

AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AGRICULTURAL  
DEVELOPMENT POLICY OF EKITI STATE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE  
PRESENT ADMINISTRATION (2014-2018) IN IKOLE EKITI LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT AREA.

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## CERTIFICATION

ALAUUSA ADELEKE an under graduate student of the department of sociology with Registration Number SOC/13/1286 has satisfactorily completed the requirement for research work for the award of the bachelors' degree in sociology. The work embedded in this project work is original and has not been submitted in part or in full for any other diploma or degree of this or any other University.

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## **DEDICATION**

This project is dedicated to the ALMIGHTY GOD, MY EXCEEDING GREAT REWARD, MY BELOVED MOTHER AND FATHER who taught me the essence of an impactful and honourable life, that even in deepest and hardest of all challenges, I can conquer.

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## ABSTRACT

This research work assesses an evaluation of the effectiveness of agricultural development policies of Ekiti state government under the current administration (2014-2018) in Ikole local government area. The study attempted issues on several agricultural policies that Nigeria has made use of and the ones Ekiti state government has adopted over the years. The study further highlights the challenges witnessed in the formulation and implementation of several policies by the government.

The data used in this study was collected from a major primary source of data collection which was questionnaire. The questionnaire contains 48 questions designed in both open ended and close ended styles. In addition the questionnaire was validated and administered accordingly. The study formulated two hypotheses to guide data analysis using simple percentage table, Pearson correlation table and T-test from which conclusions were drawn especially in the discussion of the distribution of data as provided by respondents.

The data analysis revealed that majority of the farmers were not aware of several policies because the top government officials hoard necessary and important information from them, it further revealed that the farmers are never taken into consideration in the formulation of agricultural development policies of the state even though findings revealed that they are the major beneficiaries of agricultural policies in the state.

Based on these findings, it is concluded that formulation of agricultural policies should endeavour to adequately put into consideration the social, economic, political and environmental impact analysis, and also since the current government is diversifying the economy, agriculture will be an authentic tool for development.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background information

Agriculture is essential to the nourishment of life and it is the bedrock of economic development, especially in the provision of adequate and nutritious food so vital for human development and industrial raw materials. It is the foundation and bedrock upon which the development of stable human community has depended on throughout the whole universe such as rural and urban communities. It is concerned with the husbandry of crops and animals for food and other purpose. Sustainable agricultural development is propelled by agricultural policies. The first national policy on agriculture was adopted in 1988 and was accepted to remain valid for about fifteen years, that is, up to year 2000. Also, in year 2001, a new policy document on agriculture, was launched. The new policy document has most of the features of the old ones, but with more focused direction and better articulation. Agricultural policies are supported by sub-policies that facilitate the growth of the sector. Implementation of agricultural policies is however moderated by macro-economic policies which provide the enabling environment for agriculture to grow simultaneously with the other sectors. These policies usually have major impact on profitability of the agricultural system and the welfare of farmers as they affect the flow of funds to the sector in terms of budgetary allocation, credit, subsidies, taxes and therefore, must be in harmony and mutually reinforcing with the agricultural policies. The macro-policies comprise the fiscal, monetary, trade budgetary policies and other policies that govern macro-prices.

The agricultural sector has the potentials to be the industrial and economic springboard from which a country's development can take off. Indeed, more often than not, agricultural activities are usually concentrated in the less developed rural areas where there is a

need for rural transformation, redistribution, poverty alleviation and socio-economic development. It has the potentials to shape the landscape, provide environmental benefits such as conservation, guarantee sustainable management of renewable natural resources, preserve biodiversity and contribute to the viability of rural areas development.

Over the years, several agricultural programmes and policies have been introduced to reduce abject poverty among rural dwellers, mostly farmers, in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Some of these programmes include: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Agricultural Development Programmes (ADP), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), and National Economic Empowerment and Development (NEED), The Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DIFRRI), National Orientation Agency (NOA), National Accelerated Food Production Programme (NAFPP), Green Revolution (GR), Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), etc. (World Bank, 1993, World Bank, 1995a, World Bank, 1995b; World Bank, 1996; Hashmi and Sial 2007; IFAD 2001), As an agrarian society, the primary occupation of the people of Ekiti state is farming.

Agricultural policies provide among others, for adequate financing of agriculture. The role of agricultural sector in diversification of economy cannot be over emphasized, given that it guarantees food security of any nation. Public expenditure on agriculture has, however, been shown not to be substantial enough to meet the objectives of Government agriculture policies (IFPRI, 2008).

This research work actually is based on the evaluation of the effectiveness of Ekiti state government agricultural policies under the current administration (2014-2018) in Ikole local government area.



## 1.2 Statement of the problem

Agriculture is the main-stay of the Nigerian rural economy. About 80% (percent) of the Nigeria population engage in agricultural dominated activities. In other words, agricultural sector in Nigeria from right sense of judgment suppose to be the major source of revenue to government as well as the Nigerian citizens especially the (agriculturalist). This was exactly the case in 1960s to 1980s, considering the achievements made from the earnings of agricultural sector in the then three regions of Nigeria, namely, Eastern, Western and Northern regions (Anyanwu,1997). However, with the discovery of crude oil in Nigeria, agriculture has gradually been neglected. The agricultural sector has suffered from years of poor management, inconsistent and poorly implemented government policies, government neglect and lack of basic infrastructure. Agriculture accounted for 30% of the GDP in 2010 (World Fact book, January 9, 2012).

Furthermore, the large majority of Nigeria's population, many of whom live in rural areas, remain poor. In a similar view, the Nigeria Poverty Assessment 2007 attributed the galloping increase in the rate of Nigerian poverty rate as a result of low and declining yield/productivity in agriculture and this contributes significantly to rural poverty. The Nigerian Poverty Assessment Report further contended that in the light of the poor state of agriculture, as the survey results show, households whose heads are engaged in the sector tended to have the highest level of poverty incidence, over to per cent in 2004 compared to other occupations where the incidence was less than 50 per cent. The sector thus accounts for a significantly large proportion of the poor in Nigeria. Farming households experience greater poverty due to low income from farming activities. As a matter of fact, some of key reasons identified by some scholars such as Anyanwu (1997), Onah (2006), Umoh (2001) and Ayatse and Akuva (2009) that

have contributed and hindered agricultural productivity and income from agriculture in Nigeria are linked to poor policy formulation and implementation in the sector.

Anyanwu (1997), observed that most of government policies on agriculture have failed to address the issues of land tenure system, provision of adequate agricultural facilities to farmers, access to agricultural micro credits, access to markets for the sale of agricultural provision of agricultural education to rural farmers on mechanized farming, among others actually impacted on the rural population, in respect of food production and infrastructural facilities. Hunger and poor infrastructural facilities in rural areas have been associated with criminal activities and rural-urban migration (Asiabaka, 2010; Angus, 2010; Aworemi et al., 2011; BBC, 2012; International Monetary Fund, 2013; The Economist, 2014) in many societies. If the problem of food and infrastructural facilities are adequately addressed in rural areas, it could reduce the rate of stealing and rural-urban migration in Nigeria. Ekiti state created in 1996 has witnessed little or no impact of this agricultural policies being made by the government over the years. The truth is that the beneficiaries of these agricultural policies are mainly people who are outside agricultural occupation. This situation has always present the introduction of any agricultural policy or programme as illusive and deceit on the view farmers and all others who wish to take occupation in agriculture. As a matter of fact, the initiation of these policies do not take into consideration, the environmental Impact Analysis (EIA) the economic impact analysis (EIA) and the social impact analysis (SIA) to give the problems of agriculture in Nigeria a holistic approach.

Because of this backdrop, agriculture has not kept up with the rapid population growth and Nigeria once a large net exporter of for now imports most of its food requirements. Ekiti state by many is referred to as civil servant state because of the largely available individuals

who possess a considerable level of education and who wants to go to the town and get employed as a civil servant. Other problems include:

1. The state's agriculture is characterized and surrounded by bunch of illiterate farmers who live in rural areas, producing over 90% of the total food consumed and other agricultural products and with regards to their educational status giving little or no room for improvement through scientific research. And also more than 90% of the consumed food in the state is provided by the small-scale farmers.
2. The agricultural system lacks storage facilities and these have led to so much wastage and high cost of storage. This hinders the availability of some perishable agricultural produce through the year, therefore hindering agricultural development.
3. The issue of credit facilities to the farmers.

Apparently, the intended goals and objectives of agricultural policies such as generating massive employment through agriculture and agro-based businesses, reduction of high poverty rate, ensuring sufficiency in the supply of food for the Nigeria's teeming population, improving per capital income of Nigerians who engage in agriculture, taking comparative advantage on the Nigerian agricultural products in the international markets among other have remained partially unachievable considering some research findings on the assessment of agriculture in Nigeria. The National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) 2004 report give that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Nigerian agriculture has continue to decline drastically. This indeed is worrisome considering the number of agricultural policies and programmes which have been introduced by government to boost agricultural productivity in Nigeria such as the National Accelerated Food Production Project (NAFPP), the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank (NACB), the River Basin

Development Authorities (RBDAs), Operation Feed the Nation (OFU), Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme (ACGS), Green Revolution Programme (GRP), Agricultural Development Project (ADPs), among others. It is therefore against this backdrop that this study will investigate on the topic; an evaluation of the effectiveness of the agricultural development policies of Ekiti state government under the current administration (2014-2018) in Ikole-Ekiti local government area.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

It is in view of the fore-goings that this study tends to raise the following questions:

1. Have previous agricultural policies of Ekiti state government been effective?
2. Who are the major beneficiaries of such policies?
3. What are the tools put in place for the implementation of these policies?
4. What are the measures to be adopted in improving, formulation and implementation to attain sustainable agricultural development policies in Ekiti state?
5. How effective has these policies been on the standard of living of Ikole local government area farmers as demonstrated by possession of articles of convenience?

### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

For the purpose of clarity, the objectives of this study are grouped into two categories namely Broad and Specific.

- Broad objective of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the agricultural development policies of Ekiti state government under the current administration (2014-2018) in Ikole-Ekiti local government area.
- Specific objectives of the study are to:

1. Identify the major beneficiaries of the agricultural development policies
2. Identify the tools put in place by the government to facilitate quick implementation of the policies.
3. Proffer solutions towards improving the formulation and implementation of sustainable agricultural development policies in Ekiti state.\
4. Assess how the policies have been instrumental to the farmers in their possession of articles of convenience before and during the current administration's agricultural policies.

### **1.5 Hypothesis of the study**

Having listed the above objectives of this research work, the following hypotheses will be tested:

1. Ha: The higher the degree or percentage variation of socio-economic factors of the farmers such as age, their level of education, the occupational practice and their longevity as a farmer, the higher the degree of effectiveness of the policies of Ekiti state government.
2. Ho: There is no significant difference between the mean scores of farmers' possession of articles of convenience before and during the current administration's agricultural development policies.

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The significance of the study presents the value or role which the research will make to the existing knowledge. Research is the most vital tool for advancement in knowledge and it enables man to communicate more effectively to his milieu.

## **1.7 Scope and De-Limitations**

This study focuses on the evaluation of the effectiveness of the agricultural development policies of Ekiti state government under the current administration (2014-2018) in Ikole-Ekiti local government area. It covers various policies and programmes that have been introduced in the state and how effectual it has been.

Nevertheless, as an undergraduate researcher, it would be impossible if I said I did not encounter any challenges or issues in the course of carrying out this research. The following challenges were encountered during the course of the research:

1. Difficulty in locating farmers to administer questionnaires to.
2. The illiteracy level among the farmers which affected the pace of information gathering
3. Hoarding of information by the respondents
4. The subjective nature of the farmers' answers

## **1.8 Brief history of Ekiti state.**

Ekiti was an independent state prior to the British conquest. It was one of the many Yoruba states in what is today Nigeria. The Ekiti people as a nation and districts of Yoruba race had her progeny in Oduduwa, the father and progenitor of Yoruba race. Just like every major sub ethnic division in Yoruba land. Ekiti has her origin from Ile-Ife (the cradle land of Yoruba land).

Ekiti is a state in western Nigeria, declared a state on 1 October 1996 alongside five others by the military under the dictatorship of General Sani Abacha. The state, carved out of the territory of old Ondo State, covers the former twelve local government areas that made up the Ekiti Zone of old Ondo State. On creation, it had sixteen Local Government Areas (LGAs),

having had an additional four carved out of the old ones. Ekiti State is one of the thirty-six states (Federal Capital Territory (Nigeria)) that constitute Nigeria.

