



THE ROLE OF FARMING AND LIVESTOCK IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated the role of farming and livestock in economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia. The study has two objectives which are; the first objective was to explore the impact of farming on economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia. The second objective was to investigate the relationship between the livestock production and economic Development in Mogadishu, Somalia. This study employed Descriptive Design and explanatory data on the Agricultural production of livestock and Farming, and the Economic Development from March-28 to June 2017. The study analysis have these two independent variables such as: farming and livestock production affects Economic development in Somalia. To examine the relation of Somalia's Economic Development with the Agricultural production of Farming or Cultivations and Livestock the cross-sectional data collection was used. In this research the questions will be asked the intellectuals in Mogadishu-Somalia. This particular research is co-relation in nature. The sample size of this study was 80 respondents who were selected as convincing sampling observations from the period of March to June-2017. The researchers checked regression hypothesis before taking place to further analysis. The dependent variable economic development was normally divided or distributed all the actors' independent variable. Two hypotheses were developed after reviewing the literature. The result analysis of regression shows that farming and livestock had a positive relationship with the economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Keywords: Agriculture, Farming, Livestock Production, Economic Development

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural development is essential and necessary in the development of economics and the economic growth; the substantial literature argues that the overall economic transformation of a country is dependent with necessarily the agricultural development. By this the contribution of agriculture in raw materials, food, and financial surplus including foreign exchange to invest is necessary in industrialization processes. Agricultural growth is necessary for the conditions for economic development of a country in the poor world. According to the England was the first country in the world to industrialize and the agriculture had a well-documented role in the processes of industrialization. The agricultural development is necessary for economic development in its all aspects. With respect to agriculture in relation to overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) plays a very important role in all aspect of economic growth and economic development of a country (ISABELLE Ts AKOK, 2007)

In the discussion of the role of agriculture in economic development, a leading question is how agriculture contributes to economic growth, and especially to pro-poor growth. It seems to be there a paradox in the role of agriculture in economic development. The share of agriculture contributing to GDP is declining over the years. The share of the population living in rural areas is also declining. In addition to an increasing volume of global

agriculture trade, also the structure of this trade hanged considerably during the past decades. There has been an increase in the share of high-value products mainly fish and fishery products, and fruits and vegetables in the world agriculture trade. Especially developing countries experienced a sharp increase in such high-value exports while the importance of their traditional tropical export commodities such as the coffee, cocoa, ad tea has decreased. Analysis of agricultural trade for developing countries now needs to focus on the new commodities such as the seafood, vegetables and fruits, flowers and their processed products, which to gather constitutes almost fifty percent of the exports of the developing countries. Most developing regions, agricultural productivity has increased considerably, except in the Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, where labor productivity gains have hardly materialized, and land productivity only somewhat in South Asia.(GERDIEN MEIJERINK, 2007)

The aim of the study guided by the following objectives:

1. To explore the role of farming on economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia
2. To investigate the relationship between the livestock production and economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia.

This section highlights review articles about farming

production, Livestock Production and Economic Development that were published in different international journals. This report also compares the findings of the articles since these studies were conducted in disparate situations according to the environment.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This research was carried out to provide empirical information on the relationship between agricultural production and Nigerian Economic growth with focus on poverty reduction, the main aim was to reach the goal of the relationship between of Agriculture and economic growth and development. To examine the relationship between the agricultural production and economic growth and poverty reduction, the time data series was employed and the analysis of the data was done by using the unit root test and bounds (ARDL) testing approach to co integration. The result of the conclusion of this study was that the bound testing does not require the pre-testing of the variables included in the model for unit roots. The result of the estimated coefficients of the long run relationship indicates that the agricultural production has a positive and significant influence on economic growth at 5% probability level. (Oyakhilomen, 2014)

