

**TITLE PAGE**

**THE IMPLICATIONS OF ETHNIC CONFLICTS TO THE SOCIO-  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF TAKUM LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT AREA OF TARABA STATE**

**BY**

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## **DECLARATION PAGE**

In the course of this research, contact to different authorities either in form of books, journals, interviews of personalities and my personal opinion have been made. Therefore, I most sincerely declare that if an individual, persons, groups or organizations while studying this text discover some form of contradictions or mistakes, such lapses found therein are entirely mine, and are not deliberately intended, but should be considered as part of human follies which are bound to occur from time to time in the course of man's quest for existence on the planet. No perfection should therefore be expected from this project as such attribute is confined to God alone.

## **APPROVAL PAGE**

This research is hereby approved by:

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Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **DEDICATION PAGE**

This research is dedicated to His Excellency, Alh. Sani Abubakar Danladi, the Deputy Governor of Taraba State.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT PAGE**

First, my infinite gratitude goes to Allah (SWT) who has made this research a reality.

Special thanks go to His Excellency, the Deputy Governor of Taraba State, Alhaji Sani Abubakar Danladi who morally and financially supported this research programme.

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**Babaji Bala Dadinkowa**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This research studies the implications of ethnic conflicts to socio-economic and political development of Takum Local Government Area, Taraba State. Both the Chamba and Kuteb tribes claim Chieftaincy Rights in Takum Chiefdom. This claim has been a source of conflict which repeatedly led to violent, clashes and lost of lives and property, fear and mistrust among the ethnic groups in the area. The creation of Ussa Local Government out of Takum a a political solution compounded the problem, as the boundary demarcation between the two councils become unacceptable to some communities and a matter of further perennial disputes. The method used in collecting data in this research is the simple random sampling, while frequency distributing and percentage tables were used in analyzing the data. The findings of this research indicate that ethnic conflicts have negative implications on the socio-economic and political development of Takum Local Government area. The conclusion suggests that Takum is on a time bomb which must not be allowed to explode and to ensure peaceful resolution of the matter, justice must be done to all parties involved in the crises.



## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

There were several reasons advanced by the agitators for the creation of Taraba State namely; to bring government nearer to the people, to ensure just and fair representation in the public service, and to enhance socio-economic development of the area among others.

When the state was created on 27<sup>th</sup> August, 1991, it was discovered that it has abundant human and natural resources which if properly harnessed would ensure sustainable economic growth.

The state has 6 million hectares of land suitable for the cultivation of rice, millet, maize, yam and cassava just to name a few of them. It has abundant waters suitable for fisheries. It has beautiful vegetation with thick forest suitable for the establishment of timber, fruits and paper industries.

In addition, the state is endowed with great tourism potentials that are likely to attract foreign investors and a source for foreign earnings and increase in the revenue base of the state. It has been proved that Taraba has large deposits of Gold, lead, zinc and silver just to name a few of them.

However, in spite of these human and natural resources, coupled with over 40 different ethnic groups, the state remained under developed.

There are several factors which could be attributed to the slow pace of socio-economic and political development of the state. Research findings have shown that a large number of ethnic communities have been causing unhealthy competition and rivalry as each group tries to protect its own interests; which could be political, social or economic in nature. If the will to respond to these competing interests by government is poor, outbreak of communal clashes would always become the order of the day which usually claim lives and property.

This study therefore sees ethnic violence as the major factor for the slow pace of socio-economic and political development of the state. However, this research work would take special interest in investigating the negative impacts of ethnic conflicts on the socio-economic and political development of Takum Local Government Area.

Ethnic conflicts have been rampant in Taraba state and in Takum local Government in particular. Takum which used to be lively in terms of socio-economic activities is now described as a “ghost town”, the crisis led to loss of lives and property, destruction of economic trees and the creation of mistrust, unnecessary prejudices, unforetold hunger, increase in the number of orphans and widows, grievous health hazards, trauma and poverty.

As a result, Takum which used to be rated the best in terms of production of palm oil, mango, guava, orange, lemon, pineapples and other economic trees is now retrogressively low in such products.

Most writers and analysts attribute the causes of the crises to the perennial chieftaincy tussle, land dispute, boundary adjustment as well as political reasons.

This research would therefore investigate the implications of the conflicts on the socio-economic and political development of the area.

## **2.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Ethnic conflicts continue to occur repeatedly in Takum local government area, which at times led to full scale wars. Opinions attribute the conflicts to chieftaincy tussle, land dispute, boundary adjustment and the struggle for political power. This research intends to ascertain the negative effects of the crises on the socio-economic and political development of the local government.

## **2.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

### **AIMS OF THE STUDY**

The aims of the study are to identify the causes of the conflict in Takum Local Government Council and proffer solutions with a view to solving them so that peace would prevail in the area.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- i) To investigate the negative consequences of ethnic conflicts on the socio-economic and political development of Takum local government area;
- ii) To determine the extend of damages the conflicts have done on the socio-economic and political activities in the area;
- iii) To determine the general effects of the conflicts on the entire people of Takum Local Government Area.
- iv) This research intends to find and suggest a common ground of resolving the Takum Chieftaincy and boundary tussles.
- v) The thesis also intends to encourage social integration among all ethnic groups in the area.

## **2.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

- i) What extend do the ethnic conflicts affected economic development in Takum Local Government Area?
- ii) What extend do the ethnic conflicts affected social and political development in Takum Local Government Area?
- iii) What are the extend of damages to economic activities do these conflicts inflicted?
- iv) What are the extend of damages to socio-political activities do these conflicts inflicted?
- v) What are the other general negative effects of the conflicts on the entire people of the area?

## **2.4 HYPOTHESIS**

Ethnic conflicts in Takum local government have negative implications on the socio-economic and political development of the area.

## **2.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

- ii) This research shall critically examine the negative effects of ethnic conflicts as it affect the economic, social and political development of Takum local government area.
- iii) The study shall create awareness in addition to existing body of knowledge in management of ethnic crises in the local government area.
- iv) The study shall also pave way for further research.

## **2.6 THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The researcher would critically appraise the 1993 and 1997 ethnic conflicts in Takum local government area. The focus would be on the negative effects of the conflicts on the people and the socio-economic and political development of the area. The researcher would also make suggestions as to how the conflicts would be resolved once and for all.

## **2.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

There are numerous implications of ethnic conflicts in Takum local government area. But, due to some constrains of time, the researcher shall pay much attention on the negative effects of the conflicts on socio-economic and political development of the target population.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.6 INTRODUCTION**

Ethnic conflicts had been rampant in Nigeria. The crises caused unnecessary hardships to the citizenry. The conflicts, apart from plunging the nation into economic backwardness, had also led to loss of lives and property, mistrust, prejudices, poverty, hunger, increase in the number of orphans and widows, trauma and dislocations.

In most or all cases of the conflicts, government has to divert funds meant for other planned economic development to manage these conflicts.

This literature review would consider the background of ethnic conflicts in Nigeria and Taraba State in general and Takum local government area in particular.

#### **2.7 ETHNIC CONFLICTS IN NIGERIA**

The coming of the British colonialists led to the division of Nigeria into three administrative units; Lagos colony, southern protectorate and northern protectorate, this created negative consequences of mistrust amongst the 381 different ethnic groups in the country. This became more pronounced when the Northern and Southern protectorates were amalgamated in 1914 to form what is now call Nigeria. But, because of the low level of integration of the various ethnic groups, conflicts became

incessant. Nwosu (1999) in T. S. Osinubi and O. S. Osinubi (2006, P. 102) says that as a result of colonialism, “peoples of diverse culture were brought together under one country and most of these peoples were not well integrated into the new states”, and this has therefore, “precipitated crisis” which at the extreme end led “to wars, political and economic instability as well as social disequilibrium”.

Also Vandenberg (1998) in T. S. Osinubi and O. S. Osinubi (2006 p. 102) is of the opinion that “the problem of ethnic conflict was rooted under colonialism because Africans had no control over the central power and often were kept divided into administrative districts by Europeans”.

Weish (1996) in T. S. Osinubi and O. S. Osinubi (2006 P. 103) examines ethnicity as a tactics employed by the colonialists to divide and rule the Africans and that “ethnicity was invented for political purposes”.

Osaghae (1986) in T. O. Osinubi and O. S. Osinubi (2006 P. 103) says that the colonialists encouraged regional loyalties rather than national loyalties and sectional loyalties must be eliminated to ensure “national integration and political stability”.

## **2.8 MAJOR CAUSES OF EARLY AND RECENT ETHNIC CONFLICTS**

Slavery for both domestic and trans-Atlantic trade could be one of the reasons for early ethnic conflicts and inter-tribal or communal wars in the past. The foreign beneficiaries of the slave trade worsen the



communal rivalry through supply of weapons to various ethnic groups who could secure slaves to them for the trans-Atlantic trade.

As a result of the ethnic rivalry, many towns and villages were re-located in mountainous areas to avoid the intrusion of enemies.

Also wars meant to expand the territories of various ethnic groups before the coming of the colonialists led to conflicts and even during colonial period and also the division of the country into three administrative units encouraged ethnic rivalry, suspicion, fear and mistrust among the various ethnic groups in the country.

The creation of regions and later states and local governments meant to bring government nearer to the people, but today, Nigerians feel insecure in states or local governments other than their own. In the words of M. G. Isgogo, H. A. Makuku and U. H. Aliyu (2004, P. 3), “sectional feeling further manifests itself clearly in the unhealthy competition” in all aspects of the government between the peoples of the north, west and east. Tensions between these peoples become more and more intensified with each trying to protect its sectional interest.