The State is mainly an upland zone, rising over 250 meters above sea level. It lies on an area underlain by metamorphic rock. It is generally undulating country with a characteristic landscape that consists of old plains broken by step-sided out-crops that may occur singularly or in groups or ridges. Such rocks out-crops exist mainly at Aramoko, Efon-Alaaye, Ikere-Ekiti, Igbara-odo- Ekiti and Okemesi-Ekiti. The State is dotted with rugged hills, notable ones being Ikere-Ekiti Hills in the south, Efon-Alaaye Hills on the western boundary and Ado-Ekiti Hills in the centre. . Ekitis are culturally homogeneous and they speak a dialect of Yoruba language known as Ekiti. The homogeneous nature of Ekiti confers on the state some uniqueness among the states of the federation. Slight differences are noticeable in the Ekiti dialects of the Yoruba language spoken by the border communities to other states; In addition, all towns in Ekiti State take a common suffix, "Ekiti," after their names. The main staple food of the people of Ekiti is pounded yam with Isapa soup or vegetable soup.

Ekiti land is naturally endowed with numerous natural resources. The state is potentially rich in mineral deposits. These include granite, kaolin, columbite, channockete, iron ore, baryte, aquamine, gemstone, phosphate, limestone, gold among others. They are largely deposited in different towns and villages of Ijero, Ekiti West, Ado - Ekiti, Ikole, Ikere, Ise-Ekiti and other Local Government Areas. The Land is also blessed with water resources, some of its major rivers are Ero, Osun, Ose, and Ogbese. More so a variety of tourist attractions abound in the state namely, Ikogosi Warm Spring, Ipole - Iloro Water Falls, Olosunta hills, Ikere, Fajuyi Memorial Park Ado - Ekiti and so on. The Ikogosi tourist centre is the most popular and the most developed. The warm spring is a unique natural feature, and supporting facilities are developed

in the centre. The spring is at present being processed and packaged into bottled water for commercial purpose by a private company - UAC Nigeria. Moreover, the land is buoyant in agricultural resources with cocoa as its leading cash crop. It was largely known that Ekiti land constituted well over 40% of the cocoa products of the famous old Western Region. The land is also known for its forest resources, notably timber. Because of the favorable climatic conditions, the land enjoys luxuriant vegetation, thus, it has abundant resources of different species of timber. Food crops like yam, cassava, and also grains like rice and maize are grown in large quantities. Other notable crops like kola nut and varieties of fruits are also cultivated in commercial quantities.

The state has sixteen (16) local government areas which are: Ado-Ekiti, Ikere, Oye, Aiyekire (Gbonyin), Efon, Ekiti East, Ekiti South-West, Ekiti West, Emure, Ido-Osi, Ijero, Ikole, Ilejemeje, Irepodun/Ifelodun, Ise/Orun, Moba. The population of Ekiti state is reported to be two million, three hundred and ninety-eight thousand, nine hundred and fifty seven (2,398,957) according to the 2006 population census count.



## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study shall review some germane literatures that relate to the focus of this research work, for a clearer outline of the various literatures on the study, this section is divided into the major sub-headings:

#### **2.1 The concept of agricultural development; its history**

Within the context of development paradigms postulated in the field of agriculture, communication, sociology and economics there are evidences to show that changes are taking place in the agricultural sector across the globe. Therefore, such changes can be viewed from contributions of agriculture to the national economies of various countries in form of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, the general goal of development initiatives is total transformation in the quality of the life of the people or target beneficiaries of development programmes. In development process, people are not only the most important means, but also the ultimate end of development. Therefore, agricultural development can be viewed as another arm of development, which connotes improvement in the principles, and practice of agriculture given both human and material resources that will result in maximum output from a combination of minimum inputs. (Olawoye and Ogunfiditimi, 1989).

Agriculture has been identified as a major driver of development in the Nigerian economy and must play a crucial role in achieving the vision it was created for. The history of agriculture can be backdated to the post colonial period where it served as the major occupation of our fore fathers where they made use of crude implements compared to what is obtainable today. Over 70% of Nigeria's citizen engages in agriculture which has also been the mainstay of rural economy. Agricultural development is an integral part of national development. It is that

aspect of development that is related to agrarian reforms. Considering the contribution of agriculture to the socio-economic development of many countries, the place of agriculture in Nigeria's economy has remained critical even the decades since her political independence. The agricultural history of Nigeria is intertwined with its political history. This is discussed broadly in the context of the varying constitutional frameworks, viz: colonial, the internal self government and the post 1960 periods.

The post 1960 period was one of extensive planning and regional planning, regional competition in agriculture, concentration of attention on commodity exports, the utilization of taxation policy by the marketing boards as instrument of development finance and belief that food production activities could take care of themselves without any governmental intervention became the official farm policy. Under regional independence, the agricultural history of the nation entered a new phase of modification of traditional practices, in view of the incapacity to meet the needs of the rising population and inability of producers to reinvest in land. These maladies were worsened by the inability of the then federal government to play a leading role in the nation's agricultural modernization. Before the middle of the 1960's, a federal ministry of agriculture and natural resources was established and a phase of consolidation and co-ordination of projects for agricultural development began. In 1966, federal initiative and control of the nation's agriculture were set in motion. This step in the right direction became more manifest with the creation, in 1967, of 12 states and the increased efforts to evolve a co-ordinated perspective for agricultural development in Nigeria. The role of educational advancement in agricultural development in Nigeria was given prominence at an earlier stage. To maintain, further develop and actualize some agricultural goals in the post independent era, new policies were formulated. In the pursuit of export-led national revenue generation, there was some sort of

agricultural demarcation – Northern region majored in groundnut production, Western region majored in cocoa and the Eastern region majored in oil palm. From 1962-1968, Nigeria achieved its plan of a total shift from manual to the mechanical technique of agriculture with the provision of mechanical equipments to numerous farmers and making sure they were put through the operation of the equipments; a move that greatly expanded the agricultural sustainability of the country.

The 1962-1968 development plan was Nigeria's first national plan, among several objectives, it emphasized the introduction of more modern agricultural methods through farm settlements, cooperatives (nucleus) plantations, supply of improved farm implements (e.g. hydraulic hand presses for oil palm processing) and a greatly expanded agricultural extension service. Some of the specialized development schemes initiated or implemented during this period included:

- Farm settlement schemes
- National accelerated food production programme (NAFPP) launched in 1972.

There were also a number of agricultural development intervention experiments notably;

- Operation feed the nation (OFN) in 1976
- River basin and rural development authorities established in 1976
- Green revolution programme inaugurated in 1980
- The World Bank funded agricultural development projects (ADP). These and other agricultural programmes will be fully explained in subsequent pages.

While each of the above programmes sought to improve food production, the ADP's represented the major practical demonstration of the integrated approach to agricultural development in Nigeria.

Owing to the oil boom in the 1970's, agriculture assumed a downward trend, available data show that at independence in 1960 the contribution of agriculture to the GDP was about 60%, which is typical for developing agrarian nations. However, this share declined overtime to not only about 25% between 1975 and 1979. Between 1970 and 1982, agricultural production stagnated at less than 1% annual growth rate, at a time when the population growth was between 2.5 to 3.0% per annum. There was a sharp decline in export crop production, while food production increased marginally. Thus, domestic food supply had to be augmented through large imports. The food import bill rose from a mere 112.88 million naira annually during 1970-1974 to 1,964.8 million naira in 1991

As acknowledged by Anyanwu (1997), agricultural sector played a dominant role in the generating of large proportion of the nation's Gross National Product (GNP) in the 1960s. She asserted that agriculture accounted for over 42 percent of commodity export earnings and about 74 percent of total government revenue within the period under review. Corroborating with the above is Obadan (2000), when he observed that the production of the agricultural products from independence to the early 1970s accounted for 96.4 percent of total export earning while non-oil product accounted for 97.3 percent of total exportation. However, this situation changed drastically the beginning of the 1970s. Agricultural output started to decline rapidly at a time which not only coincided land severe drought of 1977 (UK Pong, 1991). Nigeria once a major exporter of certain food commodities such as cassava, groundnut, palm oil and palm kernel, etc. now is a major importer of food commodities

Nigerian agriculture has shown good growth rates in the recent past with growth rates of 7.4%, 7.2% and 6.5% in 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively. Of the growth in the 2003-2007 periods, the crop, livestock, fishery and forestry sub-sectors contributed 90%, 6%, 3% and 1%

respectively. Thus the crop production sub sector is the key source of agricultural growth in Nigeria. Major crops grown in Nigeria include yam, cassava, sorghum, millet, rice, maize, beans, dried cowpeas, groundnut, cocoyam and sweet potato. Although agriculture grew substantially in the last few years, the growth has been as a result of increase in land cultivation as productivity has been very low. In fact about 80% of farm holdings are small scale and they hardly produce enough to sustain themselves for eight months in a year.

## **2.2 The concept of rural development: its history.**

The word “rural” means different thing to different people. According to World Bank Group, (2014) rural population means people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is generally determined by calculating the difference between total population and urban population. Nigeria is predominantly rural and less than a quarter of Nigerians dwell in towns or urbanized settings (Abbass, 2010). Nigeria is the most populous nation in sub-Saharan Africa with a population of 140 million (National Population Census, 2007). As at 2013, the nation’s population is estimated to be 158.4 million out of which the rural population is 78,528,437 (Olojede et al., 2013). The American Bureau of Census classifies a group of people living in a community having a population of not more than 2,500 people as rural. Rural development has therefore been described in different ways by different authors, depending on the discipline or line of thought of the person concerned. This is because the subject of rural development is multidisciplinary and the definition of such author will depend on the area where he/she focuses attention. But all definitions have a central theme, which is “improvement of living conditions of the rural people”. What the different definitions do is to lay emphasis on the process of getting the central objective of rural development achieved.

Although no clear quantitative data is available, several scholarly literatures suggest that Nigeria at pre-independence was dominantly rural which depended on agricultural practices for subsistence and exchanges. Roger Blench (2003) captured the real state of Nigeria's rural areas in colonial times as follows: "in colonial times access was so problematic and information systems so underdeveloped that rural citizens were hardly able to articulate even major issues...." (p.7). British colonial interest in rural Nigeria was characterized by two-prong exploitation. In the first place, the rural areas were available only as primary resource areas for export of raw materials. The second level of exploitation saw the rural areas as food productive centers for the few urban centers which eventually were to serve the basic food needs of the colonial inhabitants. (Gustavo and Kostas, 2007) argued that the definition of rural development has evolved through time as a result of changes in the perceived mechanisms and or goals of development. They further explained that a reasonable definition of rural development would be: development that benefits rural populations; where development is understood as the sustained improvement of the population's standards of living or welfare.

Rural development in the world generally and in the third world in particular has assumed the front-burner status since early eighties because governments have realized that except given the seriousness it deserves and closing the gap between theory and practice in this area, the goals of achieving accelerated national development especially at the rural level which is the grassroots base, will remain elusive at least in the third world. One major reason for this assertion is that taking Nigeria as an example, the bulk of the population lives in the rural areas, which is the grassroots where development is most desirous. Apart from this lopsided population ratio, the bulk of the rural areas are poor and hardly live above the poverty line of one American dollar per day. More importantly, development is measured mostly on the scale of per capita

income of nations, which is the ratio of the gross national income to entire population. Therefore, the development of rural areas signals to a greater extent the level of national development and the situation of the nations in the development ladder.