The main objective of this study was to examine the relationship between the rurality and poverty, and also the role the agricultural sector can play rural development, poverty reduction and the overall development. In the study of this paper, the historical views regarding to the role of the primary sector in the development are presented, and then using original data, the paper argued that there was a historical misjudgment against the primary sector that served as a foundation for anti-agricultural bias in public policy until the late 80s. To examine this topic the entire balance of entry points for rural development and poverty reduction is abound to change, as food systems change both globally, and especially in developing countries. (Gustavo Anriques, 2007)

The aim of this study was to examine the Current status, to provide basis of monitoring and evaluation. This study was to help the advances and to examine the role of agriculture in Indian economic development. The study being stated was used by the economic data of financial year, 2006 to 2007, that was a time series data. In the conclusion of this study, change is happening in rural India, but it has still a long way to go, Agriculture has benefited from improved farming techniques but the growth is not equitable, land use is changing in rural areas as the farmers are getting good values for their holdings. (commerce, 2013)

This paper considers whether the conventional wisdom about Agriculture's contribution to the development process can still applied to Africa today. The second section briefly reviews the conventional wisdom and outlines the current debate between the proponents of Agriculture and its skeptics. In the third section presented a series case studies reflecting the heterogeneity of initial conditions facing low income African countries. The

country studies use economy-wide stimulation models, to examine the relative of agriculture to poverty reduction and growth. Two types of models are used: economic wide multimarket. The result of the country case studies indicate, that at least in the short time, both agriculture and stapled growth will have to accelerate if there is to be significant growth and poverty reduction in Africa, (Hezell, 2009)

This paper was used to trend analysis in terms of historic and current perspectives and various descriptive methods to analyze Nigeria Economic Development through each decade since its independence of 1960 and examined the factors that have had an impact on its agricultural productivity. The was being doing for some there for it was must to use time series data collection, so as to reach the goal of the research result, in this study the researcher used time series data collection technique. The end of the research Nigeria wishes to become one of the twenty largest world economies by the 20-20 according to its vision 20-20-20 program. The country being rich in its natural resources should focus the agricultural sector as its strategic essential move to progress its economy, a country's wide agricultural revolution is the only to reduce poverty in the country and it help to strive for development, (Omorogbe Omorogiuwa, 2014)

The study explored empirically the role of agriculture in development of Nigeria between 1981 and 2012. The study I borne out of the curiosity to examine the role agriculture plays in the development of a nation having being neglected, in this part of the world over a considerable period of time by the government and policy makers. This section looks into the methodology and the theoretical framework. The study looks at the stylized briefly. Most importantly, from the decomposition of agricultural sector, it is seen that the sector play a major role to economic development as the economic growth received larger decomposed value. Development of the nation is not by chance. It indicate that the all the sectors in the economy lean on the agricultural sector, (Aremu, 2014)

Another study examined that the agricultural sector as one of the most important sectors in the process of development has always had a special status in the world economy. However relative decrease of the share of agriculture over the recent decades, often leads one to believe that the agriculture can ignored in favor of those sectors which have a faster progress, whereas on the contrary, in order to accelerate economic development transition agriculture must be encouraged. With regard to objectives, this research is applied and in respect to data it is a quantitative and is regarding to data collection method. It is a descriptive and of survey of longitudinal and since it seeks to find out the relationship between the two variables. The findings of this study stated that the agriculture is one of the most important sectors in development process has always had a unique place in the world economy, especially after the oil shocks in the 1970s which resulted in the economic depression in the west. The agricultural sector and agricultural products as one

the significant factor in the economic development it has paid attention to in a way that the during in the 1980s the relationship between the development role of agriculture and economic growth were taken into consideration by many economic analysts, (Ahmad Reza Khorami, 2013)

