas, (2009) the conflicts (though provocative) over access rights to farmland and cattle routes (labi), have become ubiquitous and seems to have defined solutions. However, Coser, (2000) observed that, the inevitability of conflict in the claim for scarce resources is considered here as the bane for struggles over the inestimable value for land and its resource, with the claim for ownership and the claim for its position as a common resource. However, the complexity of land use system that has changed overtime has culminated in present day tension and conflicts between the host farmers communities and Fulani herdsmen. Also, Popoola (2018) explained that entrepreneurship Practice is a series of activities put in place by serious minded people to achieve best economic activities.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The dreaded bloody conflict between farmers and herders is one of the social problems that bestow serious security challenge and obstruct with severe threat the economic activities of the people in South western Nigeria. The previous peaceful coexistence and cordiality between farmers and herders in Ondo and Oyo state southwestern Nigeria seems suffered and continuing suffering an unbearable setback on their entrepreneurial practice and causes highly Poverty among people.

Research Questions

- (1) What influence does farmers and herders conflict has on income generation of the people in Southwestern Nigeria?
- (2) What effect does farmers and herders conflict has on employment creation among people of Southwestern Nigeria?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

- (1) To examined the effect of farmers and herders conflict on income generation among people of Southwestern Nigeria
- (2) To determine the effect of farmers and herders conflict on employment creation among people of southwestern Nigeria.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

H01: There is no significant relationship between farmers and herders conflict and income generation among people of Southwestern Nigeria.

H02: There is no significant influence of farmers and herders conflict on employment creation among people of Southwestern Nigeria.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study covered Ondo and Oyo state. Emphasis was laid on how various farmers and herders conflict affect the entrepreneurial practice and economic activities of people in selected state.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Overview of the origin of farmers and herders conflict in Nigeria. Aliyu, (2018) tracing the history of Fulani Herdsmen and Farmers clashes in Nigeria to (2012). Touching the outbreak and perennial persistence of farmers and herders conflict in Ondo and Oyo state, South western Nigeria. However, Nzeh, (2015) and Doyin, (2017) in their respective studies posit that prior to 2012, there has been cordial, peaceful and harmonious relationship among farmers and herdsmen across the states, except few cases of minor disagreements which never claimed life nor affecting economic activities. Infact Ondo and Oyo states farmers and herders were living together peacefully in the past.

According to Omowumi, (2018), the current feud began because of farming, grazing land and water. The farmers accused the herdsmen of destroying their crops by failing to control their animals at the same time the herdsmen began to alleged that the farming communities were stealing their cattle. These ugly phenomenon consequently hindered entrepreneurship practice in Ondo and Oyo Southwestern state because the farmers and the herders activities contributes to economic activities of the Ondo and Oyo state, Nigeria. Thus, the conflicts between farmers and herders consequently led to disintegration and internally displaced from their respective villages without considered their businesses and other belonging. Also, Shittu, (2020) explained that farmers and herders conflict in Nigeria began as a phenomenon of local status and today has developed to a worrisome and one of omens that beset the South Western states and Nigeria at large. The bloody conflicts between farmers and herders have grown in frequency across Nigerian state. The widespread and intensity of the phenomenon over the past decade, which is currently escalating land posits bitter threat to national survival.

CAUSATIVE FACTORS FOR FARMERS AND HERDERS CONFLICT IN SOUTH WESTERN NIGERIA

Ningxin, (2018), assessed the conflict between Fulani herdsmen and farmers in Nigeria and gave explanations for the causes of the Fulani-farmer conflict by using the Wehr's Conflict Model, and provided alternative resolutions for sustainable development. According to Popoola, (2019), viewed 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 given consequence or output", meaning that if the issue of the factors that caused conflicts between farmers and herders was addressed previously might have resolute the conflicts. Ningxin, (2018), in his paper explained that Fulani-farmer conflict was caused by different factors, such as ideological, history and cultural influences. For example, the usages of land and water resources caused enormous pressure, prior to existence of farmers and herders in South western Nigeria, in the far north, the impact of desertification has resulted in deforestation and migration of Fulani herdsmen. A major stakeholder in this effort, the umbrella body in the cattle rearing business, the Mayetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association (MACBAN), agreed that the effect of climate change and desertification was a major causal factor leading to trans-human movement from Northern part to the South annually Ugwumba, (2018) asserted. For instance, Christopher, (2018), observes that in January 2013, it was reported that Fulani herdsmen attack some villages, killed 10 people, and displacing over 4000 people, therefore, researcher considered the under-listed causative factors that led to farmers and herders conflict in Ondo and Oyo state, South Western Nigeria. The above explanation has serious negative effect on income generation and employment creation among people in selected state.