Since political independence in 1960, various Nigeria governments have adopted various strategies and methods at developing the rural areas of the country. However, (Ikotun, 2002) noted that in spite of colossal amount of money that have gone into implementing rural development programmes and the proliferation of rural development agencies one after the other, not much impact has been made. He went further to state that in spite of pious official pronouncements, and declaration of intentions as contained in the development plans, at the end of each plan period rural life remained unchanged. Each plan came with new promises and raised hopes that were never fulfilled. The First National Development Plan, 1962-1968 for example had as its priority, agriculture (considered as synonymous with rural development) but capital budget and expenditure on agriculture during the plan period was only 42 percent. The Second Development Plan, 1970-1974 had as its main thrust, the attainment of a just and egalitarian society and claimed to place high premium on reduction of inequality among social groups and between urban and rural areas. These noble objectives notwithstanding, this aspect of the plan was partially executed. It is significant to note also that it was only during the Third National Development Plan, 1975-1980 that attempts were made to engage in what has been referred to as "integrated rural development". This refers to the Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPS) that were sponsored by the World Bank. It is to be noted that in spite of the active involvement of the World Bank in the ADPs, for which the country has taken loans worth billions of Naira, the country has continued to be deficient in food production and the standard of living of the people, especially in the rural areas still very low. Thus, as far back as early 1970s,



rural development has been identified as a strategy for improving the economic and social life of the rural poor in Nigeria since then; successive governments at various levels have embarked on several programmes aimed at rural development. This period saw increasing participation of all tiers and levels of governments in rural development activities especially in the areas of roads construction, health care services, and electricity provision, water supply etc. According to Filani (1993), the 1981-1985 national development plans marked a turning point in rural development efforts in Nigeria because it was the first to recognize the rural sector as a priority area. It made provisions for integrated packages such as the infrastructure, institutional and administrative apparatus to facilitate rapid development of the country's agricultural potential (p. 250). The author observed that increase of 12% specific allocation to agriculture and rural development over 5% in the 1962-1968 plan represented significant political commitment to rural development practice. Subsequent efforts at rural development came in the light of Nigeria's democratic dispensation (1999-to date).

A four-year development plan was initially articulated (1999-2003) with the objective of pursuing a strong, virile and broad-based economy that is highly competitive, responsive to incentives, private sector-led, diversified, market-oriented and open, but based on internal momentum for its growth (Marcellus, 2009 cites Donli, 2004). Emphasis on private sector-led growth did not carry sufficient message for rural development. As the prospect of achieving the intended objective of the plan did not materialize, a re-think was therefore necessary. When the ruling party (the People's Democratic Party-PDP) got re-elected in 2003, they came up with a new program namely, the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS: 2003-2007). NEEDS was quite comprehensive and ambitious, as it was not only duplicated at all levels of governments (State Economic Empowerment and Development



Strategy-SEEDS; and Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy-LEEDS), it incorporated the private sector, non-governmental organization and the general public in pursuits of its developmental goals. By attempting to empower the rural populace, NEEDS had a substantive vision of eliminating rural poverty and promoting the development of the rural space.

Subsequent focus on rural development was more centered on poverty alleviation and employment programs. These approaches dominated the democratic era beginning from 1999 to present. Programmers such as poverty alleviation program (PAP: 1999-2000); National Poverty Eradication program (NAPEP) and National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS: 2003-2007) were more focused on creating youth employment, providing rural infrastructures and the development and conservation of natural resources. While the rest of the post-1999 democratic poverty alleviation programs could not record serious impact on minimizing incidence of poverty in rural Nigeria (Omah, 2004; Yakubu and Aderonmu, 2010), the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) at least, on records, was able to spread its impact across rural areas. Such wide coverage was possible as a result of the commitment of the various tiers of government to duplicate the program within their respective domains. The sequence of regimes and associated plans for rural development in Nigeria over the past ten decades highlights a number of interesting dimensions. It is however sad to observe that from independence to date, there has been a great disparity between successive government pronouncements and the establishment of various development agencies towards attaining rural development and the actual results of implementation efforts.

### **2.3 The relationship between agriculture and rural development**

Over 70% of Nigerian population reside and earn their living in rural areas. Majority of these ruralites are actively involved in agriculture and agriculture related enterprises especially

women, youths and children (Yahaya, 2000). In Nigeria, rural development has been inextricably tied to agricultural development. A cursory examination of trends in Nigeria's agricultural and rural development efforts beginning from pre-independence to date depicts a very close relationship between the two. It should be pointed out however, that in spite of their close relationship, agricultural and rural development are by no means synonymous, given that agricultural production is not the only possible activity undertaken by people living in rural areas of Nigeria. Nigeria's achievements in agricultural and rural development in the 1970s later witnessed a decline by virtue of the discovery of oil. Apparently, the oil-boom encouraged rural-urban drift with an attendant adverse effect on the rural economy of the nation. Nigeria had by this time relegated agriculture to the background and started expending colossal sums of the oil revenue on food importation. The nation later witnessed a sharp decline in oil revenue due to the oil glut of the 1970s, a development that compelled her to introduce austerity measures with a view to revitalize agricultural and rural development. Whether or not the austerity measures yielded the desired fruits remains a subject of considerable debate.

The rural sector has contributed more than 50 percent to global poverty reduction and is important for agricultural growth in developing countries. Rural development—improving the livelihoods of the rural population and especially the poor—is broader than agricultural development, which mainly focuses on the farm sector. Rural development is concerned with household income, resource allocation, poverty, and access to basic needs such as health, education, and food security. The heterogeneity among households in rural areas with respect to these issues is important for the design of rural development strategies (de Janvry et al., 2002). Whereas households that derive their main income from farm activities can benefit from improved agricultural technologies, landless rural households that diversify toward the non-farm

sector would generate greater welfare from policies that improve such employment opportunities. Agricultural development and rural development are often connected. For example, smallholders are important for guaranteeing food security. Rural development strategies often involve many different actors, such as the state, civil society, and market participants. Defining a new approach toward rural development for today's developing world will require defining the roles and importance of the actors in the process. Understanding the positions they took in past approaches to rural development is an important first step.

#### **2.4 The concept of agricultural policy: an extraction from the Nigeria agricultural policy.**

A policy is a deliberate plan of action to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes ([www.Monster.ca](http://www.Monster.ca)). It is also a guideline consisting of principles and rules governing the behavior of persons in an organization. Policies prescribe how people in an organization should act or behave (Asiabaka, 2002). Policy differs from rule of law. While law can compel or prohibit behaviors, policy merely guides actions toward those that are most likely to achieve a desired outcome. According to Olatunji (2005), a programme is a collection of coordinated activities that are mutually directed towards the attainment of a definite goal and it usually comprises of several segments or projects which can be separately pursued as a component of the whole. The concept of programme implies that a goal is in focus and several activities would be needed and co-ordinated to attain the goal. Agricultural policy is the intent of what the government wants to do, what it is doing and what it is not doing and what would not be done as regards to agricultural activities in Nigeria. Nigeria's agricultural policy is the synthesis of the framework and action plans of Government designed to achieve overall agricultural growth and development (Ministry of Agriculture Policy Guide 2004). The policy aims at the attainment of self sustaining growth in all the sub- sector of agriculture and the structural transformation

necessary for the overall socio-economic development of the country as well as the improvement in the quality of life of Nigerians (Ministry of Agriculture 2007). The purpose of agricultural policy is the development of favourable and sustainable guidelines for the promotion of efficient agricultural practices that will guarantee food security provide employment for the citizens, raw material for all agro – based industries as well as to earn foreign exchange.

In Nigeria, agricultural policies and programmes have undergone changes especially in the postcolonial era. According to Prabuddha and Babu (2010), Agricultural policies in Nigeria have undergone four main phases: The first from 1960 to 1969; the second from 1970 to 1979, the period of the oil boom; the third from 1980 to the late 1990s, during the structural adjustment program (SAP); and the current NEEDS framework. After independence agriculture provided most of the country's food, earned most of the foreign exchange and generated a substantial proportion of government revenue at the early stages of economic development in Nigeria. The abundance of food and cheap labor in the rural settings across the nation during this period resulted in complacency on the part of the government thereby putting the enactment of a virile and strong policy in the doldrums for decades. Hence, government efforts to develop agriculture at this stage concentrated more on the production of cash crops like groundnut and cotton (in the north), cocoa and coffee (in the west); and palm produce and rubber in the east in part to satisfy the demands of our colonial administrations of cheap sources of exportable raw materials for their industrial growth.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture policy Guideline report (2004), the broad policy objectives of the Nigeria Agricultural Policy are:

(1) Attainment of self-sufficiency in basic food commodities with particular reference to those which consume considerable shares of Nigeria's foreign exchange and for which the country has comparative advantage in local production;

(2) Increase in production of agricultural raw materials to meet the growth of an expanding industrial sector;

(3) Increase in production and processing of exportable commodities with a view to increasing their foreign exchange earning capacity and further diversifying the country's export base and sources of foreign exchange earnings;

(4) Modernization of agricultural production, processing, storage and distribution through the infusion of improved technologies and management so that agriculture can be more responsive to the demands of other sectors of that Nigerian economy;

(5) Creation of more agricultural and rural employment opportunities to increase the income of farmers and rural dwellers and to productively absorb an increasing labor force in the nations;

(6) Protection and improvement of agricultural land resources and preservation of the environment for sustainable agricultural production;

(7) Establishment of appropriate institutions and creation of administrative organs to facilitate the integrated development and realization of the country's agricultural potentials.

Successive governments in Nigeria have executed several agricultural development interventions aimed at improving or elevating the level of agricultural production that will ensure self-sufficiency in food production. These interventions can be viewed from two perspectives that is based on Policy and Nature of the Agency. An attempt is made in this literature to review some intervention programmes of successive governments in Nigeria.

#### 2.4.1 Policy Based Intervention Programmes

1. **The National Accelerated Food Production Project (NAFPP):** In the year 1973, the National Accelerated Food Production Program (NAFPP) was launched. The program was supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This program had both research, extension and agro-services components and experts believed that it led to short term increase in crop production, extension and agro-services components and experts believed that it led to short term increase in crop production. It was the opinion of the initiators of this programme that target crops for accelerated production are major staple foods like rice, millet, sorghum, maize, wheat and cassava of Nigerians and if produced in abundance, hunger and related food crisis will be put to check. This was achieved through the introduction of high yielding varieties, use of appropriate fertilizers, agrochemicals, good storage and processing facilities, provision of credit as well as marketing outlets. In addition, several research institutes were mandated to develop improved crop varieties and were made popular through extension agents and the use of mass media. The International Institute for Tropical Agricultural (IITA), Ibadan is the national coordinator of the project.

Despite the fact that a substantial number of farmers have gained from the programme, it is bedeviled by inadequate finance, inadequate commitment by some states inadequate publicity and poor infrastructure facilities.

2. **Operation Feed the Nation (OFN):** In 1976, Operation Feed the Nation was launched to address the problem of rising food crisis, rural-urban migration and escalating food import bills. The OFN programme attempted to mobilize the general public to participate actively in agricultural production and ensure self-sufficiency in food production. The

programme stimulated Nigerians to farming through the strategy used. Some of these strategies included subsidized production inputs, increased bank credit to farmers, establishment of commodity boards and fixing of attractive prices for agricultural produce. In order to protect farmers against a drastic fall in prices of food crops minimum prices increases in output, the government announced guaranteed minimum prices per metric ton for the 1976 agricultural season. But it was soon found that the prices fixed were less than those obtained in the markets. As a development strategy, the impact of the OFN was not as profound as its initiators may want us to believe.

The programme only succeeded in keeping the nation aware of food shortage the mobilizing its effort in the fight against the problem. Everybody irrespective of trade took to farming but this did not last long for after a while interest started waning. Increased food importation, the land use decree, inadequate human and material resources, faulty campaign strategy and faulty administrative system led to the death of OFN.

- 3. The Green Revolution Programme (GRP):** The Green Revolution Programme replaced the Operation Feed the Nation of the Federal Military Government by the civilian government in 1979; it started operation in April 1980. The question of food shortage in the country once more received a critical look as the drain in the nation's foreign reserves and its threat to the economy and existence were realized Anyanwu (1997) and Okeke (2001). The aim of the GR was to ensure that Nigeria attains self-sufficiency in food production within five years. The GR depended on the ministry-based extension system and was instrumental to raising mass awareness on the problems of food confronting the nation.

Green Revolution National Committee and state Representatives were formed with the state co-ordinating committees responsible for co-ordinating and implementation policies and programmes of various Federal Ministries concerned with the Green Revolution in the states. The programme covered all areas of agricultural production, food and export crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry.

The programme did not achieve its objective of increasing food supply because there was delay in execution of most of the projects involved in the programme. There was also no monitoring and evaluation of the projects for which huge sums of money were spent.

4. **National Fadama Development Project (NFDP):** The first National Fadama Development Project (NFDP-1) was designed in the early 1990s to promote simple low-cost improved irrigation technology under World Bank financing. The main objective of NFDP- I was to sustainably increase the incomes of the Fadama users through expansion of farm and non-farm activities with high value-added output. The programme covered twelve states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Imo, Kaduna, Kebbi, Lagos, Niger, Ogun, Oyo, Taraba including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). NFDP adopted community driven development (CDD) approach with extensive participation of the stakeholders at early stage of the project.

