ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF FARMERS' PARTICIPATION IN THE SUCCESS OF KOGI STATE COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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BY

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Declaration

I declare that this dissertation entitled **Assessment of the Level of Farmers' Participation inthe Success of Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development Programme**has been carried out by me in the Department of Public Administration. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this thesis was previously presented for another degree or diploma of this or any other institution.

Nuh Albee MUSA _____ _____
Name of Student **Signature** **Date**

Certification Page

This dissertation entitled ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF FARMERS' PARTICIPATION IN THE SUCCESS OF KOGI STATE COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMEby Nuh Albee MUSA meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Public Administration of the Ahmadu Bello University, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation

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Dedication

This work no matter how infinitesimal is dedicated to the most Beneficent, the most Merciful Allah the exalted to have made these years of expended effort in my academic pursuit a success in this limelight.

My dedication goes further to my parent in the person of Mallam Musa Shaibu who has been afflicted with partial stroke since 2004 and my mother Mariam Musa (*nee* Ikagu) who has always been there for us. My lovely siblings and my wife also share this dedication.

Acknowledgement

Foremost, I must give my profound acknowledgement to Allah the exalted once again for keeping me this far to witness and record another academic career success.

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ABSTRACT

The Kogi State Commercial Agriculture Development Programme (KSCADP) was established as part of the government transformation programme in the agricultural sector. The KSCADP was expected to facilitate farmers' stakeholders with access to credit facilities so as to boost food/cash crops production in the state. Thus, the impact of farmers in the KSCADP is still below expectations as the agricultural sector of the State economy has continued to perform below expectations despite huge money invested in the programme. The study therefore, takes an empirical investigation into farmers' contributions in decision making and training/awareness programme and how it affects the success of KSCADP. The major objectives of the study is to determine how farmers' contributions in decision-making affect the performance of the programme; others were todetermine how farmers' stakeholders' participation in training and awareness programmes improved the performance of the KSCADP. Two hypotheses guided the study. The study based on the literature review established, adopts the 'Sherry Arnstein'sClassic ladder of citizen participation' model. The study employed both primary and secondary sources of data collection. Stratified Random sampling technique and Systematic random sampling technique were adopted. Structured questionnaires and interview schedule were used in collecting data from 272 and5 respondents respectively. The Krejcie and Morgan Small-sample Techniques for a Known Population Size,was used to draw the sample size. Descriptive statistics, the Pearson Moment correlation coefficient (r) and Regression were used for the analysis.The results of the analysis revealed that there is a relationship between farmers' contributions in decision-making; their participation in training/awareness programmes and the KSCADP. But despite the positive level of relationship amongst these variables the performance of the KSCADP is still below expectation. The results established that, farmers only contributed 45% input in decision making and had only 47% degree of training/awareness programmes, due to management negligence the programme objectives have not been realised. The study recommends amongst others that the management of the commercial agricultural development programme should involve the programme beneficiaries (farmers) in the design, planning and execution of projects, in other words their contributions as stakeholders should be integrated in the outcome of policy rolled out by the government. Skilled manpower should be employed and be encouraged to visit farmers on regular basis to teach them modern agricultural technology. State governments should take more responsibility by making training and awareness programme available to beneficiaries of the programme.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADPs	Agricultural Development Projects
BOA	Bank of Agriculture
CACS	Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme
CADP	Commercial Agricultural Development Programme
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CIGs	Commodity Interest Groups
DFID	Department for International Development
ECA	Economic of Central Africa
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
ICP	Integrated Cassava Project
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
KSCADP	Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development Programme
KSCFDU	Kogi State Cluster Farmers Development Union
KSMARD	Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MPI	Global Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index
NAFPP	National Acceleration Food Production Programme
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NISER	Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research
NPE	National Primary Education
NSPFS	National Special Programme on Food Security

OFN	Operation Feed the Nation
PTE	Program Theory Evaluation
RBDA	River Basin Development Authority
UK	United Kingdom.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background to the Study

The growing global threat of food insecurity calls for adequate measure from stakeholders in the agricultural sector to ensure a pragmatic approach to curbing this threat. In this wise, the global need for citizen participation in governance,most especially in the agricultural sector, has become an area of eminent and paramount concern in the on-going globalization trends. Thus, the term participation has been conceived to take varying forms. It is used in the context of fundamental political decisionswith respect to government structure and the content of publicprogrammes, referring to the importance of consent of the governedas a prerequisite of the social existence. Therefore, to ensure a sustainable food production and increase in farm output, it becomes binding on those in authority to seek for stakeholders and involve them when making agricultural programmes as this would go a long way to sustain food security.

In recent years, the emphasis on participation as an agro-economic remedy has been repeatedlyexpressed in connection with government efforts in curbing food insecurity, poverty and to improving the wellbeing of the people economically and socially. Thus, the debate that, the rural poor consistingthe farmers particularly, who are alienated from policy makingshould be allowed to participate in decisions making inagricultural programmes as it affectsthem.Thus, Klein, (2005) posits that, some United Nations system agencies such as Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) have begun to promote actively people's participation in government programmes across the globe so as to sustain and curb the scourge of global food insecurity threat.

Oakley, (1995) asserts that by 1990 in the African continent, a conference organised by Economic of Central Africa (ECA) placed prominence on popular participation in the government of African countries. Thus, the "African Charter for Popular Participation," was adopted, which emphasized empowerment and called for an opening-up of political processes to accommodate freedom of opinions, and tolerance of rural people and their organizations in the participation in policy making process.

Nigeria, like many other African countries, is primarily agrarian with its abundant land and water resources. The agricultural sector, aside the oil revenue, accounts for 40% of GDP and provides employment formally and informal for about 60% of Nigerian's 150 million people (GAIN Report, 2011). Furthermore, the report states that Nigeria's agriculture remains largely subsistence-based with about 80% of agricultural output coming from rural farmers(GAIN Report, 2011). However, successive administrations ignored agriculture over the years as most agricultural development programmes were not taken with pragmatic measure,even if efforts were made, with the initiation of strategic programmes for agricultural transformation, it falls short of been realised as adequate measures were not taken to sustain such programmes. Thus they failed to expand the economy away from overdependence on the oil sector.

Citizen participation has been emphasized in the Constitutionof the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended).Chapter II section 14 sub-section 2c states that "the participation by the people in their government shall be ensured in accordance with the provisions of the constitution." Thus, the issue of citizens' participation in government should not be seen from a narrower perspective as it has to do with legislative activities alone, but in an encompassing context of formulation and implementation of programmes. Therefore, for agricultural programmesto gain effectiveness it requires the participation of farmers' stakeholders to act

collectively for the interest of her members. Consequently, with the on-going democratic dispensation since 1999, it would be very critical to examine the level of farmers' contributions and the nature of their inclusiveness in the course of decision making that affects thesuccessful implementation of agricultural programmes in the country. Holding the fact that, popular democracy allows for popular participation and the ultimate political authority is vested in the people. Therefore, government requires public participation and public deliberation to govern effectively, efficiently and with a sense of accountability toward the public at large.

In the effort to tackle poverty, unemployment, food insecurity and improving the economy through commercialization of agricultural produce, the Nigerian government since independence has embarked on several agricultural programmes that seek the participation from stakeholders in the agricultural sector. Thus, most of these agricultural programmes and policies could not hold the frame of time as they have failed to meet expectations of some of their objectives. Programmes involving agricultural funding such as the National Accelerated Food Production Programme(NAFPP) 1973, Operation Feed the Nation (OFN)1976, The Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme 1977, Green Revolution 1982, Increasing Agricultural Loans in the banking sector from 60 to 80 percent 1980, Back to Land Programme 1984, First and Second National Fadama Development Programme 1999 and 2004 (Olagunju, 2007)River Basin Development Authority (RBDA), the National Special Programme on Food Security (NSPFS) of 2003/2004 and the Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) (1999 and 2004) have been embarked upon using different approaches of funding and implementation, and the ongoing Commercial Agricultural Development Programme from 2009 to 2014

All these agricultural programmes cited above are also expected of the State governments to key into as part of the Federal government economic strategies. Thus the Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture has been able to key into several federal government agricultural programmes as well. Programmes like the Fadama Development Project, the Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs), and the Commercial Agriculture Development programme (CADP) all to increase food production for her teeming and growing population. The Commercial Agricultural Development Programme is a deliberate Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) and Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) intervention to encourage the growth of the private sector to achieve increased scale in production using mechanization and Best Practices Post Harvest Production activities.

Despite many obstacles, however the state government has made a stride tothrough responses to the challenges posed by the need to key into FGN Agricultural Transformation Agenda to support poverty reduction and increased food production for commercial purposes. Thus the Kogi State government has made Agriculture as one of the major pillars of its strategic vision for the transformation of the state through the Commercial Agricultural Development Programme which calls for stakeholders in the spheres of commercial crop farming and production in the State to participate in major crops farming for commercial purposes.It is against this backdrop that this study is focused on farmers' stakeholders' participation and the influences they exert in the Kogi State commercial agricultural development programme(KSCADP) since its inception in 2010.

1.2 Statement of Research Problem

Since 2011, Kogi state has being on the front banner of been rated amongst the poorest states in the federation. This period falls within the on-going transformation agenda, of the Good-luck Jonathan administration (2010-2015), in the agricultural sector of Nigeria. The

transformation in the agricultural sector has placed more emphases on commercial agricultural activities by so doing; the Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development Programme has prioritised three key areas that allow for farmers' stakeholders to participate to fast track development in the State agricultural sector and increase productivity in the state economy through provision of credit facilities to encourage commercial food and cash crops production in the state.

The Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development Programme is part of the federal government attempt to make Nigeria economy more sustainable; through commercial agricultural activities, increased employment and reduced poverty in the rural areas and boost investment in new technologies. A major focal objective of the commercial agriculture development programme is to establish a system of sustainable agricultural financing schemes that could provide access to credit facilities for farmers (large-scale producers, processors and marketers of cassava/rice); to ensure food security, and increasing agriculture output (see appendix vi).Thus, the participation of farmersas stakeholders is seen as a panacea to curbing food insecurity and boosting agricultural productivity.

To attain this height of commercial agricultural growth, the Kogi State government since the inception of the programme in 2010 has committed over N1.2 billion to the Commercial Agricultural Development Projects in the State. (See appendix v) (Kogi State reports, 2011). This huge sum of money if managed and disbursed amongst the participating farmers is expected to have transformed Kogi state into a commercial hub of food and cash crops production by now.

According to reports from the Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (KSMARD) a sum of N594, 702, 275 hasbeen disbursed as loan to

participating stakeholders as credit facilities to farmers from the N1.2 billion loans the state government accessed from United Bank of Africa, Lokoja. (See appendix v).

Despite the huge sum of money invested in the Commercial Agriculture programme by the Kogi State Government,farmers' productivity has remained on low scale, as the agricultural activities of the State has continued to perform poorly in seasonal yields. The negative consequences are being established by high rate of poverty, hike in the prices of available food commodities in the market, low productivity in agricultural output, low yield of farmers' produce, poor storage orientation leading to post harvest crisis, non-availability of agro-chemical, the perennial issue of disbursing loan to non-participating farmers group, diverting agro-chemicals to other users and the primitive system of farming being practiced in Kogi State.

These problems cited above constituted the basis on which the National Bureau of Statistics relied on to rank Kogi State as third poorest state of the federation in 2011. A report of Nigeria living standard also attests to the rating as one of the poorest in Nigeria (Kogi State Health Bulletin, 2011). Furthermore, in 2015 United Nations' Global Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) placed the level of poverty in Kogi State at 26.4%. This situation, therefore, raises concern as to the effectiveness of the success of farmers' participation in the KSCADP which was established to radically transform agricultural sector by increasing the country's food production at large.

Despite emphasis repeatedly placed by the management of the KSCADP on farmers' stakeholders' participation in the Commercial Agriculture Programme in the areas of contribution, consultation and giving valid information on how the programme would thrive smoothly, the results one observes are the attaining increase in poverty, low agricultural

output etc, in the state; this also raises concern as to the level of farmers' participation in decision making in KSCADP and its attainment of success.

Moreover, the management of the KSCADP in her briefing in 2011 stated how the sum of N158, 600, 525 was used to procure fifty Tractorsand fifty-twoTractor Haulage, mainly for the commercial agricultural activities and a large sum of N19, 489, 000 was expended on assorted agro-chemicals to support the boost of farmers' productivity in the programme,(Also see appendix v).

Despite the huge sum of amount the Kogi State Government has committed in the procurement of farming implements, the State Agricultural productivity remains poor and farmers' yearly yield in the KSCADP remains at low scale. These positions are quite problematic when compared to the extentof training/awareness or capacity building programmes farmers' stakeholders have acquired over time to contribute positivelyin the success of the KSCADP.

Okwoche, Obinne and Onugba (2011) observed that farmers in Kogi state wrongly applied agro chemicals on their crops, while they argued that the utilization of this agro-chemical e.g. Chemical fertilizers by farmers in other countries have been noted to increase crop yields and hence the fertility of the soil. Therefore, it is crucial here to note, that if these farmers' cooperatives participating in the programme have received formal training and awareness programme on the use of these new farm implements procured by the KSMARD the level of agricultural productivity in the State would have improved.

These situations cited so far draw our attention to investigate on how stakeholders have been allowed to participate in the Commercial Agricultural Development Programme in its ramification of existence.

1.3 **Research Questions**

These questions below guidethe study further;

i. How has the level of Farmer stakeholders'contribution in decision-making affectedthe success of the KSCADP?

ii. How has the level farmer stakeholders'participation in training and awareness programmes improvedthe success of the KSCADP?

iii. What are the challenges limiting Farmer stakeholders' participation in the successful implementation of the KSCADP?

1.4 Objectives of the Study.

The broad objective of thestudy is to examine the level of farmers' stakeholders' participation in the success of Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development Programme

Specifically, the study aims to:

i. Determine the level of Farmer stakeholders'contribution in decision-making and itseffectson the success of the KSCADP.

ii. Determine the level of Farmer stakeholders'involvementin training/ awareness programmes and its improvement onthe success of the KSCADP.

iii. Identify the challenge limiting Farmer stakeholders' participation in the successful implementation of the KSCADP.

1.5 Hypothesis

Drawing from the foregone submission, the following hypotheses weredrawn based on objectivesI and IIto guide this study:

H_0 Thereis no significant relationship between farmer stakeholders' contribution in decision making and the success of the Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development Programme.

H_0 There is no significantrelationship between farmers'participation in training and awareness programme and the success of the Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development Programme.

1.6 Significance of the Study

Studies on farmers' participation in Agricultural Programmes in Nigeria cover various dimensions. From the available empirical studies reviewed separately on farmers' participation in decision making and how it affects agriculture productivity, it is noted that emphases have been placed on these factors age, marital status, education, farm-land-size and money to be major determinants of farmers' participation in decision making.Scholars like Paul (1987), Festo (2003), Berhanu, Joseph, and Ernest (2014) focused on the operational aspect of farmers' participation in agriculture programme in the spheres of research and extension services as well as its appropriateness to improving agricultural productivity.

Damisa and Yohanna (2007), Okafor (2008), Ogunlela and Mukhtar (2009), Ajah (2010), Arigbo and Ifenkwe (2013), Adamu and Park (2014), focused on farmers' participation in agricultural activities and their decision making role with regard to agricultural extension programmes on a subsistence scale.

This study therefore, is significant as it gives valid academic contributions in bridging the gap observed in the area above.It would be just to add that, these factors above are not limited only to what constitute farmers' participation. This study thereby adds that, organised farmers' cooperatives, cluster farmers group and farmers' Association groups representing the interest of their members serve also as a means for participation in decision making. Especially in the spheres of large scale commercial farming that entails major stakeholders.

Furthermore, in the area of farmers' participation in training and awareness and its impact on the success of agriculture, Muhammad-Lawal, Omotesho, Falola (2009) focused ontechnical efficiency of Youths-in-Agriculture Programme, Nwaiwu, Obasi, Orebiyi, Ibekwe, Korie, Ukoha, Amaechi, Osuagwu (2012) emphasised on modern and improved technologiesand its impact on farmers' productivity.Isife and Okorie (2014) observed that, the level of educational qualificationsof farmers matter in the acquisition of training and capacity building to support farmers in the development of large commercial agricultural productivity. Denins (2007) observed that Shortage of Extension Staff/field workers are problems encountered in the development of most agricultural programmes in the south part of Nigeria.

However, this study is of academic significanceas it gives valid academic contributions in bridging the gap observed in the area above. The studies focused on training for individual farmers and their mode of cultivation, but it is the position of this research to add that training and capacity programme is not limited to subsistence individual farmers, but organised stakeholders participating in commercial agriculture farming needs training and awareness programme so they can impart on the growth of agricultural productivity.

Training and capacity building programmes is explicit in nature, and not limited to individual farmers; but, it involves commercial agricultural farmers and such trainingis handled by experts in agriculture (agriculturalist) within an off-farming period so farmers would have ample time to learn and acquire skills.

1.7 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The scope of the study revolves on the Assessment of the level of farmers' participationin the success of the Kogi State commercial agricultural development programmebetween the periods of 2010-2014. The time frame for the study is chosen as it is deemed enough range for the evaluation of commercial agricultural activities in Kogi State. Moreover, this time frame is considered for this study as it tries to investigatewhy poverty rate has remained at 26.4% in Kogi Stateas reported by United Nations Global Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI, 2015) despite the huge money involved in the commercial agricultural development..

The KSCADPemphasises large scale cultivation of food and cash crops in commercial quantities. The following food commodities were encouraged by the State as part of the transformation agenda in the agricultural sector; Stakeholders groups for five (5) value chains commodities were called upon (rice, cassava, cocoa, cotton and sorghum).The Kogi state government prioritized Cassava and Rice farming as they are areas they observed would be advantages in expanding commercial food production.

The study however, focuses on the activities of the management of KSCADP, the activities of farmers' stakeholder's groups in the Cassava Cluster Development programme and the Accelerated Rice Cluster Production Programme respectively. These programmes are expected to have transformed Kogi State into a commercial hub of cassava and rice production.

These farmerstakeholders'cooperatives i.e.Cassava Stakeholders Association of Kogi State and Rice Farmers' Multi-Purpose Cooperative of Kogi State were selected purposively as these two crops production is predominantlycultivated in the state and they are the two most consumable food crops of the people of Kogi State. Beside, geographically the areas selected for these programmes fall within the rich savannah region which is known to be ideal for crop

production. Moreover, rice and cassava farming has shown more commercial importance in recent times.

In terms of limitation theresearcherselects two programmes to be reviewedunder the KSCADP. The difficulty in generating both primary and secondary data especially the data generated from beneficiaries of the KSCADPand the inaccessibility of some vital documents (containing how the loan acquired were disbursed) from the ministry that are essential to this study and from the various stakeholders too as they are always sceptical about information to be released to outsiders. Therefore, the conclusions arrived at in this study are provisional and must be seen and read within the context of its scope and limitations.

1.8 Definition of Key Concepts

These concepts Farmers; participation; Decision-making, Training and Commercial Agricultural Development programme is referred to in this study as below:

Farmers: Means the people in a normative sense. Persons or group of persons involved in agricultural activities in all spheres. People who cultivate land, crops or raise animals (livestock or fish).In an empirical sense it is an organised stakeholder cooperativesengaged in commercial farming of cassava and rice crops.

Therefore, in this study farmers would be referred to as: Stakeholder: selected members from the broader society of cassava and Rice Farmers Associations in Kogi State

Participation:participation educates peopletobecomefullcitizens,reducesconflictbyhelpingpeopleacceptgovernment decisions,andintegratesthecommunity.

Carole Pateman (1970) describe participation to refer to (equal) ‘participation’ in the making of decisions and ‘Political equality’ refers to equality of power in determining the outcome of decision.

Robert Chambers (1992) describes participation in development policy as taken into account the poor, destitute, marginalized at the centre of the processes of development policy, when development problem is identified, Policy formulated and Projects implemented with this phrase "putting the last first". In what Robert describes further as "field research participation" where he observers that the farmers as the main actors in agriculture are very experienced people that have their own ways to maintain the life of their agricultural system.

Borja (1992) participation cannot be devoid of a democratic system. Thus, he argued that (democratization and) participation must bemade into complementary mechanisms that will reinforce eachotherforthesakeofbettermanagementandadeepeningofdemocracy.

Gomà. R and Brugué .J (1994) sees Participation as the decentralization of the whole policy process to a neighbourhood level which involved the design of projects from and for the community, on the basis of itsown human and environmental values and resources, thus breaking the vertical logic of designing central and standardized projects

Participation in this study would be understood to mean; Farmer stakeholders' involvement and contribution to decision making and participation in training programmes and how it affects the commercial agricultural development activities.

Decision Making: Individuals at all levels of organizations make decisions. That is they make choices from two or more alternatives. Although decision-making is typically described as 'choosing between alternatives.

