



The Significant Of Economic Activities Around Lake Alou Area Of Borno State

Umar Mohammed Ali

PhD Of City University, Cambodia

Journal Website:

<https://theamericanjournals.com/index.php/tajssei>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

ABSTRACT

The study intends to find out the significant of the economic activities around lake Alou area of Borno State. The research work shows that, there is a great significant economic difference between the economic potentials of Lake Alou and the present economic growth and development in the area, because all the economic potentials along the lake had not been fully utilized. Various reason why many farmers around the Lake Alou do not produce in a large quantity especially during the dry season. It is due to the lack of modern implements like tractors, harvesters, and planters.

KEYWORDS

Lake, Significant, Economic, Around, Activities.

INTRODUCTION

Lake Alou is believed to be a remnant of former maga-chad and is situated in the South Eastern part of Maiduguri. It is about twenty four kilometers distant on Maiduguri-Bama road. It is located in Konduga Local Government in Borno State which is about twenty eight kilometers away from Maiduguri town. The name Alau was derived from a great ruler of Borno Empire in the sixteenth century called Mai Idris Aloma. However, since the

reign of this man, this name has remained so long so that there is no research on this area that reference will not be made to this great ruler. The climate of the area reflected the truth and typical climate of Maiduguri the capital of Borno State. The Borno State of Nigeria is located between 100 20' – 130 40' N and 90 40' – 1450' E, being in the North Eastern extreme of Nigeria. Borno state falls in the Sudan Savanna vegetation zone and partly in

the sahel zone. It has a short rainy season, ranging from three-four months with high temperature especially in the mid dry season reaching up to 38o (101OF). The nature of rainfall reflects the climatic background of the area.

Though with a semi-arid climate, Borno is known to be highly endowed with water resources based on Lake Chad, Alou and Rivers Yobe, Chari and Ngadda. These are known as the life resources and economic activities of the people in the environment and Maiduguri as a whole.

The lake is used for multi-purpose such as serving as a source of fishing, animal feeding, domestic water supply and tourist attraction. With future technological improvement, the lake water will supplement the water need of Maiduguri town. Various feasibility studios are all aimed at finding efficient ways to utilize the lake.

A feasibility report on the geo-hydrologic cycle of the lake has recommended among others, the construction of dam.

One of the reports (Wicholls 1976) indicated that for the developing countries to achieve economic growth and meet their good deficit, for the increasing population, the development of dams and river basins are necessary, especially with the increasing crop failures as result of draught.

Borno state being in a zone of up promising rainfall, utilizes both the water of lake chad and alau for extensive agriculture and fishing activities. Today with increasing development and modernization in agricultural and fishing technology, there has been changes in water utilization. Such changes, though not ... a large scale are today being operated on lake Alau. An example being the introduction of sprinkler irrigation, and modern fishing hook nets; all

with a view to harassing and utilizing the water efficient management.

Attitudes of Lake Alau resident towards economic activities.

Attempt was made to clarify some facts and know the feelings of some illiterate parents and that of the government towards the significance of economic activities around Lake Alou.

When asked why they do not allow their women to go to school, the reason they advance was that educated women are too aggressive to their parents and husbands and this sometimes lead to their marital problems.

On the economic aspect, 90% of the respondents shifted the blame of non-active performance of the economic activities around the Lake Alau on their financial inadequacy.

When asked whether to merge them with other tribes or keep them intact, 84% of them said it depends on the government, while 26% preferred to be kept separately without merging them with other groups.

On the aid from government, 82% said they will want the government to help them more on the economic activities. But in terms of good net work road, marketing outlets and so on, all said that received no help from the government.

They all (100%) suggested that the government should consider their problems especially that of reset the oral interview. In this chapter, we stated how to analyze the obtained data in chapter four. In the questionnaire analyzed, we discovered that the main economic activity the people engaged in was and is still mixed farming. Due to the usage of primitive tools, the productivity of the people is low.

From the oral interview, the people recommended that government should strive more to provide more modern implements like tractors, harvesters, caterpillar, generators (for irrigation) and storage facilities for the farmers for efficiency, greater output and to increase the welfare of the people around the area, and the state as whole.

The Government contribute towards the development of the area through many ways:-

- i. Granting of soft loans to the farmers.
- ii. Selling of fertilizer at a subsidized price
- iii. Free veterinary services or at subsidized rate.

Of lake Alau and the president economic growth and development in the area.

This translates to mean that all the economic potentials along Alau had not been fully utilized. For example the gross monetary income of the agricultural sector amounts to only 2.3 million naira per annum (N480 per family).

To this end, 96% out of 100% people interviewed strongly agreed with the statement which states that agricultural production can only be increased through the adoption of new efficient technology like tractors, planters and combined harvesters.

CHALLENGES OF LAKE ALOU AREA

1. Lack of fully support by the state government
2. Insecurity challenge in the area such as book haram, kidnappers
3. Lack of sufficient fund to live people
4. Lack of modern equipment like tractors, harvesters and planters.

5. 90% of the people are using manual method of irrigation instead of power method.
6. Lack of skill and education
7. Environmental challenges is also another big problem.

BENEFIT OF LAKE ALOU AREA

1. Creating jobs to the people of the society
2. Expanding the economic activities of that area
3. Attracting more investors
4. Keeping the youths Bessy in the farming
5. Exporting dry fish to some nearest country
6. Benefit of rearing farming
7. Selling of Raw materials to our industrie

CONCLUSION

The study has enable us to understand the rational behind on the significant of the economic activities around Lake Alou area of Borno State people of that area, their ethnic relationship, culture, religion, political important of the people, economic system of education and legal system. Lake Alou is area to be a remnant of farmers maga-chad and it situated in the south eastern part of Maiduguri. It contributed a lot of the economic development of the state. In term of Job creation, it is only because of the insurgency the state has set back in term of achieving it goals due to the insecurity challenges.

REFERENCES

1. Williams S.K.T. (1974) Rural Development In Nigeria: University Of Ife. pp30
2. Chad Basin And Rural Development Authority Maiduguri (1983) A

-
- Resettlement Plan For Lake Alau Dam
And Jere Bowl Scheme.
3. Ibid pp. 55
 4. Ibid pp. 10
 5. Ibid pp
 6. MSSD (1985) "Population Survey Of
The Social Angat Watershed" Ministry
Of Social Services And Development,
Manila, Philippines.
 7. Water International (1986) Official
Journal Of The International Water
Resources Association Vol II No. 4.
 8. Op-cit pp. 10
 9. NPC (1985) Fish Production Study Of
Angat Reservoir National Power
Corporation, Quezon City, Philipines.
 10. Op-cit pp 4.
 11. Agboola S.A. (1979) An Agricultural
Atlass Of Nigeria Oxford University
Press. Pp. 188.
 12. Morgan W.B. (1980) Agriculture in the
Third World.
 13. Frederic K.D. The Future Role Of
Western Irrigation (1981) I (1) 19 – 33:
Irrigation And Drainage Abstracts,
(1982) Vol. 8 No. 3 Abstracts 1278 – 1863
Pp. 152
 14. Jir. M.M. and Issa, A.A. (1980) Effects
Of Irrigated Agriculture On Rural
Development Proceedings Of The 7th
National Irrigation Seminar AERLS,
ABU Zaria.
 15. Svehlik Z.J (1983) Short Course On
Irrigation And Drainage Practices.
 16. Kolawale A. (1981) Report Of The
Preliminary Study Of South Chad
Irrigation Projects: Center For Social
And Economic Research ABU Zaria.