This approach is in line with the policies and development strategies for Nigeria which emphasize poverty reduction, private sector leadership and beneficiary participation. Overall appraisal of the first and second phases of the project show remarkable success, hence the invention of the current third phase. The problem associated with the project lies on the fact that unskilled handling of water application



through irrigation can degrade and deplete the soil of its productive capacity (Afolayan, 1997) while environmental impact assessment conducted on behalf of the NFDP showed that the programme does not pose serious threat to the environment (Agriscopes, 2001).

5. **National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS):** NEEDS was initiated by Olusegun Obasanjo in 1999. The key elements of this development strategy included poverty eradication, employment generation, wealth creation and value reorientation. NEEDS provided help to agriculture, industry, small and medium scale enterprises and oil and gas. It sets up a series of performance targets that government wanted to achieve by 2007. These include a 6 percent annual growth in agricultural GDP of US \$ 3 billion per year on agricultural exports and 95 percent self sufficiency in food. NEEDS offered farmers improved irrigation, machinery and crop varieties which would help to boost agricultural productivity and tackle poverty head on since half of Nigerian's poor people are engaged in agriculture. Its activity with States' Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (SEEDS) would help to implement integrated rural development programme to stem rural-urban migration. NEEDS differ from other reforms by its participatory process that will ensure ownership, sustainability, encompassing scope, coordination, attractiveness, problem solving and achievement oriented. NEEDS/SEEDS process has been commended for bringing about cordial relationship between federal and state level planning. The plans enumerate strategic roles for the private sector in agriculture
6. **National, Special Programme on Food Security (NSPFS):** This Programme was launched in January 2002 in all the thirty six states of the federation during the Olusegun Obasanjo's regime. The broad objective of the programme was to increase food

production and eliminate rural poverty. Other specific objectives of the programme were: assisting farmers in increasing their output, productivity and income; strengthening the effectiveness of research and extension service training and educating farmers on farm management for effective utilization of resources; supporting governments efforts in the promotion of simple technologies for self sufficiency; consolidating initial efforts of the programme on pilot areas for maximum output and ease of replication; consolidating gain from on-going for continuity of the programme and consequent termination of external assisted programmes and projects. Setbacks associated with the programme were seen in the inability of majority of the beneficiaries to repay their loan on time, complexity and incompatibility of innovation and difficulty in integrating technology into existing production system. Others include: insufficient knowledge of credit use, poor extension agent- farmer contact, unavailability of labour to carry out essential farming activities, lack of modern storage facilities and high cost of farm input.

7. **Root and Tuber Expansion Programme (RTEP):** RTEP was launched on 16th April 2003 under Olusegun Obasanjo's administration. It covers 26 states and was designed to address the problem of food production and rural poverty. At the local farmers' level, the programme hopes to achieve economic growth, improve access of the poor to social services and carry out intervention measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups. At the national level the programme is designed to achieve food security and stimulate demand for cheaper staple food such as cassava, gari, yam, potato etc as against more expensive carbohydrate such as rice (presidential Research and communications unit-Government in Action). Small holder farmers with less than two hectares of land per household were the targets of the programme while special attention is being paid to

women who play a significant role in rural food production, processing and marketing. RTEP also targets at multiplying and introducing improved root and tuber varieties to about 350,000 farmers in order to increase productivity and income.

Other policy based intervention programmes are:

1. **Better Life Programme (BLP) For Rural Women:** Better Life Programme (BLP) for rural women was founded in Nigeria by Mrs. Maryam Babangida (wife of the then president of Nigeria) in 1987. The programme aimed at stimulating and motivating rural women towards achieving better living standards and sensitizing the rest of Nigerians to their problems. Others include; to raise consciousness about their rights, the availability of opportunities and facilities, their social, political and economic responsibilities; encourage recreation and enrich family life; and inculcate the spirit of self development particularly in the fields of education, business, arts, crafts and agriculture (Obasi and Oguiche, 1995). Over publicity of the programme was criticized by people who thought that the programme might turn into a mere fashion parade. Also, cultural and religious inhibition of the Muslims that do not allow easy access to women in 'purdah' reduced level of participation and consequently led to low level of benefit accruing from the programme.
2. **Family Support Programme (FSP)/ Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP):** Family Support Programme (FSP) was initiated in 1994 while FEAP was initiated in 1996 by late General Abacha and his wife Mrs. Maryam Sani Abacha. This programme culminated in the creation of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Welfare The programme stressed on areas like

health, education, women in development, agriculture, child welfare and youth development, disability, destitution, income generation as well as facilitating the provision of shelter for the less privileged in the society from ongoing housing programme of government. It is unfortunate that these programmes (FSP and FEAP) died as soon as the administration that initiated them was dethroned thereby limiting their impact on the women and the masses.

#### **2.4.2 Agency-Based Intervention Programmes**

1. **The Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank (NACB):** The NACB was founded in April, 1973, to foster growth in the quantity and quality of credit to all aspects of agricultural production including poultry farming, fisheries, forestry and timber production, horticulture etc. It also aims at improving storage facilities for agricultural products and the promotion of the marketing of agricultural products. The Central Bank of Nigeria has 40% of its equity shares which stood at N150 million in 1984. The bank provides for two credit markets: direct-lending to individual farmers and organizations, and on-lending to establish institutions mainly state governments and co-operative bodies against guarantees for on-lending to third parties. After ten years of operation (1973-95), loans directly made to private sector investors in agriculture by the bank amounted to N122, 468,031 and this is made up of 236 loans covering N26, 776,654 made to individuals, 102 loans covering N94, 071,747 made to incorporated companies and six loans covering N619, 639 made to co-operative societies for direct private investment in agricultural. By 1995, its total credit was N3, 179.6 million on 68.945 projects, with direct lending dominating at 62.4%. Despite this apparent impressive performance, quantity of loans granted to small-holder has proved grossly inadequate.

2. **The River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs):** River Basin Development Decree was promulgated in 1976 to establish eleven River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs) (Decree 25 of 1976) (Ayoola, 2001). The initial aim of the authorities was to boost economic potentials of the existing water bodies particularly irrigation and fishery with hydroelectric power generation and domestic water supply as secondary objectives. The objective of the programme was later extended to other areas most importantly to production and rural infrastructural development.

In June 1984, the number of these river basins was increased to 18 under the new name of River Basin in River Development Authorities (old name being River Basin Development Authorities). The River Basin Development Authorities are expected to cater for the development of the land and water resources potentials of Nigeria for agricultural purposes and general rural development. The rural development aspect will receive greater emphasis under their new names. Each RBRDA covers a state, except Lagos and Abuja, which share with one other state each. In the area of surface water development, remarkable achievements have been made since the creation of the RBRDAs. They have also been involved in the exploitation of ground water resources.

Activities of the RBRDAs have been hampered due to inadequate planning data. Shortage of funds, shortage of spare parts and lubricants, difficulties in securing land for development especially in the south and the shortage of qualified and experience technical, professional and managerial manpower, Problems also found in the programme were: a number of the authorities grew out of proportion and the operations of some suffered from intensive political interference.

3. **Directorate for Food Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI):** The Directorate was initiated in Nigeria in January 1986 under General Ibrahim Babangida's administration. It was a kind of home grown social dimensions of adjustment (SDA) that was embarked upon in most Sub-Saharan African countries by the World Bank, African Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The programme was designed to improve the quality of life (improvement in nutrition, housing, health, employment, road, water, industrialization etc) and standard/level of living of the rural dwellers through the use of many resources that exist in the rural areas and mass participation of the rural people. On establishment, DFRRI attempted to open the rural areas through the construction of access roads, and provision of basic amenities of modern living. Therefore, the potentials of rural areas were seen to be both immediate and long term. The idea of opening up of rural areas with feeder roads and integrating it with other parts of the country provide basis for food that could be evacuated to enhance the quantity of food and raw materials consumption.

The poor quality of infrastructures provided by the directorate probably due to embezzlement/mismanagement of fund made the impact of the programme almost insignificant. The problem of DFRRI was hardly one of enthusiasm and relevance but of variation between enormity of rural under development and the quantum of resources available to subdue the problem.

4. **The National agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA):** The NALDA was established in 1991 to execute a national agricultural land development programme to moderate the chronic problem of low utilization of abundant farm land. The main target of the programme was the development of 30.000-50.000 hectares of land in each state

during the 1992-94 National Rolling Plan periods. Also, it was to see to the placement of at least 7,500-12,500 farmers within the area developed such that each lives within 3km-5km radius of his farmland. An average of N300 million was allocated to NALDA by the Federal Government annually in 1991 and 1992, while the State and Local Government were to allocate suitable tracts of land to authority in addition to token contributions towards the funding of its programme. By the end of 1995, NALDA had developed a total of 16,000 hectares of land of which 81.1% was cultivated with various crops. This development authority executed a national agricultural land development programme aimed at moderating the problems of low utilization of abundant farm land, thereby increasing food production level of farmers through expansion of farmers' farm lands. The overall goal of NALDA was to encourage farmers to plant above what they can consume, so that the surpluses can be sold at the local markets or exported to other countries for foreign exchange earnings.

However, NALDA's performance had been constrained by inadequate and untimely release of funds and inadequate farm machinery/equipment.

5. **Rural Banking Scheme:** At the instance of the Central Bank of Nigeria, the Financial System Review Committee in 1975 recommended and the Federal Government approved a programme of geographical dispersal of bank branches particularly designed to ensure the penetration of the rural areas by banks. The rationale for this included, among others, the fact that a network of rural banks would help to mobilize rural savings some of which would be invested in the agricultural sector. The first cycle of the plan covered the period 1977-1980 and 200 bank branches which were projected to be set up have since been established. During the second phase 1980- 1983, 266 rural branches were planned to be

opened. The third phase which was launched in 1985 covered 1985 to 1989 and it involved the opening of 300 rural branches. Though the scheme was abandoned in 1990, by 1991-200, 266, and 299 branches had been opened for each of the three phases, giving a total of 765, with only 1 outstanding.

Apart from the above, it has been observed that, this programme aimed at facilitating the transformation of the rural economy and thus restrain the population drift from the rural to the urban centres, was not being vigorously implemented. This appeared too slow and unacceptable. In addition, mere extension of the branches of existing ill-adapted banks into the rural areas falls short of a good model for "rural bank". They should rather provide rural financial facilities in a more dynamic manner by engaging in the mobilization of funds for investment in most of the productive activities which offer potential returns in the rural areas.

(g) Commodity Boards

There was also a reorganization of the then existing marketing board system for export in 1977 from regional-oriented boards to those with a national outlook. Thus there came into being 7 Commodity Board, viz: Cocoa, Rubber, Cotton, Groundnut, Grains (for Cereals) Root Crops (for Cassava, Yam and Cocoyam), and Palm Produce (for palm oil and Palm kernel) Commodity Boards. Their establishment was to promote both the production and marketing of their respective commodities. In the particular case of the food crops, the boards have recorded little or no impact due to their low coverage with only a small proportion of farmers reached. In addition, the minimum prices fixed by the boards are lower than those obtaining in rural markets. However, the boards would up their operations in 1986.



6. **Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme (ACGS):** The need to encourage the flow of increased credit to the agricultural sector raised the necessity for an investigation to determine the bottlenecks which were experienced in attracting credit to the sector Ijere (2001). He further noted that the enquiry, a joint effort of the Central Bank of Nigeria and the Commercial Banks, focused on the current size and coverage of lending by the commercial banks to agricultural and the measures needed to improve the situation.

The results was a Fund established by the Federal Government under the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Fund Act, 1977 which provided for a Fund of N100 million subscribed to by the Central Bank of Nigeria (60%), Anyanwu (1997). The scheme came into operation of April 3, 1978 with the objective of providing “guarantees in respect of loans granted for agricultural purposes by any bank in accordance with the provision of the Act” and with the aim of increasing the level of bank credit to the agricultural sector. The agricultural purposes in respect of which loans can be guaranteed by the Fund are those connected with the establishment or management of plantations for the production of rubber, oil palm and similar crops, the cultivation of cereal crops, animal husbandry, including cattle rearing and poultry and fish farming.

Between April 1978, when the scheme came into operation, and the end of that year a total of 341 agricultural loans amounting to about N11.3 million had been guaranteed by the Fund. The Fund has continued to increase progressively over the years such that by the end of 1982, a total of 4,762 projects involving the sum of N143.2 million have been guaranteed by the fund.

However, some of the observed problems in the implementation of the scheme include delays experienced by farmers in having their application processed by the banks and some issues alleged to have arisen from the Land Use Act.

