

Impact of Fish Farming and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development of Birnin Kebbi Local Government

¹M. D. Isah, ²M A Kuttu, ³Fatima S. Bawa & ⁴John C. Ungwumba

^{1&2}*Department of Social Development*

^{3&4}*Department of Arts and Social Sciences*

Waziri Umaru Federal Polytechnic, Birnin Kebbi

Article DOI: 10.48028/iiprds/ijasepsm.v11.i2.06

Abstract

The study demonstrated in the general perspective on, Impact of fish farming and sustainable socio-economic development of Birnin Kebbi local government, therefore, the study specifically, examined what, why and how fish farming sustained socio-economic development of Birnin Kebbi. Fish farming is one of the unique and potential business and entrepreneurship development that improved the quality of national and economic development. The study highlighted the factors that could resulted in the failure of fish farming in Nigeria, specifically, in Birnin Kebbi, these factors were identified based on the empirical data received from the respondents. The Study, therefore, engaged in the conceptual aspect of the research 80% of the study were conceptual in nature study were carried out in four selected fish pounds in Birnin Kebbi. However, the study introduced conceptual review methodology that was secondary information, that could directly link to have secondhand information such information's derived from economic development of fish farming in Nigeria, diversification of Nigeria economy from petroleum to agriculture and many more secondhand data. The study identified the basic shortcomings, that could result in the failure of the business such as lack of capital, inability for government to engaged youths in the production process of fish farming and many more. The study, however, establishes the governmental intervention and promotions of fish farming in Nigeria, particularly, in Kebbi state. Finally, the study made vital findings based on the empirical and conceptual mythological study conducted.

Keywords: *Fish Farming, Sustainability, Socio-Economic Development*

Corresponding Author:

M. D. Isah

Background of the Study

Fish farming is one of the fundamental and potential business that promote country socio and economic development, fish farming is different from land farming fish farming is not seasonal it can be done anytime in respective dry, rainy or Hamadan seasons. However, growing demands of fish farming and new methods in the production of fish pound have resulted positive development. It has been estimated that about 80% of farmers in Nigeria have engaged in the fish farming system, fish farming can be done in everywhere in Nigeria, it can be done in the city, village and community. The rate of fish framing in the northern parts of Nigeria could be done in respected of the climate of the region.



Tilapia: is another importance fish used in many northern states in Nigeria, which are basically, for consumption and commercial uses

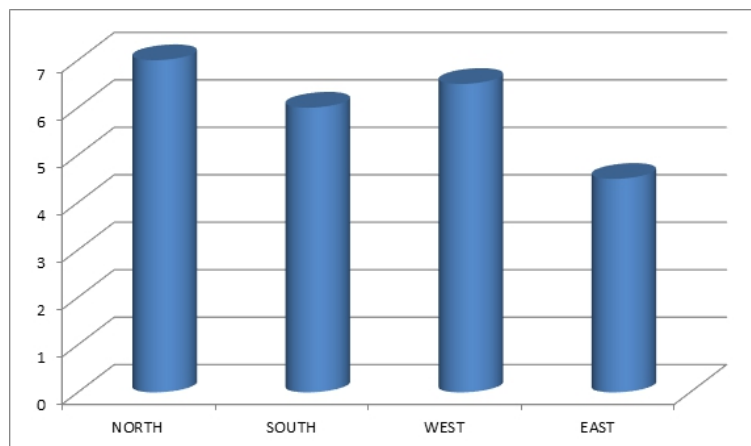


Catfish



Catfish Farming: is one of the popular fish in Africa particularly in Nigeria, where several fisheries in the state used it as mean source of income, consumption and business, and it normally, found in many states in Nigeria, particularly, in the south, west and eastern Nigeria