Charles Lindblom (1967) sees decision making from an incremental dimension. Thus, decision making (Policy) is the outcome of give-and-take among numerous societal "partisans." Partisan "mutual-adjustment" is held to provide for a measure of coordination of decisions among a multiplicity of decision-makers and, in effect, to compensate on the

societal level for the inadequacies of the individual incremental decision-maker and for the society's inability to make decisions effectively from one center.

Amitai (1967) sees decision making from a rational perspective that stands topositahighdegreeofcontrol over thedecision- making situation on the part of the decision-maker. Amitai argued that, Social decision-making centers, it is pointed out; frequently do not have a specific, agreed upon set of values that could provide the criteria for evaluating alternatives. Values, rather, are fluid and are affected by, as well as affect, the decisions made.

Anderson (2003) describes Decision making, as a specific choice among alternatives; and views policy as something that unfolds over time.

Adekeye and Niyi Bello (2013) see decision making process as one of the most important roles of community stakeholders. Every administrative act, whether it concerns government officials, change agents, programmes, service, or resources, requires taking decision. Decision making precisely is an act of choice between alternative causes of action.

Harris (1998) cited in Janos, David and Charles (2003)definesDecision-making as a process that starts with the study of identifying and choosing alternatives based on the values and preferences of the decision maker.Janos, David and Charles (2003)see decision making from aneco-informatics angle; they argued that, the decision-maker might be a citizen environmental advocacy group, employees in a private firm involved in some environment-related decision, or even citizen scientists interested in a particular environmental problem or issue.

Decision-making in the context of Commercial Agricultural Development programme involve the combinationsof these actors Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture and

Farmers' Stakeholders Association to have a direct voice and contribution in the making of choice in commercial agricultural programme in Kogi State.

Training/Awareness: Training could be understood to mean the acquisition of skills: the process of teaching or learning a skill for a particular job.

Wilfred, L.M and Pilar, S (2010) Training and awareness is a Learning process where Participants understand the importance of food safety and regulation; understand the importance of implementing good agricultural practices (GAP) and good manufacturing practices (GMP) as important steps to reduce the impact of possible hazards throughout the production and distribution chain

According to Dale S Beach (2015) cited in Cambridge Dictionary online (2015) "training is the organised procedure by which people learn new knowledge and skills for definite purpose."

MoFA Cape Coast (2008) in Kathleen, .C and Chris, G (2009) describes Training as the process of impart knowledge onto farmers to help them distinguish between personal money and business finances – individuals can take loans from business. They learn to make sure their debtors are not too many, to find reliable sources of credit, to manage their stock flows, and simple booking to manage their cash flows.

In this study, training/awareness is perceived as farmers' stakeholders' participation in the acquisition of knowledge on new farming technologies, demonstration of skills and adoption on how to use new farming implements through capacity building, seminars and demonstration/ extension training programmes being organised by the management commercial agriculture.

Commercial Agricultural Development Programmewould be perceived based on the Objectives of the programmes which are;Access to credit scheme; Ensuring food security; andIncreases in Agricultural output.

Farmers' Participation: It is the intent of this research to view farmer's participation from the angle of stakeholders' contribution in decision making and the level of involvement in training/capacity building for commercial agricultural purpose.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviewed scholarly works and relevant literatures that are of imperative to this study, as it helps in exposing the perception of scholars as to what the variables under study entails. The literature review explores these concepts; Commercial Agricultural; Farmers' participation; Decision-Making, Training/Awareness and a review of Empirical studies on the subject matter.

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.2.1The concept of Commercial Agriculture

Commercial Agricultural is born out of Nigerian government transformation agenda programme in transforming some major agricultural farm produce into commercial farming as an alternative to employment creation and income generation to the GDP. According to 2010NBS/CADP Baseline Survey Report, Nigeria's Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP) aims at strengthening agricultural production systems and supporting the dissemination and adoption of new technologies, for targeted value chains among micro, small and medium scale commercial farmers.

The CADP represents an important attempt to make Nigeria's agriculture growth more sustainable, increase employment and reduce poverty in rural areas, and to boost investment in new technologies. The project involves significant investments aimed at increasing domestic food production and improving access to markets through the construction and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure. (2010NBS/CADP Baseline Survey Report)

Commercialization of agriculture is the movement from a subsistence production to a market-based system of production. It involves raising the cash earnings of small-scale, agricultural

related enterprises. Manyong, Ikpi, Olayemi, Yusuf, Omonona, Okoruwa and Idachaba. (2005)stress that commercialization of agriculture can be brought about by increasing the unit of output, raising the value added or both, and producing for domestic and foreign markets. However, they emphasised that commercial agriculture is contingent upon the availability of both input and output markets. This assumes inter-sectoral linkages within the economy as the inputs needed for commercialization are obtained from the different sectors of the economy or from abroad while the outputs from commercialization are also distributed to the different sectors of the economy or to abroad.

Commercial agriculture development enterprise is any farm or agro-basedenterprise with agricultural asset (excluding land) of not less than N100 million for anintegrated farm with prospects of growing the assets to N250 million within the next threeyears and N50 million for non-integrated farms/agro-enterprise, except in the case of onlendingto farmers' cooperative societies (Guidelines for Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (CACS)Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMA&RD) 2004).

Commercial Agricultural should be seen from a more holistic perspective has it entails more technical and expertise competence to actualize its goal fundamental nature. In most cases the stakeholders of the commercial agricultural are rural farmers that are scattered in clusters around several communities in Nigeria. Therefore, commercial agriculture development programme can be understood to mean a commercialized agricultural farming that is aimed at transforming the rural majority farmers' capacity in agricultural productivity in selected crops (cash crops) production with the provision of sophisticated and mechanized farming implements that would develop their technical and practical ability in farming as it will help in contributing to the GDP of the country and improve the wellbeing of farmers at large.

The River State Agricultural development Programme (RSADP, 2011) describes commercial Agricultural as basically established to improve agricultural production in Nigeria by supporting the commercialization of agriculture production, processing and market outputs among farmers. Oni, (2010) cited in Isife and Okorie (2014)gives more encompassing description, thus, he sees commercial agriculture as large-scale production of crops (livestock production and grazing) for sale, intended for wide-spread distribution to wholesalers and retail outlet.

Oni (2010) further states that, Commercial agriculture differs significantly from subsistence agriculture as the main objective of commercial agriculture is to achieve higher profits through economies of scale and specialization, introduction of capital intensive farming techniques, labour-saving technologies and maximization of crop yields per hectare through synthetic and natural resources.

Adeye (2010) reiterates a broader description on Oni's argument above, as he emphasized that commercial agriculture requires large capital and adoption of such mechanical system as farm tractors, farm implements and improved seeds, chemical fertilizers and favourable agricultural policies and programmes that will lift the over 60% of the taming Nigerian poor who depend largely on subsistence agriculture for survival.

Drawing from the forgone definitions of Commercial Agricultural Development as defined by RSADP (2011), Oni (2010), Okorie (2014) and Adeye (2010) it is commonly observed that their definitions dwelled largely on the farm implements, mechanized farming, improving the economy etc, but failed to give a precise type of crop production that would keep the pace of commercial agricultural development programme.

Thus commercial agricultural development programme should be seen from a more holistic angle to encompass mechanized farming in large scale production in cash crops like cocoa,

cotton, groundnut and other contemporary crops like cassava, rice etc. with maximum financial and technical support from the government to participating stakeholders so as to improve farm size, agricultural produce and contribute the country's GDP and as well as transform the life of the commercial farmers in the long run.

2.2.2 Importance of Commercial Agriculture

The importance of commercial agriculture programme in Nigeria cannot be underestimated as the programmeis aimed at transforming the economic base of the country. The cardinal objectives of the commercial agricultural programmes encapsulate the basic importance of the programme. According to the Guidelines for Commercial Agriculture credit scheme (CACS), (See appendix vi.) commercial agriculture would help fast track development of the agriculture sector of the country economy through the provision of credit facilities to commercial agriculture enterprises.

The commercial agriculture programme is of importance as it would enhance national food security by increasing food supply and effecting lower agricultural produce and product prises and thereby promoting low food inflation.It is one of the objectives of the commercial agricultural programme to reduce cost credit in agriculture production to enable famers to exploit the potentials of the sector. In addition, the commercial agriculture is established to increase output, generate employment, diversify the revenue base, increase foreign exchange earnings and provide input for the industrial sector on a sustainable basis. (See appendix vi.)

Reiterating the above position, the NBS/CADP (2010) observed that, the bid for commercial agriculture affords inthe short-to-medium term, the opportunity to increase employment and reduce especially persistent rural poverty. Diversification into commercial agriculture is important for making growth sustainable, to diffuse its benefits to rural areas, and to hedge against the shocks from a single resource dependence on oil.

2.2.3 Agricultural Development in Nigeria

The concept of agricultural development has been defined by many scholars from different perspectives with a one-way focus to the meaning. Thus, these scholars have been able to give vivid contribution in this light; Olayemi (1980) defines Agricultural Development as an improvement in the traditional system of production in order to raise productivity in the agricultural sector of the economy for improved income and standard of living of the small-scale farmers. In others words, agricultural development is the creation of enabling environment for the small-holder farmer to produce efficiency. Okpanachi (2004) described Agricultural Development as a reduction in poverty, rural transformation, employment generation, food security and improved national health profile of the citizenry. Dakara (2004) cited in Ajibade, Ocheni and Adefemi (2003) made effort to define Agricultural Development as a continuous and systematic attempt to utilize the agricultural resources of a nation in order to benefit agricultural workers and the general populace. He held that agricultural development is synonymous with rural transformation process that is structural change in an economy from subsistence agriculture to investment dominated agriculture.

The submissions of these scholars give an explicit description of the concept of Agricultural development to mean an absolute act of transforming the un-mechanized methods of agricultural production to a modernized and a more mechanized system in order to boost large scale production in the agrarian sector. Olayemi, Okpanachi, and Dakara have not been able to proffer a workable mechanism in realising agriculture development, rather these scholars embedded their resources in given descriptions of what agricultural development entails.

Thus, Agricultural development is seen as that transformed method in farming methodologies, acquisition of new farming implements, getting adequate support in agro-chemical provision with adequate access to credit facilities, attaining proper training and integrating the contributions of farmers in the development trends in agricultural programmes.

2.2.4 Challenges of Commercial Agriculture in Nigeria

The commercial agricultural programme in Nigeria has not been operating smoothly without some noted hiccups in its implementation process. In spite of the success recorded, the commercial agricultural programme has been confronted with several challenges impeding the actualization of its objectives.

The performance of Nigeria's agricultural sector is mix depending largely on the performance of its various subsectors. Productivity has not grown sufficiently, due largely to underinvestment in research and new technology, slow adoption of existing improved technologies, constraintsassociated with the investment climate, and lagging infrastructure. (NBS/CADP, 2010)

Joel (2012) observed in his work "17 Problems of Agricultural Development" the study focused on developing countries and noted how the challenges faced in agricultural development were numerous. Problem of land tenure; basic amenities; access to credit facilities; Good Storage and Processing Facilities; Poor Extension Activities; poor handling and management of farming tools/machines; Unstable Policies and Programmes of Government etc.

Commercial agricultural development programme is an encompassing government programme strategy to transform the economy base of the country and in doing this; there is the need to shift from the primitive method of farming to a more robust mechanized method

of farming. Thus, mechanization is described as the applications of modern mechanically made equipment as farming implements; like plough, harrow, ridger, the use of agro-chemicals like insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers and improved seeds in the farm.

In Nigeria, the 'non operation' of mechanized agricultural system of farming has been a problem to commercial agriculture expansionism. Sustaining a mechanised system of Agricultural farming over the years has been characterised by several problems. Thus, NBS/CADP (2010), Daramola (2012), Isife, and Okorie(2014) have cited several constraints to the commercial agricultural programme in Nigeria.

The problems observed ranged from administrative and technical constraints. Similar in their observations were problems of underinvestment in research and new technology, slow adoption of existing improved technologies, constraints associated with the investment climate, and lagging infrastructure. In addition, notably were the issues of non-empirical policy-making process, low budget and poor implementation, absence of monitoring and evaluation amongst others.

Thus, Olayemi (1988), Olayemi and Akinyosoye (1989), Njoku (1998), Onyenweaku (2000) and NISER (2011) cited in Manyong, Ikpi, Olayemi, Yusuf, Omonona, Okoruwa, and Idachaba. (2005) have identified the problems constraining the performance of agricultural programmes in Nigeria. They have observed through their elaborate literature discuss how technical constraint, resources constraints, socioeconomics constraint and organisational constraints have obstructed farmers' performance in agricultural programmes in Nigeria:

Technical constraints include the high incidence of pests and diseases, inadequate infrastructural facilities, dependence on unimproved inputs,and rudimentary technology. Others are inadequate extension services,an inefficient inputs supply and distribution system, and high environmentalhazards.

A major problem of agricultural labour supply is low agricultural labour productivity. Rate of land improvement islow because of the low rate of capital investment by the predominantlytraditional farmers.Socioeconomic constraintslow rate of growth in internationaldemand for primary export commodities arising largely from competitionwith synthetic products; low income elasticity of demand; andincreasing food deficit and high dependence on food import arisingfrom the disequilibria in national agricultural resource base, a largelytraditional agricultural production system, and some domestic populationdynamics.

The socioeconomic problems that constrain Nigeria's agricultureinclude scarcity and high cost of improved farm inputs, inefficientmarketing arrangements characterized by high marketing margins,lack of grades and standards, and lack of legally enforceable ownershipand control rights over land which serves as a disincentive to investingin agriculture and which arises from the lack of an appropriate landtenure system. Other socioeconomic factors are inadequate extensionservices and credit facilities;

Agricultural production is predominantly in the hands of a multitude ofsmall-scale,unorganized farmers scattered across the country. Lack oforganization, coupled with the dispersed nature of farm settlements, hindersthe participation of farmers in agricultural and rural development.It particularly hinders the supply of extension services, farm credit, andother vital inputs to farmers.

These problems cited above are expected of the government to take adequate measures in curbing them. The assumptions here is that, if the government takes practical effort to manage some of these problems cited above, the prospect for commercial agriculture programme in Nigeria would be sustained.

In sum the success of any agricultural programme in Nigeria is determined on how the management of such agricultural programmes is predisposed to handle the above constraints pragmatically.

2.2.5Participation in Decision Making

Citizens are increasingly becoming conscious about their rights and privileges and generally have a level of expectation from the government in the face of globalization. Thus any lapses in between their expectations and efforts of the government to actualize these expectations could result into breach of contractual pact as encapsulated in the contractual theories. The growing Arab-spring that started in 2010 is a typical instance where the citizens and the government are not in congruence.

Much scholarly literatures have been written on the subject of citizenparticipation in public programmes. Citizen participation has been regarded asthe essence of democracy and a force for creating a sense of community anda sense of control over our lives and institutions (Wandersman, Florin, Friedmann, and Meier, 1987:534 cited in Pamela, 2013). Citizen participation has been defined as "aprocess in which individuals take part in decision making in the institutions,programs, and environments that affect them" (Florin and Wandersman, 1990 cited in Pamela, 2013).This definition does not describe what kind of process is involved, howindividuals participate in it, or how much influence citizens might have in thedecision making. A broader view defines public participation as forums forexchange that are organized for the purpose of facilitating communicationbetween government, citizens, stakeholders and interest groups, and businessesregarding a specific decision or problem (Renn, Webler, and Wiedemann, 1995 cited in Pamela, 2013).

In support to the view of Renn, Webler and Wiedemann, the researcher, argue that, for a meaningful participation in decision-making to hold, those to participate must be organized, concerned stakeholders educated and well informed on government programmes.

Tadia, (2006) in Sharma, Sadana, and Harpreet, (2012:879) posits in support of this notion above, hence he argues that 'people's participation in administration means collective and continuous efforts by the people themselves in setting goals, pooling resources together and taking actions which aim at improving their living conditions. Bruce, (2003) explicitly states his argument in consonance with the above stance; hence, citizen participation presupposes the inclusion of stakeholders as members of the policy development team. Therefore, citizens' engagement and the emergence of policy community, is the determinants of people oriented programmes.

In Leipzig, Germany, policy makers view social equity as an integral component of urban development; therefore, the underlying ethos of public policies had to be grounded in fair and inclusive principles in order to ensure sustainable development (Jean-Claude, 2012). This action simply portrays that for the success of any government programme, the inclusive principle, that's involving stakeholders, should be adhered to. This gives the platform for stakeholders to make impact in the process of decision making. This is the more reason why emphases are placed on famers' cooperatives to be inclusive in government agricultural programmeswhile making decisions.Farmers' participation is based on the belief that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process and by so doing it includes the promise that the public's contribution will influence the decision.

Thus participation promotes sustainable decisions by recognizing and communicating the needs and interests of all participants, including decision makers. In this

regard Public participation seeks out and facilitates the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision to input their contributionwith information needed in designing how they participate. By so doing, their extent of participation shows how their input affects the decision.

Drawing from the above backdrop, it is pertinent to note that, citizen participation in setting goals should be a collective effort of both stakeholders and government policy makers. This action portrays the power that lies in the people in a democracy. In this regard, 'absolute sovereignty' in a democratic oriented set-up is embedded in the people. Thus, Arnstein, (1969) argues that citizen participation is citizen power; it is the redistribution of power that enables the have-not citizens presently excluded from political and economic processes to deliberately be included in the future. Almond, Powell, Dalton, and Storm(2008:62) argue in support of the above submission, that direct contact on political issues occurs primarily in democratic system wherecitizens' inputs are broadly encouraged.

Therefore, it becomes worthy to note, that citizen participation reflects the way that people use the opportunities existing within the political system. People term to participate in decision making process when the political arrangement is liberal in nature. In this sphere their 'collective say' would thrive better. David, (undated) cited in Almond, Powell, Dalton and Storm (2008) posits that democracy is one in which citizens can participate in decision-making in a wide array of spheres: political, economic and social. Albert, (undated) in Almond, Powell, Dalton and Storm (2008) reiterates his argument in favour of citizen inclusion in the decision making process; that important public decisions or questions…depend directly or indirectly upon public opinion, formally expressed by citizens of the community, the vast bulk of whom have equal political rights.

It is imperative here to observe that farmers should be held as a veritable ingredient when it comes to decision-making on agricultural programmes that involve their immediate attention. Drawing from the above premises, agriculturalprogramme is aim at impacting on the citizens and the process should be very liberal in nature to include stakeholders in the process of making such decision. The argument here is that, not every citizen can actively participate in decision making process, but that concerned farmers' cooperatives within the polity that assumes an ever ready posture to impact on agricultural programmes that intend to affect its member and general public.

Therefore, for a clear and realistic agricultural programme to holdOmale and Ebiloma, cited in Paul and Samuel (2013) posits that, there is the need for a fair balanced citizen involvement in the development process of decision making in the polity. It is imperative therefore, to include the stakeholders who are the recipients of the agricultural programme with immense concern to such programme in the decision making process. After all, experience has it that most programmes in developing countries have failed woefully due to the non-inclusive attitude of the leaders and policy makers, thus this gap created, constituted major shortcomings in the course of policy implementation.

Decision-making on agricultural development programmes that is intended to improving on the socioeconomic wellbeing of the people ought to be inclusive in nature, such that all those who would be affected by the decisions to be made are well informed and their positions as well are defined properly in the process of decision making. Therefore, it should be recognized that all stakeholders' values and concerns are legitimate and should be of paramount interest to be considered. This would ensure a deliberate and significant participation from all stakeholders. Roseland and Connelly (2005:191) prose-style that:

> "Truly meaningful participation requires that all concerned and affected stakeholders are provided the information and resources they require to influenceand contribute to the decision-making process (that)must be designed and implemented to foster comprehensive stakeholder participation. The issues of who participate, when they participate and how they participate are critical to achieving fairness, efficiency, and stability in decision-making…shared decision-making involves planning with stakeholders rather than for stakeholders"

It is quite glaring to note from the above submission as put by Roseland and Connelly that citizens' involvement-concerned stakeholder *per se*- in the decision making process is a veritable measure to actualizing government programmes in the process of making and implementing public policies.Thus, the underlying assumption that if citizens become actively involved as participants in their democracy, the governance that emerges from this process will be more democratic and more effective in all spheres of programme execution.

However, decision-making is one aspect that government in most developing countries have assumed a solely role with the minimal or absence of stakeholders involvement in most cases. This action has really led to failures of many agricultural programmes in the country. Farmers for decades, in the history of Nigeria have always been at the receiving end of new government agricultural policies and programmes. In most cases these imposed programmes failed due to the gaps created in the course of decision-making. Therefore, farmers' inclusion in decision-making when it comes to Agricultural programmes should be given a paramount stake as it leads to performance and productivity in the sector.

Farmers' performance in Agricultural programmes is predetermined by several demographic factors like,education, age, sex, healthcare, access to farming implements,technique used in participation, credit facilities, degree of inclusion in decision making, etc.If farmers are given the chance to spot areas of importance and concern about farming rather than imposing a policy/programme on them by government, they are more likely to support the government

and the principles of sustainability. Farmers' participation in decision making processes can foster performance for sustainable management of agricultural programmes.