The agitation for minority rights especially in terms of leadership and employment in the federation breeds sharp competitions in the entire aspects of government. According to M. G. Isgogo, H. A. Makuku, and U. H. Aliyu (2004, P. 4) “the minority see the majority tribe, Hausa/Fulani, Igbo and Yoruba as a threat to their political and economic

aspirations and want to benefit from the national cake, hence, the desire to harness and utilize God given economic potentials distributed in all parts of the country “made the movements and permanent settlement of different tribes in different regions of the country inevitable and the socio-political and economic relations that follow, crisis of leadership, result in serious clashes between many tribes”.

But, when these ethnic groups could not find justice in the representation and distribution of state power and the national cake, they resort to violence conflicts: Oyekanmi (2000) in T. S. Osinubi and O. S. Osinubi (2006, P. 106) says that though, when the tribes “reckons deprivation; a sense of alienation and a determination by the ethnic groups to be part of the control of resources are the primary factors that cause ethnic conflicts and when they are not assured of other ways of seeking redress and getting justice, these groups resort to violence”.

The ethnic conflicts could also be linked to the activities of “Area Boys” which hide under the umbrella of tribes to loot property of government and innocent citizens. M. G. Isgogo, H. A. Makuku and U. H. Aliyu (2006, P. 5) opined that the area boys who “emerge suddenly as the result of the growing unemployment in the country, cause commotions and misunderstanding under the pretext of tribal issues to enable them loot and steal private and public property”. The authors further explained that the boys were in most cases instigated and

“sponsored by the selfish and unpatriotic politicians who by all means and at all cost want to win election or cause unnecessary commotions”. The Odua Peoples Congress, the Arewa Peoples Congress, the Ijaw Youth Council are concrete examples of tribal groups.

Land dispute could also be one of the factors causing communal conflicts. However, Yusuf M. Magaji was able to elaborate more in a paper presented in a peace conference in Jalingo, on 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2001, that conflicts “could arise as a result of the interplay of historical antecedents, land and demographic changes, conflicting social and economic consideration, as well as political and administrative injustice”.

Also negative press reporting escalate conflicts, “wrong and exaggerated information by the press and the media houses sometimes form the background for tribal conflicts in the country. Such exaggerated news would only spark up some ethnic groups to avenge on some innocent victims. Almizan of Zulkida, 1420 Islamic calendar for example reported that over 2000 Hausa people were killed by the Igbo in the east to avenge the killings of Igbo in Kaduna. The Igbo took this action because the nation was erroneously informed of the Kaduna crisis by the Today Newspaper of 21/02/2000. (M. G. Isogogo, H. A. Makuku and U. H. Aliyu, 2006 P. 6).

The introduction of the Sharia legal system in Zamfara and other states in the north led to unprecedented ethno-religious conflicts in the

country. The internal displacement monitoring centre (IDMC), 2008, P. 25 clearly explains the beginning of fierce ethno-religious crises in this country. “In October 1999, the Governor of Zamfara state signed into law two bills aimed at instituting Islamic Sharia in his state. The implementation of the law began on 22, January, 2000. The Zamfara law adopted traditional Sharia in its entirety; with the exception that apostasy was criminalized (IDMC, 2008, P. 25).

Following the Zamfara lead, “other Northern states began to implement varying forms of expanded Sharia, by the end of the year, 9 states had adopted variations of Sharia law-Sokoto, Niger, Kano, Kebbi, Jigawa, Yobe, Katsina, Zamfara and Kaduna states” (IDMC, 2008, P. 25).

As a result of the implementation of the Sharia, there were nation wide violence in February and March 2000 (IDMC, 2008, P. 25), such that 63,000 people were displaced within Kaduna and surrounding (IDMC, 2008, P. 25) alone. Hundreds of thousands of people have also been displaced as a result of these crises in other parts of the country.

## **2.9 ETHNIC CONFLICTS IN TARABA STATE**

Cases of ethnic conflicts in most local government areas in Taraba state have been reported in recent times. These conflicts have been occurring repeatedly especially between the Tivs/Jukun, Fulani/Mambila, Karinjo/Fulani, Jole/Shomo, Jibu/Dampar as well as chamba-

Jukun/Kuteb conflicts. The conflicts were either on grazing routes, land dispute, fishing ponds, chieftaincy rights and boundry adjustment (Solomon, 2002, Pp. 18-26). It is the ethnic conflicts between the chamba-Jukun/Kuteb of 1993 and 1997 that shall form the basis of this research.

## **2.10 FACTORS INFLUENCING ETHNIC CONFLICTS IN TAKUM LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

Most literature on ethnic conflicts in Takum local government area attributed the causes of the crises to chieftaincy tussle, boundary adjustment, land dispute and the quest for political power.

Before 1912, there were two parallel chiefs in Takum called headmen; one for the Kuteb and the other for the Chamba ethnic group.

However, the British-colonialists discovered that the Kutebs were four times the population of the Chamba tribe; and in order to facilitate the British indirect rule, and as there was no clear cut boundary separating the Kuteb, and the Chamba administrative districts in Takum, the colonialists merged the two districts to form a third class chiefdom and appointed the most populous tribe, a Kuteb to head the chiefdom in 1914, after the district head of the Chamba group was deposed for being involved in slave trade. Thus, from 1914 to 1996, the Kutebs have been heading the chiefdom of Takum.

After independence, and on 28th March, 1963, the Government of Northern Nigeria promulgated the declaration of native laws and customs relating to the selection of the chief of Takum order. The law consolidated the claim of the Kuteb to the stool of Takum as it gave only Likam and Akente families of the Kuteb ethnic group legitimate right to the throne. It however, allowed the Chamba, Jukun and Hausa to participate in the selections process and reserved the post of chairman of kingmakers and three other selectors for Kuteb tribe. It was by the provision of this law that the last chief of Takum, Alh Ali Ibrahim Kufang II ascended the throne in 1963 (brief on chieftaincy stool in Takum chieftdom of Taraba state, by the state military administrator to provisional ruling council, Abuja, 1997 P.6).

However, the crises to the accession to the stool started when the then Benue/plateau military administration repealed the 1963 law and replaced it with 1975 Gazette.

The 1975 Gazette also made the Chamba families of Tikari and Dinyi eligible to the throne of Takum for the first time. This therefore form the basis of Chamba/ Jukun/Kuteb ethnic conflicts with regards to ascension to Takum chieftaincy stool. The Gazette turned over the chairmanship of Ukwe Kingmakers to the Jukun and reduced the Kuteb and Hausa membership of the body. The Chamba now use this Gazette as

the basis of their claim to the throne of the Ukwe Takum. (Brief of Takum chieftdom by Taraba Military administrator to PRC, 1997, P.7).

Due to the unresolved Takum chieftaincy tussle, ethnic conflicts between Chamba/Jukun and the Kutebs erupted on 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> December 1976, 1985, April-May, 1993, 1996, 1997 and occasionally to 1999.

The other factor which played a greater role in causing ethnic conflict in Takum local government area is the issue of creation of Ussa Local government area out of Takum local government area and the boundary adjustment between the two local government areas. Some communities who are closer to Takum were made to be part of Ussa local government area. This created high tension among the affected persons.

Though the Mbanefo panel accepted the boundaries of Ussa local government area as created in 1982 by the Barde administration in the defunct Gongola state, this decision was reversed to an unacceptable boundary by some influential persons, therefore, “on April 28, 1997 a circular from the Bureau for Local Government and States signed by Major General Lawrence Onoja was issued voiding the March 12, 1997 boundaries and virtually reinstating the submission of Lt. Gen. T. Y. Danjuma, et al to the Mbanefo panel (Asaph Zadok, in the nation newspaper, vol. 2 No. 2 P. 22 of July, 1998)”.

As a result of this development, the boundary crises between Ussa and Takum local government areas “started in late October, 1997” the local government councils of Ussa and Takum, had just been dissolved following a directive from Lt. Gen. Oladipo Diya who was said to be acting on behalf of the Head of state. He had ordered a curious boundary adjustments (Asaph Zadok, P. 21 in the nation newspaper, of July, 1998).

The other cause of conflict in Takum local government area is about land ownership. Questions have been asked as to who is the real owner of Takum land, is it the Kuteb or the Chamba? Most Chamba and pro-Chamba writers assert that the Chambas own Takum.

However, (Newswatch, December, 20 1997, p. 20), it has been discovered that “the Kuteb have no historical or legal facts to back up their claims as they were mountain dwellers who come to Takum just by sheer accident of history”.

Also the Jukun/Chamba community at a CAN workshop held in 1998 and published in the Punch newspaper of 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2000 page 31, asserts “that Takum was founded about 200 years ago under a Chamba chief, Garba who along with his three brothers subdued the Kutebs, forcing them to come down from the hills to live on the plains around Takum”.

However, evidence emanating from government reports had it that the Kutebs were the first to be in Takum local government area and the



Chambas who later came from the Cameroon, decided to settle with them, the Kutebs headed a district called Zumpere and the chambas headed Takum district. But, there was no clear demarcation as to which one was Takum district and which was Zumpere, because they were in the same location.

The Girei report on Takum dispute in 1987, asserts that “Takum area as it is today came into being in 1912 after the amalgamation of the two districts of Takum and Zumpere under chief Ahmadu who was a Kuteb”.

Therefore, the land and the claim to ownership of Takum are some of the causes of conflicts in Takum local government area.

In the same vain, the curving of Ussa local government from Takum was politically motivated. The fact that the Kutebs out numbered other tribes in Takum local government area, according to Girei created political competition and tension. Hence, creating Ussa local government area would give room to the Chamba/ Jukun group of winning political posts in Takum Local Government Area.

But, the political motive was ill-conceived considering the meandering map of Ussa local government area in which some communities who are Kutebs by tribe were forced to belong to Ussa local government area in spite of the fact that they are closer to Takum. This is one of the burning point of political conflict in the area.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.7 RESEARCH DESIGN**

The survey design would be applied in this research and the population of the study, sample of the study, sampling techniques, method of data collection, instrument of data analysis would be identified and spelt out to make the findings easy.