**7. Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs):** ADP formerly known as Integrated Agricultural Development Projects (IADP) was earlier established in 1974 in the North East (Funtua), North west (Gusau) and North Central (Gombe) states as pilot schemes. The ADP is the implementation organ of the state ministry of agriculture and natural resources. It is semi autonomous and focuses on the small farmer. It adopts the integrated rural development strategy in its operations (Jibowo, 2005), the Activities of ADPs in Nigeria spread over three thematic areas; provision of infrastructural rural facilities, conducting worthwhile trainings on improved agricultural technologies and supply of farm inputs. Some of their key areas of activities are the provision of infrastructure (including water points wash bores), farm service centres, the supply of farm inputs such as fertilizers, root crops/ tubers, agro-chemicals (pesticides and herbicides), and water pumps, and extension and training (including the establishment of special plots for extension and training (SPAT).

The need and pressure to enlarge the programme and to cover all the states led to the first multi-state ADP (MSADP-1) comprising 7 states: Anambra, Bendel, Benue, Cross River, Imo, Ogun, and Plateau. These came on stream later part of 1985 and early 1986. MSADP-II later covered Gongola, Kwara, Ondo, Lagos, and Rivers states, with the later programme incorporating support for fisheries in those maritime states. Thus, by 1988, the entire country had been covered by the ADP system with benefits spread to all the LGAs in each state. Today this has grown to become the major agricultural and rural

development programme existing in states in Nigeria. The important features of the programme are reliance on the small scale farmers as the main people that will bring about increase in food production and the feedback information mechanism which is a decentralized decision making process that allows farm families/households to give their responses to an innovation/technology, incentive, subsidies etc according to their judgment.

Some problems that occurred in the course of executing the projects were; Shortage of fund due to decline in oil prices that started in 1982 which led to delays in recruiting competent staff and provision or purchasing of materials and facilities needed for the projects take off. This made implementation much slower than scheduled. Secondly, ADP emphasizes more on modern/ high input technology like sole cropping while majority of the farmers practiced mixed/relay cropping. There was also untimeliness of subsidized input supply for the programme. Present problems of ADP include: high frequency of labour mobility, limited involvement of input agencies, dwindling funding policies and counterpart funding, intricacies of technology transfer etc...

#### **2.4.3 An overview of Agricultural development policies of Ekiti state government.**

Over the years, several policies and programmes have been introduced in Ekiti state in consonance with the mandate to improve agricultural production and improve the life of the rural populace. According to Toluwase, (2004) Agricultural Development Programmes started in August 1981 covered five local Government Areas of the old Ondo State namely Ekiti North, East, Central, Akoko North and South. In 1989, the programme was embraced by the whole state that is it become a state wide programme and then renamed as Ondo State Agricultural

Development Programme till October 1, 1996 when Ekiti State was created out of the old Ondo State and this gave birth to the present Ekiti State Agricultural Development Programme with its Headquarters in Ikole-Ekiti.

The main objectives of the Ekiti State Agricultural Development Programme as contained in its Annual Report (1997) are as follows:-

1. To increase the availability of the locally produced food to the consumers at bearable prices.
2. To improve the quality of rural lives so as to reduce rural – urban migration.
3. To provide social and farm support service such as farm inputs, credit facilities and rural roads.
4. To increase the productivity of small scale farmers in the rural communities and therefore apparently increasing their income. All these will gear towards reducing the poverty level.

The Ekiti State Agricultural Development Programme, according to Toluwase (2004) comprises two zones namely: Zone 1 and Zone 2. Zone 1 comprises the following eight local Government Areas: Ijero, Ido-Osi, Moba, Ilejemeje, Oye, Ikole, Efon and Ekiti-West (Aramoko-Ekiti) as the Zonal Headquarters. Zone 2 also comprises eight Local Government Areas. They are Ikere Local Government Areas which services as the Zonal Headquarters. Others include Ado, Irepodun / Ifelodun, Gbonyin, Ise/Orun, Emure, Ekiti South-West and East Local Government Areas. Each of the Local Government Areas of the State represented a block and these make up the eight blocks per zone. Each of these blocks contains 8 cells. The cells are under the Village Extension Agents (VEAS) and each cell is divided into 8 groups headed by the contact farmer. This is due to the unavailability of the VEAs; some blocks had less than 8 cells.

The activities of Ekiti State ADP cover the entire state, with activities performed in the area of extension services, though the demonstration of research result to farmers, the extension agents' liaise between the research and the farmers and they also brought back farmers problems back to the research station for possible solution. Rural Institutional Development (RID) major activities is to encourage farmers to form cooperative association most unit furnished farmers with information on inputs, market, assist farmers to get loan from financial institutions (Obetta and Okide, 2011). Through the Ekiti State ADP Agricultural Technical Service Department, research findings are made adjustable to the environment before being taken to famers for adoption. The extension agents demonstrated this through Small Plot Adoption Technique (SPAT) directly on the farmer's farm, this is to convince the farmers for immediate adoption. The seed multiplication service provides healthy seeds such as Cowpea, maize, pepper, vegetable, citrus, cashew, and cocoa seeds for the farmers in the state.

The activity of Agriculture Engineering Services ranges from mechanization of farms. Construction and maintenance of feeder roads, organizes workshop for the maintenance of equipment, agro-processing machinery fabrication and equipment hiring such as tractors, Sheller's bulldozer and low-loaders.

The problem confronting Ekiti State ADP ranges from inadequate extension officers at all levels, lack of working tools and equipment such as raincoat, rain booth, lape, scale and vehicles. Also, ADP in the state is facing the problem of lack of fund to undertake adaptive research of innovations for their adoption, lack of incentive and staff training (Iwuchukwu and Igbokwe, 2012).

Some of the efforts embarked upon to solve some of the pertinent problems facing the organization include request to the state government for increased subvention since the

organization is not a credit generating one. The organization also limits its operation / activities to available resources and equipment. The Ekiti State ADP had been sustained through sponsored programmes enjoyed in recent times. The programmes include Root and Tuber Expansion Project (RTEP) and Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS). These programmes had sustained ADP activities with the farmers and keep them continuously in contact.

### **Challenges of agricultural policies in Nigeria.**

1. Hostile environment where macro – economic policies and the agricultural policy are in disharmony thus resulting in escalating costs of production and reduced purchasing power of farmers.
2. Inconsistency and instability in macro – economic policies which discourage medium and long term investments in agriculture.
3. Poor state of rural infrastructure.
4. Lack of appropriate indigenous technology to reduce the drudgery in agricultural production and processing activities.
5. Inadequate technology
6. Inadequate database for policy formulations, monitoring and evaluation as well as impact assessment.
7. Poor translation and articulation of policy prescription into implementable programme
8. Lack of involvement of beneficiaries in programme designs monitoring and evolution and implementations arising from under-rating of the knowledge, ability, capability and sensitivity of the small scale farmers.
9. Lag between project costs and budgetary provision resulting in sub-optimal allocation.

10. Fragmentation of farmlands into small unit which are sometimes far apart.
11. Cropping systems not often adequate for mechanizations.
12. Undue political interference in lending operations. Any time Government initiates a credit policy; most beneficiaries are those close to corridors of power. The result is diversion of the fund and default in repayment.
13. **Contractual Problems:** Many programmes depend on private contracts for critical inputs for activity and operations, such as supplies and procurement, construction, production of goods and services, research, training of personnel, and sometimes even operation. The performance of these programmes, therefore largely depend on the performance of contractors. However, sometimes the programme contractors may not be the most facilitative of programme objectives and targets. Political patronage, rather than capability, expertise, experience and proven efficiency, tend to be the criteria sometimes for awarding contracts, poor performance and abandonment. Many programmes implementation are bogged and problem ridden because of contractors' indiscipline, corruption and non performance

## 2.5 Theoretical framework

It is a tradition in the social sciences to adopt existing paradigms or theories to enable us articulate our analysis (Obuoforibe, 2002:27). Theories are formulated to explain, predict, and understand phenomena and, in many cases, to challenge and extend existing knowledge within the limits of critical bounding assumptions. (Abend, 2013). The theoretical framework is the structure that can hold or support a theory of a research study. The theoretical framework introduces and describes the theory that explains why the research problem under study exists. The theory that would be relevant in this research would be the high input pay off model.

The high input pay off model was formulated by T.W. Schultz (1904) which assigns a strategic role to new high yielding input varieties and educated rural labour. The inadequacy of policies based on the conservation, urban-industrial impact, and diffusion models led, in the 1960s, to a new perspective that the key to transforming a traditional agricultural sector into a productive source of economic growth is investment designed to make modern high payoff inputs available to farmers in poor countries. Peasants, in traditional agricultural systems, were viewed as rational, efficient resource allocators. They remained poor because, in most poor countries, there were only limited technical and economic opportunities to which they could respond. The model argues that, in order to improve the productive capacity of the rural areas; programmes of development must include a package of yielding and profitable new inputs on which farmers can invest. The model further articulates that agricultural modernization strategy must also emphasize a price policy which lowers prices and raises those of input in an effort to obtain favourable input-output price ratio. The model further emphasizes that agricultural modernization cannot proceed far unless there is investment in research to produce and disseminate inputs embodying new technology and in the education of rural people on whom rests the task of allocating the resources for development. Such investments, the model argues, are associated with very high rates of return compared to investments in alternative projects.

The high input pay off model has considerable relevance for agricultural development in third world countries. In number of ways. Firstly, it provides a theoretical basis for a positive price policy in the context of agricultural development. Secondly, the model provides a justification for government investment in agricultural research and the training of agricultural scientists. Thirdly, the model gives part of the explanation for the observed failure of farm management and extension programmes to increase productivity in agriculture. Fourthly, the



model also provides strong support for current efforts to boost export and food crop production through subsidization of pesticides, fungicides, fertilizer and higher yielding seed varieties. (Essang, 1975; 305).

Also, the impact on farm production and income has been sufficiently dramatic to be heralded as a "green revolution." The significance of the high payoff input model is that policies based on the model appear capable of generating a sufficiently high rate of agricultural growth to provide a basis for overall economic development consistent with modern population and income growth requirements. As interpreted generally, the model is sufficiently inclusive to embrace the central concepts of the conservation, urban-industrial impact, and diffusion models of agricultural development. The unique implications of the model for agricultural development policy are the emphasis placed on accelerating the process of development and propagation of new inputs or techniques through public investment in scientific research and education.

### **2.5.1 CRITICISM**

Despite the relevance of this model, it has been criticized for assigning an exaggerated role to market forces in the course of economic development. Market forces, despite their importance, are not enough especially in the context of developing countries. Furthermore it has been argued that the model ignores the fact that an agriculture which rests on new technology must be served by new institutions which are different from the old. For example, it is argued that the widespread adoption of new techniques where land tenure is archaic imposes constraints on labour and capital utilization. The model has been criticized for emphasizing the role of technological change at the expenses of the welfare implications especially in situation where political stability is sacrificed for economic gain. Finally, it does not explain how economic

conditions induce the development and adaption of an efficient set of technologies for a particular society. Nor does it attempt to specify the processes by which factor and product price relationships induce investment in research in a particular direction.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This section of the research deals with the ways, procedures or steps that will be followed in carrying out the research. Methodology according to (Odo 1999:40) is the authority base for a research. The chapter focuses on the research design, sources of data collection, study area, population of study and unit of analysis, sample of study and sampling procedure, data gathering instrument, validation of the instrument, reliability of the instrument, method of data collection and method of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research design**

Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to attain answers to research questions and to control variable (Ogunbameru & Ogunbameru, 2010). This research is a descriptive study designed to investigate the effectiveness of the agricultural development policies of Ekiti State government (2014-2018) in Ikole local government area.

#### **3.2 Source of Data Collection**

In the process of carrying out this study, the data used was collected from a major primary source of data collection which is questionnaire.

#### **3.3 Study Area**

Ikole Local Government is bounded by Ido/Osi Local Government Area, Ilejemeje Local Government Area, Moba Local Government Area, and Oye Local Government Area. Ikole Ekiti people are a group of the south-western Yoruba, inhabiting the administrative headquarters of the old Ikole District Council, the defunct Ekiti North Division and the Headquarters of defunct Ekiti

North Local Government and now Headquarter of Ikole Local Government. Ikole local government is about 65 kilometers from Ado-Ekiti, the capital of Ekiti State of Nigeria.

