Socio-economic Factors influencing the use of coping strategies among Conflict Actors (Farmers and Herders) in Giron Masa Village, Kebbi State, Nigeria

[1]Umar, S. and [2]B.F. Umar

1. Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero

2. Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto

Abstract - This study was conducted at Giron Masa village, located 30km from Yauri Town. The study determines the socio-economic factors influencing the use of coping strategies among farmers and herders during post-conflict situation. simple random sampling was employed to select one hundred respondents (50 farmers and 50 herders) from the study area. Logistic regression analysis (lr) was used to ascertain the socioeconomic variables that influenced the use of the coping strategies. The results of the study shows that age, income, family size and farming experience were individually significant and thus influenced the use of POCS by farmers. annual income and production system influenced the use of POCS by herders. age, farm size and farming experience were found to be individually significant in influencing the use of EOCS among farmers. specifically, years of occupation experience among the herders increased the use of emotion oriented coping strategies among herders. The use of SSCS among farmers was influenced by educational level; farm size and farming experience, while the variables are not collectively significant in influencing the use of SSCS among the herders. the research recommends a need to adopt the strategy of community coping to cope with stress.

I. INTRODUCTION

- Conflicts actors employ coping strategies in order to protect their psychological intactness.
- Effective strategies should enhance their psychological adaptation despite the traumatic stress. Research has not, however, provided a generally valid differentiation between effective and ineffective coping strategies.
- Some evidence shows that problem-focused and active coping correlates negatively, and emotion-focused coping correlates positively, emotional and behavioral problems.
- Yet others have not found beneficial effects of problem-focused and active coping in predicting psychological adjustment.
- Similarly, the findings on the role of avoidance versus approach coping in enhancing psychological adjustment are somewhat mixed.
- Some researchers obtained evidence that avoidance coping strategies, especially denial and distraction, are associated with poor psychological and social adjustment, while others maintain that coping effectiveness depends on the nature of stress.

II. METHODOLOGY

- The study was conducted at Giron Masa village.
- The reserve lies between latitude 11°06[1],483" N and longitude 04°42', 356" E.
- The people of Giron Masa village are predominantly farmers and herders.
- Interview schedules were used to collect relevant data.
- Simple random sampling was employed to select One hundred (100) respondents (50 farmers and 50 herders).
- Logistic regression analysis (LR) was used to ascertain the socioeconomic variables that influenced the use of the 3 categories of coping strategies.
- Linear regression models provide a popular device for organizing data analysis in which researchers focus on the explanation of a dependent variable, Y, as a function of multiple independent variables, from X1 to X_K.
- Logistic regression analysis examines the influence of various factors on a dichotomous outcome by estimating the probability of the event's occurrence.

- The use of the log odds ratio in logistic regression provides a more simplistic description of the probabilistic relationship of the variables and the outcome in comparison to a linear regression by which linear relationships and more rich information can be drawn.
- It examines the relationship between one or more independent variables and the log odds of the dichotomous outcome by calculating changes in the log odds of the dependent variable itself.
- There are two models of logistic regression to include *binomial/binary logistic regression* and *multinomial logistic regression*. Binomial/binary logistic regression is typically used when the dependent variable is dichotomous and the independent variables are either continuous or categorical variables.
- When the dependent variable is not dichotomous and is comprised of more than two cases, a multinomial logistic regression can be employed.
- At degree of freedom 10, the critical LR statistic (R^2) is 18.037 at 0.05 probability level.
- Calculated LR statistic must be higher than 18.0370 for logistic regression to be statistically significant at 0.05 probability level.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

- The Logistic regression analyses of socioeconomic variables influencing the use of each of the farmers and herders were presented in Tables I-III.

TABLE I: DISTRIBUTION OF CONFLICT ACTORS (FARMERS AND HERDERS) ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS INFLUENCING THE USE OF PROBLEM-ORIENTED COPING STRATEGIES

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	P	R^2	Remarks
Age					
Farmers	0.63	0.26	0.009	0.793	*
Herders	0.27	0.33	0.22	0.582	
Gender					
Farmers	0.08	0.03	0.62	0.795	
Herders	0.04	0.001	0.46	0.763	
Education level					
Farmers	0.008	0.015	0.66	0.874	
Herders	0.004	0.013	0.52	0.648	
Annual income					
Farmers	2.1x10ō^{6}	$5.62x10^{-7}$	0.026	0.722	*
Herders	0.189	0.032ō^{1}	0.023	0.634	*
Household size					
Farmers	0.34	0.019	0.027	0.618	*
Herders	-0.012	0.01	0.44	0.803	
Production system					
Farmers	0.008	0.003	0.118	0.909	
Herders	0.046	0.025	0.04	0.712	*
Size of enterprise					
Farmers	$6.65x10^{-6}$	$2.5x10^{-6}$	0.25	0.902	
Herders	0.006	0.022	0.19	0.811	
Production motive					
Farmers	0.032	0.233	0.69	o.911	
Herders	$3.39x10^{-6}$	$5.2x10^{-6}$	0.61	0.762	
Occupation experience					
Farmers	-0.049	0.021	0.0061	0.831	*
Herders	0.051	0.011	0.721	0.813	
Tenure arrangement					
Farmers	-0.008	0.22	0.496	0.933	
Herders	$-7.12x10^{-4}$	$2.36x10^{-4}$	0.571	0.912	
Constant					
Farmers	-0.057	0.349	0.714		
Herders	-0.073	0.543	0.816		