ECONOMIC/WEALTH FACTOR

The sustenance of the economic status of individuals or regions constitute a major problem in the explanation of the factors that endangered the peace and unity of Southwestern

Nigeria.Christopher, (2018) attested that Fulani herdsmen group represents a significant component of the Nigerian economy. They own over 90% of the nation's livestock population and around 3% of the nation's GDP. The Nigerian population depends on the cattle for food, and the price of meat has steadily increased in some areas as a result of the conflict. The government has to pay attention to this situation and solve the problem to ease the extra financial burden on the population caused by rising prices of meat and food Christopher, (2018).

POWER FACTOR

Power relations between the two groups became more competitive when there is no enough access for people to grazing grounds and safe livestock routes. Rubenstein, (2017) explained that, any hierarchical socioeconomic structure can generate structural violence and failure to satisfy people's primary material and cultural needs. The northern regional government established most of the grazing reserves in the 1960s, and only 114 were formally demarcated. The President ordered the army to take action to restore order and calm the conflict between Fulani herdsmen and farmers, but the military response is unlikely to work. The government did not successfully agree on legislation, and it was a challenge for them to take existing plans to prevent the violence which will balance the needs of the two sides. Herders lost access to grass-abundant wet-lands; they have to take the risk of crossing the land dominated by the host farmers.

RESOURCE CONTROL FACTOR

An outbreak of deadly competition of who should preside over available yet scarce vegetation and water resource virtually increases the likelihood of the pastoral and agrarian acute conflict, as cattle herders' search for land and resources became one of the major causes of the fighting. Desert and droughts have swallowed up to 70% of grassland and droughts appear more frequently. According to Muhammed (2015) disagreements over the use and allocation of food and resources such as grazing areas between herders and local farmers are intense because of the interest of both party members. Consequently, as the police force authority announced the arrest of suspected Fulani militants and said they carried dangerous weapons, and farmers accused herdsmen of damaging their crops and failing to control their animals. But however, the herdsmen turned up to underscore the belief that the use of harmful weapons were needed to defend themselves from the attacks they perceive and receive from farming communities who tried to steal their cattle. Aliyu, (2015). A lot of studies show that land related issues, especially on grazing fields, account for the highest percentage of the conflicts. In other words, struggles over the control of economically viable lands cause more tensions and violent conflicts among communities. Social and economic factors continue to provoke violent conflicts among the Fulani pastoralists and farmers. The intensity and variations of the conflicts largely depend on the nature and type of the user groups where the pastoralists graze. These conflicts have constituted serious threats to the means of survival and livelihoods of both the farmers and pastoralists and what both groups are tenaciously protecting. The conflicts (though provocative) over access rights to farmland and cattle routes (Abbas, 2009).

However, Aliyu (2015) has noted that, the inevitability of conflict in the claim for scarce resource is considered here as the bane for struggles over the inestimable value for land and its resource, with the claim for ownership of lands and the claim for its position and of the question of the control of common resources therein. Nevertheless, the complex land use system that has changed markedly overtime has culminated in the present day tension and conflicts between Fulani herdsmen and host communities. Aliyu, (2015) and others scholars opine that the historical tensions between Nigeria's pastoralist Fulani and settled indigenous farmers have

intensified in recent years, with dwindling natural resources and land availability greatly contributing to the ongoing, escalating conflict in the country. It is important to consider the fact that pastures, woody vegetation, water resources and land which could be regarded as a common property resource do cause a severe blood-letting violence as witnessed in Nigeria. Furthermore, Moritz,(2010) posits that occupational boundary makes understanding herder-farmer conflicts an urgent task. There is a very urgent need to know not just why friction begins so as to raise lasting solution. maintaining that some conflicts unfold as they seem to flourish with certain elements of religious, ethnic, and political conditions and undertones. Whereas Ingawa,(1999) competition-driven conflicts between arable crop farmers and cattle herders have become common occurrences in many parts of Nigeria, Adisa (2012) maintains that the competition between these two agricultural land user-groups has often times turned into serious overt and covert hostilities and social friction in many parts of Nigeria. Cases of herders and farmers conflicts are widespread in recent times.