According to (Anyawu, 2005), argued that the large scale in the production and commercialization of fish farm is becoming increasingly, in Nigeria due to high rate of demands from wholesalers, retailers and consumers within and across those nations. Jagger and Pander 2007 Noted that, fish farming is one of the best rehabilitation of Nigeria economic that has direct link to socio-economic growth of a nation particularly, Nigeria, based on these arguments of both it has been noted by the researchers that, Kebbi state is one of the vital area in the development of fish farming due to the fact that Birnin Kebbi is the center of agricultural development and at the same time it was approved by Mr president on his policy review of Nigeria economy from petroleum to agriculture which was first lunched in Kebbi state. Based on the development youths have gathered through anchor borrowers with collaborative efforts from central banks to boost Nigeria economy, which Kebbi Logo 'we can feed the nation, by food, vegetable, and fish”



Source: Conceptual Reviewed, 2022

It was shown that northern Nigeria has the largest percentage of fish farming in Nigeria, due to the fact that, several governmental interventions and promotions have severally, contributed fundamentally, in the production, education and distribution of fish across the states, meanwhile it has served as basic sources of revenue to the state in particular. In the southern Nigeria respectively, in the western Nigeria, specifically, the eastern Nigeria has the lowest rate in the fish farming production and commercialization.

However, several governmental, stakeholders and agencies have for long intervene and applied several mechanisms for promotion and empowerment scheme particularly, in the fish farming system, with the mission to create jobs opportunities and additionally, to enhance socio-economic growth of the nation.

Objectives of the Study

The Objectives of the study have numerous advantages for the benefit of the state and the nation at large. Specifically, the mean objective of the study is to ensure effective promotion

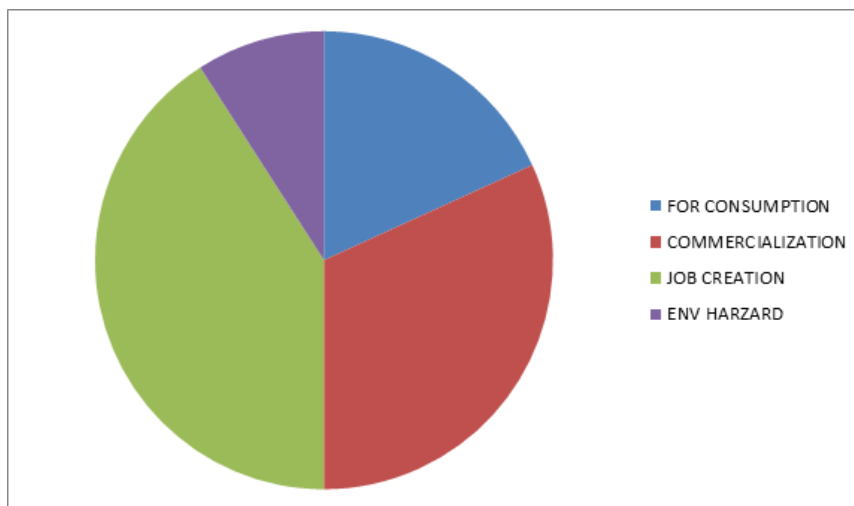
and creation of fish farming in Nigeria for best source of revenue generation. To make sure governmental, stakeholders and other agencies to ensure positive empowerment and intervention to monitor and efficient utilization packaging and selling of fish across the state finally, to encourage local communities on how to engage into modern fish farming through extensive education and practices.

Concept of Fish Farming

Nigeria is a country with vital abandoned of socio-economic and political benefits which if all of these could be properly utilizes the growth and development of Nigeria would have been like this. However, one of the blessed potential natural resources we had is fish farming and fish farming is one of the significance businesses and also serve as basic primary for job creation, similarly, fish farming is the production, selling, consumption of fish as an act of farming.

Fish farming is a Is a popular business in Nigeria and it is increasingly growing popular because of the demand for healthy animal protein. The good thing about business is that it is not seasonal like other types of farming. It can be done in the rainy season and also in the dry season. Fish farming is the rearing of fishes. In Nigeria, a lot of the people who engage in the Fish farming has domestically, contributed in the GDP of the country with over 300 -5.00% in the agriculture and shared internally, product of 4.33 billion dollars which directly affects social and human development, Polnare and Paultry 2014 noted that, fisheries were best significance not only for local consumption only but for commercialization purposes

Table Showing Categorization for The Reason Behind Fish Farming



Source: Conceptual Reviewed 2022

From the above table indicates that, people who engages in the production of fish farming was for the purpose of commercialization for profit, additionally, it served as job creation to reduce the rate of unemployment in the country, and directly, reducing hungry in the country.