Agwu and Abah (2009) argue that the various attempts by Nigerian government in initiating agricultural programmes aimed at achieving food security have failed due mainly to inadequate funding and in some cases, lack of commitment in implementing the agreement on such programmes. The problem thus, is that government don't integrate the contributions of stakeholder in decision agreed on, this why food security attainment has continued to fail in Nigeria. Agwu and Chukwuone (2002) have in this regard state that 'the agricultural development programmes, for example, suffered serious setbacks due to poor funding…'

Thus, the aspect of farmers' performance in government initiated agricultural programmes is shroud with complacent inadequacy as a result of poor funding and representation of farmers' cooperatives in decision making process. The bottom-line is that, for commercial agricultural programme to take effectiveness there should be adequate funding and representation of farmers cooperatives in decision making as performance of concerned farmers is predicated on it.

Aside poor funding, there are some other factors that could be responsible for failures in agricultural programmes; lack of implementing will from stakeholders due to their exclusion in the design of the programme, inadequate training and awareness towards attaining the programmes objectives; thus there is the need to quiz the extent to which farmers are being involved in decision making on agricultural programme; for agricultural programmes to be effective especially when it has to do with commercializing farming, the need to acquaint the farmers through training and awareness programmes on new farming tools and implements is very necessary; moreover, the level of farmers' performance towards the programme would be portrayed if these factors identified are basically given concern. Reiterating

this position Onyeahialam, (2002) observe that for more than two decades now, the agricultural sector of the Nigerian economy has continued to perform below expectation despite the huge sums of money being allocated to the sector in each year's budget. This shows how other aspect (inadequate representation of farmers contribution in decision making, inaccessibility of credit facilities) cited above have not been given adequate priority by government over the years, funding alone cannot make the government programme be actualized. Putting the contributions of farmers' stakeholders in decision making process give them a sense of belonging and this directly reflects in their performance in the implementation of agricultural programme holding other variables constant too.

To sustain Farmers' performance in government initiated programmes in developed countries, programmes are designed after maximum consultation, and involving stakeholdersin decision making process then information are genuinely retrieved.In New Zealand, government and non-government agencies are increasingly involving consumers and citizens in decision-making., Evidence shows that programmes designed after consultation with users, are more likely to be effective. (Ministry of Youth Development, New Zealand, 2009)

Mohammed, Asnarulkhad, Ma'arof, and Nobaya (2014) argue that socio-economic factors determine the level of farmers' participation in decision making. Their eloquent analysis revealed that there is high level of performance as a result of farmers' participation in decision making among rural farmers community in Kano. It is important to note the crucial role socio-economic factors play among farmers' cooperative as it determines their level of involvement in agricultural programme decision making, but this factor alone cannot hold ground if the political system does not allow for participation or when unstable. Hence,

political stability is a considerable factorthat plays complementary role in determining farmers' inclusion in decision making process.

However, Agwu and Abah (2009) observe that the level of farmers' participation inFadama project planning, implementation and monitoring activities were on low margin, with exception to financial management of Fadama funds, maintenance of Fadama investment and ensuring ways to manage arising conflicts. Their study shows that farmers are more likely to participate in agricultural programmes especially when there is fund to support their course. It is pertinent to note that despite the role funding plays in craving farmers' participation it shouldn't be the only incentives for participation rather. Meanwhile, their perception of participation in terms of 'funding' is faulted, as participation could be in varying forms that does not entail funding; like consultation, information giving, involving in decision making etc.

Farmers' organisations need to be strengthened where they represent farmers' own interests and where they have emerged as a result of their own, real expressed needs – not as an imposition of the State. They can then become effective channels of communication between the member-farmers, otherwise easily isolated and lacking power to affect the behaviour of agricultural service providers (Karim, 1999). Karim's argument simply revolves on the role policy makers' play to include major stakeholders in decision making process as this interest gives them the impetus for better results in the programme as they connect with their other members' of their respective cooperatives.

Rahji and Fakayode (2009) cited in Ayegbaand Ikani, (2013) argue that agriculture plays a significant role in nation building all over the world that cannot be overemphasized. Agriculture is a major contributor to Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product and…farmers play a dominant role in this contribution, but their productivity and growth are hindered by limited

access to credit facilities. Limited access to credit facilities is one of several factors hindering agricultural productivity and growths and cannot be the only assuming factor. Therefore, for effective policy outcome on agricultural programmes in Nigeria the major stakeholders who are the farmers should be included in the decision making circle (design, formulation and implementation) as it helps to actualize the objectives of most agricultural programmes in the long-run.

If farmers are given the opportunity to identify areas of interest and concern about farming, they are more likely to support the government and the principles of sustainability. Farmers' participation in decision making processes can foster practical and political support for sustainable management. Access to timely, complete, and accurate information about commercial farming, level of consultation, and socioeconomic (credit loans facilities, etc) trends will enhance those participatory processes and promote the actualization of better commercial agricultural development programme.

2.2.6 Training and Awareness

Agricultural development programmes aimed at commercialization of agricultural produce involving cassava and rice production requires technologies, organizational and institution innovations to give stakeholders a proper training/awareness and capacity building lessons that would facilitate their various respective roles in actualising the objectives of any agricultural programme.

Many works emphasising on training and awareness programmes for farmers have been a major contribution to how agricultural programmes would be sustained and realized. The issue of training is absolutely minimal among farmers, except for few educated ones. Most times as these programmes are solely designed by the government they fail to put the plight of the would-be recipient (Farmers) in to adequate consideration. Therefore, even if

training/awareness programmes are organised for farmers to participate, it lacked the major resources for realizing its purpose in the long run.

Training and awareness of farmers cut across all spheres of agricultural activities. It could be on how to apply and use new farm-implements, improved seedlings, agro-chemicals and many more. Thus, the argument remains that training and awareness programmes for farmers would give a boost to farm input and output that is if given adequate priority.

Akande, (1999) cited in Nnaemeka (2010) observes that the performance of Nigerian agriculture so far indicates that the farmers have neither used nor absorbed most of the technologies being introduced to them. Reiterating this view, the findings of Yayock and Misari (1990) show that, there existed a wide gap between farmers' improved technology yields and farmers' traditional technology yields.

Karim's draft (1999) to UK DFID, argues for strengthening the processes of technology generation and dissemination in which farmers' organisations would better their livelihood needs. Thus, the ability of government to respond to the needs expressed by farmers through their organisations depends on the willingness of government toestablish programmes that dwell on capacity building support in technical areas relating to agricultural production, and internal management and organisation (programming, financial management…) if such effort is placed with priority on farmers and training, it leads to productivity and output of farm produce. Hence,Achugbue andAnie (2011) reiterate this position in their recommendations that the government should give adequate training and awarenessto rural (female) farmers.

Another area of discuss when it comes to farmers training/awareness is the educational policies of government towards agriculture. The educational policies of the country and its targeted objectives are to attain self-sufficiency in production and raw materials for agro-based industries. Thus, agricultural science is made compulsory in schools (NPE 1998,

revised 2004). The expectation with these steps is that the country will be sufficient in production of crops like maize, rice/cassava.

Okeke (2004) cited in Egun, (2009) reports that 60% of rice and maize consumed in the country were imported. Igbon (2004) cited also in Egun, (2009) reports that only 3% of those who were trained in agricultural institution take to agriculture after leaving school.This same view was held by Mama (1994) whenhe expressed the fact that there was danger thatNigeria might face near extinction of the farmingpopulation resulting from incapacitation of herfarmers by…lack of training and awareness on farming implements.

Agriculture is a composite occupation that has several distinct areas that are interwoven. It has become paramount in this 21st century that government has to expose the various occupationsin agriculture in training centres where individual farmers or groups/stakeholders in agriculture can learn about the various occupations. Presently, government awareness programmes are restricted to the traditionalareas of crop and animal husbandry, while other areas obtained in the developed countries areunexploited. This circumstance juxtaposes Uwadiae's (1991) argument that vocational technical education programmesin the country needs to expand to cover these newoccupations and provide training in the newtechnologies. Training, extension and public awareness creation serve as communication-based interventions for improving farmers produce and productivity.

Improving the effectiveness of farmers' cooperatives on commercial agricultural programmes requires action by a wide range of stakeholders that would encompass farmers, policy-makers and the general public. The degree of training and awareness creation is of great potential to the sustainability of agricultural programmes in Nigeria. This would bridge the gap of negative practices among farmers and positive interactions as different groups of stakeholder

might contribute from one direction based on the training and awareness skills they would have acquired in the process.

The respective roles of these different groups, together with suggestions on training,and awareness creation are presented in the context of the overall objectives of the KSCADP to enhance positive and mitigate negative impact that might emerge in the implementation stages of KSCADP in relation to the objectives of the programme.

Awareness and capacity building creation should not be limited to farming implements alone, but it should be encompassed at policy level in the form of a proposal for thorough National workshops for farmers/stakeholders and amongst policymakers from different sectorsaiming at a more shared view about agricultural activities. Awareness creationalongside with farmers/stakeholder therefore, should be with the objective to create more public and stakeholder support in agricultural programmes.

Nkonya (1997) cited in Nnadi and Akwiwu, (2008) defines the rate of use of a technology or involvement in a programme as "the percentage of farmers who have adopted a given technology or participated in a given programme." The definition of Nkonya places emphasis on the percentage of farmers that have acquired technological-know how with little consideration to the fact that acquiring these technology has to be practically carried on amidst obsolete or non available machines. Therefore, training on the technological aspect of agricultural activities should be understood from the dimension of the availability of trained expatriate to train the would-be trainee farmers on new technology, demonstrate practically and the availability of standard machines to be used subsequently.

IITA (2005) through its Integrated Cassava Project (ICP), implemented in the South-south and South-eaststates during the period, has campaigned heavily for commercializing cassava production distributedimproved planting materials to farmers with on-farm training sessions

on appropriate farming technologies and management practices and the outcome recorded results showed that farmers' yields had doubled from an average of 11 tonnes per hectare to 25 tonnes per hectare. The introduction of improved processing technologies and enterprise development has alsoencouraged farmers to expand production their scope of agricultural activities. Yayock and Misari (1990) have arguably present their findings which shows a wide gap between farmers' improved technology yields and farmers' traditional technology yields

In cross-river the commercial agricultural development programme main focus is technology demonstration and adoption, market facilitation, capacity building etc. The project strongly emphasized on stakeholder participation and has made remarkable achievements since its inception in 2005: sensitization and registration of 232 commodity interest groups (CIGs) which consist of 4,544 commercial farmers. As at May 2012, additional 97 CIGs have been registered bringing the total to 329.The sum of N101, 979,321 have been disbursed to 59 community Interest Groups (CIGs). The CADP has organized 27 training/capacity building workshops for farmers. These actions embarked on by the management of the Cross-River State Commercial Agricultural Development Programme have being the major sources of the success of the CADP in the State.

Drawing on the above backdrop, it is important to observe henceforth, that farmers' participation in agricultural projects has a direct bearing on how inclusive they assume in decision making, technological training and awareness programme as well ascapacity building as this determine the extent of their performance in agricultural programmes holding other important factors (credit facility, stable political system and Demonstration-extension farming) constant.

2.2.7Review of Empirical Studies on Farmers' Participation in Decision Making, Training/Awareness Programme and Agricultural Development.

Many experts have carried out studies on farmers' participation in decision making and training/awareness on agricultural programmes and how it affects productivity and sustainability of programmes.

2.2.8Empirical Studies on Farmers' Participation

In a study conducted by Arigbo and Ifenkwe (2013) on "Farm Decision Making Among Cocoa Farming Households in Ikwuano L.G. A. of Abia State Nigeria", The study shows that out of 80 women selected, 88% of the women had access to formal education. Their level of education has positive bearing on their participatory ability. Thus, the study shows that, the women were actively involved in nine (9) out of 14 decisions making areas, and had a mean level of contribution score of 1.99 implying that they contributed significantly to farm decision making.

However, the study shows how important education as a factor contributes to influencing farmers' participation in decision making in agriculture, but decision making is limited to household farmers. Moreover, 65% of the respondents do not belong to any cooperative society. This shows that, majority of the farmers does not participate in decision making in government initiated programmes. Farmers' Participation in decision making in government agricultural programme would only be meaningful when farmers are clustered into cooperatives with specifications in their respected areas of crop productions

A study carried out by Nnadi and Akwiwu (2008) on the "Determinants of Youths" participation in Rural Agriculture in Imo State, Nigeria" using simple percentage count and logistic regression model, found out that 83.91% of the youth participated in rural agricultural production, while 16.09% did not. The study argued that, improved knowledge of technology

and participation in training programmes determines how these youths participate in agriculture programme.The high rate of participation (83.91%) was mainly attributed to the availability of farm land and the dependence of farmers on land for existence by rural dweller etc.

Abdul-Hakim and Che-Mat (2011) carried out a study on the "Determinants of farmer's participation in Off-Farm Employment in Kedah Darul-Aman, Malaysia". The results of the analysis reveal that, the main determinants that influence the farmer's decision to participate in off-farm employment are age, gender, household size, dependency ratio, remittance, land size, types of agricultural activities, working hours allocated to the farm, the ratio of income from agricultural activities, working hours allocated to the farm, the ratio of income from agricultural sources in total income of the farmer.

Mohammed, Asnarulkhadi, Ma'arof and Nobaya (2014) conducted a study on the "Relationship between Socio-Economic Factors and Participation in Decision Making in Microfinance Scheme Among Rural Farmers in Kano, Nigeria", and reveals that, of the 364 participating farmer that, there is high level of participation in decision making among rural farmers' community in Kano based on the overall mean score of 4.19 and standard deviation of 0.81. But the study shows a significant negative relationship between level of education and participation in decision making, contrary to Arigbo and Ifenkwe (2013) above, majority of people in the study areas (Kano) are not educated.

They argued that the educated farmers take to white-collar jobs instead of participating in agricultural activities. Mohammed, Asnarulkhadi, Ma'arof and Nobaya, failed to understand that rural farmers in many parts of the country get educated on agricultural activities through Extension programmes and this creates and enlightened farmers' awareness on how to participate and contribute their opinion in decision making.

Damisa and Yohanna (2007), Okafor (2008), Ogunlela and Mukhtar (2009), Ajah (2010), Arigbo and Ifenkwe (2013), Adamu and Park (2014), discussed on rural women farmers' participation in decision making in agricultural activities and their role in extension programmes.

In a study carried out by Ogunlela and Mukhtar (2009) on "Gender Issues in Agriculture and Rural Development in Nigeria: The Role of Women." The study discussesWomen-In-Agriculture (WIO), and participation in decision making in agricultural programme and observed how rural women take the lead in agricultural activities, making up to 60-80 percent of labour forcethan their male counterparts and quite ironical that their contributions to agriculture and rural development are seldom noticed. The study further observed that women farmers in Nigeria participate on a minimal note in the decision-making process regarding agricultural development.

The researcher observed that, the study focused on Nigerian women farmers' participation in agricultural decision making from a general perspective but failed to give precision to a particular women farmer cooperatives and their kind of food /cash crops they are involved in production. Thus, contrary to the above submission, Tologbonse, Jibrin, Auta, and Damisa (2013) in a study conducted on "Factors influencing women participation in Women In Agriculture (WIA) Programme of Kaduna State Agricultural Development Project, Nigeria" the study focused on 272 women farmers and find out that, the mean farming experience for WIA participants was 11. 4 years and for the non-WIA participants was 9.8 years. Their findings shows that, the WIA gives women farmers an ample opportunity to participate in Agricultural programmes and thereby recommended that WIA programmes be sustained and encouraged by Kaduna State Government.

According to Adekunle, Oladipo, Adisa and Fatoye (2009); cited in Akpan (2010) several literatures have shown that about 80% of youth residing in rural areas in Nigeria are engaged in agricultural activities, while about 90% of youth residing in urban areas are engaged in non-agricultural activities. Economic, social and environmental factors are factors that have been identified in literature to reduce youth involvement in agricultural production in Nigeria (Dethier and Effenberger, 2011). Economic factors include inadequate credit facilities, low farming profit margins, lack of agricultural insurance, and lack of initial capital and production inputs (Akpan, 2010). Social factors include public perception about farming, inadequate rural infrastructure and parental influence. The environmental factors include inadequate land, continuous poor harvest and soil degradation (Akpan, 2010; Dethier and Effenberger, 2011).

From the above empirical reviews, it is worth to note how the various studies conducted separately on farmers' participation in decision making affect agriculture programmes. It is noted that emphases have been placed on these factors age, marital status, education, farm-land-size and money to be a major determinant of farmers' participation in decision making. It would be fair to add that; these factors are not limited to the list above only. Farmers' cooperatives, cluster farmers group and farmers' Association groups representing the interest of their larger members serve also as a means for farmers to participate in decision making.

2.2.9 Empirical Studies on Training and Awareness

Muhammad-Lawal, Omotesho, Falola (2009) in their study on the Youth-in-Agriculture Programme in Ondo State, South Western Nigeria observe that the technical efficiency of youth participation in agriculture is poor as the technical efficiency of the youth in the

programme ranged between 32.62% - 96.25% with a mean technical efficiency of 85.23%. About 87% of variation in output was due to technical inefficiency by the participants.

Training and awareness creation amongst farmers improve their technical wellbeing and this invariably leads to increase in agricultural seasonal yields. Meanwhile, the study focused only on youth-in- agriculture programme without taking recourse into other age-grade of farmers. Farmers' Participation should be more holistic in approachso asto notice the activities and contributions of Farmers in all ramifications. In Nigeria both Women and Men play very significant roles in socio-economic activities at the family and community levels through farming.

In another study, Nwaiwu, Obasi, Orebiyi, Ibekwe, Korie, Ukoha, Amaechi, Osuagwu (2012) reveal how modern and improved technologies affect farmers' productivity in Anambra State.They concluded that the use of modern and improved technologies in cassava production does not only ensure increases in agricultural productivity but also ensures that enough food is produced hence a panacea to the lingering food insecurity situation in Nigeria and Sub-Saharan Africa at large.

However, their study focused on individual cassava farmers and their mode of cultivation and not on commercial cassava farmers. Moreover, their argument for the use of modern farming technologies, could not proffer how these farmers got their training and awareness lessons on the use of these technologies.

Isife and Okorie (2014) in their study on "Stakeholders' perception and challenges of Commercial agricultural programme in rivers state, Southern Nigeria" observe that for proper training and awareness programme to be imbibed by farmers, their level of educational qualifications matters a lot. The study revealed that majority of farmers (60%) in

Obio/.Akpor Local Government Area of River State had formal education to understand and adopt modern techniques of commercial agriculture farming.

The study failed to elaborate on the nature and method of training adopted by the farmers. Thus, the level of farmers' education is a pivotal factor to sustaining the kind of training and awareness programme imparted on them. The training should be explicit in nature, to be handled by an expert in agriculture (agriculturalist) within an off farming period so farmers would have ample time to learn and acquire skills. Extension agents training the trainees should demonstrate practically to farmers on new farm methods and implements.

In another study conducted by Denins (2007) on three southern states in Nigeria (Rivers, Cross-River and Abia) and observed that Shortage of Extension Staff/field workers are problems encountered in several occasions when the staff is unable to reach the farmers because of the lack of transportation. He observed further that, there is some in-house training for Agricultural Extension Service personnel. What has been missing is training that involve travelling and travel expenses which would introduce new innovations in agriculture to the Extension Service personnel as well as farmers. The study recommends that training sessions should be planned frequently to update Extension personnel on new methods of farming, new production innovations and technology.

In sum, the reviews above show how capacity building and technical efficiency contributes to agricultural productivity and growth. The truth remains that without adequate training and improved acquisition of new technologies to support farmers, agriculture programmes would remain a failed attempt in Nigeria. Training and awareness for farmers is a priority all agriculture policy makers should place adequate concern to as the farmers would invariably show productivity if proper extension programmes is established for them.

2.3 Theoretical Perspectives on Citizens' Participation in Public Programmes

There are severaltheories that have been propounded over the years in the analyses of public participation by students of public administration and political sciencewhich have much better explanatory power, and allow for much prediction andexplanation of phenomenon. Yet they all have their flaws, and must be used carefully when making predictions that captures thephenomenon under study.

Theories like the Elite theory, the Classical Model, the Political System theory, the Group theory (pluralist), the Incremental, the Rational Choice Model, and the Citizen Participatory theoryall serve as an explanatory model to outcome of public programmes.

These models have been postulated to provide better understanding of the inputs by citizens to government policies and programmes and the translation of the inputs into outputs and the nature of the outputs.

Drawing from the above backdrop, it is worthy to note that these theories have been grouped into two perspectives. Sanjiv, (2008) posits that these perspectives are Descriptive and Prescriptive in analysis. The descriptive approach relates to empirical theory and the prescriptive approach relates to normative theory (Hanekom 1991:86 cited in Sanjiv 2008).

