

TQR 13TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

**Research “For a Change”: Time to Evoke, Provoke, and Invoke
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**Title: Adding Qualitative Piece to a Nigerian Doctoral
Quantitative Research: Dilemma, Process and Dissemination
of findings as**

an Amateur Researcher

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Introduction

My History



My story will not be complete if I do not begin from my grandparents.

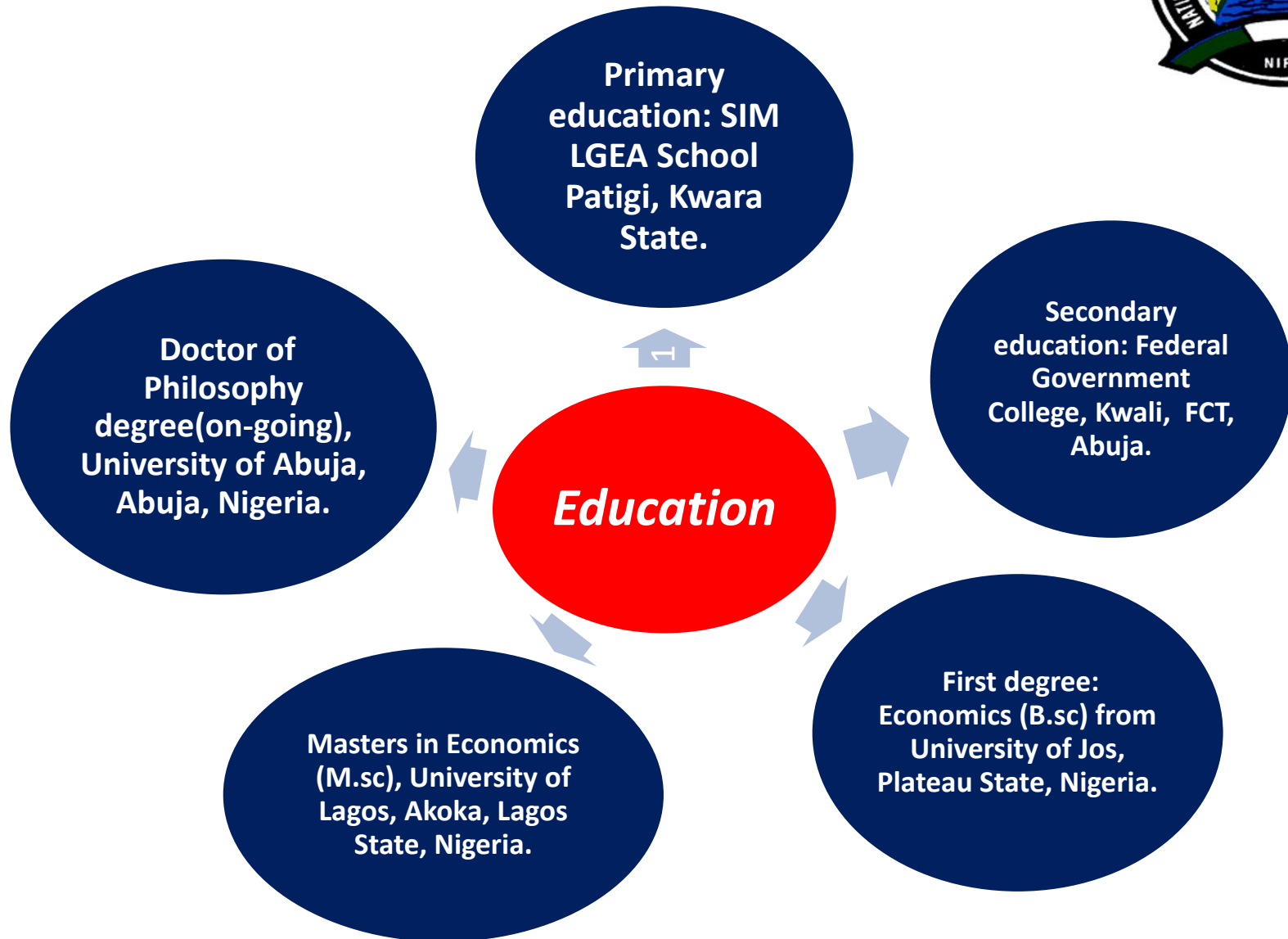
My grandparents migrated to a village called Garogi with latitude $08^{\circ} 41.385'N$ and longitude $005^{\circ} 44.674'E$ located some 12 kilometers from Patigi town in Kwara State.