Brief History of Birnin Kebbi (Four Emirates)

Hausa land is seen as the land within which the 19th century Islamic Jihad which led to the establishment of the Sokoto Caliphate took place; and the land lies in the savannah region of the West African sub-continent. And the vast area belongs only to a single tribe generally known as Hausa, which refers to the land of all the people of the Western and Central Sudan who speaks Hausa as a language or as their mother-tongue (Bello, 2014). To date, the territorial border or limit of the Hausa land is believed to have remained obscure, however, it has been agreed that it covers a large area of the present-day Northern Nigeria which has a total of 19 states out of the 36 states of the federation; and also cover some part of the present-day Niger Republic (Bello, 2014).

Similarly, according to Ibrahim Smith (2000), the Hausa speaking people were established throughout an area which roughly bound the geographical line that ran through Azben Southward down to the Northern corner of Jos highlands and moved down to the great bend of the river Kaduna through the northwest to the valley of *Gulbin Kebbi* and hence north-east ward to Azben; an area that comprises of the formerly Northern Region and known presently as the Northern Nigeria. Historically, it was believed that in the Hausa land, there lived various kingdoms or city states that were well organized and were also very powerful. The Kingdoms were believed to have been formed between the 11th and 12th Centuries by the coming of the walled towns, which formed the political units of Hausa States that were divided into different groups each consisting of seven states the original and the non-original presently known as the *Hausa Bakwai* and the *Banza Bakwai*. The original states (*Hausa Bakwai*) were those belonging to only Hausa people; and these were Kano, Katsina, Zazzau, Gobir, Daura, Rano and Biram or Garun Gabas and the non-original Hausa states (*Banza Bakwai*) were those comprising of different ethnic groups who utilize Hausa as their language of communication, but it was not initially their own language. These included Kebbi, Zamfara, Nupe, Yuri, Borgu, Jukum and Gurma (Bello, 2014).

This shows that the land of Hausa is wide, and it comprises of people of different ethnic groups and cultural backgrounds, which have all the potentials to attract various traders and scholars from all over the world. In fact, it was traders and scholars from North Africa who accepted Islam earlier that tried to introduce the religion of Islam to the Hausa speaking people who accepted the religion voluntarily and that was where when Shehu Usman Danfodiyo came there was Islam in the Hausa land and what he did was to establish it to the areas where it accepted. However, it was believed that it was the group *Wangarawa* of trader-scholars that introduced Islam to the Hausaland in 14th Century, their presence in the Hausa communities was thus bound to have a very great impact on the socio-political, economic and religious life of the people (Bello, 2014).

The Brief History of Kebbi State, Its People and Natural Endowments

Kebbi State with its capital at Birnin Kebbi is a State in North-Western Nigeria. It was created from the former Sokoto State on 29th August 1991. It shares boundary with Sokoto State on the North-Eastern axis, Niger State on the Southern part and the Republics of Benin and Niger on the West. It has a total land area of 36,800 kilometers and has a population of about four

million people. The State is divided into twenty-one (21) local government areas, three (3) senatorial districts/zones Kebbi North, Kebbi Central and Kebbi South and a number of four (4) emirate councils (Gwandu, Argungu, Yauri and Zuru). This geographical location known as Kebbi today derived its name from the 14th century “Kebbi Kingdom” which was a province of the erstwhile Songhai Empire in present day Mali.

