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**An Assessment of Socio-Economic Livelihood of Farmers (Survey) in
Pangannu Village -Dambo Ward, Zaria Local Goernment Area, Kaduna State.**

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ABSTRACT

This research aims at assessing the rural Socio-economic livelihood of farmers Pangannu Village of Zaria Local Government Area in Kaduna State. The survey focuses on difficulties faced by rural communities and identifies areas for improvement through a combination of qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. The scope of the survey covers an in-depth analysis of the village's economic activities, identifying livelihood sources, and assessing income levels. The relevance of such surveys lies in their potential to inform policymakers, governmental bodies, and NGOs about the specific needs of the village. The objectives of the study include; to identify the livelihood activities, physical infrastructure and utilities, governing institutions and land tenure systems of Pangannu community. Reconnaissance Survey was carried out to acquaint the researcher with the area, random sampling technique was used to distribute 100 copies of questionnaires for this research. The research revealed that farming is the predominant occupation (57%) in the study area and 70% of the respondents source their materials locally. The research also showed that social infrastructure facilities are mostly in bad condition, The main source of electricity energy is the Power Holding Corporation of Nigeria (PHCN), the percentage of households with electricity is high with 99% of the respondents, roads within the village are mainly dirt filled and in bad condition. It is recommended that there is need for job creation, provision of adequate portable water, repair and construction of standard road network and drainage system to accommodate storm water flows, construction of standard healthcare and educational facilities.

Keyword: Community, Livelihood, Pangannu, Rural, Socio-economic

INTRODUCTION: A socio-economic survey serves as an essential tool for understanding and analyzing the various aspects of a population's social and economic conditions. It provides valuable data and insights that can guide policymakers, researchers, and institutions in making informed decisions and designing effective programs and policies. Socio-economic surveys help in identifying disparities and inequalities within a population, such as income gaps, access to education, healthcare, and basic services. Surveys provide data that can be used to address such disparities and create more inclusive and equitable societies, OECD (2015). Socio-economic surveys also provide valuable data for researchers to conduct in-depth studies on various social and economic phenomena. They enable researchers to explore relationships and trends, identify patterns, and draw meaningful conclusions, thus contributing to a growing body of knowledge in social sciences and economics, Schutt (2019). A socioeconomic survey's reach goes much beyond

numbers and statistical illustrations. It aims to grasp the intricacies of human existence and offers a comprehensive view of how various variables interact to affect the standard of living. These survey gives policymakers, academics, and organizations the ability to pinpoint the main causes of inequality and social exclusion and take appropriate action by closely examining income inequalities, employment trends, and educational attainment discrepancies, (Ashwini et al, 2023). A Socio-Economic Survey plays a crucial role in community development by providing valuable insights into the local dynamics. Its importance lies in identifying needs, allocating resources effectively, and fostering sustainable growth. However, challenges such as data accuracy, community participation, and resource constraints can hinder the survey's success, requiring careful planning and collaboration to overcome.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY: The aim of the study is to investigate the socio-economic activities of Pangannu community in Dambo ward, Zaria

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Local Government Area, Kaduna state.: identify the rural livelihood activities of Pangannu community; examine the rural infrastructure of the study area, and identify the rural institu-

tion and land tenure system of the study area

METHODOLOGY:Location of the study:

Pangannu is a Village located in Zaria LGA and bounded by Bizara, Galma and Dambo. It is connected to the main road of new Zaria- Jos road through a 5km untarred link road before Dambo. It is predominantly a rural residential area, the main ethnic groups in this area are the Hausa and Fulani. It is a slow growing rural settlement located between latitudes 11° 10' and 11° 11' N of the Greenwich Meridian and longitude 7° 37' and 7° 40' E of the Equator. Pangannu has a climate similar to Zaria as a whole with a distinct variation in rainy and dry seasons (Sawa and Abdulhamid, 2009). The grass is luxuriant in the wet season but became dry and brownish in the dry season. The trees are of economic importance and are used for domestic and commercial purposes, they include shea butter, baobab and locust bean trees (Mortimer, 2009). The major occupation of Pangannu dwellers is farming, the main agricultural produce obtainable includes maize, beans, soya beans, sorghum, millet, sweet potatoes, cassava and rice which is produced in commercial quantities. There are also non-farm activities such as dairy, trading, transporting and agro-processing. Dairy involves feeding cattle, daily milking of cows in order to sell the milk and other produce in the market. Some people choose to use transportation systems for earning income, such as Motorcycles, rickshaws, jeeps and trucks to transport goods and people from one location to another. Produce like guinea corn, rice, beans, consumables and vegetables are sold in small quantities by retailers in shops and inside houses. The village does not have a functional market they depend on the shops in the village for their daily purchases, they have to travel about 5 to 6km to the nearest market Galma which operates periodically.