The Descriptive-Empirical approaches are: the Elite Model; the Classical Model, the Political System Model, the Group/Pluralist Model, While the Normative approaches are: the Incremental, the Rational Choice Model and Citizen Participation theory.These theories all help in their varying ways in presenting the veracity of this study in a unique way. Berner (1997a) cited in Bener (2011b) posits that arguments in favour of citizen participation are rooted in normative theory, and as a result, discussions of what constitutes "effective" participation are likewise normatively-based. Meanwhile, priority should be placed on how the stakeholders involve in active participation as this gives clear understanding of effective citizen participation.

Citizen participation can be generally defined as the processes by which public concerns, desires, and values are integrated into decision-making. Citizen participation takes placein several spheres of governance. Example,the executive/administrative areas, legislative, and civil society) and can take many shapes; (like contribution, information giving for inclusion in democratic decision-making).

As a matter of fact, the whole theory on citizen participation is premised on some key assumptions as follow:

- that the citizen is interested in the affairs of government;
- that the citizen knows what it wants in such matter;
- that the citizen also has ability to express what it really wants in such matters;
- That whenever the policy/programme is enacted, it should be according to the opinion of the public.

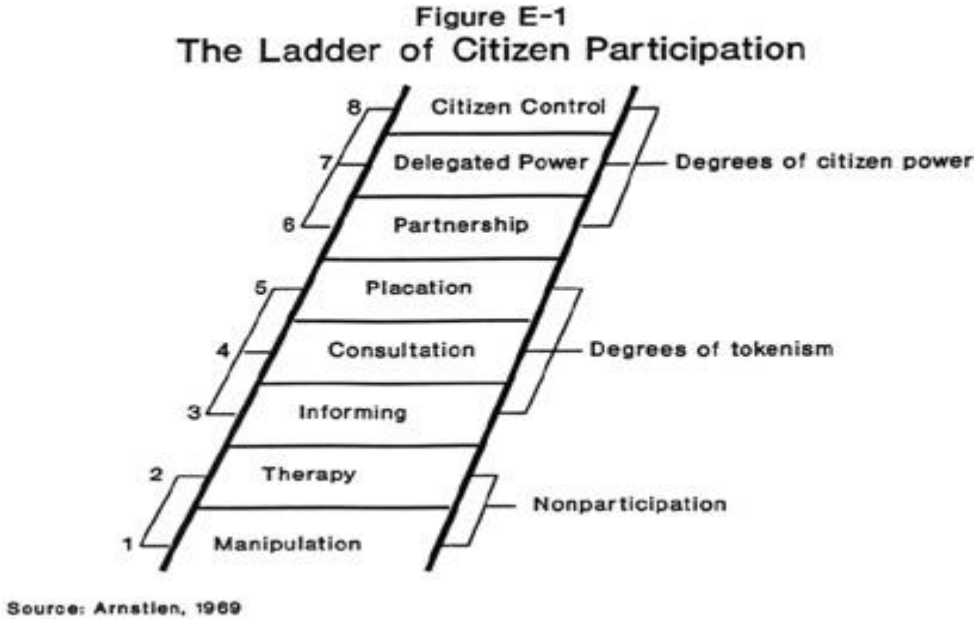
2.3.1 Theoretical Framework

The rationale for this is to serve as a guide to orient the researcher in his examination of the problem under study. A theoretical framework offers way of selecting conceptualizing, categorizing and ordering data relating to certain kinds of analytical problem.

Theoretical approach to the study has been formulated in response to the specific questions drawn in the previous chapter and how they influence the ways in which the problems have been posed in this study. The research based on the literature review established, adopts the **'Sherry Arnstein'sClassic ladder of citizen participation.'**

Sherry Arnstein's Classic ladder of citizen participation was propounded in 1969 and itsdiscussion focused much on participatory processes. Arnstein's model describes degrees of citizen empowerment corresponding with varying levels of involvement. The implicit assumption is the greater degree of empowerment on the part of the (would be) citizens' stakeholders, the better the outcome of government programmes.

Figure 1: The Ladder of Citizen Participation



Arnstein (1969) offers a typology of eight levels of citizens' participation (Figure 1). The eight rungs of the citizens' participation ladder were propagated and largely agreed upon by experts and analysts on public discuss in the past decades.Therefore, this study uses these classifications to strengthen the empirical findings of this research.

The bottom levels of the ladder are the: (i) **Manipulation**and (ii) **Therapy**levels of participation.The two portray the covered of "non-participation", anelusiveor misleadingform of participation, this according toArnstein (1969) limits completely the chances of the

citizens to participate as these “manipulation” and “therapy” tactics enable the power holders to “educate” or “cure” the participants.

The next two rungs: (iii) **Informing**and (iv) **Consultation**make up the level of “tokenism” and allow those marginalized group from the larger society or excluded from the political process (decision making) to have a say. The argument here is that, even if the citizens are opportune to participate in decision making, as observed on the ladder(third and fourth rungs) they have a chance to be heard by those in authority.The authority, (power holders) still retains the monopoly over the decision-making. The fifth (v) carder on the ladder rungs is **Placation,** itis the upper case of continuation of “tokenism” and on this level the citizens can advise the decision-makers to a larger extent than on the previous two levels.

The extreme level of the ladder rungs depicts citizen power with increasing progress of decision-making influence capacity. Thus, citizens can either engage in (vi) **Partnerships**with the public institutions which fact enables them to negotiate and bargain in trade-offs with those in charge of the situation, either benefit from the delegation of the power or hold exclusive control or full managerial power over the public matters (vii) **Delegated Power**and (viii) **Citizen Control.**

The justification and applicability of this explanatory model to citizens’ participation in this study, is to advances ourunderstanding on farmers’ stakeholders’ participation efforts in the Commercial agricultural development programme in Nigeria by offering a two-dimensional conceptualization of effective Farmers participation (contribution in decision making and partaking in training/awareness programmes) as articulated by those most directly involved in

the process: i.e. the management of the Commercial agricultural programme and farmers' stakeholders cooperatives.

This model situates and gives us an explicit position of farmer's stakeholders' as partners in the commercial agricultural development programme. Thus,the extreme level of the ladder rungsillustratesthe increasing progress in citizen power influence capacity on decision-making. At this level, citizen's height of participation becomes emphasised and adopted in terms of Partnershipswith the public institutions which fact enables them to negotiate and bargain in trade-offs with those in charge of the situation.

Therefore, this study tries to evaluate the level of effective participation of farmers' stakeholders in the Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development Programme as they are classified as major partnership to the success of the programme. It is imperative to note how their participatory effort at the level of partnership, as cited on the Ladder above, have been a success to commercial agriculture development in Kogi State. To ascertain this, the perceptions of farmers' stakeholders' participation in the commercial agricultural development programme were captured through a series of questionnaires administered and interviews conducted on the groups under study in Lokoja, Kogi State capital.

The researcher is of the opinion that,well-planned farmers' stakeholders'contributions and involvement in agricultural programmes convey the expectations of both the farmers' stakeholders and the management/planner of the commercial agricultural development programme in to reality. Thus the Arnstein's "ladder of citizen participation" has been arguably proffered to assist the planner (i.e. the management of the commercial agricultural programme) in determining her perceptions on purpose of the programme and compare this

with the expected perceptions of citizen participants (farmers' stakeholders).

In successful citizen involvement programmes, the disparity between the planner's and the participant's expectations is minimal. If expectations are different, conflict is probable or failure of the programme becomes pertinent. This conflict is damaging to the planning process (as well as the agency's reputation), and to the relationship between the participants and the planner. Often, it is avoidable because its source is in conflicting expectations rather than conflicting demands (Cogan, et al., 1986, p 287).

In sum, the success of the Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development Programme is particularly evident in the success the management of the commercial agricultural development programme embarked on to integrate the participation (contributions and training) of farmers' stakeholders in the programme.Therefore, the model would be used to evaluate the activities of farmers' stakeholders and the management of KSCADP towards measuring the success within the cycle of the programme. This would help reveal the positions of the hypotheses earlier stated in chapter one.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

In every research work, there is the need for a clearly stated methodology for such study as it is of paramount. There are several methodologies employed in researches in the faculties of social science and humanities, for such research to be scientifically accepted. Thus, this

chapter is concerned with methodological issues regarding the design of the research, population and sample size, sampling technique, sources of data, administration instrument and method of that analyse.

3.2 Research Design

It is the framework that would provide solution to the essential research questions and research objectives drawn in chapter one.Therefore, a quantitative research method will be used to address the research questions and objectives.

The plan of this study is survey in nature as it covers the activities of farmers' stakeholders' cooperatives in Kogi state. Thus, the research makes use of a structured and guided questionnaire,because this method allows the different research objectives and questions to be fully explored as it covers the population of Farmers' stakeholders' cooperatives in Kogi State and the management of the Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development Programme. Thus a sub-population for these groups wasselected for this study.

3.3 Population and Sample Size

The population size for this study covers the Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Agric-Desk officer-Bank of Agriculture, Lokojaand theexecutive of the selected farmers' stakeholders' cooperatives in Lokoja.

The populations under study have their staff strength represented in the table below as obtained from their offices.

Table 3.0.1: Population Size

Population Parameter	**Total No. of Staff (Population)**
Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture	562 (see appendix vi)
Cassava-Stakeholder Association	332
Rice Farmers Association	306

Total Population Size	**1,200**

Source:Researchers Field work 2014,(KSMARD and Farmers' Cooperatives)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Kogi State has a total of 562 workers on its register. The Cassava Stakeholders Association, Kogi State chapter has a total number of 332 persons representing the interests of its members, while Rice Farmers Association of Kogi State Chapter has 306 members. Therefore, the population size where the sample size would be drawn from is 1,200persons cutting across the parties.

3.3.1 Sample Size

The sample size for the study is 291. It was determined based on the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) criteria which illustrates that, in a population of 1,200 the estimated sample size is 291 at $\alpha = .05$ level of significance (95% confident interval).The benefits of using these criteriainclude: its effectiveness in generating representative sample size. Osual, (2007:121) advised that a good sample size must be as nearly representative of the entire population as possible. Hence, the researcher deems it more considerate to use Krejcie and Morgan technique for obtaining an adequate sample size for the study.

Krejcie and Morgan Small-sample Techniques for a Known Population Size

$$S = \frac{X^2NP(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + X^2P(1-P)}$$

Where the following alphabets represent the below:

S= Sample size

X^2= Table value ofchi square at degree freedom (df) = 1 for desired confidence 0.05=3.48

N= Population Size

P= Population Proportion (assumed to be 0.50)

d= degree of accuracy (expressed as a proportion). Assuming standard error= 0.05%

Therefore, the sample size for the study is:

S= 3.84 × 1200 × 0.50 (1- 0.50)

$(0.05)^2$ (1200-1) + 3.84 × 0.50 (1-0.50)

S = 1152= 290.90

3.9575

The Sample size is therefore 291 to the nearest whole number.

3.4 Sampling Technique

The Stratified Purposive random sampling technique is applied to draw respondents from the KSMARD, while SystematicRandom sampling technique is applied to draw the respondents from the farmers' stakeholders.

3.4.1 StratifiedPurposive Random selection:

Stratified purposive random sampling involves a procedure whereby selection of units into a sample is organized with stages. It usually involves a combination of sampling methods (Eboh, 1998). The stratified random sampling technique was adopted in this study for better and wider spread of the respondents from the Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development.

First stage:the respondents from KSMARD were split into three senatorial blocsi.e. Kogi Central, Kogi East and Kogi West senatorial districts.

Second stage:the respondents were furtherstratified purposively into three Local Government Areas one each from the senatorial districts.

Third stage:the respondents werepurposively and randomly selected for the study from Dekina LGA, Okene LGA, Kabba-Bunu and Lokoja LGA.These LGs were purposively selected due to their land mass, population, and the dominant agricultural activities taking place in these areas are of major concern to this study, i.e. Cassava / Rice productions.

3.4.2 Systematic Random selection:

The systematic random selection was used in this aspect to draw respondents from the elected executives' members of the two groups from their offices respectively situated in the State capital Lokoja. This technique was applied, because the arrangement and activities of these groups does not reflect senatorial demarcation as obtainable in the ministry. Their farming activities are limited to certain areas within the state as presented by the state ministry. (See appendix VI).

The Accelerated Rice Production Programme covers the areas of 12 Local government areas along the Bank of River Niger and Benue. The Cassava Cluster Development Programme takes root in 16 Local Government Areas of the State. Effort was made to distribute questionnaires across the participating famers' cooperatives as they form our respondents.

3.5 Sources of Data

This study employs the use of primary and secondary tools to generatethe relevant data used in this research.

Primary Sources of Data:

The primary source is strictly confined to the use of a well-structuredquestionnairesand the use of interviewscheduled as they are *sine qua non* to this study.The data collection instrument (interview schedule and questionnaires) were guidedand developed because this method allows the different research objectives and questions to be fully explored.

Interview

Interview also formed the basic research instruments for this study. The need for an interview is imperative for this study as the various stakeholders were asked some questions in respect to the research questions.

Secondary Sources of Data

This involves a literature review of documented research findings and reports on existing works on farmers' participatory mechanisms in policies and programmes. A full list of documents reviewed wasprovided in the references.The secondary data for the studyalso come from internet materials retrieved and reviewed, textbooks, unpublished thesis and journals articles relating to the study were critically approached in the course of the literature review exercise. However, content-analysis is employed in this light to further strengthen the analysis.

3.6 Administration of Instrument

Design and Validity Test

In other to retrieve empirical data for this study, a pilot study was carried out to test the validity of the designed questionnaires that was subsequently used in the field. A total of 60 questionnaires were test-run and certain adjustment were made on the questions with the likert scale tag as it was observed that respondents were not very conversant with the question tag. The adjustments were made subsequently in the areas of these questions that reflected the objective and hypotheses to be tested.

Questionnaire:

In this sphere of data collection, the use of well coherent and structured questionnaire with an opened and closed ended type was adopted. The four and five-point scale rating; the Likert structured style was used to draw responses for the test of hypotheses and the responses retrieved served the basis for analyzing the hypotheses and other guided questions

The study administereda total of 291questionnaires amongst Rice/Cassava Farmers (stakeholders) and government officials within the ministry of Agriculture and rural

development; thus, the questionnaires were randomly administered on the respondents based on the stratified arrangement above. The administration of questionnaires amongst the government officials and the selected Rice/Cassava Farmers stakeholders from the Public took different forms respectively.

Two categories ofquestionnaires were used for this study to collect data. The First sets of questionnaires wereused to gather information from the officials of government. The second one was designed for members of farmers' cooperatives i.e. the selected Stakeholders.The questionnairecontains eight (8) guided questions (open and close ended questions) using the dichotomous four and five-point scaling likert questions style as these styles help to give validity, reliability and usability of responses for analysis (Osuala, 2007:248).

In order to obtain a quantitative measure of respondents' perception on the stated hypotheses, (i.e. Objective 1,and 2), rating scales with a pool of positive and negative statements were framed through review of literature and KCADP's documents. Five-point Likert scale with values of strongly agree = 5; agree = 4; undecided = 3; disagree = 2; strongly disagree = 1 was used to determine each respondent's level of agreement or disagreement with the statement of hypotheses.

Table 3.0.2:Distribution of Questionnaires

Ministry Workers (Civil Servants)	**Number of Respondents**	**Stakeholders Groups (Farmers)**	**Number of Respondents**
Okene LGA	47	Cassava Stakeholders	74
Dekina LGA	54	Rice Farmers Coop.	66
Lokoja LGA	43	-	
Total	**144**	**Total**	**140**
Grand Total	144+140= 284		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

It is on this note that respondents from KSMARD were split into senatorial blocs. Three Local governments were purposively selected from the ministry and the farmers'

stakeholders' members were randomly selected. Proportional sampling techniques was used further to select the numbers of respondents from the KSMARD and the farmers' stakeholders' members. Thus, each group produced respondents based on its population.

Interview:

In the course of sourcing information for this study as stated early above, the use of a purposive interview approach is imperative. Data for the study werecollected from respondents using structured interview schedule.Thus, a selected number of seven (7) respondents were interviewed, three respondents from the Ministry, two respondents from the selected organised Farmers' groups each and Bank of Agriculture (BOA): Agric desk officer.

Table 3.0.3: Distribution of Selected Interviewees

Ministry	**Number of Respondents**	**Stakeholders Groups**	**Number of Respondents**	**Total**
Director of Planning Research and Statistics	1	President of Cassava Stakeholders and Secretary	2	3
Permanent Secretary (PS)	1	President of Rice farmers Association and Secretary	2	3
		Agric-Desk officer UBA/BOA, Lokoja	1	2
Grand Total of Respondents	**2**	**+**	**5**	**= 7**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

The heads of the following directorates were purposively slated out for interview, i.e. Directorate of Planning and Research, Directorate of Administration and Finance and Permanent Secretary. The choice for these candidates as our primary respondent is premised on fact that the various heads of department/directorate participate in the making of Agricultural policies for the state. Moreover, these Directors and Permanent Secretary are major actors when it comes to policy making in the ministry as they contribute to the successes of several programmes.

Finally, the Agric desk Officer in BOA, Chairman/Secretary of Cassava stakeholders and Rice Farmers' Multi-purposecooperation were interviewed respectively on their roles and level of participation in the KSCADPas they are both major actors and recipients of this programme.

3.7 Method of Data Analyses

The use of an appropriate statistical tool for analysing data generated from the field was deemed paramount as it helps in our empirical analysis. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentages and inferential statistical tools were employed for data presentation and analysis as it helps to describe the effect of Farmers' participation in the commercial agricultural development programme and their level of significance.

The Karl Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient (r) parametric statistical toolis used appropriately as an inferential statistical tool for the test of the hypotheses highlighted in chapter one. The test for the independent sample (farmers' Participation) helps the study to determine the degree of dependency of the KSCADP on Farmers' participation.

It is utilized to test the strength of the relationship between two variables that have been measured on interval scales. The participation variables (contribution in decision making and participation in training programmes)and its effect on the Kogi state commercial agricultural development programme. Regression was employed to determine the level of significance.

The Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r) statistical method is reliable for this study since prospecting data gathered for the test of hypothesis consist of frequencies. This helps in the testing of the independent variable for a single sample (test) so as to ascertain if the two variables have some degrees of relationship in order to predict one variable.

The Calculation formula for finding Correlation Coefficient (r) is given:

$$r=\frac{N\Sigma xy-\Sigma x\,\Sigma y}{\sqrt{N\Sigma X^2-(\Sigma X)^2}\sqrt{N\Sigma Y^2-(\Sigma Y)^2}}$$

Where

R= isthe correlation coefficient

Σ = summation signs

N = Number of paired observation (i.e. the number of subjects measured on both variables)

X= Subject's scores on variable 'x'

Y= Subject's scores on variable 'y'

Degree of Freedom (N-2)

Level of Significance = (0.05%)

DecisionRules:

Significance of (r) In the test of null hypothesis that a variable correlation coefficient is assumed to be 0.00, the critical table value of (r) need to be checked. To find the critical value, we need to determine the Degree of Freedom (*df*). The *df* for significant test for 'r'= (N-2). Thus, the *df* determines the critical value of 'r' Using 95% (i.e. 0.05) alpha, level of significance. The calculated value 'r' (plus or minus) would be compared with the criticalvalue. The obtained calculated value for 'r' must be greater than the critical value for 'r' to be significant (Calculated 'r' > Critical 'r'), and if the calculated value for 'r' is less than the critical value for 'r' (Calculated 'r' < Critical 'r'), the null hypothesis would be rejected in accordance to the law.(Osuala, 112:2007)

CHAPTER FOUR

AN OVERVIEW OF KOGI STATE COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTPROGRAMME

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter gives a brief exposition to the background of the area under study and the activities of the Kogi commercial agricultural development programme and discussion on the activities of farmers' stakeholders involved in the programme.

4.2General background to Kogi State and the State Ministry of Agriculture

Kogi State is one of the six states of the North-central geopolitical zone of Nigeria, popularly addressed as the "Confluence State" due to the meeting points of the two rivers Niger and Benue in Lokoja, the administrative State capital. It was created out of the old Kwara and Benue states on August 27th, 1991 andcovers a latitude 6^0 30 N and longitude 5^0 51 E and 8.00E with a maximum temperature of 53.2^0C and an average temperature of 22.8^0C (KOSEEDS, 2004).

The State has an average of relative humidity of 70 percent and usually, rain starts from the month of March and record maxima in June and September yearly, with average daily hours of sunshine at 6.2 hours (Saliu, Alao, and Oluwagbemi, 2010).

Kogi State shares common boundaries with Niger, Plateau and Nassarawa States and the Federal Capital Territory Abuja to the North, to the east, is bordered by Benue State. To the west it is bounded by Kwara, Ekiti and Ondo States and the South by Enugu and Edo States.

The state has an area of 28, 312.64 square kilometres and a population of 3, 278,487 out of which 1, 691, 737 are males and 1, 586, 750 are females according to 2006 population census; presumably the figures have risen beyond the above since 2006.