Table I continued'

* Significant at p=0.05

LR statistic (10 df): Farmers= 23.244; Herders= 20.623

Probability (LR stat): Farmers= 0.0154; Herders= 0.0141

McFadden R^2 (collective): Farmers= 0.4523; Herders= 0.4159

TABLE II: DISTRIBUTION OF CONFLICT ACTORS (FARMERS AND HERDERS) ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS INFLUENCING THE USE OF EMOTION-ORIENTED COPING STRATEGIES

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	P	R^2	Remarks
Age					
Farmers	-0.46	0.212	0.031	0.524	*
Herders	-0.45	0.031	0.003	0.913	*
Gender					
Farmers	0.09	0.25	0.45	0.812	
Herders	0.04	0.21	0.19	0.922	
Educational level					
Farmers	0.045	0.012	0.26	0.786	
Herders	0.032	0.001	0.32	0.904	
Annual income					
Farmers	$6.2x10^{-7}$	$2.38x10^{-6}$	0.39	0.824	
Herders	$2.20x10^{-6}$	$6.21x10^{-6}$	0.17	0.844	
Household size					
Farmers	0.22	0.04	0.26	0.861	
Herders	0.06	0.02	0.23	0.36	
Size of enterprise					
Farmers	$2.60x10^{-6}$	$9.52x10^{-5}$	0.045	0.618	*
Herders	0.053	0.028	0.74	0.624	
Production system					
Farmers	0.005	0.326	0.52	0.861	
Herders	$9.1x10^{-7}$	$2.4x10^{-6}$	0.66	0.861	
Production motive					
Farmers	0.050	0.031	0.81	0.901	
Herders	0.045	0.003	0.32	0.925	
Occupation experience					
Farmers	-0.043	0.012	0.043	0.775	*
Herders	-0.037	0.015	0.027	0.832	*
Tenure arrangement					
Farmers	0.001	0.026	0.83	0.914	
Herders	0.015	0.242	0.47	0.907	
Constant					
Farmers	-0.057	0.488	0.847		
Herders	-0.561	0.323	0.79		

Table II continued'

* Significant at p=0.05

LR statistic (10 df): Farmers= 20.422; Herders= 21.624

Probability (LR stat): Farmers= 0.0024; Herders= 0.034;

McFadden R^2 (collective): Farmers= 0.3126; Herders= 0.6412;

TABLE III: DISTRIBUTION OF CONFLICT ACTORS ACCORDING TO SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS INFLUENCING THE USE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT COPING STRATEGIES

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	P	R^2	Remarks
Age					
Farmers	0.33	0.012	0.363	0.810	
Herders	0.25	0.015	0.82	0.611	
Gender					
Farmers	0.212	0.20	0.42	0.834	
Herders	0.019	0.01	0.36	0,807	
Educational level					
Farmers	$2.17x10^{-6}$	$9.66x10^{-1}$	0.032	0.665	*
Herders	0.021	$0.02x10^{-1}$	0.221	0.418	
Annual income					
Farmers	$-6.5x10^{-6}$	$2.25x10^{-1}$	0.46	0.783	
Herders	0.008	0.03	0.21	0.861	
Household size					
Farmers	0.462	0.025	0.69	0.902	
Herders	0.023	0.253	0.46	0.795	
Size of enterprise					
Farmers	-0.005	0.234	0.026	0.614	*
Herders	0.044	0.041	0.77	0.811	
Production system					
Farmers	0.033	0.028	0.87	0.911	
Herders	$2.7x10^{-7}$	$9.3x10^{-7}$	0.43	0.843	
Production motive					
Farmers	0.019	0.015	0.62	0.872	
Herders	-0.015	0.22	0.28	0.714	
Occupation experience					
Farmers	0.327	0.026	0.009	0.863	*
Herders	0.003	0.015	0.610	0.772	
Tenure arrangement					
Farmers	-0.031	0.014	0.21	0.913	

Table III continued'

* Significant at p=0.05

LR statistic (10 df): Farmers= 19.213; Herders= 17.243

Probability (LR stat): Farmers= 0.0028; Herders= 0.0613

McFadden R^2 (collective): Farmers= 0.4522; Herders= 0.342

CONCLUSION

- This research has attempted to broaden an understanding of various coping employed by farmers and herders during post-conflict situation to restore psychological intactness.
- It was observed that conflict actors attempt to relieve stress by solving the problem at hand or regulate their emotional responses, or by avoiding thinking about the event all together.
- The study also indicated that some of the coping strategies most often employed by the conflict actors do not adequately favor production systems of the conflict actors.
- For example, some conflict actors have the competence to ask for social support from their relatives or friends, but the response depends on certain factors such as prior relationship and the kind of resources available within the social support network.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The study recommends a need of forming common goals among the conflict actors as an initial stage in the proactive coping process.
2. Farmers and herders must form cooperatives and mobilize resources to address unforeseen potential stressors along the way.
3. Educational intervention should be encouraged by governmental and non-governmental organizations.
4. Government at all levels should encourage religious and community leaders to sensitize the conflict actors on effective coping mechanisms.

Thank you all for listening