Data analysis: The data for this study was generated through primary and secondary sources. The basic instrument used was the questionnaire; some of the farmers were not literate enough to complete the questionnaire. Hence arrangement was made for an

interpreter to translate the questionnaire to them in Hausa language. Total of one hundred questionnaires were randomly distributed to the individual residents with permission obtained from the Mai Anguwa (Village head). A simple descriptive statistical method was used in analyzing the data, which involved presenting data in a tabular format and then calculating percentage. The sample size used is based on the population of the farmers in the study area, there are about 135 farmers in the community based on the information provided by the village head, the Kreijcie and Morgan (1970) table of determining sample size was adopted. Hence for this study, 100 samples were adopted. The purposive sampling technique was used; this is a non-random technique that does not need underlying theories or a set number of informants. Simply put, the researcher decides what needs to be known and sets out to find people who can and are willing to provide the information by virtue of knowledge or experience and purposive sampling was considered more appropriate for identifying cases for detail investigation. The reason why this method was adopted is because of its simplicity in understanding the data and interpretation. The data was presented in tables and pie chart.

The following are some basic information on Pangannu village and the facilities within:

RURAL LIVELIHOODS: From Table 1, the results obtained shows 77 percent of working-age adults are employed. Overall, 54.5 percent of working-age adults who are employed were male and 45.5 percent were female. Agriculture was found to be the main occupation (57%) of working-age adults (Table 1). Agriculture is the mainstay of livelihoods for the majority of the households. Salaried job, skilled non-farm job and remittances are more remunerative livelihood sources, however only a few households adopt these activities due to lack of education, assets, investment capital, and skills. This is in agreement with the report of Adi (2007), who viewed rural livelihood as a complex structure comprising of mostly agriculture, with part of the population diversifying into non-farm activities in order to attain a sustainable livelihood to get better income for their households

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Table 1: Livelihood

Occupation	Total	Including	
		Male %	Female%
Employment of working-age adults	77	54.5	45.5
<i>Of those, main occupation was:</i>			
Agriculture	57	52.6	47.4
Businesses/enterprises	3	66.7	33.3
Services including government public servants (e.g. teachers, health service providers), utility workers, etc	11	45.5	54.5
Other activities	6	83.3	16.7

Source: Rural Community Survey (RCS), 2023

RURAL RAW MATERIALS;

Table 2 shows the raw materials used by the farmers in Pangannu village. The raw materials includes; seeds, seedling, fertilizers, cow-dung, manure and others. The source of the raw materials are mostly

locally sourced (70%) and few are purchased (30%). Farming in Pangannu is mostly practiced during rainy season with few farmers engaging in irrigation farming during the dry season.

Table 2: Raw Materials

Raw Materials Used	Frequency	Percentage
Seedlings	50	50
Fertilizers	25	25
Manure/Bola	20	20
Other	5	5
Total	100	100
Sources of raw materials		
Purchased	30	30
Locally sourced	70	70
Total	100	100
Season most Practiced		
Rainy	66	66
Dry	7	7
Both	27	27

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Total	100	100
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Source: RCS 2023

Table 3: Availability of centralized infrastructure/utility in the village.