The descriptive statistics, using a simple percentage would be used in analyzing the data in this research.

#### **3.8 POPULATION OF STUDY**

The entire population of Takum local government area which is 134,576 would form the population of study.

#### **3.9 SAMPLE SIZE**

One hundred (100) respondents would be used to form the sample size of this study.

#### **3.10 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**

The simple random sampling would be used in this research. However, the entire eleven (11) councilor wards in the local government would be involved in responding to the questionnaires, so that wider shades of opinions would be obtained on the conflicts.

The four (4) wards that are in Takum town, would respond to 11 set of questionnaires each; out of which three (3) would be responded to by

traditional leaders in each of the wards, two (2) by elders, two (2) by religious leaders, two (2) by youth leaders, and two (2) women activists would respond to the questionnaire.

While the remaining seven (7) wards that are outside Takum town would respond to eight (8) set of questionnaires each to be shared as follows: two (2) to be responded to by traditional leaders, two (2) by religious leaders, two (2) by youth leaders and two (2) by women activists. Hence, the sampling technique would be summarized thus:-

- 1) Rogo ward (3TL, 2 Elders, 2RL, 2YL and 2WA)
- 2) Dutse ward (3TL, 2 Elders, 2RL, 2YL and 2WA)
- 3) Tikari ward (3TL, 2 Elders, 2RL, 2YL and 2WA)
- 4) Gahwetun ward (3TL, 2 Elders, 2RL, 2YL and 2WA)
- 5) Chanchanji ward (2TL, 2RL, 2YL and 2WA)
- 6) Kashimbila ward (2TL, 2RL, 2YL and 2WA)
- 7) Bete ward (2TL, 2RL, 2YL and 2WA)
- 8) Fete ward (2TL, 2RL, 2YL and 2WA)
- 9) Yikuben ward (2TL, 2RL, 2YL and 2WA)
- 10) Shibong ward (2TL, 2RL, 2YL and 2WA)
- 11) Many ward (2TL, 2RL, 2YL and 2WA)

Therefore, TL = 26 questionnaires

Elders = 8 questionnaires

RL = 22 questionnaires

YL = 22 questionnaires

WA = 22 questionnaires

Grand total	= 100 questionnaires
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### **3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION**

The primary and the secondary methods would be used in collecting data on the research.

### **3.12 INSTRUMENT OF DATA COLLECTION**

The questionnaires and the interview would form the instrument of data collection.

### **3.7 DATA ANALYSIS**

Frequency distribution and percentage tables would be used in analyzing the data.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS**

In this chapter, the views of respondents would be classified and analyzed so that conclusion would be drawn. A descriptive method using simple percentage scores could be applied in analyzing the data.

It should be noted that one hundred set of questionnaires with one hundred items each were distributed. The respondents were required to make alternative choices from five options in each of questions one to ninety-nine (1-99), while item one hundred (100) was an open-ended question.

As the analysis would be based on percentage scores, it would also cover question 1-99.

We should bear in mind that each item of a questionnaire represents certain aspect of a particular problem assumed to have negative implications on socio-economic and political development of the target population, therefore, reference would be made to the item individually or collectively while analyzing the data to determine its or their level of significance to the study.

From the percentage scores and the level of significance of each item of the questionnaire, we would be able to know the enormity or otherwise of the problem each item poses to the target population.

For ease of analysis, tally marks are awarded to each option of a proposition, thus:-

- i) Strongly agreed (SA) = 5 points
- ii) Agree (A) = 4 points
- iii) Strongly Disagree (SD) = 3 points
- iv) Disagree (D) = 2 points
- v) No idea (NI) = 1 point

The data obtained from the questionnaires are tabulated below. The first four (4) tables are preliminary ones meant to facilitate our understanding of the final table (table V) in which decision criteria were taken

The first table gives us information about the real count (raw scores) and the expected count (predicted scores) for each item of the questionnaire.

**Table 1: Raw count, predicted count and the total number of respondents to each option of an item:-**

	COLUMN					TNR
	SA	A	SD	D	NI	
Item 1- Count	77	17	2	2	2	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 2- Count	54	38	2	4	2	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 3- Count	37	38	6	2	17	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 4- Count	47	23	7	2	21	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 5- Count	41	39	11	3	6	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 6- Count	54	21	11	5	9	100
Expected	42.4	32.7	9.2	6.1	9.6	100.0
Item 7- Count	41	32	13	5	9	100
Expected	42.4	32.7	9.2	6.1	9.6	100.0
Item 8- Count	58	25	9	4	4	100
Expected	42.0	32.4	9.1	6.1	10.4	100.0
Item 9- Count	53	22	8	3	14	100
Expected	38.2	29.4	8.3	5.5	18.6	100.0
Item 10- Count	46	39	6	5	4	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.7	100.0
Item 11- Count	59	26	6	3	6	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.7	100.0
Item 12- Count	43	36	12	4	5	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 13- Count	48	29	7	8	8	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.7	100.0
Item 14- Count	38	42	2	5	13	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 15- Count	45	22	18	4	11	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.7	100.0

Item 16- Count	46	28	12	8	6	100
Expected	42.4	32.7	9.2	6.1	9.6	100.0
Item 17- Count	59	22	7	6	6	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 18- Count	34	44	10	4	8	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 19- Count	25	35	20	6	14	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 20- Count	38	46	4	6	6	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 21- Count	33	45	12	6	4	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 22- Count	49	39	5	4	3	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.7	100.0
Item 23- Count	59	25	6	3	6	100
Expected	47.9	33.9	6.6	6.3	5.3	100.0
Item 24- Count	39	36	11	10	4	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.7	100.0
Item 25- Count	37	31	12	14	6	100
Expected	47.9	33.9	6.6	6.3	5.3	100.0
Item 26- Count	69	22	5	2	2	100
Expected	42.4	32.7	9.2	6.1	9.6	100.0
Item 27- Count	68	27	2	2	1	100
Expected	47.9	33.9	6.6	6.3	5.3	100.0
Item 28- Count	55	38	2	2	3	100
Expected	49.2	33.0	5.9	4.2	6.8	100.0
Item 29- Count	54	33	3	4	6	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.6	4.3	6.7	100.0
Item 30- Count	46	43	6	3	2	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 31- Count	49	29	9	3	10	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 32- Count	48	29	6	6	11	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 33- Count	42	39	4	4	11	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.7	100.0



Item 34- Count	47	28	7	11	7	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 35- Count	50	32	9	3	6	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 36- Count	50	28	9	10	3	100
Expected	47.9	33.9	6.6	6.3	5.3	100.0
Item 37- Count	53	31	9	1	6	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.7	100.0
Item 38- Count	39	42	6	7	6	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.7	100.0
Item 39- Count	43	38	8	6	5	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 40- Count	46	43	6	3	2	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.7	100.0
Item 41- Count	49	39	3	4	5	100
Expected	47.9	33.9	6.6	6.3	5.3	100.0
Item 42- Count	50	38	5	5	2	100
Expected	42.4	32.7	9.2	6.1	9.6	100.0
Item 43- Count	48	37	6	4	5	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 44- Count	54	33	3	4	6	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 45- Count	46	38	5	6	5	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 46- Count	49	39	3	4	5	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.7	100.0
Item 47- Count	50	32	3	9	6	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.7	100.0
Item 48- Count	54	35	6	3	2	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 49- Count	70	26	1	1	2	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 50 Count	69	25	1	1	4	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 51- Count	48	38	6	4	4	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0

Item 52- Count	59	35	1	1	4	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 53- Count	58	37	1	1	3	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 54- Count	52	36	3	2	7	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 55- Count	55	36	1	1	7	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 56- Count	65	31	1	1	2	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 57- Count	46	43	6	3	2	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 58- Count	54	33	3	4	6	100
Expected	52.2	33.3	4.6	3.2	6.7	100.0
Item 59- Count	48	29	6	6	11	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 60- Count	39	42	6	7	6	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.8	100.0
Item 61- Count	48	38	6	4	4	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 62- Count	58	37	1	1	3	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 63- Count	65	31	1	1	2	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 64- Count	54	33	3	4	6	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 65- Count	58	25	9	4	4	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 66- Count	53	22	8	3	14	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 67- Count	45	22	18	4	11	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 68- Count	38	46	4	6	6	100
Expected	47.9	33.9	6.6	6.3	5.3	100.0
Item 69- Count	37	38	6	2	7	100
Expected	47.9	33.9	6.6	6.3	5.3	100.0

Item 70- Count	57	38	1	1	3	100
Expected	43.9	32.8	8.6	4.8	9.9	100.0
Item 71- Count	48	38	1	2	11	100
Expected	42.4	32.7	9.2	6.1	9.6	100.0
Item 72- Count	48	33	6	2	11	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.8	100.0
Item 73- Count	33	38	10	1	18	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	5.7	100.0
Item 74- Count	25	35	20	6	14	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.8	100.0
Item 75- Count	48	39	1	2	10	100
Expected	47.9	33.9	6.6	6.3	5.3	100.0
Item 76- Count	28	28	28	1	5	100
Expected	47.9	33.9	6.6	6.3	5.3	100.0
Item 77- Count	46	38	3	2	14	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 78- Count	41	39	6	8	6	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.7	100.0
Item 79- Count	37	35	11	6	11	100
Expected	42.4	32.7	9.2	6.1	9.6	100.0
Item 80- Count	24	38	14	12	12	100
Expected	42.4	32.7	9.2	6.1	9.6	100.0
Item 81- Count	32	41	9	4	14	100
Expected	42.4	32.7	9.2	6.1	9.6	100.0
Item 82- Count	26	38	6	8	22	100
Expected	42.4	32.7	9.2	6.1	9.6	100.0
Item 83- Count	34	44	10	4	8	100
Expected	42.4	32.7	9.2	6.1	9.6	100.0
Item 84- Count	31	38	9	9	13	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.7	100.0
Item 85- Count	42	34	9	6	9	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.7	100.0
Item 86- Count	41	32	13	5	9	100
Expected	49.6	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.8	100.0
Item 87- Count	50	25	8	5	12	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0