IMPLICATION OF FARMERS AND HERDERS CONFLICT IN SOUTH WEST NIGERIA

Both farmers and herders involves in entrepreneurship practice and activities in Ondo and Oyo state, South Western region and Nigeria at large. Factually, the two parties in conflict contribute significant percentage to the economic activities in the Nigerian states, but the hazardous conflict between the farmers and herders caused serious damages and continuing destroying lives and properties, a lot of economic activities were hindered. Tens of thousands of Nigerians also have been displaced. Women and girls were particularly affected, they experienced poverty and lack of access to resources, and their husbands were killed in series of violence between farmers and herders in the region. Violent conflicts between herders and farmers from Nigeria have escalated in recent years and swiftly spreads to other parts of the country, which threatens the people's lives and the country's stability. According to Leme, (2017) the conflicts between herders and farmers have resulted in a humanitarian crisis. The both groups from time being provided and still providing basic necessity to the people of the South Western states and Nigeria at large, but their deadly clashes posed hardship and jeopardise entrepreneurship practice (economic activity) to the region, particularly Ondo and Oyo state, Nigeria.

STATE BY STATE ANALYTICAL VIEW OF FARMERS AND HERDERS CONFLICT IN SOUTH-WEST NIGERIA

Ondo State

In September 21, 2015, herders numbering over 20 were equally reported to have abducted a former Secretary to the Government of the Federation (SGF) and chieftain of Afenifere, Chief Samuel Olujemisi Falae on his 77th birthday after invading his farm in Ilado Village, Akure North Area of Ondo State (Oyedotun, 2017). Less than two hours after the incident, the kidnappers were said to have demanded N100m ransom but after about 96 hours, Falae, who was also a former Finance Minister, was said to have regained his freedom after he was reportedly rescued by a team of security operatives led by the former Inspector General of Police, Solomon Arase (Doyin, 2017). Following Falae's abduction, the Afenifere cultural group called for the expulsion of the herders from the South-West, if they would continue to jeopardize the peace in the region.

Oyo State

Adeleke, (2018) explained that on the same day herders launched attack in Ondo state, farmers in Lagun, Iyana Offa, Atagba, Lapata and the surrounding communities in Lagelu Local government area of Oyo State, Nigeria reported that they were attacked by another group of

suspected herdsmen who also stole valuables from them as publicized in (Punch, 2016). Saki, Ago-Are, Oje- Owode areas of Oyo state have been severally reported of having severe encounters of farmers and herdsmen (Vanguard, 2016). In each of the conflict, lives and properties were reported to have been lost and villagers displaced (Adeleke, 2018)

CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

The researcher considered the explanation of the following;

CONFLICT

According to Shittu, (2020) explained that conflict could be referred to as a form of friction, discord or strong disagreement arising within a group when the behavior or action of one or some members of such groups are unexpected or restricted by some or other members of the group, especially in fierce or bloody manner. However, Rahim,(2010) view that conflict could better be defined in context. Abdul, (2014), and Shittu, (2020) defines conflict as opposition among social entities directed against one another, it distinguished from competition defined as opposition among social entities independently striving for something of which the supply is inadequate to satisfy all .Therefore, conflict could be well understood if defined on the basis of society, hence a social conflict. Thus, social conflict is the struggle for agency or power in the society. Hence, this research focuses on the conflicts between the Fulani nomadic pastoralists and crops farmers which have to intolerance and lost of live and properties in Ondo and Oyo state, Nigeria respectively.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

According to Popoola, (2018) explained that entrepreneurship is refer to as the process of designing, launching and running a new business, while the person who create these businesses are called entrepreneur. While Adekoya,(2017 also explained that entrepreneurship as a catalyst for the reduction of unemployment as well as for boosting the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of economy.

FARMER

A farmer is one who engages in agricultural activities, such as crops cultivation, who earns a living in any kind of farming either in organism or crops it could be on a small scale or owing large acres of land Websters New World College Dictionary, (2014). However, in this work farmer here are those that involved in economic crops in Nigeria and their crops being destroyed by the cattle herders.