The kingdom was carved out by the renowned warrior and administrator, General Muhammad Kotal Kanta, who was the Army Commander under the great ruler, Muhammadu Askia the great. At present, Gwandu Emirate is ruled by Alhaji (Dr) Muhammadu Iliyasu Bashar as the 20th Emir, while Argungu Emirate by Alhaji Samaila Muhammad Mera, Yauri Emirate by Alhaji Dr. Muhammad Zayyanu Abdullahi and Zuru Emirate by Alhaji (Dr) Muhammad Sani Sami Gomo. Kebbi State has 21 Local Government areas which are: Birnin Kebbi, Ngaski, Yauri, Sakaba, Danko-Wasagu, Zuru, Koko-Besse, Dandi, Suru, Maiyama, Jega, Bunza, Arewa, Gwandu, Argungu, Aliero, Augie, Fakai, Shanga, Bagudo and Kalgo. Due to its geographical location, Kebbi state provides two of Nigeria's gateways to the West African sub-region. This unique position enhances cross border socio-economic activities between the communities in the State and those adjacent Countries.

Climate

The State enjoys a tropical climate, which is generally characterized by two extreme temperatures, the hot and cold temperatures. Rainfall begins between May and June and ends in October with the heaviest fall occurring in July and August. Generally, rainfall varies between the northern and southern parts of the State both in terms of intensity and duration with the latter region experiencing more sustained and heavier downpours. The extremely cold harmattan period, usually accompanied by dust-laden winds and fog prevails in November, December and January. Mean annual temperatures vary considerably but usually at 100F (37° C) or 70F (21° C), which mean annual rainfall is about 500mm.

Environment/Agriculture

Kebbi State has one of the most agriculturally viable environments since it is endowed with high soil fertility, vast farmlands, fadama and economically viable rivers sheltered by fine tropical climates. Owing to these factors, agriculture has remained the major source of revenue to the people. Corn, maize, cassava, potatoes, Rice, Millet, Beans, Onions, and vegetables are the Crops while cash Crops like Wheat, Soya Beans, Ginger, Sugarcane, Groundnuts, Cotton and Tobacco are also produced in abundance. Similarly, Fruits such as Mangoes, Cashew, Guava and Pawpaw are produced horticulturally. In addition, environmental factors, as well as the large concentration of Cattles and other Animals, have made the state a basic raw materials source for diary product industry.

The State is blessed with economically viable rivers such as River Niger and Rima for the development of fishery activities. In fact, 70% of the total landmass of Kebbi state is covered by these two rivers, which tellingly enhance the scenic beauty of the State. The fine tropical climate and the low savannah vegetation, which provides good habitat for a variety of wild life, further complement this.

Languages: Hausa is the predominant language. Other languages spoken in the State are *Fulfulde, Zabarmanci, Dakarci* or *Chilela, Kambarci, Fakkanci, Dukkanci* and *Gunganci*.

Tourism: The state is known for its tourism activities and areas of tourism in the state are quite found in all the four emirate councils within the state. In fact there is no emirate council in the state without a festivity. The festivities include the fishing, *Uholo, Sukuwwa, Rigata* and *Hottugo*. The famous fishing is under the Argungu emirate, and it is a Grand International Fishing and Cultural Festival as it is known today. The festival began in 1934 about 79 years ago as a gesture towards the unity of people of Sokoto and Argungu. The Late Sultan of Sokoto, Mallam Hassan Dan Mu'azu, (May his soul rest in peace), made his historic visit to Argungu in 1934 and thus becoming the first reigning Sultan of Sokoto to pay a friendly visit to Argungu. To commemorate the occasion, a grand fishing was organized in his honour by the then Emir of Argungu, Muhammadu Sama (May his soul rest in peace).

Seeing that the visitors from Sokoto enjoyed the festival very much, the people of Argungu continued to hold the festival each year, later on in order to foster good relationship with neighbors, they started inviting them to participate in the festival which started as a small and humble traditional ceremony but developed into a large international festival attracting visitors from within and outside the shores of Nigeria. Other annual festivities that attract visitors to the state are *Uholo* (End of harvest) festival in Zuru Emirate, *Rigata* (Water sports) festival in Yauri Emirate, *Hottugo* (Livestock) festival in Dakingari and *Sukkuwa* (Horse racing) in Birnin Kebbi Gwandu Emirate Council.