Kogi state is comprised of three major tribes with a few minority tribes;the Igalas occupying the East senatorial district (Ankpa, Dekina, Ofu, Olamaboro, Igala-mela/Oduru Bassa and Idah), the Ebiras are within the Central senatorial district (Lokoja, Okene, Adavi and Okehi), Kabba (Oyi) is situated in the west senatorial district and Kwara (Kogi) divisions of the former Kabba Province, and these together constitute the present twentyone local government areas (LGAs) of the state (thirteen local government areas from the former Kwara and eight from Benue States) (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1991)

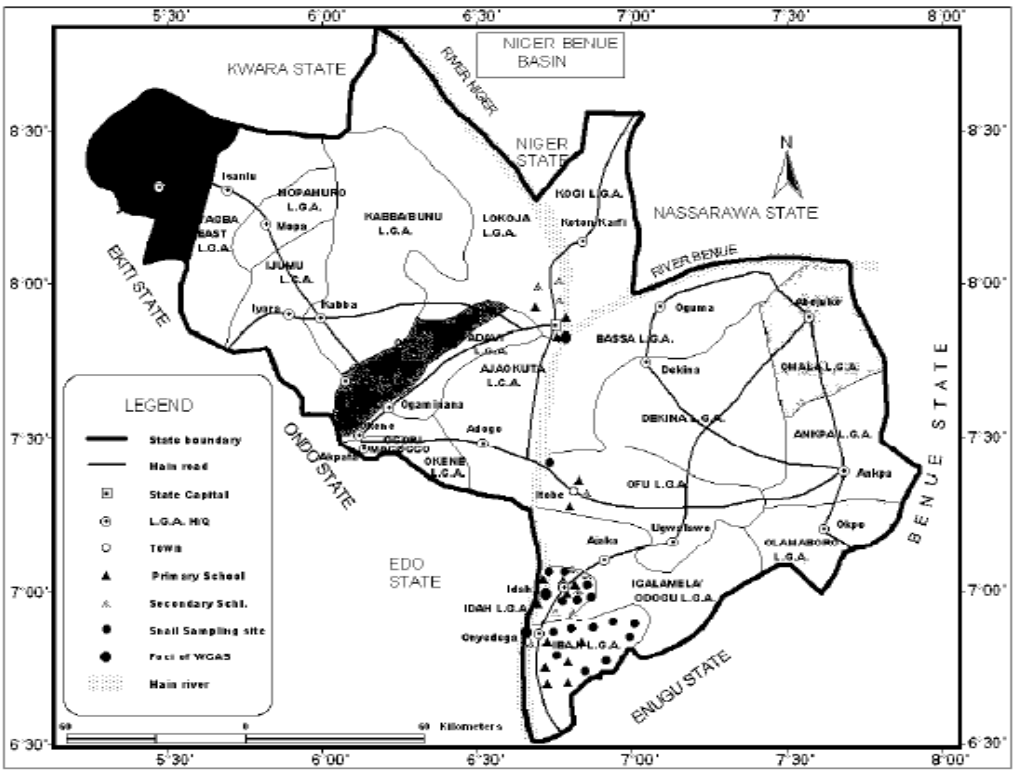


Figure 2: Map of Kogi State, Nigeria 2010.

Source: http://docsdrive.com/images/medwelljournals/ijtmed/2010/fig1-2kio-73-80.gif

4.3 Administrative Areas

Administrative activities take root practically in all the twenty-one local government areas of the State, with the heart of government administration deeply rooted in the state capital Lokoja. The Executive, Legislative and Judicial arms of the government are institutionalized in the State capital.The Executive arm is made of the whole Ministries, Department, Agencies and Parastatals that see to the day-to-day running of governmental activities. The state has a number of eighteen (18) Ministries were policies are made on behalf of the citizens in all spheres of their socioeconomic and political well-being.

4.4 Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development Kogi State has been in existence since the creation of the State in August 1991. The Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture is one of the eighteen ministries of the state. It is the Ministry charged with all activities and programmes that deal with rural dwellers and farmers in all spheres of human endeavour.The Ministry is made up of six Directorates charged with all forms of administrative and policy formulation activities for the State.

The state ministry is saddled with these fundamental roles in respect to Agricultural and rural development related issues for the state. The roles are:

3 Policy formulation and regulation

4 Enforcement/Implementation of National Agricultural policies and programmes at State level

5 Implementation of capital projects (see appendix vii)

4.5Departments in the State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

The ministry is stratified into fourtechnical departments headed by a Director respectively with the Commissioner as the overall head followed by the Permanent Secretary of the ministry. These departments are:

- Department of Administration and Finance
- Department of Planning, Research and Statistics
- Department of Agric service, Vet and Livestock,
- Department of Fisheries and Engineering (see appendix vii)

These directorates /departments are assigned with their various responsibilities, but collectively they make policy for the State in line with the draft national agricultural

programmes. Thus the State ministry is to ensure the implementation of the National policy, norms and standards in the State.

The State ministry has four parastatals functioning from other parts of the State.

- Kogi State Agricultural Development Project
- Kogi State Land Development Board
- Agro-Allied Investment Company and
- Kogi State Agric Trust Fund (see appendix vi)

4.6Kogi State Commercial Agriculture Development Programme (KSCADP)

Agriculture is the most significant economic activity in Kogi State. About 75% of the population are farmers, engaging mostly in subsistence farming. Over 65% of these farmers are women and children. (Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture, 2012 report). The state has 2 million hectares of cultivable land but only about 0.5million hectares are under cultivation.

The Commercial Agricultural Development Programme is part of the Federal government strategic plans to boast and improve agricultural produce in all specialities of agriculture activities. The government at both levels have disbursed and acquired loan respectively to make this programme a reality. The CADP as major strategy for Agricultural Transformation Agenda is aimed at achieving the following Objectives:

- Provision of credit facilities to commercial agricultural enterprises
- Enhancing national/state food security by increasing food supply
- Increasing output, generate employment etc. (see appendix vii)

The challenge facing Nigeria is to get rid of poverty and attain food security, agricultural competitiveness from contending agro-countries, and how to sustainably managethe environment side by side the accelerated commercialization and investment in Nigeria's

agriculture. Thus, emphasis is placed on the approach to rely on market-oriented agriculture with the private sector as the primary investors in the commercialization of agriculture.Commercial farming may be managed more sustainably if citizens-(Farmers) have responsibility for their use, management, and protection.

4.6.1 Major Agricultural Programme in the State under the KSCADP

Kogi State has made agriculture one of the major pillars of its strategic vision for the transformation of the state**.** The State has embarked on two key Agricultural Programmes as a major strategy of her Agricultural Transformation Agenda under the KSCADP. These programmes are:

- The Accelerated Rice Production Programme along the banks of River Niger and Benue where the State has cleared and allocated to groups of over 3,000 hectares of land covering Lokoja, Kogi (Koton Karfe), Ajaokuta, Bassa, Ibaji, Idah and Omalla LGAs for irrigation farming during dry seasons for the 2012/2013. (see appendix vii)
- The Cassava Cluster Development Programme covers a range of 16 LGAs where the State has established Cassava Processing centers in one of these LGAs which have been commissioned at Odu-Ogboyaga in Dekina LGA.

The cassava transformation encompasses four stages, which indicates the specific importance: famine-reserve, rural food staple, livestock and industrial materials, and urban food staple. Beyond these, cassava occupies a prominent position in foreign exchange earning following the Presidential Cassava Initiative of the federal government of Nigeria (FGN, 2006).The status has been enhanced and more values added to the produce. There are multiple industrial uses of cassava and the avalanche of demand internationally for the

products have made cassava production and processing an exit-route from the vicious cycle of rural poverty.

4.6.2 Policy Thrust

- Government will continue to accord the agriculture sector the deserved attention to ensure food security in the State
- Provision of 500 tractors to farmers across the State by 2016
- Develop and implement a scheme of land preparation to increase cultivable land by 10% each year.
- Purchase of at least 500tones assorted fertilizers each year for the sale to farmers at subsidized rates
- Established a Rice Mill in the State by 2016 (see appendix vii)

4.6.3 KSCADP Implementation Strategy

The KSCADP has adopted several measures to actualize the objectives of these programmes. The following strategies were adopted for the implementation of the programmes especially with regard to the Cassava Cluster and Accelerated Rice Farming productions; (see appendix vii)

- Government encouraging the production of both food and cash crops in which the state is well endowed.
- Establish nurseries at strategic locations
- Providing inputs such as improved seedling, fertilizers, herbicides, fungicides, insecticides and tractors etc to farmers in the State.
- Empowering farmers through Micro-credit scheme, to boost agricultural production for local consumption and export.

- Supporting Farmers cooperatives (stakeholders) in boosting agricultural production.
- Encouraging Public-Private Partnership through provision of agricultural tools (tractors, harvesters, threshers) to ease the burden of work
- Reviving strategic Grains Reserves and Silos for stocking surplus production to be resale to the public at lean periods to stabilize prices.
- Intensification of FADAMA farming in the State

4.6.4 Problems of Implementation

The Agricultural sector is hindered by many factors as observed by the state ministry. Factors like these below were identified as problems affecting the implementation of the KSCADP; (see appendix vii)

- The average holding of a farmer and Yield per hectare are generally low due to inadequate supply of fertilizers and other farm inputs
- Exclusion of Farmers' contribution in decision-made
- Lack of and inadequate access to micro-credits.
- High post-harvest losses due to poor storage facilities
- Stakeholders Involved in the KSCADP

With globalization and liberalization of economies farmers' organizations from the developing worldface the challenges of participating in a highly competitive marketplace. In the present economies,the new policies have reduced or removed heavy state interventions and left it to a free market. Thepolicy shift requires that farmers take charge of some of the roles played by the governments. To be incharge and reap benefits from globalization, farmers need to cultivate leadership skills to enable themcope with and manage change.

There are several organised Farmers' cooperative groups that assume the role of stakeholdersin participating with the State Ministries as partners in the Planning and implementation processes of several agricultural programmes. These groups are made up of educated, informed expatriates and well organised members, who are constantly posed with the concern of influencing government policies and programmes that are of eminent concerns to her members and the society at large. For the purpose of this study, two-cooperative group is adopted; they are Cassava Stakeholders Association Kogi State Chapter and Rice Farmers' Multi-Purpose Cooperation Union of Kogi State.

4.7 Cassava Stakeholders Association Kogi State Chapter

Cassava Stakeholders Association is a major stakeholder that supports the Kogi State in the Commercial Agricultural Development programme. The group participate in the Cassava Cluster Development Programme. Thus, they are made up of several cluster groups; each cluster encompasses 15 cooperatives and each cooperative had 10-15 elected officials represent the larger interest of the rest farmers with the Kogi State ministry.

The stakeholder association has its membership in the whole 16 Local Government Areas in the State with its secretariat at Lokoja the State capital.The association has a number of 332 executives representing the farmers from all the 16 LGAs in Kogi state. (Mr. Adigbo secretary to the association, 2014)

4.7.1 Objective of the Association

The Cassava Stakeholders Association is established to meet these objectives below:

- Promoting the interest of cassava farmer's cooperatives in Kogi State
- To facilitate easy access of its members in acquiring loans and grants from Kogi State Government

- To participate and partner with the government at all levels n promoting agricultural programmes

The association is a major player in the KSCADP with emphasis in the Cassava Cluster Development Programme.

4.7.2 Structural Arrangement and Activities of Cassava Cooperative

The operational structure of the cooperative is based in all the LGAs of Kogi State where rice production is basically available. These LGAs has a coordinator each that regulates the activities of its members. In each LGA there are about 70 cluster groups and each cluster group is made up of more than 250 cassava farmers. (Adigbo, 2012)

The cooperative collectively is the major source of the farmers' production as they indulge in communal way of assisting their members through labour and finance.The average yield of cassava per farmers is up to 30 metric tonnes; therefore, the cumulative metric tonne for one seasonal harvest is about 72,000 metric tonnes. These products are either put into consumption and others sold to neighbouring buyers from Enugu, Anambra, Benue, Edo and Ekiti States.(Adigbo, 2012)

4.8 Rice Farmers' Multi-Purpose Cooperation Union Kogi State

The Rice Farmers' Multipurpose Cooperation Union has been in existence for more than 10 years in Kogi State. The cooperation has been an active stakeholder with the KSMARDin major agricultural activities like the Rice Accelerated programme.

The cooperation has its strong hold in majorriverinecommunities in Kogi State; especially FADAM areas within the state were their major crop is rice production.The cooperation draws its membership under the umbrella of the registered cooperation. It has 306 executive

members from rice farming communities in Kogi State (N.S. Mohammed, 2014). These elected executives pursue the interest of the larger members of the cooperation in Kogi State.

4.8.1 Objective of the Association

The Rice Farmers' Multipurpose Cooperative Union is established to meet these objectives below:

- Promoting the interest of Ricefarmer's cooperatives in Kogi State
- To facilitate easy access of its members in acquiring loans and grants from Kogi State Government
- To participate and partner with the government at all levels n promoting agricultural programmes.

4.8.2 Structural Arrangement and Activities of Rice Cooperative

The operational structure of the cooperative is based in all the LGAs of Kogi State where rice production is basically available. These LGAs has a coordinator each that regulates the activities of its members. In each LGA there are about 10 cluster groups and each cluster group is made up of more than 200 rice farmers. (N.S. Mohammed, 2014)The cooperative collectively serve as the major source of the farmers' production as they indulge in communal way of assisting their members through labour and finance.

The average yield of rice per farmers is more than 30 metric tonnes; therefore, the cumulative metric tonne for one seasonal harvest is about 30,000 metric tonnes. These products are either put into consumption and others sold to neighbouring buyers from Niger State, Kaduna State and Kano State. (N.S. Mohammed, 2014)

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter is concern with data presentation and discussion of findings obtained from the field questionnaires administered.

The researcher employs primary and secondary method of data collections. Thus, structured questionnaires were used to obtain primary data from our respondents; Farmers' stakeholders' cooperatives in Kogi State andcivil servants in Kogi State Ministryof

Agriculture. Interview also served as another primary source for generating information not provided in the questionnaires. It served as a complement to responses provided in the questionnaires.

The target group and focus of the study is on Farmers' stakeholders' cooperatives participating in the KSCADP and Ministry of Agriculture Lokoja. For the purpose of precision, the Cassava and Rice Farmers' Cooperatives were our major targets.

The presentation and analysis of data is based on the responses of the respondents to the survey questionnaires administered which includes the stated hypothesis. The data collected from the sample of participants through interviews was eventually checked before coding and editing.The data from members of the farmers' stakeholders' cooperatives is classified according to their respective Cooperatives. The classification is designed to see the extent of difference of perception in one group from the other. Required information was organized in tabular forms in order to be more useful.

The tabulation is an orderly arrangement of data in columns and rows. It is of great help in the analysis and interpretation of data. In tabulations, data are arranged in the forms of tables, for facilitating the statistical and mathematical operations.

5.2 Administration of Questionnaires

The researcher administered two sets of questionnaires. The Kogi State cassava/rice Farmers' Cooperatives received 140 questionnaires, while 144 questionnaires were distributed among the staff of Kogi state ministry of Agriculture accordingly.

5.3Rate of Returned Questionnaires

The rate of return and responses tothe questionnaires is determined based on the total number of the administered questionnaires in the study area.

Table 5.3.1: Percentage of Returned Questionnaires

Respondents	Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture	Cassava Farmers' Cooperative	Rice Farmers' Cooperative	Total
Questionnaires Administered	144	76	66	284
Returned Questionnaires	141	74	63	278
% of Returned Questionnaires	97.9%	97%	96%	97.9%
Questionnaires duly completed	**141**	**71**	**60**	**272**
% of duly completed	100%	96%	95%	97.8%

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

From the table above, a total of 284 questionnaires were administered representing 100% of the sample size. Out of this, a total of 278questionnaires were returned representing 97.9%, while 272of the retrieved questionnaires were duly completed representing 97.8% of the total returned questionnaires. These 272 duly completed questionnaires serve the validity for our analysis. By our disposition, this number is sufficient to help the researcher reach a logical conclusion of findings. Moreover, out of the seven (7) persons to be interviewed only five (5) persons were willing and disposed to be interviewed.

5.4 Analysis of Responses from Questionnaires, Interview and Content Analysis

Sequel to the nature of data gathered through the questionnaires, the researcher adopts the statistical technique in analysing the data and these include calculationbased on percentages and frequencies.

Respondents' Demographic distribution

Table 5.0.1: Respondents' Gender Distributions

Respondents				FQ	%
Gender	**Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture**	**Cassava Stakeholder Association**	**Rice Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative Union**		

Male	**92**	65.2%	**46**	64.8%	**36**	60%	**174**	70%
Female	**49**	34.8	**25**	32.2%	**24**	40%	**98**	30%
Total	**141**	100%	**71**	100%	**60**	100%	**272**	100%

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

The above table 5.4.1 presents the gender distributions of the respondents; it can be observed from the table that 92 respondents representing 65.2% were male while the remaining 49 respondents constituting 34.8% were female. Furthermore, the table shows that 46 respondents making 64.8% of cassava stakeholders association were male while 25 of them representing 32.2% were female. 36 respondents representing 60% of Rice farmers' cooperative were male, while 24 of them constituting 40% were female.

It is observed from Table 5.4.1 that overall, 174 participants representing 70% were male and it also shows that 98 respondents constituting 30% were female. An examination of this Table indicates that among the respondents, majority are male as this is evidence in the numbers. Thus, 70% of the respondents were male from the participating groups. It also shows that female participating in the KSCADP is fewer in number and size.

Table 5.0.2: Respondents' Age Group

Age Bracket	**Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture**		**Cassava Stakeholder Association**		**Rice Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative Union**		**FQ**	**%**
18 – 29	**43**	30.5%	**12**	16.9%	**8**	13.3%	**63**	23.2%
30 – 49	**64**	45.4%	**45**	63.4%	**41**	68.3%	**150**	55.1%
50 –above	**34**	24.1%	**14**	19.7%	**11**	18.3%	**59**	21.7%
Total	**141**	100%	**71**	100%	**60**	100%	**272**	100%

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.0.2 shows the age bracket of the respondents; it is observed from the table that 43 respondents representing 30.5% from Kogi state ministry of agriculturefall within the

age-bracket of 18-29 years, while the 64 of respondents constituting 45.4% admitted their ages fall within the age bracket of 30-49 years and 34 respondents which is 24.1% falls within the age bracket of 50-above.

The table shows that 12 respondents representing 16.9% of cassava stakeholders' association admitted to fall within the age-bracket of 18-29 years and 45 of them representing 63.4% falls within the age-bracket of 30-49 years, while 14 respondents representing 19.7% admitted their ages fall within 50-above. On the other side 8 respondents constituting 13.3% of Rice farmers'cooperative admits to be within the age-bracket of 18-19 year, and 41 respondents representing 68.3% falls with the age-bracket of 30-49 years, while 11 of them constituting 18.3% admitted their ages fall within 50-above years.

Drawing from the table collectively it can be deduced that that overall, 63 participants representing 23.2% responded their ages fall within 18-29 years. Hence, the overall 23.3% represented the middle response rate among the participants. It is also observed that overall 150 respondents representing 55.1% indicated their age group fall within 30-49 years. Hence, the overall 55.1% represented the highest response rate among the participants. From these responses it can be deduced that the majority of the participants were aged between 30-49 years (55.1%). This is the most active age of the participants.Thus, age is also an incentive for lasting development of sustainable cultural practice that can enhance agricultural production. Obinne and Anyanwu, (1991) cited in Aphunu and Otoikhian (2008) argued that age factor is very important in farming as a primary occupation since it requires people of age group that have zeal and are independent

Moreover, it is observed from Table 5.0.2 that overall, 59 respondents, which is 21.7% of the whole respondents, responded their age group to be 50-above years. Hence, the overall 21.7% represented the lowest response rate among the participants.All these factors account for

obtaining an adequate and proper group of respondents that were relied upon for an effective research survey on farmers' cooperatives participation in the KSCADP. Therefore, it can be said that all age groups of participants were represented in this study.

Table 5.0.3: Respondents' Educational Qualification

Educational Qualification	**Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture**		**Cassava Stakeholder Association**		**Rice Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative Union**		**FQ**	**%**
Univ. Degree/HND	111	**78.7%**	42	**59.2%**	40	**66.7%**	193	**71.0%**
Secondary schl. Cert	20	**14.2%**	19	**26.8%**	12	**20.0%**	51	**18.7%**
Primary Schl. Cert	10	**7.1%**	10	**14.1%**	8	**13.3%**	28	**10.3%**
No. Formal Edu.	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**
Total	141	**100%**	71	**100%**	60	**100%**	272	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.4.3 shows the educational qualification of the respondents. Thus respondents from the Kogi state ministry of agriculture has this; 111 respondents representing 78.7% admitted to have obtained a higher qualification from either the university or polytechnic, 20of the respondents comprising 14.2% admitted to have obtained a secondary school certificate. Meanwhile, 10 respondents making 7.1% admitted to be primary school certificate holders; and no information was provided on no- formal education.