The research was based to the hypothesis, that is: there is significant impact of major crops over GDP. Minor crops have significant impact on economic growth. Livestock's have an important impact on GDP. The forestry has significant impact on Economic growth. For the purpose of estimating the research models for hypothesis testing first, Agricultural sub-sectors data have been acquired from statistical appendix, Economic survey of Pakistan for the time period of 1980-2010. Time series data have been conducted from agriculture statistics. This particular research was co- relational in nature. The research concluded the both hypothesis stated "Agriculture contributes the significant impact over the economic growth of Pakistan was accepted" showing there is the positive relationship between the GDP (DV) and the sub-sectors of Agriculture (IV). Another hypothesis comprised the contribution of each sub-sector towards the aggregate agriculture share. results suggested the major crops have around of 31% share over aggregate agriculture share, Minor crops have less but not least 11% share, livestock's have huge portion of the share around of 55% share, similarly fisheries have 2% and remaining proportion comprises forestry that shows positive relation, which means forestry is not contributing as much as the other sub-sectors but it has still importance in the agriculture sector, (Syed Ali Raza, 2012)

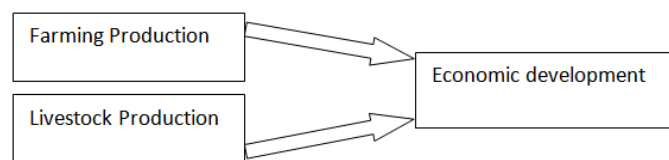
This study was to examine the main objective of present analysis to explore and quantify the contribution of agricultural export on Economic growth in Cameroon; It employs and extended generalized Cobb Douglas Production, using food and agricultural organization data and World Bank Data from 1975 to 2009. All variable were non stationary and an order so the Co integration test was conducted for long run equilibrium. All variables confirmed Co integration and as such the conventional vector error correction model was estimated using the Engle and Granger producer. In this partly, we describe the nature and source of data that captures issues relevant to the study. It comprise of methodology base in different work that we have reviewed in previous chapter. The next step will bring in issues related to the ordinary least square method of estimation. The finds of the study show that the agriculture exports have mixed effect on economic growth in Cameroon. Coffee export and Banana export has a positive and significant relationship with economic growth. On the other hand Cocoa export was found to have negative and insignificant effect on economic growth. Based on our find, is it recommended that policies aimed at increasing the productivity and quality of these cash crops should be implemented. Also additional values should be added to cocoa and Banana beans before exports. (lecturer), 2013)

Another study examined the significant role of agricultural

sector cannot be underestimated in any nation. It has been the source of feeding of the populace and income generation for other developmental activities. As a result, various governments have been making concerted efforts to improve economic growth and agricultural productivity through agricultural credit but rarely one can see any improvement in the sector. It is in line with these its fundamental role that this study makes a giant stride to examine the relationship between agricultural credit and economic growth in Nigeria. The study employed time series data from Central Bank of Nigeria, Statistical Bulletin and National Bureau of Statistics which spanned from 1986-2014. This study used annual time series data which include credit to agricultural sector, exchange rate, interest rate, private domestic investment inflation rate and economic growth in Nigeria. The findings showed that short and long run relationship existed between agricultural credit and economic growth in both short and long run respectively. Moreover, real exchange rate and private domestic investment as control variables had direct effect on economic growth whereas inflation rate revealed an inverse relationship in the model. The study concluded that economic growth is influenced by dynamic variables such as credit to agricultural sector, real exchange rate, real interest rate, private domestic investment and inflation rate in Nigeria. (ALADEJANA, 2016)

CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK

Agricultural Production and Economic Development



1. H1: there is a significance relationship between the farming production and economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia
2. H2: there is a positive relationship between the livestock production and economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia

METHODOLOGY

This study employed Descriptive Design and explanatory data on the Agricultural production of livestock and Farming, and the Economic Development from March-28 to June 2017. The study analysis have these two independent variables such as: farming and livestock production affects Economic development in Somalia. To examine the relation of Somalia's Economic Development with the Agricultural production of Farming or Cultivations and Livestock the cross-sectional data collection was used. In this research the questions will be asked the intellectuals in Mogadishu-Somalia. This particular research is co-relation in nature. The sample size of this study was 80 respondents who were selected as convincing sampling observations from the period of