My late father Jonathan A. Landu was probably one of the first to taste education because he served Christian Missionaries and benefited from Western education.

My father loved education and made sure that he provided the best education that he could afford for his children.

As a child, the last child from 5 children, we moved severally because my father was a civil servant, i attended several primary schools but I still finished with a good grade.

Introduction cont'd



Intro cont'd



Work Experience

- My first formal work experience was during my Youth service year (NYSC) for a year in the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC-NAPIMS), in Lagos from 2001 to 2002
- Worked in several private firms in Lagos between 2002 and 2010.
- Joined Kwara State civil service in 2010, and worked under the Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)
- Moved to National Institute for Freshwater Fisheries Research (NIFFR), Kainji, New Bussa, Niger State, Nigeria in 2013.
- Due to my background in Economics, I was posted to socio-economic and extension services (SEES) as a research officer in NIFFR upon my assumption of duty.

Adding Qualitative Piece to a Nigerian Doctoral Quantitative Research



Dilemma

Transiting from my work experience in Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) to a research scientist was complex.

- At first, I could not understand what my role was in socio-economics division, and in particular, as a research scientist.
- The reality is that I have become an “amateur researcher”.
- Also, to become a full researcher scientist, PhD degree is mandatory. As such my search for a PhD degree started in 2013.
- I visited several Universities in Nigeria before I was offered admission in 2015/2016 academic session.

Admission was a great relief!

Adding Qualitative Piece to a Nigerian Doctoral Quantitative Research cont'd



Introduction of class work for PhD students was enforced fully in 2015/2016 session in my University of Study.

- The challenge was enormous due to combining paid job with my study, study leave was part time and not full time as the case maybe in some organizations.
- Despite the odds: The 2 semester class work, assignments, seminar, paper presentations came with so much knowledge that I could not wish for a better time to be in the class room. In particular, my operations research knowledge, qualitative and quantitative research methodology and reporting was greatly enhanced.

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Dilemma of an amateur researcher

Finding my Cultural Identity requires that:

- I had to understand why I was sent to SEES division at NIFFR.
- I had to align my proposed PhD thesis in economic to fisheries.
- I had to adapt secondary journals in my field of study and in particular analysing descriptive and qualitative data.
- I identify a gap mentioned in Mabogunje (1978) where the study opined that there is the need study economic impact of fishery in Kainji lake basin.
- How can I get my cultural identity?

Adding Qualitative Piece to a Nigerian Doctoral Quantitative Research Finding my cultural identity



After going through several literatures in search of my cultural identity, Mabogunje (1972) identified a gap of and opined that there is the need to study economic effect of fishery activity of Kainji lake basin. The following questions started coming:

1. How is economics related to fishery?



2. How can I integrate my thesis in economics to NIFFR?

3. What will be the unique catch in my thesis work in the area of fishery economics?

4. How can I contribute to fishery inclusive study in Kainji lake basin?

5. How will I contribute to the annals of inclusive fishery knowledge?

6. How will my work impact on inclusive fishery study in the study area?



Cultural integration: Process

Search for relevant and related secondary data.

Preliminary visit to some study area to determine the most appropriate data collection method

Mapped out a convenient navigation route both on land and water.

Prepared a rough budgetary estimate and identify possible research assistants

Last stage was approval of a researchable thesis topic based on point 1-4 above.