Table 5.0.3 shows that 42 respondents representing 59.2% of Cassava Stakeholder claimed possess a university or polytechnic degrees, while 19 of them representing 26.8% admitted to have attended a secondary and 10 respondents shown to have attended primary education. Furthermore, 40 respondents comprising 66.7% of the Rice farmers' cooperative member claimed to have attained a university or polytechnic education, while 12 of them constituting 20% opined to have attended secondary school education and 8 respondents claimed to have attended primary school education. Meanwhile no result was recorded in the place of *No formal education.*

Drawing collectively from the table above, it shows that a high proportion of the respondents 193 (70%) have obtained a higher degree which shows that they had completed one form of formal education. Thus, adequate education enhances farmers' level of production, it is therefore expected that farmers would be inclined to sustainable agricultural production in the KSCADP with the high level of educational exposure they possess.

Table 5.0.4: Respondents' length of Service

Respondents	**Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture**		**Cassava Stakeholders' Association**		**Rice Multipurpose Cooperative Union**		**Total**	**%**
1-10 years	76	**53.9%**	71	**100%**	60	**100%**	207	**76.1%**
11-20 years	47	**33.7%**	-	-	-	-	47	**17.3%**
21-35years	18	**12.8%**	-	-	-	-	18	**6.6%**
Total	141	**100%**	71	**100%**	60	**100%**	272	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.0.4 shows respondents disposition to their length of service with their respective organisations. Thus, out of 141 respondents from the Kogi State Ministry Agriculture, 76 respondents representing 53.9% admitted to have being in service for a period of 1-10 years, while 47 respondents comprising 33.7% claimed to have being in service for a period of 11-20 years and 18 respondents representing 12.8% opined to have being in service for the period of 21-35 years.

The table shows that 71 of the respondents representing 100% of cassava farmers' stakeholder admitted to have being working with the association for a period of 1-10 years. It also shows on the table that 60 respondents representing 100% of Rice farmers' cooperative have being serving with the cooperative for a period of 1-10 years.

Drawing against the general back drop of table 5.0.4 analysis, it reveals that majority of the respondents 207 representing 76.1% have being an active member of their respective organisation for 1-10 years; 47 respondents constituting 17.3% of the total staff from KSMARD fall between 11-20 years of service; while 18 of the respondents constituting 8.8%

of the staff from KSMARD admitted to have been active member of their organisation for 21-35 years.

From the above submission it shows that majority of the respondents have being in active service with their respective organisations for close to 1-10years and such number of years in service give them the disposition to be better informed about activities of their respective organisations. This also complements the next question as majority admitted being aware of the KSCADP.

Participants Awareness of the KSCADP

Table 5.0.5: Respondents Awarenessrate on the KSCADP Activities

Respondents	Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture		Cassava Stakeholders' Association		Rice Multipurpose Cooperative Union		Total	%
Highly aware	122	**86.5%**	66	**93%**	58	**96.7%**	246	**90.4%**
Aware	19	**13.5%**	5	**7%**	2	**3.3%**	26	**9.6%**
Less Aware	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Undecided	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	141	**100%**	71	**100%**	60	**100%**	272	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.0.5 shows the level of awareness of the respondents with respect to the activities of the KSCADP. Thus, majority of the respondents have displayed some high level of awareness about the activities of the Commercial Agricultural Programme development in Kogi state. This is evidence in their respective responses on the table above.

From the above table, 272 representing 100% of the respondents showed their various level of awareness on the activities of the KSCADP. Using 4-point likert type scale of highly aware (4), aware (3) Less aware (2) and Undecided (1). It shows that, 122 (86.5%) of the respondents from Kogi State Ministry of Agricultureadmitted to be highly aware about the activities of the KSCADP, while 19 (13.5%) respondents opined to be aware of the activities of the KSCADP.

The table also shows that out of 71 respondents from the Cassava Stakeholder cooperative, 66 of them representing 93% admitted to be highly aware of the activities of the commercial agricultural programme, while 5 respondents representing 7% admitted to be aware of the programme. Meanwhile, out of 60 respondents from the Rice farmers' cooperative, 58 respondents comprising 96.7% admitted to be highly aware of the activities KSCADP, while 2 respondent representing 3.3% opined that to be aware the activities of the KSCADP.

In a nutshell, the various stakeholders involved in the KSCADP have displayed how acquainted they are with the activities of the Kogi State commercial agricultural development programme. This is evidence in the collective responses presented in the above analysis where 246 (90.4%) of the respondents admitted to be highly aware of the activities of the KSCADP.

However, based on the interviews had with some of the executives of the participating cooperatives, they opined that their awareness of the activities of the KSCADP is not a yardstick to measure their level of involvement in the programme. Most of the interviewees expatiate further on their level of awareness about the activities of the KSCADP in the aspect of their involvement as partners in implementing the programme.Thus, being aware of the activities of KSCADP according to majority of our respondents that is 90.4% of the respondents, gives a clearer picture that the commercial agricultural development programme actually took off in the State with participating farmers' cooperatives.

Contributions in Decision-Making in the KCADP

Table 5.0.6: Respondents Perception on Contribution in Decision-Making in KSCADP

Respondents	Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture	Cassava Stakeholders' Association	Rice Multipurpose Cooperative	Total	%

					Union			
Yes	135	**96.7%**	69	**97.2%**	59	**98.3%**	263	**96.7%**
No	6	**3.3%**	2	**1.8%**	1	**1.7%**	9	**3.3%**
Total	141	**100%**	71	**100%**	60	**100%**	272	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.0.6 presents respondents' opinion on farmers' cooperatives contribution in decision making in the KSCADP; it is observed that out of 141 respondents from the Kogi State Ministry Agriculture, 135 respondents representing 96.7% admitted to farmers' contributions in decision making in the KSCADP, while 6 respondents comprising 3.3% disagreed to this notion.

The table also shows that out of 71 respondents from the Cassava Stakeholder cooperative, 69 of them representing 97.2% admitted to their contribution in decision making in the KSCADP, while 2 respondents representing 1.8% disagreed to their involvement in decision making with the management of KSCADP. Meanwhile, out of 60 respondents from the Rice farmers' cooperative, 59 respondents comprising 98.3% admitted to their contribution in decision making in the KSCADP, 1 respondent representing 1.7% opined that farmers' cooperatives does not contribute in decision making in the KSCADP.

Drawing from the above table 5.0.6 shows that 263 of our respondents representing 96.7% admitted that farmers' cooperatives are being given the chance to contribute in decision making with regard to the KSCADP. Meanwhile only a few notable 9 respondents representing 3.3% disagreed on farmers' contribution in decision-making. However, the majority of those who agreed on farmers' contributions in the decision making activities in the KSCADP stated their mode of participation through *Consultation, Providing information*and*Collaboration*. In an interview conducted in this regard all our interviewees admitted their direct involvement suggests their role in decision making in the KSCADP,

they argue that their contribution really doesn't count as they are recipients of the programme.

Inclusion of the Beneficiariesin Decision-making inthe KSCADP

Table 5.0.7: Rate of involving Farmers' cooperative in decision making

Respondents	**Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture**		**Cassava Stakeholders' Association**		**Rice Multipurpose Cooperative Union**		**Total**	**%**
Very Often	44	**31.2%**	5	**7.0%**	3	**5.0%**	52	**19.1%**
Often	97	**68.8%**	63	**88.7%**	57	**95.0%**	217	**79.8%**
Very Seldom	-	**-**	3	**4.3%**	-		3	**3.1%**
Seldom	-	**--**	-		-			
Undecided	-	**-**	-		-			**-**
Total	141	**100%**	71	**100%**	60	**100%**	272	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.0.7 shows respondents rating on how the KSMARD involves farmers' cooperatives in decision making in the KSCADP, thus out of 141 respondents from the Kogi State Ministry Agriculture, 44 of them representing 31.2% rated that farmers' cooperatives are very often included in decision making, while 97 of the respondents comprising 68.8% rated farmers' participation in decision making to be on an often note.

The table reveals further that out of 71 respondents from cassava farmers' stakeholder 5 respondents constituting 7% rated their participation in decision making with the Kogi State Ministry Agriculture, to be on a very often note, while 63of the respondents representing 88.7% rated their involvement in decision making to be on an often note. The remaining 3 respondents making 4.3% of the respondents opined their participation is on a very seldom note and no responses were recorded on seldom and undecided note. On the other hand out of 60 Rice farmers' cooperative members asked, 3 respondents which represent 5% rated their involvement in decision making to be on a very often basis; while 57of the respondent constituting 95% rated their involvement in decision making to be on an often base. Additionally, it shows that no respondents rated point number 3, 4 and 5.

Collectively from theabove table analysis it is observed that,52 respondents representing 19.1% opine that participating farmers' cooperatives are involved very often in decision making in the KSCADP, while 217 representing 79.8% of the respondents admitted that participating farmers' cooperative are often involved in decision making when it comes to the KSCADP. Furthermore, drawing from the table, it shows that 3 respondents representing 3.1% opined that farmers' inclusion in decision making is on a very seldom note; meanwhile no remark was endorsed on seldom and undecided positions.

From the above submission it shows the rate at which farmers' cooperatives are involved in decision making in the KSCADP, and majority of the respondents admitted that farmers are often involved in decision making. This also signifies the rate at which the KSMARD involves stakeholders in major agricultural programmes in the state. This is evidence from the responses presented and analyzed in the above table where more than 70% of the respondents admitted that farmers' cooperatives are often involved in decision making when it comes to the KSCADP.

Integrationof Participants Opinion/Contribution in Decision Making

Table 5.0.8:Respondents positions on contribution in the decision making inKSCADP

Respondents	**Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture**		**Cassava Stakeholders' Association**		**Rice Multipurpose Cooperative Union**		**Total**	**%**
Yes	90	**63.8%**	8	**11.3%**	9	**15.0%**	107	**39.3%**
NO	51	**36.2%**	63	**88.7%**	51	**85.0%**	165	**60.7%**
Total	141	**100%**	71	**100%**	60	**100%**	272	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.0.8 shows the respondents' positions on whether the opinion and contributions of farmers in decision making are put into consideration by the management of the KSCADP; thus,out of 141 respondents from Kogi state ministry of agriculture 90 (63.8%) respondents admitted that farmers' contribution are taken into consideration, while 51 (36.2%) respondents objected to the subject matter.

Moreover, the results on the table show that out of 71 respondents from Cassava stakeholders 8 (11.3%) respondents opined that their contribution is put into consideration, while 63 (88.7%) respondents opined that their contributions are not taken into consideration by the KSMARD; it also shows that out of 60 respondents from Rice farmers' cooperative, 9 (15%) respondents opined that the management of the KSCADP take their opinion and contribution into consideration, while 51 (85%)respondents opined contrary as they claimed their opinion and contributions are not taken into consideration.

The analysis above from the table, shows that 107 respondents representing 39.3% opine that participating farmers' cooperatives contributions in decision making in the KSCADP are taken into consideration, while 165 representing 60.7% of the respondents admitted that participating farmers' cooperative contributions in decision making in the KSCADP are not taken into consideration. However, some of our interviewees, (pseudonymA) responded in respect to the above questions that the rate of inclusion in decision making still does not mean their contributions counts in the long run. Thus he said;

> *"…even if they (KSMARD) invites us and we participate in giving our own opinion and ideas they makeus feel worth in their midst but when the decision is rolled out our contribution is not felt at all…"*

From the comment of participant,A, it can be deduced that this participant felt farmers' cooperatives,who are representatives and stakeholders in the KSCADP, opinions and ideas are not put into consideration by the KSMARD. It is evidence in their responses above where

60% of the respondents admitted to the lack of integration of their contribution during decision making in the outcome of major agricultural programmes in KSCADP.

Participation in Decision making and Access to credit facilities

Table 5.0.9:Participation in decision making and improved access to credit facilities

Respondents	**Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture**		**Cassava Stakeholders' Association**		**Rice Multipurpose Cooperative Union**		**Total**	**%**
Yes	78	**55.3%**	12	**16.9%**	9	**15.0%**	99	**36.4%**
NO	63	**44.6%**	59	**83.1%**	51	**85.0%**	173	**63.6%**
Total	141	**100%**	71	**100%**	60	**100%**	272	**36.4%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.0.9 reveals the position of the respondents on how farmers' participation in decision making has improved their access to credit facilities. From the table it shows that out of 141 respondent the Kogi State ministry of agriculture, 78 (55.3%) respondents admitted that farmers' participation in decision making has improved their access to credit facilities, while 63 (44.6%) respondents reacted contrary as they opined that farmers access to credit facilities has not improved despite their participation in decision making.

The table also shows that out of 71 respondents from the cassava stakeholders association 12 **(**16.9%) respondents admitted to have improved in access to credit facility, while 59 **(**83.1%) of the respondents disagreed on any improvement on accessing credit facility; the Rice farmers' cooperative recorded9 (15%) respondents that admitted that their access to credit facility has improved as a result of their participation in decision making, 51 (85%) of the respondents constituting the majority disagreed to this, thus they opined that their access to credit facility has not improved despite their involvement in decision making in the KSCADP.

In sum the analysis above from table 5.0.9 shows that 99 respondents constituting 36.4% of our respondents admitted that farmers' participation in decision making has help to facilitate their access to credit facilities, contrary to this, 173 respondents representing 63.6% disagreed with the notion, they made their affirmative position known, thus farmers' participation in decision making has not in any way improved farmers' access to acquiring credit facilities.

From the table above, it shows that more than 60% of the respondents, which has the majority from the farmers' cooperatives admitted that farmers' participation in decision making has not improved nor increased farmers' access to credit facilities in the KSCADP. It also shows that majority of those who admitted to farmers' cooperatives improvement in accessing credit facilities were mostly respondents from the KSMARD.

One of the participants (pseudonym B) who is a beneficiary of the KSCADP commented this in an interview granted:

> *'The loan scheme is not a convenient means of raising funds to finance agriculture and agro-allied businesses in view of attractive interest ratechargeable which is 10%, very long period of processing and disbursement…the 10% interest rate is quite large a sum for poor farmers to fulfil, that state likeKaduna has made drastic reduction on the interest rate to 5% and this has reallyenabled farmers to acquire credits to facilitates their farming seasons. It does not make any difference simply because I feel that our inputs as members of the cooperatives are not considered. For me, it is a waste of time to discuss my views on a particular programme; our interests as farmers are always neglected so ourparticipation does not guarantee our access to credit facilities."*

From the comment of participant B, it can be deduced that this participant felt their participation in decision making in the KSCADP has not in any way make them access credit facilities as the counterpart fund payment and interest rate is high for them to fulfil. Furthermore, this problem is compounded as the cooperatives contributions in the KSCDAP are not put into consideration by the Kogi State government.

Participation in Decision-making and Food Security in Kogi State

Table 5.0.10: Participation in decision making and ensuring food security in Kogi State

Respondents	Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture		Cassava Stakeholders' Association		Rice Multipurpose Cooperative Union		Total	%
Yes	75	**53.2%**	15	**21.1%**	7	**11.7%**	97	**35.7%**
NO	66	**46.8%**	56	**78.9%**	53	**88.3%**	175	**64.3**
Total	141	**100%**	71	**100%**	60	**100%**	272	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.0.10 shows respondents' disposition on farmers' participation in decision making and ensuring food security in Kogi State.From the table it shows that out of 141 respondents from Kogi state ministry of agriculture, 75 (53.2%) respondents admitted that farmers participation in decision making has improved food security in Kogi state, while 66 (46.8%) respondents reacted contrary as they opined that farmers' participation in decision making has not improved food security in Kogi state.

The table also shows that out of 71 respondents from the cassava stakeholders association 15(21.1%) respondents admitted that farmers' participation in decision making hashelped to ensure food security in Kogi State, while 56 **(7**8.9%) majority of the respondents disagreed to any improvement on food security in Kogi state; the Rice farmers' cooperative recorded 7(11.7%) respondents that admittedto improved food security in Kogi state as a result of their participation in decision making, 53(88.3%)of the respondents constituting the majority disagreed to this, thus they opined that farmers' participation in decision making in Kogi state has not improved despite their involvement in decision making in the KSCADP

In sum the analysis from the table above shows the disposition of the respondents to participation in decision making and how it affects food security in Kogi State. 97 respondents consisting 35.7% of 272 respondents opined that farmers' participation in decision making has improved food security in Kogi State, while 175 of the respondents

representing 64.3% of the remaining 272respondents admitted that farmers' participation has not ensured food security in Kogi State'

From the presentation above it shows that farmers' participation in decision making in the KSCADP has not yield any positive impact in ensuring food security which is one of its core objectives. This is actually evidence in responses of more than 60% of the majority who displayed their affirmative positions as they admitted that farmers' participation in decision making has not ensured food security in Kogi State.

The table analysis also shows that majority of the respondents from the Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture opined to improvement in food security as a result of farmers' participation in the KSCADP. It also shows that the Farmers' cooperatives on their disposition as stakeholders and real beneficiaries of the programme have rather displayed negative responses, thus to them their participation has not ensured food security in Kogi State. Their various claims were further supported by two interviewees respectively from the farmers' cooperative group and the KSMARD thus the below are their responses:

One participant(pseudonym C) in an interview says:

> *"…food security is a major problem in the Kogi State KSCADP, government don't buy our produces and we need money to survive…we take our farm harvest to States likeNiger, Kaduna and Kano…if government patronize us (by buying their farm produce) it will support us poor farmers and help increase food in the state…the (Kogi) State government don't really support us in this programme…"*

Another participant (pseudonym D) in this interviewhad a contrary view thus he says

> *"Famers' involvement in decision making in the KSCADP has improved the level of food production and this ensures food availability for the people of Kogi State.*

From the comments of participant Cand D we can deduced the discrepancies and where they emanate from; thus while the participating famers' cooperativesadmitted that their participation in decision making in the KSCADP has not ensure food security in Kogi State; on the other hand, the major stakeholder and initiator of the KSCADP has objected to the farmers' view. Thus they affirm their position by saying farmers' participation in decision making in the KSCADP has helped to ensure food security in Kogi State. This claim is refuted as majority of the respondents comprising the beneficiaries disapproved this claim.

Participation in Decision-making and Increased Agricultural productivity

Table 5.1.1: Participation in decision making and increased agricultural productivity

Respondents	**Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture**		**Cassava Stakeholders' Association**		**Rice Multipurpose Cooperative Union**		**Total**	**%**
Yes	**77**	**54.6%**	**6**	8.5%	**3**	5.0%	**86**	31.6%
No	**64**	**45.4%**	**65**	91.5%	**57**	95.0%	**186**	68.4%
Total	**141**	**100%**	**71**	**100%**	**60**	**100%**	**272**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.1.1 shows the respondents opinion on farmers' participation in decision making and increased agricultural productivity in Kogi state; out of 141 respondents from the Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture, 77 (54.6%) admitted that farmers' participation in decision making has increased agricultural productivity in Kogi state, while 64 (45.4%) of respondents disagreed to any increase in agricultural productivity in Kogi state.

The table further shows that, out of 71 respondents from the cassava stakeholders association, 6 (8.5%) of the respondents agreed to increase in agricultural productivity as a result of their participation in decision making in KSCADP, while 65 (91.5) of the respondent representing the majority claimed their involvement in decision making has not increased agricultural productivity in Kogi state.Moreover, out of 60 respondents from Rice farmers' cooperative, 3 (5%) admitted to increase in agricultural productivity as a result of their

involvement in decision making in the KSCADP, while 57 (95%) of the respondent being the majority disagreed to this claim, thus they opined that farmers' participation in decision making in the KSCADP has not increased agricultural productivity in Kogi State.

The analysis above on table5.1.1 reveals that 86 respondents representing 31.6% admitted that farmers' participation in decision making has increased agricultural productivity in the KSCADP; on the contrary 186 majorities of the respondents making 68.4% of the whole respondents disagreed with the notion. Thus they admitted that farmers' participation has not increased agricultural productivity in the KSCADP.

In sum, farmers' participation in decision making in the KSCADP has not increased agricultural productivity. This is explicit in the responses of the majority of the respondents, as more than 60% of them disagreed to any increase in agricultural productivity in spite of their participation in decision making.

However, some of the respondents in an interview advanced reasons for the low level of agricultural productivity in the KSCADP. One participant (pseudonym E) in an interview says

> *…for more than four-year government has being promising to make fertilizers reach the farmers at subsidized rate, but we do not receive any fertilizer as most members of our cooperatives buy from the agro-dealers at high prices…even if thefertilizer is to be disbursed to our cooperative members on the governmentregister, they are diverted (withhold names). So how can you talk of productivitywhile government has not acted right with farmers...?*

From the comment of participant E, it can be deduced that this participant felt farmers' cooperatives who are active stakeholders in the KSCADP have not been given adequate concern by the KSMARD; thus subsidized fertilizers which are supposed to reach them are being diverted and the implication is low level of agricultural productivity in the Kogi State.