Economic Activities

The main occupation of the inhabitants of the state revolves around farming, fishing and distributive trade. At the moment, it is a place where most local spending is initiated. It is also a place where major economic activities are centred on property development, commerce, private and governmental organizations. Kebbi State has undergone steady commercial growth with Government encouraging private sector participation in commercial agriculture and industrialization. Recently, the other viable industries that can thrive in Kebbi State are tomato processing, Onion Rehydration, Fish farming and processing, Cement Factory, Rice milling, Gold milling, Dairy Company and meat processing.

Population of the State

Kebbi state has the total population of 3,238,628 people and the total strength of the people is a combination of male and female from the three senatorial zones Kebbi North, Kebbi Central and Kebbi South. The Kebbi North senatorial district/zone has a total of seven (7) local government areas Arewa, Argungu, Augie, Bagudo, Dandi, Suru and Jega, while Kebbi Central senatorial district/zone has also seven (7) local government areas Aliero, Birnin Kebbi, Bunza, Gwandu Kalgo Koko/Besse and Maiyama and Kebbi South also a total of seven district/zone Fakai, Ngaski, Sakaba, Danko/Wasagu Yauri and Zuru. All of the senatorial districts/zones were casted out of the four emirate councils of the 21 local government areas within the state.

Process for Establishing A Good Fish Farming System in Nigeria

1. Make sure you have the capital
2. Establish a good and nice location for the farm
3. Make sure you have a nice and good source of water supply
4. Decide a very good fish pond
5. Make sure you identify and understand the feeds and how to feeding could take place.
This apply to the knowledge for the fish farming
6. Begins to start looking for costumers and target consumers before the fish grow
7. Make sure you get appropriate fish practices for assistance and guideline
8. Market survey
9. Targeted objectives of your business

Discussion of Findings/Challenges

From several studies argued in different areas on how they experience difficulties and challenges in the production of fish farming or at the course of updating family socio-economic status and many more. Study reviled that from the conceptual revived argued that, I use to engage in the production and selling of fish but the money got every day could not satisfy my daily needs, this specially, noted that number of those who engages in the production and selling of fish farming are doing it for the purpose of local commercialization. Based on the application of subsistence fish farming in many areas reveled in Birnin Kebbi could be practice only for family uses.

Similarly, reviewed paper, 2017, Usman, noted that, climate change and the expensive of foods is another problems facing those who engaged in the production and consumption of fish farming. for the purpose of this study, the researchers argued that, similar events in Kebbi state, papers reviewed argued that, the current food used to feed these fish were too costly which discouraged others to engaged in the practices of fish farming.

Additionally, climate change is another factor that destroyed fish farming in Nigeria (Uche, 2017) noted that climate changed had destroyed farmland especially, fish farming. From the above explanation from Uche, however, the position of the researchers regarding climate change, which could be related Birnin Kebbi due to their climate condition that directly affects fish farming had affected dyeing of the pond.

Shortage of improved seeds and poor quality of water supply, poor management of the practice, especially, from the government, the government has putting low concerned in the practice of fish farming. Problem of technical know-how has affected several fishponds. However, lack of target customers lacks of adequate finance, poor farming techniques, flooding and bush burning.

Recommendations

Following the basic recommendations in regard to fish farming are as follows

1. Government should primary engaged youths into fish farming system
2. Government should create enabling environment to educate people and establish

center for training and development of fish farming system

3. Those who wanted to engaged into this business should make sure the location and target customers are very important
4. Community leaders should educate the local farmers to continue engaging into fish farming for commercial uses
5. Stakeholders should create space for fish farming and to employ youths into these practices

References

Uche, E. (2017). *The economic development with unlimited supplies*, New Yor: Published Oxford University, New York.

Usaman, A. (2017). *Fish farming glory for survival*, A paper presented at University of Maiduguri Nigeria

Vilmer, T. (2008). *The economic development for survival of the state*, Published at Toronto University

Wolfere, P. (20012). *Finance with fact*”