HERDERS

According to Akinwotu, (2018) herdsmen are referred to as herdsmen or pastoralists. Synonymously, herdsmen are also known as cowboys, ranchers, stockmen and the likes. In this study, Fulani herdsmen or pastoralists who are of nomadic or semi-nomadic culture are in focus, as they are known for clashing with the crops planters in Nigeria in the recent times.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Theoretical Framework refers to a systematic guide on the school of thought used by researcher as the foundation of work in expressing some levels of existing relevant knowledge. Therefore, this research adopts structural functionalism and conflict theories as its theoretical framework.

STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONALISM

The adoption and usage of this theory is necessary on this work since the theory of

functionalism sees the society to be a complex setting or system having every part of it working together for the promotion of stability and solidarity even security. This work being sociological in nature and appraising an arm of the society which is the political or government, has less choice on other theoretical frameworks, but deems functionalism fit for the research. Robert Merton and Herbert Spencer being strong adherents of structural functionalism and trusted disciples of the great sociologist Emile Durkheim, an outstanding proponent of functionalism; maintain that the society is a structure that has inter-related faculties like the human body. These grafted interrelated parts are designed to work together to achieve the societal and biological necessities of the individuals existing society (Merton 1969). This position consolidation with Odunga, (2013), who opines that structural functionalism, is a system theory.

CONFLICT THEORY

The contemporary society is characterized by different schools of thought, each analyzing social phenomenon from its own orientation. For the purpose of this study, the conflict theory is adopted to explain herders-farmers conflicts in Ondo and Oyo state, South-west Nigeria.

In its general application, the word or term “conflict” connotes view of difference and disagreement, strife and struggle. In essence, conflict theory was derived from the ideas of Karl Marx (1818-1883) the great German sociologist, theorist and political activist who believed that society is a dynamic entity constantly undergoing change driven by inter- conflicting principles and phenomena. According to Marx, men, in the social production of their existence, inevitably enter into definite relations which are independent of their will, namely relations of production appropriate to a given stage in the development of their material forces of production the totality of which constitutes the economic structure of society. The fact that the dominant or ruling class (the bourgeoisie) controls the social relations of production, the dominant ideology in capitalist society is that of the ruling class. Ideology and social institutions, in turn, serve to reproduce and perpetuate the economic class structure, According to Marx, the real foundation upon which the superstructure of social, political and intellectual consciousness was built, has been the exploitative economic arrangements of capitalism. Marx believes that any social setting based on exploitative economic arrangement generated within it the seed of its own destruction (Marx, 1971).

In general, conflict perspective view Society as made up of individuals competing for limited resources. Competition over scarce resources is at the heart of all social relationships. Competition, rather than consensus, is characteristic of human relationships. Broader social structures and organizations reflect the competition for resources and the inherent inequality competition entails, some people and organizations have more resources (i.e., power and influence), and use those resources to maintain their positions of power in the society (Marx, 1971), in conflict over resources, and that conflict drives social change. For example, conflict theorists might explain the civil rights movements of the 1960s by studying how activists challenged the racially unequal distribution of political power and economic resources. As in this example, conflict theorists generally see social change as abrupt, even revolutionary, rather than incremental. In the conflict perspective, change comes about through conflict between competing interests, not consensus or adaptation. Conflict theory, therefore, gives sociologists a framework for explaining social change. All conflicts share common qualities. The first is that there is a kind of contact between the parties that are involved, secondly, the parties in conflict perceive conflicting views and finally, one of the parties always wants to redress existing contradictions (Ofuoku and Isife, 2009).

EMPERICAL REVIEW

Popoola,(2020) in the study titled, effect of communal conflict on economic activities in osun state, Nigeria. Questionnaire was used to obtain information from 120 respondents. Descriptive analysis was used, and his findings show that commercial activities were totally shutdown, such as the banks, government offices, shops and private offices (entrepreneurial activities). The study revealed that communal conflict has negative effects on entrepreneurial activities.