Training and Awareness programmes for Participants in the KSCADP

Table 5.1.2: Training and Awareness programme in the KSCADP

Respondents	Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture		Cassava Stakeholders' Association		Rice Multipurpose Cooperative Union		Total	%
Yes	83	**58.9%**	3	**4.2%**	1	**1.7%**	87	**32.0%**
No	58	**41.1%**	68	**95.8%**	59	**98.3%**	185	**68.0%**
Total	141	**100%**	71	**100%**	60	**100%**	272	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.1.2 shows the respondents opinion on training and awareness programme in KSCADP; out of 141 respondents from the Kogi State Ministry Agriculture; 83 (58.9%) admitted that training/awareness programme are being organised for farmers' participating in KSCADP; while 58 (41.1%) of respondents disagreed on it.

The table furthershows that, out of 71 respondents from the cassava stakeholders association, 3(4.2%) of the respondents agreed that training/awareness programme is organised for farmers' cooperatives in KSCADP, while 68 (95.8%) of the respondent representing the majority claimed there are no training/awareness programmes for farmers' cooperatives in KSCADP; out of 60 participants from Rice farmers' cooperative, 1 (1.7%) respondent claimed that the management of the KSCADP organised training/awareness programme for them, while majority of the respondents 59 (98.7%)refuted this claim as they opined that no training/awareness programme is organised for farmers cooperatives participating in the KSCADP.

The above analysis from table 5.1.2 shows that 87 respondents representing 32% of the respondents accept that there are training and awareness programmes being organised for farmers' cooperatives participating in the KSCADP, while 185 of the respondents representing 68% of the total respondents admitted that there are no training and awareness programme organised for the participating farmers in the KSCADP.

Meanwhile, one participant (pseudonym F) in an interview has this to say in respect to farmers' training and awareness programme:

> *…actually there are no training and awareness programme for farmer in thisprogramme (KSCADP). Normally, a resource person from the KSMARD who has undergone training is supposed to be sent to several localities in the state (KogiState) to carry-out what is known as Demonstration-Farming…the last timedemonstration-farming was introducedduring Yar'adua's administration…for us as cooperatives and major stakeholders in this programme (KSCADP) we have not received any formal training and awareness programmes.*

However, majority of the respondents have suggested that the rate of corruption in the KSCADP has been a major setback to lack of training and awareness programme.

Drawing from the analysis above, it is evident that the management of KSCADP has not really make effort to organise proper training and awareness programme to participating farmers' cooperatives in the KSCADP. Thus, this is a more reason why agricultural productivity is on low ebb in Kogi State.It also shows that majority of the respondents from the KSMARD admitted that there is training and awareness programme for farmers' cooperatives; on the contrary the farmers' cooperatives who are the recipients and stakeholders in the KSCADP have affirmed that there are no training and awareness programmes being organised for them. This argument is further strengthened as it can be deduced from the comments of participant F above.

Adequacyof Training and Awareness Programme

Table 5.1.3:Adequacy of Training and Awareness programme in the KSCADP

Respondents	**Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture**		**Cassava Stakeholders' Association**		**Rice Multipurpose Cooperative Union**		**Total**	**%**
VeryAdequate	30	**21.3%**	-	-	-	-	30	**11.0%**
Adequate	48	**34.0%**	-	-	-	-	48	**17.6%**
NotAdequate	50	**35.5%**	2	**2.8%**	6	**10.0%**	58	**21.3%**
Undecided	13	**9.2%**	69	**97.2%**	54	**90.0%**	136	**50.0%**
Total	141	**100%**	71	**100%**	60	**100%**	272	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.1.3 presents participants' opinion on the level of sufficiency of training/awareness programme for farmers' cooperatives participating in the KSCADP. The four scale likert was used here to measure the level of sufficiency of training/awareness programme. Thus, 30 (21.3%) respondents from Kogi state ministry of agriculture opined that training/awareness is Very Adequate;48 (34%) respondents from Kogi state ministry of agriculture, opined that training/awareness for farmers' cooperatives is quite Adequate;50 of the respondents representing 35.5% opined that the level of training/awareness programmes were Not-Adequate.Meanwhile, 13 (9.2%) respondentsremained Undecided.

Furthermore, the table above shows that, 2 respondents from Cassava farmers making (2.8%) opined that, farmers' training/awareness is Not-Adequate; 69 (97.2%) respondents from cassavacooperative remained Undecided;meanwhile the responses from Rice Cooperatives shows that, 6 respondents constituting 10%, opined that the level of training/awareness programme is Not-Adequate. While 54 of the respondents i.e. 60% of the rice cooperatives members remained Undecided towards the question.

The above table shows that 30 respondents representing 11% of the larger respondents admitted that farmers' cooperatives does have very adequate training as they participate in the KSCADP; while 48 respondents representing 17.6% opined that the training and awareness programme organised for farmers' cooperatives in the KSCADP is adequate; 58 respondent making 21.3% of the whole respondents opined that the training/awareness programmes organised for farmers' cooperatives in the KSCADP is not adequate; meanwhile, 136 respondents representing 50% of the respondents remain undecided.

Drawing from the analysis above, it shows that 50% of the respondents having majority from the farmers' cooperatives have remained undecided to the question above, their disposition

shows a complementary remark to the preceding question. Thus, the majority hold it that there are no training and awareness programmes in the KSCADP, therefore rating the adequacy level of training and awareness would be meaningless henceforth.

Frequency of Training and Awareness Programme

Table 5.1.4: Frequency of Farmers' Training and Awareness programme in KSCADP

Respondents	Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture		Cassava Stakeholders' Association		Rice Multipurpose Cooperative Union		Total	%
Very Frequent	32	**22.7%**	-	-	-	-	32	**11.8%**
Frequent	49	**34.8%**	-	-	-	-	49	**18.0%**
Not Frequent	40	**28.4%**	2	**2.8%**	6	**10.0%**	48	**17.6%**
Undecided	20	**14.2%**	69	**97.2%**	54	**90.0%**	143	**52.6%**
Total	141	**100%**	71	**100%**	60	**100%**	272	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.1.4 revealsrespondents' opinion on the level of frequency in training/awareness programme for farmers' cooperatives in the KSCADP. The four scale likert was used here to measure the level of frequency of training/awareness programme. Thus, out of 141 respondents from the Kogi State ministry of agriculture, 32 (22.7%) respondents opined that training/awareness programme has been organised on aVeryFrequentnote for farmers' stakeholders; 49 (34.8%) respondents admitted that the level of training/awareness programme for farmers' cooperative has been on a Frequent note; meanwhile, 40 (28.4%) respondents opined that training/awareness activities for farmers' stakeholders has not been Frequent; while, 20 (14.2%) respondents remained Undecided on the level of frequency of training/awareness programmes for farmers cooperatives in the KSCADP.

The table also shows that out of 71 respondents from cassava stakeholders, 2 (2.8%) respondents admitted that training/awareness programme for them has being Very frequently organised for them; on the contrary, 69 (97.2%) respondents remained Undecided on the level of frequency of training/awareness programmes for farmers' cooperatives in the

KSCADP.Moreover, out of 60 respondents from Rice cooperatives stakeholders, 6 (10%) respondents claimed that the level of training/awareness programme for farmers has not being Frequent; while 54 (60%) respondents remained Undecidedonthe level of training /awareness programme being organised for participating farmers' cooperatives in the KSCADP.

Collectively the responses on table 5.1.4 above shows that 32 respondents consisting 11.8% admitted that farmers' cooperatives stakeholders get their training/awareness programmes very frequently in the KSCADP, while 49 respondents making 18.0% of the respondents admitted that farmers' cooperatives get their training/awareness programmes frequently in the KSCADP; 48 respondents consisting 17.6% opined that the level of training/awareness programme organised for participating cooperatives in the KSCADP is not frequent; lastly, 143 respondents representing 52.6% remain undecided as they argued that there has not been any training and awareness programmes organised for farmers' cooperatives in the KSCADP. The above analysis shows that there is no training and awareness programmesorganised for farmers' cooperatives partaking in the KSCADP. This is evident when more than 50% of the respondents have remain undecided to the question, it also shows their complementary remarks to the preceding questions on training and awareness programmes in the KSCADP.

Relevancy ofTraining and Awareness Programme

Table 5.1.5: Relevancy of Farmers' Training and Awareness programme on KSCADP

Respondents	**Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture**		**Cassava Stakeholders' Association**		**Rice Multipurpose Cooperative Union**		**Total**	**%**
Very Relevant	35	**24.8%**	-	**-**	-	**-**	35	**12.9%**
Relevant	42	**29.8%**	3	**4.2%**	-	**-**	45	**16.5%**
Not Relevant	43	**30.5%**	3	**4.2%**	6	**10.0%**	52	**19.1%**
Undecided	21	**14.9%**	65	**91.5%**	54	**90.0%**	140	**51.5%**
Total	141	**100%**	71	**100%**	60	**100%**	272	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.1.5 shows respondents' opinion on the Relevancy of training/awareness programme for farmers' cooperatives stakeholders in the KSCADP. The four scale likert was used here to measure the relevancy of training/awareness programme for farmers' stakeholders.

Out of 141 respondents from the Kogi state ministry of agriculture, 35 (24.8%) opined that training/awareness programmebeing organised for farmers' stakeholders by the management of the KSCADP to be Very Relevant; while 42 (29.8%) of the respondents rated the training/awareness programme for participating farmers' stakeholders as *Relevant* to the programme; on the contrary, 43 (30.5%) respondents rated the training/awareness programme for the participating farmers' stakeholders cooperatives as Not Relevant;while 21 (14.9) respondents remained Undecided on the relevancy of training/awareness programmes for farmers' stakeholders.

The table further revealed that out of 71 respondents of the Cassava stakeholder's cooperatives, 3 (4.2%) respondents have admitted that, the training/awareness programme being organised for participating farmers' stakeholders to be Relevant to the KSCADP; while 3 (4.2%) respondents gave a contrary opinion as they admitted that,the training/awareness programme being organised for participating farmers' stakeholders,is Not Relevant to the KSCADP;meanwhile, 65 (91.5%) respondents from the cassava stakeholders have remained Undeceived on the relevancy of the training/awareness programme in the KSCADP.

The table also shows that out of 60 respondents from the Rice farmers' stakeholders' cooperative, 6 (10%) admitted that, the training/awareness programme being organised for participating farmers' stakeholders, is Not Relevant to the KSCADP; while 54 (90%) respondents from the rice stakeholders have remained Undeceived on the relevancy of the training/awareness programme in the KSCADP.

Drawing collectively from table 5.1.5 above, it shows that 35 respondents consisting 12.9% admit that training and awareness programmes being organised for farmers' cooperatives are very relevant in the KSCADP, while 45 respondents making 19.1% of the respondents admit that farmers' cooperatives get their training and awareness programmes on a relevant note in the KSCADP; 52 respondents consisting 19.1% opine that the level of training and awareness programme organised for participating cooperatives in the KSCADP is not relevant; lastly, 140 respondents representing 51.5% remain undecided as they argued that there has not been any training and awareness programmes organised for farmers' cooperatives in the KSCADP.

The above analysis shows that there are no training and awareness programmes being organised for farmers' cooperatives partaking in the KSCADP. This is evident when more than 50% of the respondents have remain undecided to the question, it also shows their complementary remarks to the preceding questions on training and awareness programmes in the KSCADP which they argue is not available at all.

Participation in Training and Awareness Programme and Improved Access to credit facilities

Table 5.1.6: Training and Awareness programme and Improved Access to credit facilities

Respondents	**Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture**		**Cassava Stakeholders' Association**		**Rice Multipurpose Cooperative Union**		**Total**	**%**
Yes	84	**59.6%**	5	**7.0%**	3	**5.0%**	92	**33.8%**
No	57	**40.4%**	66	**93.0%**	57	**95.0%**	180	**66.2%**
Total	141	**100%**	71	**100%**	60	**100%**	272	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.1.6 shows the respondents opinion on training/awareness and improved access to credit facility. Thus, out of 141 respondents from the Kogi state ministry of agriculture, 84

(59.6%) opined that training/awareness programme in the KSCADP has improved farmers' cooperative access to credit facility in KSCADP. On the contrary 57 (40.4%) respondents claimed that training/awareness programme has not improved participating farmers' cooperative access to credit facility in the KSCADP.

The table revealed further the responses of the farmers' stakeholder cooperative. Thus, out of the 71 respondents from the Cassava stakeholders, 5 (7%) respondents admitted that,training/awareness programme in the KSCADP has improved farmers' cooperative access to credit facility in KSCADP; while 66 (93%) respondents objected to the above position. They opined that, training/awareness programme has not improved participating farmers' cooperative access to credit facility in the KSCADP.

The above analysis from table 5.1.6collectively shows that 92 respondents constituting 33.8% of our respondents admitted that farmers' participation in training and awareness programmes has help to facilitate their access to credit facilities, contrary to this, 180 respondents representing 66.2% disagreed with the notion, they made their affirmative position known, thus they admitted that farmers' participation in training and awareness programmes in the KSCADP has not in any way improved farmers' access to acquiring credit facilities.

From the table above, it shows that more than 60% of the respondents admitted that farmers' participation in training and awareness programmes in the KSCADP hasnot improved and increased farmers' access to credit facilities.

One participant (pseudonym G) commented that:

> *"I am of the opinion that cooperatives' inputs are not taken into consideration and consultative process is purely superficial... For me, it is a waste of time to discuss my views on a particular training and awareness programme; our interests as farmers are always neglected so our participation does not guarantee our access to credit facilities. Besides there are no training and awareness programmes…"*

From the comment of participant G, it can be deduced that this participant felt farmers' cooperativeswho are representatives and stakeholders in the KSCADP have not been given proper training and awareness programmes. In other word, there are no training and awareness programme to have improved their access to credit facility in the KSCADP.

Improved Training and Awareness Programme and its effecton food Security

Table 5.1.7: Training and Awareness programme and ensuring food security in Kogi State

Respondents	**Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture**		**Cassava Stakeholders' Association**		**Rice Multipurpose Cooperative Union**		**Total**	**%**
Yes	79	**56.0%**	9	**12.7%**	4	**6.7%**	92	**33.8%**
No	62	**44.0%**	62	**87.3%**	56	**93.3%**	180	**66.2%**
Total	141	**100%**	71	**100%**	60	**100%**	272	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.1.7 shows the respondents opinion on training/awareness and ensuring food security in Kogi State. Thus, out of 141 respondents from the Kogi State ministry of agriculture, 79 (56%) respondents were of the opinion that training/awareness programme in the KSCADP has improved food security in Kogi state; On the contrary 62 (44%) respondents claimed that training/awareness programme has not improved food security in Kogi State.

The table revealed further the responses of the farmers' stakeholder cooperative. Thus, out of the 71 respondents from the Cassava stakeholders, 9 (12.7%) respondents admitted that,training/awareness programme in the KSCADP has improved on food security in Kogi state; while 6 (87.3%) respondents objected to the above position. They opined that, training/awareness programme has not improved participating farmers' cooperative effort towards ensuring food security in Kogi State.

Also from the table, it shows that, out of 60 respondents from the Rice stakeholders' cooperative, 4 (6.7%) respondents admitted that,training/awareness programme in the KSCADP has improved on food security in Kogi state; while 56 (93.3%) respondents objected to the above position. They opined that, training/awareness programme has not improved participating farmers' cooperative effort towards ensuring food security in Kogi State.

Drawing inferences from the table above, it shows that 92 respondents consisting 33.8% of 272 respondents opined that farmers' participation in training/awareness programme has ensured food security in Kogi State, while 180majority of the respondents representing 66.2% of the remaining 272 respondents admitted that farmers' participation in the KSCADP has not ensured food security in Kogi State'

From the presentation above it shows that farmers' participation in training and awareness programmes in the KSCADP has not yielded any positive impact to ensuring food security which is one of its core objectives. This is actually evidence in responses of more than 60% of the majority who displayed their affirmative positions as they admitted that farmers' participation in training and awareness programmes has not ensured food security in Kogi State.

The table analysis also shows that majority of the respondents from the KSMARD opined that there has been improvement in food security as a result of farmers' participation in the KSCADP. It also shows that the Farmers' cooperatives on their disposition as stakeholders and beneficiaries of the KSCADP have rather displayed negative responses, thus to them their participation has not ensured food security in Kogi State.

Training/Awareness Programme andAgricultural productivity

Table 5.1.8: Training and Awareness programme and Increased in Agricultural productivity

Respondents	**Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture**		**Cassava Stakeholders' Association**		**Rice Multipurpose Cooperative Union**		**Total**	**%**
Yes	80	**56.3%**	7	**9.9%**	3	**5.0%**	90	33.1%
No	61	**43.7%**	64	**90.1%**	57	**95.0%**	182	66.9%
Total	141	**100%**	71	**100%**	60	**100%**	272	100%

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.1.8 shows the respondents opinion on training/awareness and ensuring food security in Kogi State. Thus, out of 141 respondents from the Kogi State ministry of agriculture, 80 (56.3%) respondents were of the opinion that training/awareness programme in the KSCADP has increased farmers' productivity in term of agricultural output in Kogi state; On the contrary 61 (43.7%) respondents claimed that training/awareness programme has not increased farmers' productivity in term of agricultural output in Kogi State.

The table revealed further the responses of the farmers' stakeholder cooperative. Thus, out of the 71 respondents from the Cassava stakeholders, 7 (9.9%) respondents admitted that,training/awareness programme in the KSCADP has increased farmers' productivity in term of agricultural output in Kogi state; while 64 (90.1%) respondents objected to the above position. They opined that, training/awareness programme for farmers' stakeholders in the programmehas not increased farmers' productivity in term of agricultural output in Kogi State.

Also from the table, it shows that, out of 60 respondents from the Rice stakeholders' cooperative, 3 (5%) respondents admitted that,training/awareness programme in the KSCADP has increased farmers' productivity in term of agricultural output in Kogi state; while 57 (95%) respondents objected to the above position. They opined that, training/awareness programme for farmers' stakeholders in the programme has not increased farmers' productivity in term of agricultural output in Kogi State.

Making inferences from the above table, it shows that 90 respondents representing 33.1% admitted that farmers' participation in training and awareness programmes has increased agricultural productivity in the KSCADP; on the contrary 182 respondents, which is the majority, representing 66.9% of the whole respondents disagreed with the notion. Thus they admitted that farmers' participation in the KSCADP has not increased agricultural productivity in the KSCADP.

In sum, farmers' participation in training and awareness programmes in the KSCADP has not increased agricultural productivity. This is explicit in the responses of the majority of the respondents, as more than 60% of the respondents who are majoritymembers of farmers' cooperatives disagreed to any increase in agricultural productivity in spite of their participation in the KSCADP.

However, some of the respondents in an interview advanced reasons for the low level of agricultural productivity in the KSCADP. Another participant (pseudonym H) commented that:

> *"There is not any training and awareness programmes in this KSCADP, so how do you talk about level of adequacy and relevancy of training to farmers...so how do you talk of increased productivity and food security in the State? The fact remains this, poor harvest, and less commitment from farmers' cooperatives as the (Kogi) state government has failed to support them is what we see..."*

From the comment of participant H, it can be deduced that this participant felt farmers' cooperativeswho are representatives and stakeholders in the KSCADP have not been given relevant training and awareness programme on cassava and rice farming. Thus, this has not helped to ensure food security or increased agricultural productivity in anyway. In support of this, table 5.1.2 shows that 68% of the respondents admitted that there were no training programmes in organised for stakeholders in the KSCADP.

The interview responses also reveal that demonstration-farming which used to be a way of training farmers has since stopped during the Yar'adua administration in 2009. Farmers' participation in agricultural projects has a direct bearing on technological training and awareness as this determines their extent of performance in agricultural programmes across the globe.

Relationship between Farmers' Contributions in Decision making and Performance of KSCADP

Table 5.1.9: Relationship between Farmers' contribution in decision making and the Success of the KSCADP

Respondents	Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture		Farmers' Stakeholders Cooperatives		Total	%
Strongly Agreed	65	**47.8%**	-	-	65	**23.9%**
Agreed	40	**29.4%**	8	**5.9%**	48	**17.6%**

Undecided	-	-	13	**9.6%**	13	**4.8%**
Disagreed	27	**19.9%**	58	**42.6%**	85	**31.3%**
Strongly Disagreed	4	**2.9**	57	**41.9%**	61	**22.4%**
Total	136	**100%**	136	**100%**	272	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

The table 5.1.9 appraises the respondents' perception on relationship between farmers' contribution in decision making and the effecton the performanceof the KSCADP. From the table it shows that 65 (23.9%) of the respondents Strongly Agreed that, the relationship between farmers contribution in decision making has improved the performance of commercial agricultural activities in Kogi State; while 48 (17.6%) of the respondents Agreedthat farmers' contribution in decision making has improved the performance of the KSCADP; 13 (4.8%) respondent remained undecided on the subject matter; 85 (31.3%) of the respondents Disagreed, thus to them the relationship between farmers' contributionindecision making has not improved the performance of the KSCADP; Moreover, 61 (22.4%) of the respondents Strongly Disagreed, thus they also admitted that the relationship between farmers' contribution in decision making has not improved the performance of the KSCADP.