It is a combination of twenty three town and villages. Towns that comprise the LGA are: Ikole, Ijsha Isu, Oke Ayedun, Odo Oro, Ipao, Itapaji, Ara, Isaba, Usin, Orinodo, Odo Ayedun, Ayebode, Oke Ako, Irele, Iyemero, Ikosi, Igbona, Asin, Esun, Temidire, Ikunri, Ijebu-Agege, Ilamo Ekiti while the villages are : Aba Dam, Ita Gbangba, Aba Audu, Aba Fatunla, Arinta, Aba Ebira, Ayedun, Abaoko, Ijebu, Iwetin, Aba Oke Oko, Igbona Ekiti.

There are no distinctive ethnic groups in the Local Government as a greater percentage of the residents are of the Yoruba Language race. Nearly all the people speak Yoruba Language with Ekiti dialectical variation. It has an area of 321 km<sup>2</sup> and the population of Ikole Ekiti is 168,436 at the 2006 census. The area is predominantly occupied by Christians and Muslims, traditionalists and free thinkers.

The people of this area are predominantly farmers. About 80% of the population engages in farming. They have large plantations of food crops such as yams, cocoyam, cassava, maize, beans, rice and plantains. Some male adults have and maintain plantations mainly through hired labour. The farmers also plant cash crops such as cocoa which used to be the mainstay of the economy of this area. Kola nuts, palm produce, coffee, cotton and tobacco are planted in smaller scales. In addition we have some other artisans who are engaged in Tailoring, Trading, Carpentry and furniture making etc. Within the last few years some industries sponsored by small scale industrialists have sprung up in various parts of the town. Such industries include block-making and lumbering industries and two big factories currently under construction. Ikole Ekiti is one of the beneficiaries of Agricultural Development Programmes, which the World Bank instituted to

be a "permanent" institution for rural infrastructural development and agricultural services among rural dwellers in Nigeria.

### **3.4 Population and Unit of Analysis**

The term "population" as defined by Odo (1992:40) is "the entire number of people, objects events and things that all have one or more characteristics of interest to a study". A study population can simply be seen as all the people in which the research is about and data is going to be collected from. The study population comprises of men and women who are engaged in agricultural activities in Ikole Ekiti local government area. The unit of analysis was the individual farmer who lives in Ikole Ekiti local government and undertakes farming.

### **3.5 Sample of study**

Samples are normally used in studies that involve large population. The reasons for using sample include; the desire to adequately manipulate the enormous population in order to avoid errors due to the calculation of large numbers and the desire to reduce the cost of producing the questionnaires that will cover the entire population. A sample is seen as a smaller representation of the whole group that is being studied. A hundred and twenty farmers were selected to provide relevant quantitative and qualitative information for the study through the use of questionnaire

### **3.6 Sampling procedure**

The sampling technique or procedure used for the study is the multi stage sampling technique. This kind of technique is an extension of cluster sampling. It simply involves taking samples from samples. What the name actually implies is that, there is more than one stage or step in the sampling procedure. Generally, the study population is divided into large units from which a first stage cluster sample is selected, and then a second stage sample is selected from the

cluster sample selected in the first stage, the stage further goes on until the researcher has gotten the required representative sample for his research. The study area of the research; Ikole local government area has a total number of 12 wards each of which was divided into 24 streets and 12 streets were selected randomly for the research. A total number of one hundred and twenty (120) sets of questionnaires were distributed.

### 3.7 Data Gathering Instrument

Questionnaire is the main data gathering instrument adopted in this study. Questionnaires are sets of questions and answers which can be mailed to respondents by post or carried by field worker or enumerator and researchers for their responses. A questionnaire is simply a series of questions to be answered by the respondent. (Ogunbameru & Ogunbameru, 2010).

In this study, the close-ended and open ended questions were adopted to obtain information from the respondents. The questions posed were related to the topic under the study. Options were provided to the respondents to select from the close-ended in the Likert scale type of questions.

**Table 3.7 Likert scale type diagram**

Strongly agree	A
Agree	B
Undecided	C
Disagree	D
Strongly disagree	E

**Source: Field survey 2017**

The questionnaire was divided into five sections which are:

Section A: this section is to collect demographic information of the respondents. Its aim is to have brief information about the respondent. It contains eight (8) questions.

Section B: this evaluates the effectiveness of agricultural development policies of Ekiti state government under the current administration (2014-2018) in Ikole-Ekiti local government area.. It tends to ask whether the farmers are aware of any agricultural policies and packages or not and if they are aware, it seeks to show its effectiveness. it contains thirteen (13) questions.

Section C: Identifies the major beneficiaries of the agricultural development policies. This section further tends to buttress what section B actually implies by seeking to understand the recipients of the several agricultural development policies of Ekiti state government that the farmers may or may not be aware of. It also contains five (5) questions.

Section D: Identifies the tools put in place by the government to facilitate quick implementation of the policies. This section inquires about several apparatus being set up by the government to oversee the fulfillment of these policies. It contains nine (9) questions.

Section E: extracts solutions suggested towards improving the formulation and implementation of sustainable agricultural development policies in Ekiti state. It contains six (6) questions.

Section F: contains articles of convenience possessed by Farmers before and during the current administration's agricultural policies. The articles of convenience listed are bought a bicycle, Refrigerator, motor cycle, television, started building house, completed building house. Renovated building house, bought a motor vehicle.

The total number of questions on the questionnaire totals forty-one (49) questions. It consists of 7 open-ended questions and 42 close ended questions.

### **3.8 Reliability and Validity of Instrument.**

According to Obasi (2000:103); Black and Champman and Nachinias and Nachimas (1981), the success of any research lies to a large extent on the dependability of the data employed in analysis. This then raises the question of validity and reliability. Validity as the name implies is the appropriateness of an instrument in measuring what is intended to measure. The commonest definition of validity is epitomized by the question: Are we measuring what we think we are measuring? (Kerlinger, 1973).

In validating the instrument for data collection, the researcher shall be concerned with establishing its content validity -which is the representativeness of sampling adequacy of the content, the substance, the matter, the topics-of a measuring instrument (Ebelo, 1956). The researcher shall therefore, ensure that the questionnaire being used will be appropriately structured; well worded and covers a good representation of the Ikole-Ekiti farmers.

Reliability is the accuracy or precision of a measuring instrument. It refers to the ability of an instrument to produce the same results consistently over some time when applied to the same sample, Good and Hart (1952:86). The reliability of the instrument will be assured by its consistency in the questions stated in the questionnaires; According to Odoh (1992:54) reliability means consistency and it is the consistency of the test in measuring whatever it purports to measure.

To ensure reliability, the researcher shall use internal consistency method whereby cross-checking questions are built into the questionnaire and further ensure reliability by cross-



checking the information against many sources and by ensuring that facts and figures collected from various sources earlier stated shall not only be accurate and authentic but would remain same if the collection is repeated again and again. The researcher shall ensure reliability of our instruments by ensuring that the question we shall pose in the questionnaire shall be in simple, good, precise and understandable form to the respondents.

### 3.9 Method of Data Analysis

In analyzing the raw collected data, the researcher will be guided by the objectives of the study and research questions. Also items on the questionnaire will be spread out in order to capture the qualitative and quantitative responses expected from the respondents.

The study adopted the use of descriptive statistical techniques like simple tables, frequency tables to analyze the quantitative data; however, in presenting the tabulated data, the use of simple percentage will be adopted. It is worthy to mention that the simple percentage will enable us to access the proportional percentages of the respondents' opinions in the questions while the statistical package for social science (SPSS) was used for the qualitative level of analysis. Also, inferential statistics will enable us test the variables in the research hypothetical statements. Hence, the researcher will be guided by the following formulas: For the calculation of simple percentage, we shall use

$$\frac{n \times 100}{N} \quad \frac{1}{1}$$

Where, n = Number of the Respondents opinions in a particular options

N = Total number of the Respondents

100 = Percentage constant factor 100

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the data analysis and presentation using simple frequency and percentage table for clarity and easy understanding. It also adopts inferential statistics such as Pearson correlation and T-test. For this study, one hundred and twenty copies of questionnaire were administered to farmers in Ikole-Ekiti local government area of Ekiti state. Also in the process of data collection, all the 120 sets of questionnaires were returned representing 100% response rate. This was possible because the copies of questionnaire were administered personally to the respondents in their various locations. This method helped in avoiding unnecessary delays of questionnaire.

Data collected with questionnaire were presented and analyzed using simple percentage table, Pearson correlation table and T-test from which conclusions were drawn especially in the discussion of the distribution of data as provided by respondents.

However, the following hypotheses were tested.

1. The higher the degree or percentage variation of demographic characteristics of the farmers, the higher the degree of effectiveness of the policies of Ekiti state government.
2. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of farmer's possession of articles of convenience before and during the current administrations agricultural development policies.

#### 4.1 Percentage Distribution of the Respondents' Socio-Demographic Characteristic.

This section deals with the percentage distribution of the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents as shown in the table below.

**Table 4.1: Distribution of respondents according to their socio-economic characteristics**

<b>I. Age group in years</b>	Frequency	%
20 – 24 years	33	27.5
25 – 29 years	26	21.7
30 – 34 years	37	30.8
35 – 39 years	12	10
40 – 44 years	3	2.5
45 – 49 years	0	0
50 – 54 years	1	0.83
55 – 59 years	0	0
60 years and above	1	0.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>II. Educational qualification</b>	Frequency	%
No formal education	0	0
Primary school certificate	0	0
Secondary school certificate	40	33.3
NCE/ND	27	22.5
B.SC/HND	51	42.5
Msc	2	1.7
Ph.D	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

	<b>Duration of farming experience</b>	Frequency	%
	Less than 6 months	47	39.2
	6 months – 1 year	20	16.7
	1 – 3 years	23	19.2
	3 – 5 years	17	14.2
	More than 5 years	13	10.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Occupational practice</b>	Frequency	%
	Full time farming	25	20.8
	Part time farming	52	43.3
	Animal husbandry	22	18.3
	Gardening	8	6.7
	Others	13	10.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>Marital status</b>	Frequency	%
	Single	106	88.3
	Married	14	11.7
	Total	120	100
<b>V</b> <b>i</b>	<b>Religious affiliation</b>	Frequency	%
	Christianity	106	88.3
	Islam	14	11.7
	Total	120	100
<b>Vii</b>	<b>Ethnic Group</b>	Frequency	%
	Yoruba	96	80.0

	Igbo	17	14.2
	Hausa	7	5.8
	Total	120	100
Viii	<b>Sex of respondents</b>	Frequency	%
	Male	64	53.3
	Female	56	46.7
	Total	120	100

**Source: Field survey 2017**

The table reveals that the largest percentage of the farmers (30.8%) falls within age bracket of 30 – 34 years while the lowest percentage (0%) was 45 – 49 years and 55 – 59 years. The mean age of the farmers is 28.29 while the standard deviation is 6.851. Those between 20 – 24 years accounted for 27.5%, 25 – 29 years accounted for 21.7%, 35 - 39 years accounted for 10%, 40 – 44 years accounted for 2.5%, 50 – 55 years accounted for 0.83%, and 60 years and above accounted for 0.83%. Furthermore, a high percentage of the farmers in the area of study especially between the ages 30 – 34 years representing 30.8% show that the farming population is expected to be agile and active.

Further revealed on the table are the educational qualifications of the farmers. None of the farmers had any formal education; none also have a primary school certificate. 33.3% had secondary school certificate, 22.5% had NCE/ND, 42.5% had B.sc/HND, and 1.7% had M.Sc., while none had Ph.D.

Duration of farming reveals that 39.2% had been a farmer for less than 6 months, 16.7% had been a farmer between 6 months to I year, 19.2% were farmers between 1 to three years, 14.2% were farmers between 3 to 5 years, while 10.8% were farmers between more than 5 years.

The table also reveals the occupational practice of the farmers. While 20.8% were into full time farming, 43.3% were into part time farming, 18.3% were into animal husbandry, 6.7% were gardening and the 10.8% accounted for other type of farming.

The table further revealed the marital status of the farmers. 88.3% were single due to reasons like never married, never married, separated, Divorced, widowed while 11.7% were married which signifies that those that are in the single status engage in farming than the married ones.

The table revealed the religions of the farmers; Christianity had 88.3% while Islam had 11.3% which indicates that a large significant percentage of the farmers are Christians.

The ethnic groups of the farmers were represented as follows Yoruba had 80% the Igbo had 14.2% while the Hausa had 5.8%, this shows that the Yoruba were the major ethnic group that engage in Farming in Ikole Ekiti.