Item 88- Count	25	35	20	6	14	100
Expected	52.7	33.7	4.7	3.2	6.4	100.0
Item 89- Count	36	39	8	11	6	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 90- Count	34	43	11	8	4	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 91- Count	39	36	11	10	4	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 92- Count	42	40	2	3	13	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 93- Count	41	45	1	1	12	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 94- Count	53	17	11	6	13	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 95- Count	40	26	31	1	2	100
Expected	53.3	39.9	3.5	2.0	1.3	100.0
Item 96- Count	25	35	20	6	14	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 97- Count	40	26	18	6	10	100
Expected	48.9	36.5	9.6	1.0	4.0	100.0
Item 98- Count	53	29	13	4	1	100
Expected	44.8	33.5	8.8	4.9	8.0	100.0
Item 99- Count	58	38	20	6	14	100
Expected	49.7	33.3	6.0	4.3	6.7	100.0

The proposition of item one of the above table (see appendix B) says “the chieftaincy tussle between the principal ethnic groups in Takum local government is a major factor for incessant ethnic conflicts in the area”. As the responses show in the table, 77 out of the 100 respondents strongly agree with the statement, 17 agree, 2 strongly disagree, 2 disagree and 2 have no idea.

To get the total number of respondents (TNR) in an option, (as in item one) the options of the proposition must be added together. Hence,  $TNR = SA + A + SD + D + NI$ , which is equally  $77 + 17 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 100$ . Hence, the predicted is  $44.8 + 33.5 + 8.8 + 4.9 + 8.0 = 100.0$ .

Table II below, however, describes the obtained scores for each option of an item.

**Table II: Obtained scores for each option of an item and total obtained scores for all options of an item:-**

Item	SA <sub>x5</sub>	A <sub>x4</sub>	SD <sub>x3</sub>	D <sub>x2</sub>	NI <sub>x1</sub>	Total Score (TS)
1	385	68	6	4	2	465
2	270	152	6	8	2	438
3	185	152	18	4	17	376
4	235	92	21	4	21	373
5	205	156	33	6	6	406
6	270	84	33	10	9	406
7	205	128	39	10	9	391
8	290	100	27	8	4	429
9	265	88	24	6	14	397
10	230	156	18	10	4	418
11	295	104	18	6	6	429
12	215	144	36	8	5	408
13	240	116	21	16	8	401
14	190	168	6	10	13	387
15	225	88	54	8	11	386

16	230	112	36	16	6	400
17	295	88	21	12	6	422
18	170	176	30	8	8	392
19	125	140	60	12	14	351
20	190	184	12	12	6	404
21	165	172	36	12	4	391
22	245	156	15	8	3	427
23	295	104	18	6	6	429
24	195	144	33	20	4	396
25	185	124	36	28	6	379
26	345	88	15	4	2	454
27	340	108	6	4	1	459
28	275	152	6	4	3	440
29	270	132	9	8	6	425
30	230	172	18	6	2	428
31	245	116	27	6	10	404
32	240	116	18	12	11	397
33	210	156	12	8	11	397
34	235	112	21	22	7	397
35	250	128	27	6	6	417
36	250	128	27	6	6	417
37	265	124	27	2	6	424
38	195	168	18	14	6	401
39	215	152	24	12	5	408
40	230	172	18	6	2	428
41	245	156	9	8	5	423
42	250	152	15	10	2	429
43	240	148	18	8	5	419

44	270	132	9	8	16	425
45	230	152	15	12	5	414
46	245	156	9	8	5	423
47	250	128	9	18	6	411
48	270	140	18	6	2	436
49	350	104	3	2	2	461
50	345	100	3	2	4	454
51	240	152	18	8	4	422
52	295	140	3	2	4	444
53	290	148	3	2	3	446
54	260	144	9	4	7	424
55	275	144	3	2	7	431
56	325	124	3	2	2	456
57	230	172	18	6	2	428
58	270	132	9	8	6	425
59	240	116	18	12	11	397
60	195	168	18	14	6	401
61	240	152	18	8	4	422
62	290	148	3	2	3	446
63	325	124	3	2	2	456
64	270	132	9	8	6	425
65	290	100	27	8	4	429
66	265	88	24	6	14	397
67	225	88	54	8	11	386
68	190	184	12	12	6	404
69	185	152	18	4	17	376
70	285	152	3	2	3	445
71	240	152	3	4	11	410

72	240	132	18	4	11	405
73	165	152	30	2	18	367
74	125	140	60	12	14	351
75	240	156	3	4	10	413
76	140	112	84	2	15	353
77	230	152	3	2	14	401
78	205	156	18	16	6	401
79	185	140	33	12	11	381
80	120	152	42	24	12	350
81	160	164	27	8	14	373
82	130	152	18	16	22	338
83	170	176	30	8	8	392
84	155	152	27	18	13	365
85	210	136	27	12	9	394
86	205	128	39	10	9	391
87	250	100	24	10	12	396
88	125	140	60	12	14	351
89	180	156	24	22	6	388
90	170	172	33	16	4	395
91	195	144	33	20	4	396
92	210	160	6	6	13	395
93	205	180	3	2	12	402
94	265	68	33	12	13	391
95	200	104	93	2	2	401
96	125	140	60	12	14	351
97	200	104	54	12	10	380
98	265	116	39	8	1	429
99	290	152	3	2	2	449



Hence, in order to calculate the obtained score for each option of an item, the number of people who responded to such an option must be multiplied by the points or tally marks given to the option, therefore, the obtained score for each option of statement one (1) should be:-

$$\begin{array}{rclclcl}
 \text{SA} & = & 77 \times 5 & = & 385 \\
 \text{A} & = & 17 \times 4 & = & 68 \\
 \text{SD} & = & 2 \times 3 & = & 6 \\
 \text{D} & = & 2 \times 2 & = & 4 \\
 \text{NI} & = & 2 \times 1 & = & 2
 \end{array}$$

Thus the Total Score (TS) for the statement should be: SA + A + SD + D + NI which is  $385 + 68 + 6 + 4 + 2 = 465$

The scores in table II are converted into percentage scores and tabulated in table III.

**Table III: Percentage scores for each option of an item and the total percentage score for an item:-**

Item	SA%	A%	SD%	D%	NI%	TPS
1	82.8	14.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	100
2	61.6	34.7	1.4	1.8	0.5	100
3	49.2	40.4	4.8	1.1	4.5	100
4	63.0	24.7	5.6	1.1	5.6	100
5	50.5	38.4	8.1	1.5	1.5	100
6	66.5	20.7	8.1	2.5	2.2	100
7	52.4	32.7	10.0	2.6	2.3	100
8	67.6	23.3	6.3	1.9	0.9	100
9	66.8	22.2	6.0	1.5	3.5	100

10	55.0	37.3	4.3	2.4	1.0	100
11	68.8	24.2	4.2	1.4	1.4	100
12	52.7	35.3	8.8	2.0	1.2	100
13	59.9	28.9	5.2	4.0	2.0	100
14	49.1	43.4	1.6	2.6	3.3	100
15	58.3	22.8	14.0	2.1	2.8	100
16	57.5	28.0	9.0	4.0	1.5	100
17	69.9	20.9	5.0	2.8	1.4	100
18	43.4	44.9	7.7	2.0	2.0	100
19	35.6	39.9	17.1	3.4	4.0	100
20	47.0	45.5	3.0	3.0	1.5	100
21	41.6	45.3	9.1	3.0	1.0	100
22	57.4	36.5	3.5	1.9	0.7	100
23	68.8	24.2	4.2	1.4	1.4	100
24	49.2	36.4	8.3	5.1	1.0	100
25	48.8	32.7	9.5	7.4	1.6	100
26	76.0	19.4	3.3	0.9	0.4	100
27	74.1	23.5	1.3	0.9	0.2	100
28	62.5	34.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	100
29	63.5	31.1	2.1	1.9	1.4	100
30	53.7	40.2	4.2	1.4	0.5	100
31	60.6	28.7	6.7	1.5	2.5	100
32	60.5	29.2	4.5	3.0	2.8	100
33	52.9	39.3	3.0	2.0	2.8	100
34	59.2	28.2	5.3	5.5	1.8	100
35	60.0	30.7	6.5	1.4	1.4	100
36	60.0	30.7	6.5	1.4	1.4	100
37	62.5	29.2	6.4	0.5	1.4	100

38	48.6	41.9	4.5	3.5	1.5	100
39	52.7	37.3	5.9	2.9	1.2	100
40	53.7	40.2	4.2	1.4	0.5	100
41	57.9	36.9	2.1	1.9	1.2	100
42	58.3	35.4	3.5	2.3	0.5	100
43	57.3	35.3	4.3	1.9	1.2	100
44	63.5	31.1	2.1	1.9	1.4	100
45	55.6	36.7	3.6	2.9	1.2	100
46	57.9	36.9	2.1	1.9	1.2	100
47	60.8	31.1	2.2	4.4	1.5	100
48	61.9	32.1	4.1	1.4	0.5	100
49	75.9	22.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	100
50	76.0	22.0	0.7	0.4	0.9	100
51	56.9	36.0	4.3	1.9	0.9	100
52	66.4	31.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	100
53	65.0	33.2	0.7	0.4	0.7	100
54	61.3	34.0	2.1	0.9	1.7	100
55	63.8	33.4	0.7	0.5	1.6	100
56	71.3	27.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	100
57	53.7	40.2	4.2	1.4	0.5	100
58	63.5	31.1	2.1	1.9	1.4	100
59	60.5	29.2	4.5	3.0	2.8	100
60	48.6	41.9	4.5	3.5	1.5	100
61	56.9	36.0	4.3	1.9	0.9	100
62	65.0	33.2	0.7	0.4	0.7	100
63	71.3	27.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	100
64	63.5	31.1	2.1	1.9	1.4	100
65	67.6	23.3	6.3	1.9	0.9	100