March to June-2017.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

According to the respondents 66.3% were male while 33.7 were female; and this shows the male domination in this sector Somalia. 67.5% of the respondents' age was between 20-30 years old, 30.0% were aged between 31-40 years old, and 2.5 reported that they are between 41-50 years and above. 46.3% of the respondents were single in their marital status, 50.0% reported they were married while 3.8% were divorce. 22.5% of the respondents had diploma certificate, 68.8% were bachelor degree and 8.8% was master degree. In terms of work experience 11.3% had less than 1 year experience, 18.8% 1-2 years of experience, 33.8% were reported they had 3 years of job experience and 17.5% were 4 years of working experience while 18.8% had above 5 years.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	53	66.3
Female	27	33.7
Total	80	100.0
Age		
20-30	54	67.5
31-40	24	30.0
41-50	2	2.5
Total	80	100.0
Marital status		
Single	37	46.3
Married	40	50.0
divorced	3	3.8
Total	80	100.0
Educational level		
Diploma	18	22.5
Bachelor	55	68.8
Master	7	8.8
Total	80	100.0
Work experience		
less than 1 year	9	11.3
1-2 years	15	18.8
3 years	27	33.8
4 years	14	17.5
above 5years	15	18.8
Total	80	100.0

The table below shows the result of correlation analysis of the relationships among farming, livestock and economic development. The first objective was to explore the impact of farming on economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia. This farming has a positive correlation with economic development **correlation of .441 and significance 000**. This means that the farming has a great role in economic development. The farmers who produce large quantity of grains and others crops tend to increase their income which increases the income of the country. The second objective was to investigate the relationship between the livestock production and economic Development in Mogadishu, Somalia **with the correlation .477 and significance .000**.

Correlations

	farming production	livestock production	economic development
farming production	Pearson Correlation	1	.547**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	80	80
livestock production	Pearson Correlation	.547**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000
	N	80	80
Economic-development	Pearson Correlation	.441**	.477**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000
	N	80	80

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 7 Regression Analysis

The study investigated the role of farming and livestock in economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia. The researchers checked regression hypothesis before taking place to further analysis. The dependent variable economic development was normally divided or distributed all the actors' independent variable. Two hypotheses were developed after reviewing the literature. To test the research hypothesis were employed the linear regression analysis that was; H1 confirmed that there was a significance relationship between the farming production and economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia. H2 indicated that there is a positive relationship between the livestock production and economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia. The result analysis of regression table

below shows that farming and livestock had a positive relationship with the economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Results
	B	Std. Error				
(Constant)	.558	.278		2.007	.048	
farming production	.330	.149	.257	2.218	.029	H1 Accepted
livestock production	.411	.142	.336	2.894	.005	H2 Accepted
<i>R</i>	.523 ^a					
<i>R Square</i>	.274					
<i>Adjusted R Square</i>	.255					

a. Dependent Variable: economic development

DISCUSSION

This study was to investigate the role of farming and livestock productions in economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia. The journal has two main objectives which are: 1) to explore the role of farming on economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia. 2) To investigate the relationship between the livestock production and economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia. The researchers employed convincing sampling to collect 80 respondents from the agronomists and intellectuals in Mogadishu, Somalia; the respondents were provided with a questionnaire.

The findings of this paper study discovered that there is a strong relationship between the two variables those were studied indicating that farming production and livestock production has a significant role in economic development. This means when the livestock and farm production are poor also the economic and income development are low.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The study stated that there is a strong positive relation among the farming production and livestock production and the economic development. The result of farming production and livestock production shows an effect that they have a positive and significant effect in economic development in Somalia. The findings of the study helped

it is needed to improve the skills required by the agriculturalist in order to increase the agricultural production which are important in the economic development. The study findings also recommend that the government should make agricultural policy and environment in order to increase its role in economic development and There is a need that to train the agriculturalists in order to provide local capacity production.

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