GAPS IN LITERATURE

Majority of existing researchers centered their studies on northern Nigeria, forgetting that the ugly phenomenon of farmers and herders conflict has recently escalated to South Western Nigeria.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Being descriptive in nature, this research has drawn most contemporary documents in the field of politics both locally and the international communities. Putting much interest on the extent in which interfaith dialogue can be implemented as a grand solution to achieve conflict resolution at any level. Books and journals, even online sources played an enormous role in the reality of this work. Furthermore, this research makes use of data gathered from secondary sources, such as personal experience, and quantitative survey. The use of quantitative questionnaires, gathered and analyzed gives the opinion of the society in this subject matter; outside the involvement of reference materials; journals, articles, dictionaries and encyclopedias.

Variable of the Study

The data collected was categorized according to various demographic variables, including age bracket, gender, nationality, educational qualification, occupation and religious affiliation. Others include the awareness of farmers and herders conflict, purpose, effect and suggestion.

Population of the study

The population investigated in this study consisted of respondents picked at random. The survey captures and discusses 195 respondents.

Sampling Techniques

The adopted sampling technique in this research is enumerative, multiplying the number of respondents to work out the percentage.

Instrument

One single, simplified instrument of structured questionnaire was used to determine the effect of farmers and herders conflict on entrepreneurial practice in southwestern Nigeria. The demographic information segment of the instrument was used to collect personal data of the respondents.

Validity and Reliability of the instrument

The analysis presented helps to ascertain the reliability and validity since the survey instrument of sample questionnaire captured the needed variables.

Administration of Instrument

The reason for the instrument was to get the exact needed information as the questionnaires administered randomly presents objectively the analogy.

Method of Data analysis

Data obtained from the survey were analyzed, using the statistical package for the Social sciences (SPSS) software.

Results And Discussion Of Findings

This segment presents the data gathered and ready to analyze and to interpret them for discussion. This section gives a description of the methods of research employed in this study. In assessing the general responses of the members concerning knowledge/awareness of interfaith dialogue data were collected using only questionnaires. The aim of this chapter is to report and discuss the results of the data, analyze and interpret them so as to answer the research questions and thereby accept or reject the proposed hypothesis. This study posed many research questions. The following 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 below.

Table 1: Sex of the Respondents

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	75	38.5	38.5	38.5
Female	120	61.5	61.5	
Total	195	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table above shows that more than half of the respondents (61.5%) are females while the male respondents are (38.5%)

Table 2: Age of Respondents

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
15-24	26	13.3	13.3	13.3
25-34	72	36.9	36.9	50.3
35-44	67	34.4	34.4	84.6
45 -Above	30	15.4	15.4	
Total	195	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the age distribution table above, it is very clear that every age group is well represented in the responses. The researcher discovered that the dominant age ranges is from 25 to 34 years (36.9%), those who are 35 to 44 were 34.4%, age range between 45 and above made up 15.4% while the respondents who were 15 to 24 completed the other 13.3%.

Table 3: Marital Status

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Single	57	29.2	29.2	29.2
Married	110	56.4	56.4	85.6
Divorced	22	11.3	11.3	96.9
Widow (er)	6	3.1	3.1	
Total	195	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table indicates that 56.4% of the respondents were married, 29.2% were single. There were still other 11.3% and 3.1% who were divorced and widowed respectively.

Table 4: Educational Qualification

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
SSCE	17	8.7	8.7	8.7

OND	36	18.5	18.5	27.2
HND/Bsc	77	39.5	39.5	66.7
Masters	27	13.8	13.8	80.5
PHD	28	14.4	14.4	94.9
Professor	10	5.1	5.1	
Total	195	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table above shows that the respondents had different levels of educational qualification from SSCE to Professor. However, there were more people (39.5%) with HND/Bsc educational qualification.

Table 5: Occupation

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Student	43	22.1	22.1	22.1
Academic Staff	49	25.1	25.1	47.2
Non- Academic Staff	28	14.4	14.4	61.5
Clergies	27	13.8	13.8	75.4
Religion Workers	16	8.2	8.2	83.6
Artisan	20	12.3	12.3	95.9
Trader	12	4.1	4.1	100.0
Total	195	100.0	100.0	

The table indicated that the respondents had different occupations. Some were students, others academic staff, non-academic staff, Clergy, Religion Workers, farmers,herders,partisan and traders.

Table 6: Religion

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Christian	52	26.7	26.7	26.7
Muslim	141	72.3	72.3	99.0
Others	2	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	195	100.0	100.0	

The respondents were made up of Muslims (72.3%) and Christians (26.7%). However, there was 1.0% left with other religious affiliation other than Christianity and Islam.