66	66.8	22.2	6.0	1.5	3.5	100
67	58.3	22.8	14.0	2.1	2.8	100
68	47.0	45.5	3.0	3.0	1.5	100
69	49.2	40.4	4.8	1.1	4.5	100
70	64.0	34.2	0.7	0.4	0.7	100
71	58.5	37.1	0.7	1.0	2.7	100
72	59.3	32.6	4.4	1.0	2.7	100
73	45.0	41.4	8.2	0.5	4.9	100
74	35.6	34.9	17.1	3.4	4.0	100
75	58.1	37.8	0.7	1.0	2.4	100
76	39.7	31.7	23.8	0.6	4.2	100
77	57.4	37.9	0.7	0.5	3.5	100
78	51.1	38.9	4.5	4.0	1.5	100
79	48.6	36.7	8.7	3.1	2.9	100
80	34.3	43.4	12.0	6.9	3.4	100
81	42.9	44.0	7.2	2.1	3.8	100
82	38.5	45.0	5.3	4.7	6.5	100
83	43.4	44.9	7.7	2.0	2.0	100
84	42.5	41.6	7.4	4.9	3.6	100
85	53.3	34.5	6.9	3.0	2.3	100
86	52.4	32.7	10.0	2.6	2.3	100
87	63.1	25.3	6.1	2.5	3.0	100
88	35.6	39.9	17.1	3.4	4.0	100
89	46.4	40.2	6.2	5.7	1.5	100
90	43.0	43.5	8.4	4.1	1.0	100
91	49.2	36.4	8.3	5.1	1.0	100
92	53.2	40.5	1.5	1.5	3.3	100
93	51.0	44.8	0.7	0.5	3.0	100

94	67.8	17.4	8.4	3.1	3.3	100
95	49.9	25.9	23.2	0.5	0.5	100
96	35.6	39.9	17.1	3.4	4.0	100
97	52.6	27.4	14.2	3.2	2.6	100
98	61.8	27.0	9.1	1.9	0.2	100
99	64.6	33.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	100

**Key:** TPS – Total Percentage Score

The percentage score for each option is obtained by dividing the obtained score for each option by the total obtained score of the item multiplied by 100. As in proposition one:-

$$SA = 385/465 \times 100 = 82.7\%$$

$$A = 68/465 \times 100 = 14.6\%$$

$$SD = 6/465 \times 100 = 1.3\%$$

$$D = 4/465 \times 100 = 0.9\%$$

$$NI = 2/465 \times 100 = 0.4\%$$

$$\text{Therefore, TPS} = 82.7 + 14.6 + 1.3 + 0.9 + 0.4 = 100\%$$

Table IV is a merger table in which strongly agree (SA) is merged with agree (A) to form agree (A), strongly Disagree (SD) with disagree (D) to form disagree (D), while no idea (NI) stands alone, hence:-

$$SA + A = A$$

$$SD + D = D$$

$$NI = NI$$

Again, using proposition one as an example,

$$A = 82.7 + 14.6 = 97.4\%$$

$$D = 1.3 + 0.9 = 2.2$$

$$NI = 0.4$$

Therefore, TPS for item one is  $97.4 + 2.2 + 0.4 = 100\%$

**Table IV: Percentage Scores Merged**

Item	A%	D%	NI%	TPS
1	97.4	2.2	0.4	100
2	96.3	3.2	0.5	100
3	89.6	5.9	4.5	100
4	87.7	6.7	5.6	100
5	88.9	9.6	1.5	100
6	87.2	10.6	2.2	100
7	85.1	12.6	2.3	100
8	90.9	8.2	0.9	100
9	89.0	7.5	3.5	100
10	92.3	6.7	1.0	100
11	93.0	5.6	1.4	100
12	88.0	10.8	1.2	100
13	88.8	9.2	2.0	100
14	92.5	4.2	3.3	100
15	81.1	16.1	2.8	100
16	85.5	13.0	1.5	100
17	90.8	7.8	1.4	100
18	88.3	9.7	2.0	100
19	75.5	20.5	4.0	100
20	92.5	6.0	1.5	100
21	86.9	12.1	1.0	100

22	93.9	5.4	0.7	100
23	93.0	5.6	1.4	100
24	85.6	13.4	1.0	100
25	81.5	16.9	1.6	100
26	95.4	4.2	0.4	100
27	97.6	2.2	0.2	100
28	97.0	2.3	0.7	100
29	94.6	4.0	1.4	100
30	93.9	5.6	0.5	100
31	89.3	8.2	2.5	100
32	89.7	7.5	2.8	100
33	92.2	5.0	2.8	100
34	87.4	10.8	1.8	100
35	90.7	7.9	1.4	100
36	90.7	7.9	1.4	100
37	91.7	6.9	1.4	100
38	90.5	8.0	1.5	100
39	90.0	8.8	1.2	100
40	93.9	5.6	0.5	100
41	94.8	4.0	1.2	100
42	93.7	5.8	0.5	100
43	92.6	6.2	1.2	100
44	94.6	4.0	1.4	100
45	92.3	6.5	1.2	100
46	94.8	4.0	1.2	100
47	91.9	6.6	1.5	100
48	94.0	5.5	0.5	100
49	98.5	1.1	0.4	100
50	98.0	1.1	0.9	100
51	92.9	6.2	0.9	100

52	97.9	1.2	0.9	100
53	98.2	1.1	0.7	100
54	95.3	3.0	1.7	100
55	97.2	1.2	1.6	100
56	98.5	1.1	0.4	100
57	93.9	5.6	0.5	100
58	94.6	4.0	1.4	100
59	89.7	7.5	2.8	100
60	90.5	8.0	1.5	100
61	92.9	6.2	0.9	100
62	98.2	1.1	0.7	100
63	98.5	1.1	0.4	100
64	94.6	4.0	1.4	100
65	90.9	8.2	0.9	100
66	89.0	7.5	3.5	100
67	81.1	16.1	2.8	100
68	92.5	6.0	1.5	100
69	89.6	5.9	4.5	100
70	98.2	1.1	0.7	100
71	95.6	1.7	2.7	100
72	91.9	5.4	2.7	100
73	86.4	8.7	4.9	100
74	75.5	20.5	4.0	100
75	95.9	1.7	2.4	100
76	71.4	24.4	4.2	100
77	95.3	1.2	3.5	100
78	90.0	8.5	1.5	100
79	85.3	11.8	2.9	100
80	77.7	18.9	3.4	100
81	86.9	9.3	3.8	100



82	83.5	10.0	6.5	100
83	88.3	9.7	2.0	100
84	84.1	12.3	3.6	100
85	87.8	9.9	2.3	100
86	85.1	12.6	2.3	100
87	88.4	8.6	3.0	100
88	75.5	20.5	4.0	100
89	86.6	11.9	1.5	100
90	86.5	12.5	1.0	100
91	85.6	13.4	1.0	100
92	93.7	3.0	3.3	100
93	95.8	1.2	3.0	100
94	85.2	11.5	3.3	100
95	75.8	23.7	0.5	100
96	75.5	20.5	4.0	100
97	80.0	17.4	2.6	100
98	88.8	11.0	0.2	100
99	98.5	1.1	0.4	100

After the merger, the items were arranged based on percentage scores. Those which scored higher were arranged on top up to those which scored the least to the bottoms.

This table was therefore used for detailed analysis of the data.

**Table V: Percentage scores based on order of significance**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>% scores</b>	<b>Remarks/Decision</b>
1	49 56 63 99	98.5	Very significant
2	53 62 70	98.2	Very significant
3	50	98.0	Very significant
4	52	97.9	Very significant
5	27	97.6	Very significant
6	1	97.4	Very significant
7	55	97.2	Very significant
8	28	97.0	Very significant
9	2	96.3	Very significant
10	75	95.9	Very significant
11	93	95.8	Very significant
12	71	95.6	Very significant
13	26	95.4	Very significant
14	54 77	95.3	Very significant
15	41 46	94.8	Very significant
16	29 44 58 64	94.6	Very significant

17	48	94.0	Very significant
18	22 30 40 57	93.9	Very significant
19	42 92	93.7	Very significant
20	11 23	93.0	Very significant
21	51 61	92.9	Very significant
22	43	92.6	Very significant
23	14 20 68	92.5	Very significant
24	10 45	92.3	Very significant
25	33	92.2	Very significant
26	47 72	91.9	Very significant
27	37	91.7	Very significant
28	8	90.9	Very significant
29	17	90.8	Very significant
30	35 36	90.7	Very significant
31	38 60 65	90.5	Very significant

32	39 78	90.0	Very significant
33	32 59	89.7	Significant
34	3 69	89.6	Significant
35	34	89.4	Significant
36	31	89.3	Significant
37	9 66	89.0	Significant
38	5	88.9	Significant
39	13 98	88.8	Significant
40	87	88.4	Significant
41	18 83	88.3	Significant
42	12	88.0	Significant
43	85	87.8	Significant
44	4	87.7	Significant
45	34	87.4	Significant
46	6	87.2	Significant
47	21 81	86.9	Significant
48	89	86.6	Significant
49	90	86.5	Significant
50	73	86.4	Significant
51	91	85.6	Significant
52	16	85.5	Significant

53	79 82	85.3	Significant
54	94	85.2	Significant
55	7 86	85.1	Significant
56	84	84.1	Significant
57	25	81.5	Significant
58	15 67	81.1	Significant
59	97	80.0	Significant
60	80	77.7	Less Significant
61	95	75.8	Less Significant
62	19 88 96 74	75.5	Less Significant
63	76	71.4	Less Significant

From the table, we understand that 56 items were very significant to the study, implying that they were the most serious problems which impede socio-economic and political development of the target population. 36 items on the other hand were also discovered to be significant to the study. The items also constitute problems to socio-economic and political development of the target population, while 7 items were seen to be of little significance to the study, which means,

they do not constitute much problem to the socio-economic and political development of the target population.