The table revealed the sex of the farmers to be; male 53.3% while the females 46.7% which signifies the male gender engages in agriculture more than their female counterparts.

#### 4.2: Respondents responses to Awareness of agricultural development policies

This shows respondent responses to their awareness of agricultural development policies in Ikole Local government area.

**Table 4.2**

	Frequency	%
Yes	54	45
No	66	55

Source: Field survey 2017

Table 4.2 reveals that fifty four farmers (45%) were aware of the various agricultural development policies, while sixty six farmers (55%) were not actually aware of the agricultural development policies. This however explains that majority of the farmers are not often aware of the agricultural development policies put in place by the government.

#### 4.3 Respondents responses to Evaluating the effectiveness of agricultural development policy of Ekiti state government under the present administration (2014-2018) in Ikole Local government area.

This section deals with respondents' evaluation or response to the effectiveness of the policies used by the government in the local government area.

**Table 4.3**

	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	5		4		3		2		1	
1 Agricultural development policies have really been of help to the Ikole Ekiti local government farmers	25	20.8	55	45.8	19	15.8	7	5.8	14	11.7
2 The policies have improved the agricultural sector of the local government area	20	16.7	66	55	11	9.2	3	2.5	20	16.7
3 The policies and several agricultural programmes instituted by the government has not really made a significant impact in the life of the teeming large farming population	32	26.7	30	25	18	15	13	10.8	27	22.5
4 The agricultural development policies has impacted the local governments economy positively	31	25.8	43	35.8	16	13.3	10	8.3	20	16.7
5 The policies have always considered major agricultural yielding problems in the area	16	13.3	48	40	38	31.7	0	0	18	15
6 The various agricultural policies of the state government have tackled different problems arising from the agricultural sector	23	19.2	28	23.3	43	35.8	7	5.8	19	15.8
7 The agricultural development policies of	14	11.7	42	35	37	30.	10	8.3	17	14.

	the state government have been implemented successfully over the years						8				2
8	This policies have received sufficient funding in its implementation over the years	6	5.0	43	35.8	27	22.5	24	20	17	14.2
9	The government has really helped the farmers in the provision of various agricultural inputs in the state	7	5.8	39	32.5	37	30.8	23	19.2	14	11.7
0	Various/s agricultural institutes and agencies have actually helped in the implementation of the policies	12	10	58	48.3	30	25	7	5.8	13	10.8
1	The policies have been able to make adequate and proper provision for marketing both within and outside the state	20	16.7	34	28.3	23	19.2	16	13.3	27	22.5

Source: Field survey 2017

Table 4.3 shows that majority of the farmers indicated opposition to the statement in number 11. The implication of this is very obvious, majority of the farmers are positively disposed to the agricultural policies in the state based on its felt impact in the effectiveness of the agricultural policies in the state. For example, in statement number two “the policies have improved the agricultural sector of the local government area” agricultural development policies are performing very well in developing agriculture in Ikole Ekiti local government area. 16.7% of the farmers strongly agreed, while 55% agree, thus making a total of 71.7% that are positive to the statement.

#### 4.4 Respondents responses to Major hindrances to the effective implementation of these policies.

This section states the hindrances being identified by the respondents.



**Table 4.4**

	Frequency	%
Personal hindrance	60	50
Situational hindrance	43	35.8
Government enforced hindrance	17	14.2
Total	120	100.0

**Source: Field survey 2017**

**Table 4.4** identified the hindrances to the effective implementation of these policies in Ikole Ekiti, it categorized it into 3, personal hindrance had 50%, situational hindrance had 35.8%, government enforced hindrance had 14.2%, this shows that the farmers themselves were the major hindrance to the implementation of these policies.

#### **4.5 Respondents responses to Identifying the major beneficiaries of the agricultural policies**

This section clearly states the respondents' responses concerning the major beneficiaries of the agricultural policies.

**Table 4.5**

	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	<b>5</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	
The farmers have been the major beneficiaries of these policies	21	17.5	55	45.8	30	25	7	5.8	7	5.8
The farmers have not been able to comprehend fully the agricultural development policies of the state government	19	15.8	48	40	31	25.8	7	5.8	15	12.5
The farmers are never taken into consideration in the agricultural development policy making of the state	37	30.8	19	15.8	26	21.7	13	10.8	25	20.8

4.	Hoarding of information from the farmers in the state concerning implementation of several policies is common among some top government officials	47	39.2	39	32.5	24	20	7	5.8	3	2.5
5	Individuals who are engaged in other agricultural dominated activities have also greatly benefited from these policies	27	22.5	47	39.2	25	20.8	5	4.2	16	13.5

**Source: Field survey 2017**

**Table 4.5** shows that majority of the farmers positively answered to the statement in no1. This explains that the famers are really the major beneficiaries of the agricultural development policies. However it was also established in statement 4 that hoarding of information of several policies is common among some top government officials 39.2% of the farmers strongly agreed, while 32.5% agree, thus making a total of 71.7% that are positive to the statement. Moreover, this can be ascertained that hoarding of this information may be the reason for most farmers not being aware of the agricultural development policies.

#### **4.6: Respondents responses to identifying the tools put in place to facilitate quick implementation of these policies.**

This section states the respondents responses to the tools put in place by the government to facilitate quick implementation of these policies

**Table 4.6**

	QUESTIONS	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
		SA		A		U		SD		D	
1.	These policies have always followed the	26	21.7	42	35.0	25	20.8	11	9.2	16	13.3

	implementation directives of the policy document										
2	The distribution of micro credit facilities are properly and effectively disbursed to improve activity from the farmers	14	11.7	47	39.2	29	24.2	12	10.0	18	15.0
3	. The distribution of fertilizers and other inputs have not been equally and fairly allocated in the state	24	22.5	42	35.0	31	25.8	5	4.2	15	12.5
4	The government has put every infrastructure in place to facilitate the implementation of these policies.	15	12.5	32	26.7	22	18.3	23	19.2	28	23.3
5	Other private stakeholders have been a great benefactor to the agricultural sector of the area	32	26.7	33	22.5	31	25.8	7	5.8	17	14.2
6	The introduction of rural programmes in the state has also been of immense support to the implementation of agricultural policies	28	23.3	66	55.0	12	10.0	6	5.0	8	6.7
7	Poor awareness and low management capacity of farmers-clients limit the success of agricultural policies in the area.	48	40.0	33	27.5	24	20.0	10	8.3	3	4.2
8	Corruption and favoritism are major factors militating against the effective implementation of these policies.	62	51.7	48	40.0	5	4.2	1	0.8	4	3.3

**Source: Field survey 2017**

**Table 4.6** shows that the government has put in necessary tools for the effective implementation of these policies; positive responses to statements no 1 and 2, 21.7% and 35.0% while 11.7% and 39.2% respectively. Farmers positive responses to statements no 7 and 8 which

are 40.0% and 27.5% while 51.7% and 40.0% infers that these factors have limited the full implementation of the agricultural policies in the Local government which thereby leads to slow growth in the agricultural sector of Ikole Ekiti local government area.

#### **4.7 Respondents responses to Tools put in place for effective implementation of these policies.**

This section states the different tools the respondent identified by the respondent for the effective implementation of these policies.

**Table 4.7**

	Frequency	%
Farming tools	71	59.2
Programme tools	37	30.8
Support tools	12	10.0
Total	120	100.0

**Source: Field survey 2017**

**Table 4.7** Highlights the tools the government has put in place for the effective implementation of these policies which are farming tools like (hoes, tractors, machineries etc...) had 59.2%, programme tools such as (orientation programmes) had 37%, support tools (granting loans) had 10.0%. This shows that the government has introduced more farming tools than other tools for the effective implementation of its several agricultural policies.

#### **4.8 Respondents responses to Proffering Solutions towards improving the formulation and implementation of sustainable agricultural development policies.**

This section states the respondents' responses regarding solutions towards improving the formulation and implementation of sustainable agricultural development policies.

**Table 4.8**

	Questions	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
		5		4		3		2		1	
1	The farmers should be consulted when formulating agricultural policies	67	55.8	42	35.0	7	5.8	2	1.7	2	1.7
2	Various stakeholders should be consulted during the formulation and implementation of these policies.	56	46.7	44	36.7	11	9.2	5	4.2	4	3.3
3	The agricultural policies should be reviewed overtime so as to checkmate its authenticity over time	41	34.2	48	40.0	17	14.2	13	10.8	1	0.8
4	All farmers may not necessarily be beneficiaries to these policies	33	27.5	50	41.7	17	14.2	6	5.0	14	11.7

**Source: Field survey 2017**

**Table 4.8** shows that the farmers responded positively to the statements in No 1, 2, and 3 which are 55.8% and 35.0%, 46.7% and 36.7%, 34.2% and 40% respectively which indicates that the farmers wants adequate and proper measures taken to improve the formulation and implementation of sustainable agricultural development policies.\

#### **4.9 Respondents responses to Overcoming challenges in implementing agricultural policies in Ikole local government area.**

This section clearly identifies the percentage variation of the challenges to be overcome in implementing agricultural policies in Ikole Local government area.

**Table 4.9**

	Frequency	%
Personal	54	45.0
Situational	47	39.2
Government	19	15.8
Total	120	100.0

**Source: Field survey 2017**

**Table 4.9** clearly identifies the ways by which the challenges in the implementation of policies can be overcome. It identified 3 ways to overcome it as personal (45%), situational (39%), government (15.8%). This clearly illustrates that the farmers are the major ones that can actually overcome this challenges themselves by inputting their personal experience and knowledge to the implementation of these policies.

#### **4.10 Respondents responses to Contribution of the agricultural sector to the internal generated revenue of the Local government.**

This section presents the percentage variation of different contributors to the internal generated revenue of the local government.

**Table 4.10**

	Frequency	%
Personal contribution	47	39.2
Situational contribution	64	53.3
Government contribution	9	7.5
Total	120	100.0

**Source: Field survey 2017.**

**Table 4.10** identified the ways by which contributions can be made to boost the internally generated revenue of the Ikole Ekiti local area; the responses were identified in three

categories to be personal contribution (39.2%), situational contribution (53.2 %), and government contribution (7.5%). This clearly identifies that situational contribution like building of markets would improve significantly the IGR of the local government area.

#### 4.11 Respondents responses to Articles of convenience possessed by Farmers before and during the current administration's agricultural policies.

This section clearly states the respondents' responses to the article of convenience they possessed before and during the current administration agricultural development policies.

**Table 4.11**

	Before				After			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
ARTICLE	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
Bought bicycle	46	38.3	74	61.7	60	50	60	50
Refrigerator	27	22.5	93	77.5	48	40	72	60
Motorcycle	36	30	84	70	62	51.7	58	48.3
Television	56	46.7	64	53.3	65	54.2	55	45.8
Started	42	35	78	65	63	52.5	57	47.5
uilding house								
Completed	39	32.5	81	67.5	56	46.7	64	53.5
uilding house								
Renovated	32	26.7	88	73.3	66	55	54	45
rsonal house								
Bought a motor	31	25.8	89	74.2	52	43.3	68	56.7
r								
	Mean=1.68				mean=1.50			

**Source: Field survey 2017.**

The farmers were asked about the articles of convenience that they have acquired and it was to discover changes that might have taken place in the lifestyle of the farmers before and during the current administration's agricultural development policies. The items to which the farmers were expected to respond included "bought bicycle, refrigerator, motor cycle, television, started building house, completed building house, renovated personal house, bought a motor car". Table 5 above shows that before the current administration's policies 38.3%, 22.5%, 30%, 46.7%, 35%, 32.5%, 26.7%, 25.8% "bought bicycle, refrigerator, motor cycle, television, started building house, completed building house, renovated personal house, bought a motor car" respectively chose yes that they acquired the articles of convenience before the current administration's agricultural policies while 61.7%, 77.5%, 70%, 53.3, 65%, 67.5%, 73.3%, 74.2% "bought bicycle, refrigerator, motor cycle, television, started building house, completed building house, renovated personal house, bought a motor car" respectively chose No that they did not acquire the articles of convenience..

However, during this administration agricultural development policy there was a decrease in the possession of articles of convenience by the farmers. 50%, 40%, 51.7%, 54.2, 52.5%, 46.7%, 55%, 43.3% "bought bicycle, refrigerator, motor cycle, television, started building house, completed building house, renovated personal house, bought a motor car" respectively chose yes that they acquired the articles of convenience during the administration while 50%, 60%, 48.3%, 45.8%, 47.5, 53.3%, 45%, 56.7% chose no which means they did not acquire these articles of convenience during this administration.



## TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

There are two major hypotheses that were tested in the course of this research work. They are discussed in the underlying subsections.

### Hypothesis 1

The higher the degree or percentage variation of demographic characteristics of the farmers, the higher the degree of effectiveness of the policies of Ekiti state government.

**Table 4.12**

Farmers' socio economic factors	Correlation coefficient (r)	Correlation determination $r^2$
Age	0.029	0.08
Educational qualification	0.175	0.03
Duration of farming experience	0.090	0.0081
Occupational practice	0.108	0.011

$r_{critical} = 0.276$ ,  $df = 118$ ,  $p > .01$ .

**Source: Field survey 2017.**

Data in table 6 is a result of correlation analysis to show linear relationship between the demographic characteristics of the farmer and the effectiveness of agricultural development policies. Out of all the factors, none of the demographic characteristics had significant association with the effectiveness of the agricultural development policies.

There are 4 factors identified which included age of farmers, educational qualifications, Duration of farming, occupational practice. The values were as follows Age ( $r=0.029$ ),

educational qualification ( $r=0.175$ ), duration of farming ( $r=0.090$ ) and occupational practice ( $r=0.108$ ).

The co-efficient of determination ( $r^2$ ) in the table explains the degree of percentage of variation as could be attributed to each of these farmers' demographic characteristics. Hence, 8% variation could be attributed to age, 3% to educational qualification, 0% to duration of farming, 1% to occupational practice.

Therefore, we conclude that there is no correlation between demographic factors and degree of effectiveness of the agricultural development policies.

## **Hypothesis 2**

There is no significant difference between the mean scores of farmer's possession of articles of convenience before and during the current administrations agricultural development policies.

The mean scores of articles of convenient possessed by the farmers before the agricultural development policies of the current administration ( $x_1$ ) =1.68 and the mean score during the agricultural development polices of the current administration ( $x_2$ ) =1.50. Since  $x_2 < x_1$ , we can conclude that there is a difference. Furthermore, the T-test analysis shows that there is a significant difference before and during the agricultural development policies of the current administration ( $t = 6.208$ ;  $df = 119$ ;  $p = .000$ ), hence we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant difference in the mean scores of articles of convenience possessed by farmers before and during the current administrations agricultural development policies

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

#### 5.1 SUMMARY

This study attempted the evaluation of the effectiveness of agricultural development policies of Ekiti state government under the present administration (2014-2019) in Ikole-Ekiti local government area. The study significantly examined the effectiveness of agricultural development policies that previous administrations in the state had employed. In addition, the study covered the key dominant issues in formulating, implementing and evaluating agricultural policies which are the broad objectives of the policies. However, the study traced the history of agricultural development policies of Nigeria from 1960 till date and also identified some peculiar policies that the state government of Ekiti has made use of overtime from when it was formerly under the defunct Ondo state. Rural development and agricultural development have been explained by scholars of development to be intertwined phenomenon.

Ikole local government area is an agricultural community where agriculture is a predominant occupation among the rural populace. The agricultural policies by the state government are designed to enhance and stimulate the agricultural productivity and improve the rural socio-economic life of the people.

The study however maintains that the poor effectiveness of the agricultural policies in the state is due to policy formulation faults/deficiency and poor implementation. The point of focus for agricultural policies is that for it to succeed in this state the agricultural problems of the rural areas which are the custodians of agriculture must be addressed.

Nevertheless, the major objective of this research work was to evaluate the effectiveness of agricultural development policies of Ekiti state government under the present administration (2014-2018) in Ikole Local government area. Other objectives include:

1. To identify the major beneficiaries of the agricultural development policies
2. To identify the tools put in place by the government to facilitate quick implementation of the policies.
3. To proffer solutions towards improving the formulation and implementation of sustainable agricultural development policies in Ekiti state.\
4. To access how the policies have been instrumental to the farmers in their possession of articles of convenience before and during the current administration's agricultural policies.

There were two hypothetical statements formulated for this study which are:

1. The higher the degree or percentage variation of socio-economic factors of the farmers such as age, their level of education, the occupational practice and their longevity as a farmer, the higher the degree of effectiveness of the policies of Ekiti state government.
2. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of farmers' possession of articles of convenience before and during the current administration's agricultural development policies.

The study was conducted using collected information from the farmers of Ikole local government area who are the recipients of the case study. One set of mixed questionnaires was used for the farmers. Multi stage sampling technique was used to select

the number of wards and streets, 120 farmers were randomly selected for the purpose of filing the questionnaire.

Data were analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques like simple tables, frequency tables to analyze the quantitative data; however, in presenting the tabulated data, the use of simple percentage was adopted, simple percentage enabled us to access the proportional percentages of the respondents' opinions in the questions while the statistical package for social science (SPSS) was used for the qualitative level of analysis. Also, inferential statistics was used to test the variables in the research hypothetical statements.

## **5.2 CONCLUSION**

The Ekiti state government has over the years been employing good agricultural policies and programmes for the betterment of its agile and active farming population in the state. A good and effective agricultural policy was intended to encourage massive food production and other economic benefits to enhance the overall rural socioeconomic life of Ikole Ekiti farmers. From the research findings we can infer that there is a partial unawareness of some agricultural policy Ikole Ekiti because fifty four farmers (45%) were aware of the various agricultural development policies, while sixty six farmers (55%) were not actually aware of the agricultural development policies. This however explains that majority of the farmers are not often aware of the agricultural development policies put in place by the government simply because the top government officials hoard necessary and important information from the farmers.

Findings also revealed that there was no correlation between the demographic factors and the degree of effectiveness which clearly explains that the agricultural development policies have

no relationship with the demographic factors despite the study deducing that the farmers are the major beneficiaries of the policies made by the government.

Moreover, in concluding, it is not only about the farmers being the beneficiaries alone but them being taken into consideration during the formulation and implementation of these agricultural policies.

### **5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the findings of this research work and taking note of the importance of this subject matter under review, the researcher is inclined to make the following recommendations:

1. Formulation stage of public policies involves identification of problems. Therefore the formulation of agricultural policies should first identify the peculiar problems associated with the agricultural sector of the state in terms of social, economic, political, environmental/physical problems that affect the outcome of public policies.
2. The government should endeavour to improve the marketing of agricultural produce of farmers both within and outside the state so as to enhance rapid economic boosts in state in the internally generated revenue of the local government and the state. At the local government level the government should build more local markets and establish agro-allied industries to enable the farmers sell their farm produce.
3. Government should help the agricultural sector as far as it is concerned by encouraging commercial production of non-staple cash crops, particularly those that result in robust links to the non-farm sector, as this will be the major means to increase and improve employment for the rural poor.

4. Since it is the vision of the present government to diversify the economy, agriculture can be seen as a venue to diversify the economy as it will be a veritable tool for development, the government should see that a higher percentage of allocations are invested on agricultural sector so that the economy will keep on growing in an increasing rate.
5. The government should endeavour to increase an improved storage infrastructure to help the sector on the finished product in order to avoid wastage of agricultural products especially perishable products.
6. The government should make policies that will enhance and support the small farmers to increase productivity to cope with producer services for example through improved varieties.
7. The rural poor farmers will be best assisted by improving their access to health and education services to improve their human skills and through measures that increase their mobility so that they can move to take up opportunities in growth areas as they occur.
8. There should be provision of credit facilities which will enable farmers to produce foodstuff in abundance for the rural population

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**FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE EKITI**  
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**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**TOPIC: An evaluation of the effectiveness of agricultural development policy of Ekiti state government under the present administration. (A case study of Ikole Local government area).**

Dear Respondent,

This is a questionnaire designed to obtain information from you for the purpose of conducting a research aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of the agricultural development policies of the Ekiti state government (a case study of Ikole local government area). There are no 'wrong' or 'right' answers to the questions. Please read the questions and supply the answers to the best of your knowledge. Be assured that all the information required are for research purpose only and will be kept absolutely confidential.

Thanks for anticipated co-operation.

Yours faithfully,  
Alausa Adeleke.

**SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

**Please fill the following as correctly as possible or by ticking (✓) the appropriate bracket.**

1. Age as at your last birthday \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sex of the respondent Male ( ) Female ( )
3. Marital Status  
(a) Married ( ) (b) single due to (i) never married ( ) (ii) separated ( )  
(iii) Divorced ( ) (IV) widowed ( )
4. Religious affiliation of respondent  
(a) Christianity ( ) (b) Islam ( ) (c) traditional religion ( ) (d) free thinker ( )
5. Please state the ethnic group to which you belong.  
.....
6. Educational qualification of respondent  
(a) No formal education ( ) (b) primary school certificate ( ) (c) secondary school certificate ( )  
(d) NCE/ND ( ) (e) B.SC/HND ( ) (f) MSc ( ) (g) Ph.D. ( )
7. How long have you been a farmer?  
(a) Less than 6 months ( ) (b) 6 months – 1 year ( ) (c) 1-3 years ( ) (d) 3-5 years ( )  
(e) More than 5 years ( )

8. What is your occupational practice?

- a. Full time farming { } b. part time farming { } c. animal husbandry { } d. gardening { }  
 e. others { }.

**SECTION B:** Evaluating the effectiveness of the agricultural development policies of Ekiti state government in the state.

9. Are you aware of any state agricultural development policy or package for improvement of agricultural productivity? a. Yes ( ) b. No ( ). If yes, list the policies you are aware of

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

Questions 10-20 below contain opinion questions about the effectiveness of agricultural policy. Kindly tick any of the 5 options that best describes your level of agreement or disagreement with the opinion in each question/agreement. **Please Note: SA=strongly agree, A=agree, U=Undecided, SD=Strongly Disagree, D=Disagree.**

	Questions.	SA	A	U	SD	D
10.	Agricultural development policies have really been of help to the Ikole Ekiti local government farmers.					
11.	The policies have improved the agricultural sector of the local government area.					
12.	The policies and several agricultural programmes instituted by the government has not really made a significant impact in the life of the teeming large farming population					
13	The agricultural development policies has impacted the local government's economy positively					

14.	The policies have always considered major agricultural yielding problems in the area..					
15	The various agricultural policies of the state government have tackled different problems arising from the agricultural sector					
16	The agricultural development policies of the state government have been implemented successfully over the years					
17	These policies have received sufficient funding in its implementation over the years					
18	The government has really helped the farmers in the provision of various agricultural inputs in the state					
19	Various agricultural institutes and agencies have actually helped in the implementation of the policies					
20.	The policies have been able to make adequate and proper provision for marketing both within and outside the state.					

21. What have been the major hindrances to the effective implementation of these policies?.....  
 .....

**SECTION C: identifying the major beneficiaries of these policies. (the policies identified on no 9 in section B).**

Questions 22-26 below contain opinion about the major beneficiaries of the policies identified above. Kindly tick any of the 5 options that best describes your level of agreement or disagreement with the opinion in each question/agreement. **Please Note: SA=strongly agree, A=agree, U=Undecided, SD=Strongly Disagree, D=Disagree.**

	QUESTIONS	SA	A	U	SD	D
22	The farmers have been the major beneficiaries of these policies					
23	The farmers have not been able to comprehend fully the agricultural development policies of the state government					
24	. The farmers are never taken into consideration in the agricultural development policy making of the state					

25	Hoarding of information from the farmers in the state concerning implementation of several policies is common among some top government officials					
26	Individuals who are engaged in other agricultural dominated activities have also greatly benefited from these policies.					

**SECTION D: The tools put in place to facilitate quick implementation of these policies.**

27. What are the tools put in place for the effective implementation of these policies

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Questions 28-35 contain the tools the government has employed in its implementation of these policies. Kindly tick any of the 5 options that best describes your level of agreement or disagreement with the opinion in each question/agreement. **Please Note: SA=strongly agree, A=agree, U=Undecided, SD=Strongly Disagree, D=Disagree.**

	QUESTIONS	SA	A	U	SD	D
28	These policies have always followed the implementation directives of the policy document					
29	The distribution of micro credit facilities are properly and effectively disbursed to improve activity from the farmers					
30	. The distribution of fertilizers and other inputs have not been equally and fairly allocated in the state					
31	The government has put every infrastructure in place to facilitate the implementation of these policies.					
32	Other private stakeholders have been a great benefactor to the agricultural sector of the area					
33	The introduction of rural programmes in the state has also been of immense support to the implementation of agricultural policies					