Cultural integration: Process cont'd



Methodology

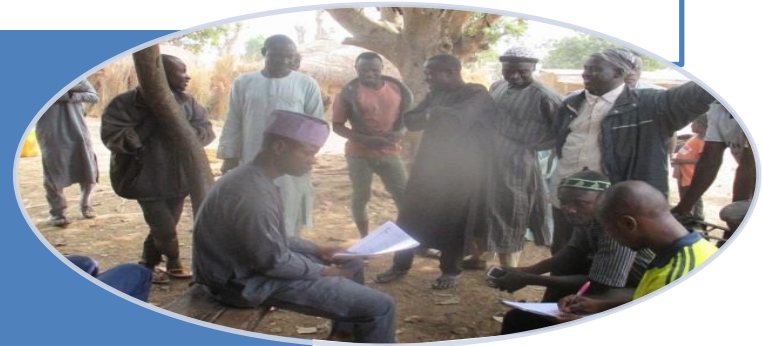
- Study area: Kainji Lake Basin, Niger State, Nigeria.
- Location address: Latitude 9°30' and 10°55'N and longitude 4°20' and 4°40' E.
- Sample population: 3,297 estimated artisanal fisher and 961 aquaculture fish farmers under the study.
- A total of 298 fishing localities subsumed into 3 main stratum: Southern stratum 117; Central stratum 102 and Northern stratum 79 localities.
- For better understanding fishery activity is divided into two sectors.
- *Moreso, J sector* stands for artisanal fisher while *K sector respondent* also stands for aquaculture fish farmers.

Cultural integration: Process cont'd



Data collection stage

- A multistage cluster sampling technique was adopted.
- Primary data was randomly collected with the aid of a well-structured questionnaire after concluding a pre-test exercise.
- Survey design technique follows a 5 step sampling technique viz: stratification of the lake; random selection of respondent based on the prevalence of fishery activity; generation of frame lists of active respondents; random sampling of respondent required; collection of primary data. Picture of primary data collection is shown below with a red arrow.



Methodology cont'd



Methodology cont'd

Total population sample used is summarized below:

	Sampled locality (sample size determined using Krejcie and Morgan 1970)	
i.	Sampled artisanal fishers (using sample size determination method)	344
ii.	Sampled aquaculture fish farmers (using sample size determination method)	275
iii.	Sampled localities in Southern Stratum (obtained by ratio of the total stratum)	69
iv.	Sampled localities in Central Stratum (obtained by ratio of the total stratum)	61
v.	Sampled localities in Central stratum (obtained by ratio of the total stratum)	38

Cultural acceptance: Pre-estimation diagnostics cont'd



Summary statistics of Mean, Standard Deviation, Maximum and Minimum was used to analyze qualitative non-economic factors.

K sector respondents are more educated while J sector respondents are predominantly informal.

J sector respondents have larger household sizes when compared with K sector respondents.

Age group of respondents from 26-47 were more active for both sectors (J and K)

Work experience of both sectors had more respondents above 5 years as dominant work experience

Gender followed the trend of more male than female. That is male dominant.

Marital status had most respondents as married.



Cultural acceptance: Estimation result

Poisson regression analysis shows that there is a strong relationship between the dependent (employment creation) and independent variable (output) as such it was concluded that there is a strong relationship between employment creation and output of *J and K sector* in the study area.

The relationship between output and employment creation is inverse for the sectors. Non-economic qualitative variables such as age, marital status, experience and gender are positive predictors. The implication is that qualitative variables are perfect predictors for fishery activity and are important in determining the success of the activity of fishers and fish farmers in the study area.

Challenges



Study utilized data at a point for analysis between November 2018 and December 2019.



Data collection exercise was self sponsored.



Study was performed under a tensed and unsecured environment. Insecurity and insurgency was a serious concern.



Respondent were hostile, use of known persons, adherence to tradition and some form of appreciation in kind was used to ensure cooperation before commencement of open ended interview/questionnaire administration.

Contribution to knowledge



The study was able to create a link between fishery activity and economics and non-economic factors.

Study was able to invoke the importance of qualitative variables on inclusive fishery sector's activity of Kainji lake basin.

The study was able to provide pioneer and baseline information on fishery economics of Kainji lake basin.

My Doctoral thesis was greatly enhanced with the use of both qualitative (non-economic) data.

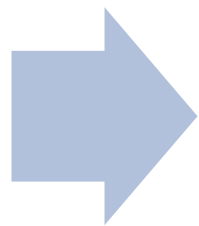


**Thank you
for
listening**



Q & A

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