#### **4.9 TESTS OF RESEARCH QUESTIONS, HYPOTHESES AND DECISION CRITERIA**

The tests and the decision taken in the descriptive analysis were based on the decision stated below.

In the descriptive analysis of this research, if the percentage value is above 77.7% up to 89.7% the proposition or item is considered significant, which means the effect is real and constitutes problem to the socio-economic and political development of the target population. But, if the percentage value is 77.7% or below, the item is considered not significant or insignificant, which means there is no significant effect. However, if the percentage value of a statement is 80.0% or above up to 98.5% the item is considered to be very significant to the target population. This means, the conflicts in the study area are very enormous which have high negative effects on socio-economic and political development of the target population. In other words, the conflicts led to slow pace of socio-economic and political development of the area under study.

Therefore, the research questions would now be analyzed thus:

#### 4.10 RESEARCH QUESTION ONE

**What extend do the ethnic conflicts affected economic development in Takum Local Government Area?**

**Table 6.1**

<b>Items number based on its relevance to research question</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>% score</b>	<b>Decision</b>
Item 10	100	92.3	Very Significant
Item 11	100	93.0	Very Significant
Item 13	100	88.8	Significant
Item 15	100	81.1	Significant
Item 22	100	93.9	Very Significant
Item 24	100	85.6	Significant
Item 28	100	97.0	Very Significant
Item 29	100	94.6	Very Significant
Item 33	100	92.2	Very Significant
Item 37	100	91.7	Very Significant
Item 38	100	90.5	Very Significant
Item 40	100	93.9	Very Significant
Item 46	100	94.8	Very Significant
Item 47	100	91.9	Very Significant
Item 74	100	75.5	Less Significant
Item 78	100	90.0	Very Significant
Item 84	100	84.1	Significant
Item 85	100	87.8	Significant
Item 86	100	85.1	Significant
Item 99	100	98.5	Very Significant

Based on the results obtained in table 6.1, and other relevant tables above, all the percentage values of the items analyzed with the exception of item 74, were very significant, which means that conflicts in the study area have significant effects on socio-economic and political development of the area. This means, the conflicts have affected the socio-economic and political development of the target population negatively.



#### 4.11 RESEARCH QUESTION TWO

What extend do the ethnic conflicts affected the socio-political development of Takum Local Government Area?

**Table 6.2: Effects of the conflicts on socio-political development of Takum Local Government Area.**

<b>Items Number based on its relevance to research question</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>% Score</b>	<b>Decision</b>
Item 1	100	97.4	Very Significant
Item 2	100	96.3	Very Significant
Item 3	100	89.6	Significant
Item 4	100	87.7	Significant
Item 5	100	88.9	Significant
Item 12	100	88.0	Significant
Item 14	100	92.5	Very Significant
Item 17	100	90.8	Very Significant
Item 18	100	88.3	Significant
Item 19	100	75.5	Less Significant
Item 20	100	92.5	Very Significant
Item 21	100	86.9	Significant
Item 34	100	87.4	Significant
Item 35	100	90.7	Very Significant
Item 39	100	90.0	Very Significant
Item 43	100	92.6	Very Significant
Item 44	100	94.6	Very Significant
Item 45	100	92.3	Very Significant

Item 48	100	94.0	Very Significant
Item 70	100	98.2	Very Significant
Item 77	100	95.3	Very Significant
Item 87	100	88.4	Significant
Item 89	100	86.6	Significant
Item 90	100	86.5	Significant
Item 91	100	85.6	Significant
Item 92	100	93.7	Very significant
Item 93	100	95.8	Very significant
Item 94	100	85.2	Significant
Item 95	100	75.8	Less significant
Item 96	100	75.5	Less significant
Item 97	100	80.0	Significant
Item 98	100	88.8	Significant

The results of the descriptive analysis done in table 6.2 indicate that items 95 and 96 are less significant, items 3,4,5,12,18,21,34,87,89, 90,91,94,97 and 98 have significant effect while items 1,2,14,17,20,35, 39,43,44,45,48,70,77,92 and 93 have very significant effects.

Therefore, we can conclude that the conflicts in Takum Local Government Area have negatively affected the socio-political development of the area.

#### 4.12 RESEARCH QUESTION THREE

**What are the extend of damages to economic activities do these conflicts inflicted?**

**Table 6.3**

<b>Items number based on its relevance to research question</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>% score</b>	<b>Decision</b>
Item 23	100	93.0	Very Significant
Item 25	100	81.5	Significant
Item 27	100	97.6	Very Significant
Item 36	100	90.7	Very Significant
Item 41	100	94.8	Very Significant
Item 68	100	92.5	Very Significant
Item 69	100	89.6	Significant
Item 75	100	95.9	Very Significant
Item 76	100	71.4	Less Significant

The results obtained in table 6.3 show that six (6) of the items are very significant, two (2) are significant and one (1) is less significant. Therefore, we can conclude that the conflicts inflicted great damages to economic activities in the local government area.

#### 4.13 RESEARCH QUESTION FOUR

**What are the extend of damages to socio-political activities do these conflicts inflicted?**

**Table 6.4: Extend of damages to socio-political activities:-**

<b>Items number based on its relevance to research question</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>% score</b>	<b>Decision</b>
Item 30	100	93.9	Very Significant
Item 31	100	89.3	Significant
Item 32	100	89.7	Significant
Item 49	100	98.5	Very Significant
Item 50	100	98.0	Very Significant
Item 51	100	92.9	Very Significant
Item 52	100	97.9	Very Significant
Item 53	100	98.2	Very Significant
Item 54	100	95.3	Very Significant
Item 55	100	97.2	Very Significant
Item 56	100	98.5	Very Significant
Item 57	100	93.9	Very Significant
Item 58	100	94.6	Very Significant
Item 59	100	89.7	Very Significant
Item 60	100	90.5	Very Significant
Item 61	100	92.9	Very Significant
Item 62	100	98.2	Very Significant
Item 63	100	98.5	Very Significant
Item 64	100	94.6	Very Significant
Item 65	100	90.9	Significant
Item 66	100	89.0	Very Significant
Item 67	100	81.1	Very Significant
Item 72	100	91.9	Very Significant
Item 73	100	86.4	Significant
Item 88	100	75.5	Less Significant

From the results of the analysis in table 6.4, one can clearly see that the percentage values analyzed have 18 items as being very significant, 6 as significant and only one (1) as less significant. We can therefore conclude that, the extend of damages the conflicts caused to socio-political development are enormous.

#### **4.14 RESEARCH QUESTION FIVE**

**What are the negative effects of the conflicts on the entire people of Takum Local Government Area?**

**Table 6.5: General negative effects of the conflicts on the people of Takum Local Government Area:-**

<b>Items number based on its relevance to research question</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>% score</b>	<b>Decision</b>
Item 6	100	87.2	Significant
Item 7	100	85.1	Significant
Item 8	100	90.9	Very Significant
Item 9	100	89.0	Significant
Item 16	100	85.5	Significant
Item 26	100	95.4	Very Significant
Item 42	100	93.7	Very Significant
Item 71	100	95.6	Very Significant
Item 79	100	85.3	Significant
Item 80	100	77.7	Less Significant
Item 81	100	86.9	Significant
Item 82	100	83.5	Significant
Item 83	100	88.3	Significant

Accessing the general negative effects of the conflicts on the entire people of Takum local Government Area, the results obtained in table 6.5 above indicate that 4 items are very significant, 8 items are significant and only one is insignificant.

Therefore, the conflicts in question have significant negative effects on the entire people of Takum Local Government Area. This means, the conflicts have adversely affected all aspects of the entire peoples lives negatively.

#### **4.15 DECISION**

Results obtained in the descriptive statistical analysis using simple percentage agree that the conflicts caused significant effects on socio-economic and political development of the study area. This analysis accepts both the research questions and the hypothesis.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.4 SUMMARY**

This research is on negative implications of ethnic conflicts on socio-economic and political development of Takum Local Government Area. Chapter one examines the purposes of state creation with regards to Taraba state. It also identifies the natural and human resources the state has like gold, lead, zinc, timber, agricultural land and huge herds of cattle which if properly harnessed would enhance political and sustainable socio-economic growth.

However, in spite of all these resources, the state remained under developed due to ethnic crises. These crises, were seen to be more pronounced in Takum Local Government Area, which negative effects were among others loss of lives and property, increase in the number of orphans and widows, unemployment and poverty.

Chapter two reviews the literature, it traces the history of ethnic conflicts in Nigeria briefly to tribal wars or wars of expansion by the various tribal groups in which some ethnic groups were subdued and made slaves by stronger and most powerful ones. European merchants who were desperate to acquire slaves for the trans atlantic slave trade, shared weapons to some ethnic groups in exchange of slaves and this arrangement aggravated ethnicity and incessant conflicts.

The chapter examines the fact that before colonialism was fully established, what is now called Nigeria was administered separately as Lagos colony, southern protectorate and northern protectorate.

When the colony and the protectorates were amalgamated and named Nigeria in 1914, there was no proper measures taken to integrate the various independent ethnic groups, hence, sectional loyalties were promoted instead of “national integration and political stability”.