Facility	Number	Source	Maintenance	Condition		
				Good	Fair	Bad
Barn/Rhombus	5	Individuals	Individuals	100	Nil	Nil
Warehouse	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Culvert	11	Community	Community	11	89	Nil
Local energy	Firewood (16) Charcoal (4) Cow dung (8) Maize stalks (10)	Locally sourced	Individual	25	75	Nil
Wells	25	Community (4) Individual (21)	Community and	18	21	61
Boreholes	3	Local Govt. (1) Private (2)	Individuals	–	30	70
Rural Electricity Energy	PHCN	Govt.	Government	3 5	6 5	–
Irrigation Scheme	18	River Galma	Local	–	100	–
Health Facility	Dispensary (1) Chemist (1)	Local Govt and Private	Private	–	45	55
Paths	15	Community	Community	100	–	–
Roads	2	Community	Community	–	–	100
Schools	LEA primary sch. and Islamic School	Government/Comm unity	Community	4	20	76

Source: RCS 2023

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES: Table 3 shows the available facilities of the study area, the respondents are of the opinion that they have 5 rhombuses, a rhombus is a storage bin made from a mixture of dried straw and mud clay resting on large stones covered with a thatched roof for storage food grains. There is no single warehouse in the

community. The table shows the presence of 2 driveway culverts on Pangannu road and 9 culverts that channel water pass the frontages of some houses which was provided by the local government and maintained by the community. The local energy used are often locally sourced, most of the villagers 53% use Firewood as their local source of energy, Stalks

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and charcoal are used by 14% of the respondents while dry co

dung is mostly used by herders/nomads in the community. There are about 15 wells of which 4 was provided by community, most of the respondents are of the opinion that it is in bad shape. Pangannu The main source of Rural Electricity Energy is the Power Housing Corporation of Nigeria (PHCN), 65% of the respondents are of the opinion that the supply of Electric power is fair in the community only that the current is mostly low. Out of the respondents only 18 partake in irrigation farming using River Galma which is in the neighboring community. There are no hospitals or Clinics only 1 dispensary provided and maintained by the local government and 1 chemist owned by an individual, there is lack of quality healthcare facility in the village. This is in line with the findings of Adeniyi et al (2021); Medical facilities and personnel are not relatively available and performed in rural health care centers to the satisfaction of the users.

There are about 15 paths which are provide and maintained by the community and are said to be in good shape, there are 2 motorable untarred roads which was provided and maintained by the community which are both in bad shape . There are two (2) schools available in the study area an Islamic school and one LGEA primary school. According to Ayobami et al (2022) Infrastructure is imperative to improving livelihood, rural dwellers over the years have perceived lack or inadequate infrastructure as a dimension of exclusion. Adequate rural infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and transportation systems, facilitates the movement of goods and services between rural areas and urban centers, stimulating economic activity and trade. It

Table 4: Governing Institution

Governing institution	Frequency	Percentages
Local Authority		
Village Head/ Mai-Unguwa	100	100
Enforcement Agency		
Police	13	13

Village has 3 boreholes 1 provided by an individual and 2 by the local government authority, out of the 3 only 1 provided by the government is functional.

attracts investments, creates job opportunities, and enhances agricultural productivity, leading to overall economic growth. Thakur et al. (2018) unveiled a spectrum of socio-economic challenges encountered by farmers in their study. The sampled farmers exhibited a low income level and limited engagement in the cultivation practices of medicinal and aromatic plants. The significance of managerial decisions in propelling rural development has been underscored in various studies. As highlighted by Smith et al. (2021), effective decision-making processes orchestrated by local authorities and community leaders play a pivotal role in charting the developmental trajectory of rural areas.

RURAL INSTITUTIONS: According to Table 4, Mai-Unguwa/Village head is the local authority in the community, the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999) grants local governments the authority to operate in areas such as health, education, agriculture, water supply, and infrastructural development. They also have the power to collect taxes, levies, and rates within their jurisdictions. The Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs oversees the local government administration in Nigeria. Various reforms have been implemented to strengthen the governance structures at the local level, promote transparency, and enhance service delivery to rural communities.