Table 7: Nationality

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Nigerian	179	91.8	91.8	91.8
Others	16	8.2	8.2	100.0
Total	195	100.0	100.0	

The table indicates that majority of the respondents (91.8%) 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 (61.5%) were more than male (38.5%). Table 3 (marital status) above proved that 56.4% of the respondents were married, 29.2% were single, 3.1% divorced and others were 11.3% 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 39.5% 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 72.3%, 26.7% Christians and 1.0% others responded. Table 7 (Nationality), post that over 91.8% of Nigerians and 8.2% were others responded to the researcher.

Table 7.1: Scale for Interpretation

Unit weight	Weighted interval	Mean Verbal
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		Description
4	2.5 - 4.0	Strongly Agree
3	1.5 - 2.49	Agree
2	1.0 - 1.49	Disagree
1	Below 1.0	Strongly disagree

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).

SECTION B: KNOWLEDGE/AWARENESS OF INTERFAITH DIALOGUE OF SOUTH WEST, NIGERIA

Table 8: farmers and herders conflict in Ondo and Oyo state, South West Nigeria has effect on income generation among people

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agree	87	44.6	44.6	44.6
Agree	59	30.3	30.3	74.9
Disagree	32	16.4	16.4	91.3
Strongly Disagree	17	8.7	8.7	100.0
Total	195	100.0	100.0	

The table above shows that 74.9% of the respondents having the mean of 1.89 agreed that farmers and herders conflict in ondo and Oyo state, South West Nigeria has negative effect on income generation. Thus, we can conclude that farmers and herders conflict is an age long phenomenon.

Table 9: Farmers and herders Conflict in Ondo and Oyo state, South West Nigeria has effect on employment creation among people

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agree	65	33.3	33.3	33.3
Agree	68	34.9	34.9	68.2
Disagree	33	16.9	16.9	85.1
Strongly Disagree	29	14.9	14.9	100.0
Total	195	100.0	100.0	

The table shows that farmers and herders conflict has negative effect on employment creation among people with 68.2% of the respondents with the respondents with the mean of 2.13 agreed that it is.

SECTION C: KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF FARMERS AND HERDERS CONFLICT IN SOUTH-WEST NIGERIA

Table 10: Farmers and Herders Conflict is Evident in Ondo and Oyo state, South-West Nigeria

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agree	85	43.6	43.6	43.6
Agree	53	27.2	27.2	70.8
Disagree	39	20.0	20.0	90.8
Strongly Disagree	18	9.2	9.2	100.0
Total	195	100.0	100.0	

From the table above, 70.8% of the respondents having the mean of 1.95 agreed that Farmers and Herders Conflict is Evident in South-Western Region, thus hindered entrepreneurship

Practice and economic of the people of Ondo and Oyo state, Nigeria.

SECTION D: PROSPECTS ON GOOD POLITICS AND PEACE IN NIGERIA

Table 11: Good governance is the best way to stop farmers and herders conflict and bring about peace in Ondo and Oyo state, South West, Nigeria.

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agree	87	44.6	44.6	44.6
Agree	71	36.4	36.4	81.0
Disagree	23	11.8	11.8	92.8
Strongly Disagree	14	7.2	7.2	100.0
Total	195	100.0	100.0	

The table above shows that 81.0% of the respondents having the mean score of 1.82 agreed that good governance is best way to stop farmers and herders conflict and brings about peace in Ondo and Oyo state, South West Nigeria.

CONCLUSION

The main objective of the study is to identified if farmers and herders conflict has effect on income generation, employmet creation among people of Southwestern Nigeria. The result of the study has been revealed that farmers and herders conflict has negative effect on entrepreneurial practice and economic activities of people in southwestern Nigeria.It hindered the economic activities of the people and causes a lot of poverty among people in our dear country Nigeria.

RECOMMENDATION

The study therefore recommended the following;every state and local governments in Ondo and Oyo state, South West region and Nigeria at large should conduct a comprehensive review of the existing previous practice that enhanced peaceful co-existence between farmers and herders trace back for adoption in order to boost entrepreneurial activities of his citizenry. Peace and conflict studies should be integrate to our educational system and make as compulsory subject from primary school up to university level.

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