The creation of regions, and later on states and local governments, meant to bring government nearer to the people and to ensure that all ethnic groups and other interests were fairly represented did not even solve the problem of ethnic conflicts. Hence, the minority groups always see the majority tribes as impediment to their development.

The chapter further exposes the fact that as ethnic conflicts continued, the result and effect were the formation of Odua Peoples Congress, Area Boys, the Arewa Peoples Congress and the Ijaw Youth Council just to name but few of them. The chapter identifies some ethnic conflict in the country as that of Ife-Modakeke and Jasawa/Birom conflicts in Ibadan and Jos respectively. The chapter examines cases of ethnic conflicts in Taraba state especially between the Tivs/Jukun, Fulani/Mambila and chamba/Jukun/Kuteb conflicts.



The chapter traces the causes of ethnic conflicts in Takum Local Government Area to chieftaincy tussle, land dispute, political rivalry and boundary adjustment.

Chapter three, examines the research methodology, research design, population of the study, sample size, sampling techniques, method of data collection and instrument of data analysis.

Chapter four analysis the data. In analyzing the data, tally marks were given to each item of the questionnaire for ease of analysis.

The first table of the chapter shows the raw (real count) data obtained from the respondents. It is also tabulated along side the predicted count.

Table two shows the obtained scores for each option of an item and the total score for each item. Table three on the other hand examines the percentage scores for each option of an item and the total percentage score for each item, chapter four merges the percentage scores of SA with A and SD with D to form agree (A), Disagree (SD), No idea (NL), for ease of analysis, while table five shows the percentage scores based on order of significance of the item to the research questions. The chapter subjected the research questions and the hypothesis to tests to arrive at a decision.

If the percentage value of an item is 77.7% up to 89.7%, the proposition is considered significant, which means the effect is real and

constitutes problem to the target population. But if the percentage value of an item is above 89.7%, the item is considered very significant which means the effect is very real, implying that the item constitutes very enormous problem to the target population. But, if the percentage value of an item is below 77.7%, the item is considered to be of less significance to the target population. This means, it does not pose any problem to the population being studied.

From the results obtained, there are 56 items out of the 99 propositions that are very significant to the target population, which means the items constitute very enormous problems to the target population, 36 item constitute enormous problems and 7 have less significant, implying that they do not pose any problem to the target population. In a nut shell, more than 90% of all the propositions pose serious problems to the population being studied.

## **5.5 CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the negative implications of ethnic conflicts to socio-economic and political development of Takum Local Government Area includes destructions of lives and property, increase in number of orphans and widows, hazards in terms of spread of diseases, closure of markets, loss of capital and businesses, disintegration of ethnic groups, closure of private investments, vandalization of private and government properties. Others include, withdrawal of teachers and pupils from

schools, rise in illiteracy, escape of dangerous inmates from prisons, anger, trauma, pains and mistrust among the ethnic groups as well as increase in unemployment, theft, low agricultural output, low revenue generation, rise in tribal politics, lack of payment of salaries to workers as and when due and rise in poverty. All these confirm the high percentage value in acceptance to most of propositions analyzed above.

Most respondents to item 100 which is an open-ended question attributed the perennial ethnic conflicts in the area to three major problems namely the Takum chieftaincy tussle, boundary adjustment between Ussa and Takum Local Government Areas and lack of commitments by government to implement past reports on the conflicts in the local government.

Therefore, these three issues identified by the respondents could be seen as the major reasons for the prolongation of the conflicts in the area which negative implications to socio-economic and political development as seen above are so enormous. The area is on a time bomb, if care is not taken, it would explode and could hardly be controlled.

Hence, if government and all stakeholders show some sense of commitment and justice, the conflicts could come to an end and the negative implications of the dispute would be things of the past.

## 5.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The incessant conflicts in Takum Local Government Area as stated earlier is largely due to chieftaincy tussle, boundary demarcation and lack of implementation of past reports on similar conflicts by the state government among others. Measures must therefore be taken to end the crises. In this regard, it is recommended as follows:

- i) Let all parties involved in the Takum chieftaincy dispute imbibe the spirit of “give” and “take”. The stool of ukwe Takum (1<sup>st</sup> class chief) be left exclusively for the Kutebs families of Akente and Likam. But, the district head of Takum town should exclusively be for the chamba. The ukwe who should be the paramount chief in the local government should always appoint a chamba man from either the Dinyi or Tikari family to head the district.
- ii) The 1963 Takum chieftaincy law should be restored while the contradictory and controversial 1975 gazette be repealed and the Ukwe Takum be appointed with immediate effect.
- iii) The state government should impress on the federal government to find a lasting solution to boundary dispute between Takum and Ussa Local Government Areas.
- iv) All reports of commissions or committees of inquires into Takum conflicts and the white papers there in should be implemented by the state government without further delay.

- v) Individuals or group of persons who abandoned their properties in Takum town for fear of insecurity and which properties have been illegally acquired by some people should be given back to the right owners.
- vi) A reconciliation committee comprising of eminent personalities – Bishops, imams, traditional leaders, lawyers, opinion and community leaders should be set up by the state government. The committee should be headed by a neutral person to reconcile the parties involved in the conflicts. Kutebs, chamba, Jukun and the Hausa-Fulani should be members.
- vii) The major tribal groups namely: Kuteb and Chamba-Jukun should implore the spirit of tolerance and love to ensure peaceful co-existence.
- viii) The police should live up to expectations in their constitutional responsibilities of protecting lives and property of all citizens without bias. They should not be selective or side with a particular tribe or group against the other in a conflict. Therefore, all police officers suspected to have acted in violation of the provisions of the law during the conflicts should be investigated and if found wanting, must be allowed to face the wrath of the law.
- ix) Modern working equipment should be provided to the police to enable them detect conflicts and other criminal activities before

they erupt and collectively, all security agencies should provide adequate security in the area.

- x) All ethnic groups in Takum Local Government Area should establish a forum of dialogue based on mutual respect, trust and understanding to discuss all issues threatening peaceful-coexistence in the area with a view to collectively solving them.
- xi) The state government should address the issues of unemployment and poverty by creating job-opportunities for the teeming youths in the area.
- xii) Owners of private schools, hospitals or clinics destroyed or vandalized during the crises should be compensated by the state government.
- xiii) Mixed settlements and inter-marriages as they used to be, should be restored and encouraged to enhance integration among the various ethnic groups in the area.
- xiv) Cases of abandoned children, widows and orphans should be addressed by the state government.
- xv) The media should encourage peaceful coexistence through objective reporting of crises rather than agents of destructions through frivolous and unsubstantiated stories of events.
- xvi) All government infrastructural facilities destroyed or vandalized during the crises should be restored.

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## **APPENDIX A**

Department of Information and  
Management Technology  
Federal University of Technology, Yola  
November, 2010

Dear Respondent

**RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE NEGATIVE IMPLICATIONS  
OF ETHNIC CONFLICTS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:  
A CASE STUDY OF TAKUM LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA TARABA  
STATE, NIGERIA, FOR AN MPA DISSERTATION.**

The questionnaire here attached is part of a research work on the above topic. You are to tick one of the options in each of the propositions if found to represent your sincere view. But, if all the options do not represent your view, you are free to write your views at the end of the columns provided (i.e. 100).

I wish to assure you that your opinions would be confidentially treated and used for the purpose of this research, only.

Your cooperation in filling this questionnaire would be appreciated.

Accept my assurances of the highest esteem, please.

Thanks.

**Alh. Babaji Bala Dadinkowa**

## APPENDIX B

### RESPONDENT'S PERSONAL DATA

**Age:** .....

**Sex:** .....

**Ward:** .....

### Instructions

This questionnaire has one hundred (100) propositions, against each proposition are five columns titled: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Strongly Disagree (SD), Disagree (D) and No Idea (NI). Each column represents possible personal opinions of individuals. Tick what you think is your opinion from the five alternative views/options provided for each proposition.

S/N	PROPOSITION	SA	A	SD	D	NI
1	The chieftaincy tussle between the principal ethnic groups in Takum local government is a major factor for incessant ethnic conflicts in the area.					
2	The perennial conflicts on chieftaincy rights in Takum local government area has created fear among the ethnic groups in the area.					

3	The continuous conflicts on chieftaincy dispute in Takum local government area has made the state government make an in depth study of the matter with a view to satisfying all stakeholders; and by implication is seen by some people as in-action of the state government in resolving the matter decisively					
4	The continuity of Takum chieftaincy dispute in the past has led to the amendment of the 1963 chieftaincy law and its replacement with a new one in 1975 which instead of resolving the matter, compounded the dispute in the area.					
5	The process of fragmentation of all ethnic group in the defunct Kwararafa federation has generated an unending conflict over chieftaincy rights between the Kutebs and the Chambas in Takum local government area.					