Court	0	0
Prison	0	0
Vigilante group	87	87
Total	100	100
Organisation		
Youth	67	67
Women	30	30
Market	3	3
Total	100	100

Source: RCS 2023

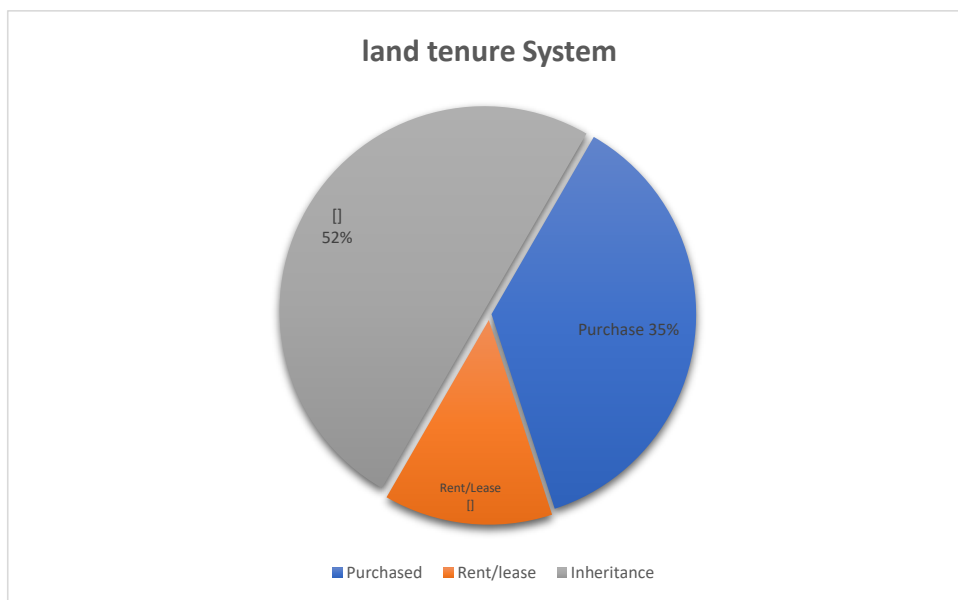
Table 5: Transportation

Transportation; Untarred Road					
Means of Transport			Condition of road (Percent)		
	Frequency	Percent	Good	Average	Poor
Motorcycle/bicycle	77	77	13	67	10
Napep	13	13	5	40	55
Car	10	10	2	14	84
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0	100			

Source; RCS 2023

The main type of road to and within the village is an untarred eroded dirt road which is generally assessed as poor without drainage system. As a result of the survey, the road to the village when used by car are assessed as poor by 84 percent of respondents, they are assessed as average when used by bicycles and Motorcycles.

LAND TENURE SYSTEM: The land tenure system in Pangannu as shown in Fig 1 is mostly by inheritance (52%), land ownership is been transferred on inheritance or succession, about 35% of land ownership is by Purchase, a farmer buys a piece of land for agricultural or residential purposes, while 13% of the land is leased or rented for a speculated period of time.



CONCLUSIONS

AND RECOMMENDATIONS: In conclusion, socio-economic surveys play a crucial role in understanding social and economic conditions, informing policy and planning, monitoring progress, and facilitating evidence-based research. Their importance lies in facilitating data-driven decision-making and fostering socio-economic development. The Challenges that demand attention in this village encompass education, access to potable water, road infrastructure, and a stable electricity supply. The Rural Community Socio-economic Survey carried out in Pangannu Village has shown that most of the social infrastructure facilities are in bad condition. Most of these facilities are functioning in old buildings. Therefore, the buildings are in need of repair. Physical infrastructure and other utilities are in need of improvement. There is need for job creation, provision of adequate portable water, repair and construction of standard road network and drainage system to accommodate storm water flows, construction of standard healthcare and educational facilities. Roads within the village are mainly dirt and are in bad condition, the average length of road to be rehabilitated in the village is about 8 kilometers. In terms of non-agricultural economic activity, the most frequently found enterprises are shops. At the same time, credit institutions and any form of community base support will go a long way in improving the lives of the rural dwellers.

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