6	The perennial ethnic conflict has led to the creation of Ussa local government area out of Takum local government council but the boundary demarcation is not acceptable to the competing ethnic groups in the area.					
7	The disputed boundaries are now left unutilized by all parties in the crisis.					
8	The unresolved boundary issues between Ussa and Takum local government area have led to loss of inter-ethnic trust between the chamba-Jukun and the Kuteb.					
9	Many of the indigenes of both Takum and Ussa local government areas who are residing on the boundary lines are thrown into confusion and fear until the boundary dispute is resolved.					
10	As the Takum conflicts persist, communities and ethnic groups in the area began to assert their rights over					

	some parcel of land, and this development made the establishment of government and private institutions and industries very difficult.					
11	The Takum conflict has scared private investors from acquiring land for either agricultural or private businesses.					
12	The conflicts in Takum has made the resolution of land dispute through traditional method difficult.					
13	The conflicts have generated more conflicts in terms of ownership of farmlands and grazing routes.					
14	The ethnic conflicts in Takum led to prolongation of litigations over land matters in the area					
15	The ethnic fracas in Takum made the cost of land very low in the area as people are afraid to buy land.					
16	As the Takum conflicts continue, many non-indigenes sold their landed					

	properties at give away prices and migrated to other parts of the state or outside for safety					
17	The ethnic conflict in Takum has compounded the tribal politics in the area, so much so that a Chamba- Jukun man hardly support the political ambition of a Kuteb man and vice-versa.					
18	The ethnic conflicts in Takum has generally heightens unhealthy political competition in which votings are based on sentiments rather than issues.					
19	Ethnic conflict in Takum local government area has made the stability of democracy in the area a mirage.					
20	The manipulation of ethnic sentiments and loyalties to gain political support by the elites has compounded the problem of getting solution to the matter.					
21	The ethnic conflict in Takum has made					

	the competing ethnic groups to continue accusing each other of political marginalization in the administration of Takum local government council					
22	The Takum ethnic conflict affected the local manufacturing industry like Adire dying greatly, as the industry was closed during the crises and the commodity became scarce.					
23	During the conflicts, government and private properties were vandalized.					
24	The conflict had made farmers to flee their farmlands and this led to low agricultural output in the area					
25	The effects of the crises in Takum included the closure of some popular markets like Chanchanji, Kpacha and Khashimbila.					
26	The conflict led to the killings of young farmers who had high potentials in the production of agricultural products in					

	the area.					
27	The ethnic conflict in Takum made many traders and other businessmen and women lose their capital and their businesses crippled during the crises.					
28	Unemployment became rampant during the Takum ethnic conflict and the per capita income of the people became very low.					
29	As unemployment became the order of the day during the Takum conflict, poverty increased tremendously.					
30	In an ethnic conflict stricken area, professionals who could participate in the administration of the council are sometimes unjustifiably deprived of such opportunity and this leads to poor administration and services to the people.					
31	The Takum conflict has led to mal-administration and corruption in the					



	council.					
32	The continuous ethnic conflict in Takum would weaken the institutions of governance to respond to economic, political and social needs of the people in the area					
33	The conflict in Takum local government area has created economic in balance among the competing ethnic groups in the area.					
34	One of the characteristics of conflicts is the un-usual displacement of persons and properties.					
35	Ethnic conflict leads to unplanned migration with its negative consequences.					
36	Economic trees like mango, Guava, and lemon etc were destroyed during the Takum conflict.					
37	The Takum ethnic conflict has lowered the revenue generation in the council					

38	The Takum ethnic conflict has affected the supply of some essential commodities like fish, children wears etc from Ibbi and other neighbouring states.					
39	The ethnic crises in Takum has increased the incidences of theft in the area					
40	During the ethnic dispute in Takum, buying and selling of goods and services became very low as traders and other professionals deserted the area for fear of insecurity.					
41	During ethnic conflict, market stalls and stores were either destroyed or burnt down.					
42	The Takum conflict has led to disintegration of many communities in the area.					
43	The conflict has increase the level of illiteracy in the area as many parents					

	who lost their properties, businesses and even jobs could not afford to sponsor their wards to schools.					
44	The ethnic conflict in Takum became an obstacle to social integration.					
45	The major consequences of the Takum conflict is anger, pains and distrust.					
46	The Takum conflict has drained away the resources of both the local government council and that of the state.					
47	In conflict situation, funds meant for the alleviation of poverty are diverted to manage crises.					
48	The Takum conflict has forced the council to pay less attention to the provision of health services, especially the immunization of children of the area against the five killer diseases.					
49	The ethnic conflict in Takum led to total destruction of the Takum general					

	hospital, school of health technology, and other private hospitals and clinics in the area.					
50	The ethnic conflict made provision of health services by the state government poor, as a new general hospital had to be re-constructed before health services could be restored.					
51	As a result of the prevailing situation of provision of poor health services by both the state and the council, the spread of some dangerous diseases like tuberculosis, chicken pox and diarrhea became the order of the day.					
52	During the Takum ethnic conflict majority of government and private educational institutions were destroyed.					
53	As the conflict continued, some government and private secondary and primary schools were closed-down as the learning materials in such					

	institutions were destroyed along with the structures.					
54	The crises in Takum saw the destruction of some places of workshop in the area.					
55	The Takum crisis has changed the pattern of mixed settlement to ethnic based settlement.					
56	The Kutebs settle in an area where it is predominantly occupied by purely Kutebs and the Chamba Jukun settle in an area where it is predominantly Chamba Jukun.					
57	The Takum conflict has made inter-marriages which used to be common between the Chamba- Jukun and Kuteb to become difficult and even established and constituted court marriages between the principal ethnic groups were broken as a result of the ethnic conflict in the area.					
58	The provision of some social services					

	like water and electricity were affected by the conflict.					
59	The conflict deepens, the state government temporarily closed down law courts, police posts and prison yards.					
60	The ethnic conflict in Takum has affected the services of courts as some inmates awaiting trials in prison stayed longer than necessary.					
61	The conflict led to the escape of some dangerous inmates.					
62	As the ethnic conflict took the style of guerilla war, some villages were easily burn or destroyed and this led to temporary influx of people to the towns.					
63	As the people continue to run for safety during the conflict, some towns become temporarily overpopulated with negative consequences of air-pollution and rise in death toll.					

64	In a general term, the ethnic conflict in Takum had made the area pruned to various forms of health hazards.					
65	As mothers were running shelter-skelter during the conflict, some little children either got lost or abandoned in the bushes and some of the victims ultimately died of hunger.					
66	As educational facilities in terms of both physical structure or building and learning materials were destroyed, some parents withdrew or transferred their children to either Jalingo or neighbouring states for better educational services					
67	As the conflict led to massive withdrawal of school children from Takum, enrolment in the area dropped drastically.					
68	The conflict continued, the learning environment especially in schools					

	became unsafe, consequently many teachers either resigned their appointments or transferred their services to other schools in the state					
69	As many teachers left Takum for safety problem of manpower especially in secondary and primary schools set-in.					
70	The ethnic conflict in Takum local government area has undermined the cultural cohesion of the area.					
71	The perennial ethnic conflicts were promoted by unbalanced media reports					
72	The Takum ethnic conflict has added more salt to the injurious problems of widows and orphans.					
73	The conflict in Takum forced the state government to temporally stop the annual cultural activities being celebrated by both the Chamba- Jukun and the Kuteb in the area.					
74	The tourists who used to go to Takum					



	for the various festivals organized by the major tribes have now stopped and the financial benefits the people of Takum could derive as a result of their visits, have now ended temporarily.					
75	The ethnic crisis in Takum has brought the sale of some product of some popular agricultural goods and the sale of some bush meats like Kpacha, palm oil and grass cutters respectively to a halt.					
76	The Takum conflict had negative impact on the transport sector as large number of passenger buses and taxes were destroyed during the crises.					
77	During the Takum ethnic conflict local government workers were not paid as and when due.					
78	The Takum ethnic conflict led to low production of livestock and the huge revenue that could be generated from					

	the sale of the livestock's were lost.					
79	The Takum ethnic conflict could be defined as an expression of modern hatred.					
80	The presence of ethnic conflicts between the Tivs and the Jukun in Wukari local government has negatively influenced the conflict in Takum local government area.					
81	The superiority and inferiority identities as claimed by the major ethnic groups negatively affect the continuation of ethnic conflict in Takum local government area.					
82	The elites in Takum explore ethnicity to positively project their economic and social interests.					
83	The ethnic conflict in Takum local government area is a reaction to threats to basic need of the people living in the area.					

84	The Takum ethnic conflict has undermined the economic policies of the state government of balanced development in all the local government areas and all sectors of the economy.					
85	The negative effect of ethnic conflict in Takum is the increase in the debt burden of the state, because some of the government structures like the general hospital and schools destroyed had to be re-constructed through local and foreign loans.					
86	In view of the perennial ethnic conflict in Takum, the vision of the state's economic empowerment development strategy (TSEEDS) of harnessing the natural resources, cultural and ethnic diversity of the state for rapid socio-economic growth is not likely to be attained.					
87	Security agencies, especially the police					

	had been accused of siding with one of the ethnic groups in fighting the other in the 1997 Takum violent conflict.					
88	The ethnic conflict in Takum has forced many of the affected victims to re-locate their houses and even businesses near the army barracks for safety.					
89	The Takum ethnic violent crises witnessed various forms of human rights abuses like raping as perpetuated against women.					
90	The Takum ethnic conflict has led to division of places of worship along ethnic lines.					
91	In view of the perennial ethnic clashes, the Takum chieftaincy stool should be left vacant forever so as to avoid further blood shed.					
92	It is now high time for government to act, but decidedly too and call a spade a spade, the reports of commission of enquiries on the Takum conflicts should					

	be implemented.					
93	The reports of the commissions of enquiries on Takum chieftaincy and other ethnic problem should be implemented, but with some amendments so that all shades of interests could be accommodated.					
94	The best way of ending the Takum chieftaincy dispute is to go back and implement the 1963 chieftaincy law.					
95	The 1975 Gazzete/law should be implemented in solving the chieftaincy dispute in Takum local government area.					
96	A blend of the 1963 and 1975 Takum chieftaincy laws should be made, as this would be the best solution to the Takum chieftaincy tussle.					
97	A committee of Bishops, Imams and Lawyers who are not indigenes of Taraba state should be set up to come-up with suggestions on how to end up the ethnic crises in Takum local government area, and before the committee make it report, all parties to the dispute should sign an agreement of compliance to the report.					
98	All indigenes of Takum should organize					

	a conference with a view to finding solutions to their perennial ethnic problems themselves.					
99	Ethnic conflict in Takum local government is an obstacle to socio-economic development of the area.					
100	In your opinion, what do you think are the negative implications of ethnic conflicts in Takum local government area with regards to socio-economic development of the area. What would you suggest as the best ways of ending the crises?	..... ..... ..... ..... .....				