From the presentation above it implies that, the responses to the question are based on the fact that they are active participant in the KSCADP and better informed on the progress of the programme. It is evident that farmers' contribution in decision making in the KSCADP has not improved their productive capacity in the programme; this is certain as more than 80 respondents constituting the majority of the respondents Strongly Disagreed on the relationship between farmer's contributions in decision making and the performanceof the KSCADP significantly.

Drawing from the table further, it is explicit to note that majority of the respondents that strongly disagreedto this subject matter are the beneficiaries of the programme. Therefore, it

actually shows the extent of neglect of farmers' contribution in the decision making in the KSCADP as noted in table 5.0.8 where majority of the respondents 60.7% opined that their contribution in decision making are not put into consideration by the management of KSCADP.

Relationship between Training and Awareness Programme and the KSCADP

Table 5.1.10: Relationship between Farmers' participation in training/awareness programme andthe Success of the KSCADP

Respondents	Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture		Farmers' Stakeholders' Cooperative		Total	%
Strongly Agreed	43	**31.6%**	-	-	43	**15.8%**
Agreed	62	**45.6%**	-	-	62	**22.8%**
Undecided	-	-	15	**11.0%**	15	**5.5%**
Disagreed	25	**18.4%**	58	**42.6%**	83	**30.5%**
Strongly Disagreed	6	**4.4%**	63	**46.3%**	69	**25.4%**
Total	136	**100%**	136	**100%**	272	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

The table above appraises the views of the respondents on the relationship between of farmers' stakeholders' participation in training/awareness programme and the performance of the KSCADP. Thus, the table shows that, 43 respondents which represent 15.8% of the total respondents Strongly Agreed that the relationship between farmers' stakeholders'

participation in training/awareness programme has improved the performance of the KSCAP; 62 respondents constituting 22.8% also Agreed on the subject matter above, while 15 respondents representing 5.5% of the respondent remainedundecided to the subject matter above.

The report on the table further shows that, 83 respondents representing 30.5% of the respondents Disagreed to the notion; while 69 respondents making up 25.4% of the respondents Strongly Disagreed to the subject above.Thus, to this group of respondents,the relationship between farmers' stakeholders' participation in training/awareness has not improved the performance of the KSCADP positively.

From the presentation above it can be deduced that, majority of the respondents who strongly agreed and agreed that the relationship between farmers' stakeholders' participation in training/awareness programme has improved performance in the KSCADP are from the Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture (i.e. the management of the KSCADP). This also shows how the KSMARD stands to protect the interest of the ministry in respect to the Commercial Agricultural Development Programme. But contrary to this position, majority of the responses from the beneficiary (Farmers' stakeholders' cooperatives) of the KSCADP have refuted the claims as they posit their affirmative position on strongly disagreed and Disagreednote to the relationship between farmers' stakeholders' participation in training/awareness programme and improvement in the KSCADP.

The inconsistence in this report also strengthens our position to note how the management of the KSCADP has failed in its capacity to meet slated objectives with stakeholders participating in the programme. It is paramount to observe that training/awareness programme is the bedrock to sustaining commercial agriculture in any part of the world. So if there is theabsence of training/awareness campaign for farmers in a programme like this, the

tendency is that it would be a flopped project. IITA (2005) in south-south and south-east of Nigeria has shown how on-farming training has improved agricultural productivity in that region.

5.2.1 Test of Hypotheses

In the preceding chapter one of this study, it focuses on three guided objectives as the basis for the hypotheses of the study. The hypotheses are as stated below:

5.2.2: Hypothesis One

H_0 There is no significant relationship between farmers' contribution in decision making and the success of the Kogi StateCommercial Agricultural programme.

Table 5.2.3: Contingency Table of Respondents Positions on Hypothesis One

Scale Rating		KSMARD	Farmers' Stakeholders	Number of Respondents
1	Strongly Agreed	65	-	65
2	Agreed	40	8	48
3	Undecided	-	13	13
4	Disagreed	27	58	85
5	Strongly Disagreed	4	57	61
Total		**136**	**136**	**Σ272**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

The responses of the respondents on the hypothetical question on the relationship between farmers'contribution in decision making and its' significant on the KSCADP in table 5.2.3above served the basis for the test of hypothesis one.

Table 5.2.4: Results on the level of Relationship and Significance of Hypothesis One

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.668[a]	.447	.443	.92888

Sig. at $P < 0.05$; $r = 0.668$; $r^2 = 0.447$
Source: SPSS statistics Product

Interpretation of Result for Hypothesis One

The result on table 5.2.4 showsthe level of relationship and significance between the independent variable, (famers' contribution in decision making) and the dependent variable (Performance of the KSCADP) as portrayed bythe parametric statistical toolemployed; the Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC)result shows that, the calculated r value is = 0.668, while the critical r value is = 0.232. The Regression result shows that, the calculated r^2 = 0.447 which is interpreted in percentage to mean 45% to the nearest whole number. These results were obtainable at 95% (0.05) level of significance in accordance to the decision rule.

Discussion

The results from the interpretation showsthat, there is a positive level of relationship between farmers' stakeholders contribution in decision making and the performance of the Kogi State commercial agricultural development programme. The calculated r value is higher than the critical r value (r calculated value = 0.668, r critical value = 0.232), this shows a positive relationship between contribution in decision making and the performance of the KSCADP. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected in accordance to the laid down rule, and the alternate hypothesisis accepted; which states that, 'there is a significant relationship between farmers' contribution in decision making and the performance of the Kogi StateCommercial Agricultural development programme.'This implies that, the farmers' stakeholders contribute in decision making in the KSCADP.

The results recorded from the field also corroborate the fact that there exists a positive level of relationship between farmers' stakeholders' contribution in decision making and the KSCADP. About 90.4% of the respondents have shown how informed they are with

the Kogi State commercial agricultural development programme. This also gives them the drive to participate in the programme. Thus, more than 97% of the farmers' stakeholders have admitted to contribution in decision making in the KSCADP. This view is further strengthened as about 79.8% of the respondents have admitted that, the management of the KSCADP often include them in decision makingthrough consultation, providing information and collaboration.

But contrary to the result of the hypothesis, the study revealed that, farmers' contribution in decision making negatesthe alternate hypothesiswhen compared with the development in the KSCADP. In an interview conducted in this regard, all the interviewees admitted to their direct involvement in decision making in the KSCADP, they argue that, their contribution really doesn't count as they are subjected to mere recipients of the programme.

The Regression result analysis i.e. $r^2 = 0.447$, shows the level of significance of farmers' contribution in decision making compared the performance of the KSCADP. The R-square shows that, the validity of farmer's contribution in decision making in the KSCADP was at (44.7%) to the nearest whole number, 45%. This implies that, the management of the KSCADP dominates with 55% contribution in decision making that affects the CADP in Kogi State.

The negative consequences of their low contributions in decision making are the poor state of performance of the commercial agriculture activities in Kogi state. Thus, Farmers' have not been able to access credit facilities, ensure food security and increase agricultural productivity in Kogi state despite their contributory role in decision making in the KSCADP.

Therefore,to feel the effects of farmers' contribution in decision making and how it affect the performance of the commercial agricultural development programme in Kogi State, the management of the KSCADP has to increase the level of farmers' contribution from 45% to a

more reasonable standard of 50% minimum of contribution. If the famers' stakeholders' contributions in decision making are properly integrated into the commercial agricultural development programme activities, it would increase the performance, achievement and sustainability bases of the KSCADP. This is because; the farmers would have a deep sense of belonging and therefore, would do everything possible within their capacity to be protective and productive in the commercial agricultural development programmes.

5.2.5Hypothesis Two:

H_0There is no significantrelationship between farmers'participation in training and awareness programme and the success of the Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development Programme.

Table 5.2.6: **Contingency Table of Respondents positions on Hypothesis Two**

Scale Rating		**KSCADP**	**Farmers' Stakeholders**	**Number of Respondents**
1	Strongly Agreed	43	-	43
2	Agreed	62	-	62
3	Undecided	-	15	15
4	Disagreed	25	58	83
5	Strongly Disagreed	6	63	69
Total		**136**	**136**	**Σ272**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

The responses of the respondents on the hypothetical question on the relationship between farmers' participation in training/awareness programmes and its' significant on the KSCADP in table 5.2.6 above served the basis for the test of hypothesis two.

Table 5.2.7: Results on level of Relationship and Significance of Hypothesis Two

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.686[a]	.470	.466	1.04789

Sig. at $P < 0.05$; $r = 0.686$; $r^2 = 0.470$
Source: SPSS statistics Product

Interpretation of Result for Hypothesis Two

The result on table 5.2.7 shows the level of relationship and significance between the independent variable, (famers' participation in training/awareness) and the dependent variable (Performance of the KSCADP) as portrayed by the parametric statistical tool employed; the Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) result shows that, the calculated r value is = 0.686, while the critical r value is = 0.232. The Regression result shows that, the calculated r^2 = 0.470 which is interpreted in percentage to mean 47% to the nearest whole number. These results were obtainable at 95% (0.05) level of significance.

Discussion

The results from the interpretation shows that, there is a positive level of relationship between farmers' stakeholders participation in training/awareness programmes and the performance of the Kogi State commercial agricultural development programme. The calculated r value is higher than the critical r value (r calculated value = 0.686, r critical value = 0.232), this shows a positive relationship between participation in training/awareness programmes and the performance of the KSCADP. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected in accordance to the decision rule, and the alternate hypothesis is thereby accepted; which is 'there is a significant relationship between farmers' participation in Training/Awareness programmesand the performance of the Kogi State commercial Agricultural development programme.'

The Regression result analysis i.e. r^2 = 0.470, shows the level of significance of farmers' participationin training/awareness programmes compared to the performance of the KSCADP. The R-square shows that, the validity of farmer's participation in training/awareness programmesin the KSCADP was at 47% level of participation. This

implies that, the management of the KSCADP has not placed emphasis on farmers' training/awareness as majority of the farmers' stakeholders admitted that they hardly had training since the commencement of the KSCADP. The significant level rose to 47% as majority of the respondents from the management of the KSCADP claimed that training and capacity building programmes have been organised for farmers' stakeholders.

This further entails that, if the famers' stakeholders' have had proper training/awareness programmes in respect to the commercial agricultural development programme activities it would have increased the performance, achievement and sustainability base of the KSCADP. This is because, the farmers would have acquired major skills in new farming implements, new methods of agro-chemical applications, developed in technical capacity through Demonstration and Extension farming orientations to keep pace in increased productivities. This would have also helped to ensure food security in Kogi state and of course met the second objective of the Commercial agricultural development programme.

Thus, contrary to the result of the hypothesis, the study revealed that, farmers' stakeholders have not had training/awareness campaign programmes to support the realization of the slated objectives of the commercial agricultural development programme. This negates the alternate hypothesis when compared with the level of development in the KSCADP.

In an interview conducted in this regard, majorityof the interviewees admitted that, therehas not been training/awareness programmes for the beneficiaries of the KSCADP. They admitted that, the last time they had training was through 'Demonstration farming' in 2009 during the Yar'adua administration. The negative consequences of the absence of training and capacity building programmes for Farmers' cooperatives are the poor state of performance of the commercial agriculture activities in Kogi state. Farmers' have not been

able to access credit facilities, ensure food security and increase agricultural productivity in the KSCADP.

This result also contradicts the responses of the respondents where 68% of the respondents admitted that, there were no training and awareness campaigns for farmers' cooperatives in the KSCADP;this position is further strengthened as majority of the beneficiaries of the KSCADP, of the respondents Disagreed that farmers' participation in training and awareness programme has improved the performance of the KSCADP.

5.7 Summary of Discussion and Major Findings

Drawing from the analyses so far, it is critical to observe that, majority of the respondents from the farmers' stakeholders i.e. 70% were male actively involved in commercial agricultural programme. This finding is corroborated by the studies of Nkanta (2004), Luka and Yahaya (2012) respectively as they observed that,majority of the people that engage in most government agriculture programmes are male farmers.The study further shows that, 70% of the farmers stakeholders in the KSCADP were within the age group of 30-49; this also portrayshow active these farmers would have contributed to the success of the commercial agricultural developmentprogramme holding other factors constant.This result agrees with the findings of Yusuf et al., (2007) cited inLuka and Yahaya, (2012)were they observed that, most farmers that participate in agricultural programmes are within their active years 20-49and this helps to make positive contribution to agricultural production.

The study revealed that, contrary to the view that farmers are mostly illiterate with little idea about government agricultural programme, 73.9% of the respondents mostly farmers have obtained one form of formal education and this gives them the idea to be better informed of government programmes especially when their interest is at stake. This also

indicates their awareness ofthe KSCADP as observed that, 76% of the respondentshave been in active service for close to 10 years. This further strengthened theirfamiliarity of government agricultural programmes in Kogi State. Thus, this is evidence as 100% of the participants admitted to be very much aware of the commercial agricultural programme in Kogi State and this laid the basis for their subsequent responses.

The study further established that,Farmers' stakeholdercooperatives participate in decision-making in the KSCADP. This is evidence asmore than 78% of the participantsaffirmedthat farmers' stakeholders are often involved in decision making activities in the KSCADP. The involvement of stakeholders in decision making in government agricultural programmes is a major determinant of the degree of citizens' power according to the Arnstein's ladder of citizens participation; but it is further observed, that despite the often inclusion of farmers cooperatives in decision making their contributions are not taken in to account by the management of the KSCADP, this is apparent as more than 60% of the participants have shown that farmers' cooperatives contributions in decision making are not taken into considerations. This gesture relegates the farmers' stakeholders to mere recipients and beneficiaries of a programme with the exclusion of their contributions.

This also shows how they are analogously drawn to the bottom rungs of the Arnstein's ladder of citizen's participation. It shows a high level of non-participation from the farmer's stakeholdersas mishandled by the management of the KSCADP.

Some of our intervieweescomplement this position as they argue that their contributions are not put in to decision making.It is explicitly clear to note that, irrespective of the direct role and contributions farmers put forward in decision making process in the KSCADP, their contributions make no count in essence. This also portrays while the level of agricultural productivity has been on the low ebb.

The study revealed that, farmers' participation in the KSCADP decision making has not by any means improved their access to credit facilities as 63.6% majority of the respondents admitted to it. It is observed that the interest rate of 9% and 10% counterpart fund to access loan were too high for the farmers to afford and this has berated their hope in accessing credit facilities. It is observed that, where state like Kaduna reduced the counterpart fund rate to 5% Kogi state has remained adamant on the 10%. It was further noted that the bureaucracy in the process of obtaining loan is very cumbersome. Enhancing Financial Innovations and Access (EFInA) programme in 2008 notes that 53% of the adult population in Nigeria are financially excluded from access to formal financial institutions.This also negates the Arnstein's ladder model to citizens' participation in government programmes. The major sustaining ingredient in the commercial agricultural development programme is the ability of the management of the KSCADP to handle the disbursement of credit facilities amongst the famers' stakeholders in a more encompassing dimension. Therefore, taking into cognisant their opinions, contributions and activities should be given priority by the management of the KSCADP as the programme initiators have placed these farmers' stakeholders as a major Partnership to the actualization of the commercial agriculture development purposes.

Thus Access to credit/loan facility is expected to put a positive effect on participation because credit forms an important part of the farming enterprise in line with the findings of Asante, Afari-Sefa and Sarpong (2011), lack of credit facilities hinders the plans and activities of the farmer and put him in a difficult situation. Akudugu (2012) reiterated this position as he also indicated that lack or inadequate access to credit is a crucial militating factor against farmers in financing their farm operations and is one of the major underlying factors of low agricultural productivity in Ghana. Also Von – Pischike (1991), Ogunfowora, Essang, and Olayide (1972) have stressed on how credit inaccessibility has been a major

constraint to the intensification and commercialization of both large and small farming enterprise in Nigeria.

This disparity in accessing credit facilities affects farmers' performance and invariably the commercial agricultural development programmes initiated by the government.

The study also revealed that,64.3% majority of the respondents admitted that farmers' participation in decision making has not improved or ensured food security in the KSCADP and for Kogi State at large. This position is further strengthened as it is observed that Kogi State government hardly patronize farmers' by buying their farm produce, and if it does, they buy at ridiculous prices. Majority of these farmers attest to selling their farm produce to other neighbouring states. This action negates one of the policy thrust of the KSCADP where it states that *"government will continue to accord the agriculture sector the deserved attention to ensure food security"*,furthermore, the study reveals that the management of the KSCADP has failed to pay attention to its implementation strategy of reviving strategic grains reserves and silos for stocking surplus production to be resale to the public at lean periods to stabilize prices. This failure indicates further, why the KSCADP has failed to meet its slated objectives.

The analysis above revealed the low level of agricultural productivity despite farmers' participation in the decision making in the KSCADP. This is evident as 68.4% of the respondents admitted to their low level of agricultural productivity in the KSCADP. It also reveals the poor attitude of the management of the KSCADP towards keeping to its policy thrust and implementing strategies. Thus, one of the policy thrust of the programme is *to support farmers' cooperatives in boosting agricultural productions by providing inputs such as improved seedling, fertilizers, herbicides, fungicides, insecticides and tractors* etc to farmers in the State. Our finding shows that these materials provided are often diverted from

reaching the main beneficiaries. The implication therefore, is the low agricultural productivity experienced in Kogi State.

The study revealed that 68% of the participants admitted that there were no training and awareness programme organised for the farmers' stakeholders'cooperatives in the KSCADP and this has shown the chain of negative reactions subsequently to farmers' participation in the KSCADP.This report also negates one of the implementation strategies of the KSCADP which is, *to support farmers' cooperatives in boosting agriculture production.* Training and awareness campaigns cannot be written-off in a programme that has to do with commercialization of agricultural activities; training/awareness campaigns are very necessary to the sustainability of commercial agricultural development programmes.

In support to the importance of training and awareness programmes for farmers, IITA (2005) in south-south and south-east of Nigeria has shown how on-farming training has improved agricultural productivity in that region. Prior to the commencement of the training of farmers in the south-south and south-east the level of agricultural (cassava) productivity were quite low compared to the north-central, but with the training acquired subsequently the level of productivity has out-grown other parts of the country.

The study revealed further that,50% of the respondents particularly the participating farmers' cooperative remained undecided towards the adequacy, frequency and relevancy of the level of Training and Awareness programme in KSCADP, this position complements their earlier responses to lack of training and awareness programme in the KSCADP.

It is critical to note that majority of the respondents' made-up of farmers cooperatives remained undecided on the issue of training/awareness programmes, this position is evidence as they argue that the KSCADP has no training and awareness programme as the study shows earlier. More than 66% constituting the majority of the respondents admitted thattraining and

awareness programme has not improved access to credit facilities for participating farmers' cooperatives in the KSCADP. It is imperative to identify with this position of the majority, as there has been no training and awareness sessions for farmers' cooperatives in the KSCADP.

The lack of training/awareness programmes in the KSCADP haveshown negative consequences to food security in Kogi State and decrease in agricultural productivity due to absence of training and awareness programmes in the KSCADP.The tables revealed that 66.2% of the respondents objected that due to the absence of training/awareness programmethere has been no impact from farmers' cooperativesin ensuring food security in the KSCADP and while 66.9%of the respondents admitted that the absence of training and awareness programme is the cause to low agricultural productivity in the programme.

From the analyses presented so far, it is pertinent to note that the two objectives of this study have been ascertained as the extent of farmers' participation in decision making and training and awareness programme in the KSCADP have been determined. It is empirically proven that farmers participation in decision making and training and awareness programme in the KSCADP have not positively affected the objectives of the KSCADP. Thus, our findings revealed that farmers have not been able to access credit facilities; farmers' cooperatives have not being able to ensure food security and increase agricultural productivity in Kogi State.These shortcomings have proven that the KSCADP has failed to realise its highlighted objectives.

Major Findings

- The study revealed that Farmers' stakeholders' contributions in decision makingin the Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development Programme have not improved the success of the programme. This is partly due to the negligence from the side of the

Management of the KSCADP for their poor integration of farmers' contribution in decision making, thus farmers only contributed45% input in decision making.

- The study discovered that, there are no adequate training/awareness programmes from the management of the KSCADP for participating farmers'cooperatives. It shows that, only 47% level of training was given to farmers' cooperatives. This has led to the poor performance and failureof KSCADPto increase agricultural productivity and output.
- The study established that Farmers' stakeholders' cooperatives participation in the KSCADP has failed to ensure food security basically due to their inaccessibility to credit facility from the government. Thus accessing credit facility to boost agricultural production has been a problem to farmers' stakeholders' cooperatives. This is as a result of lack of low cost credit facilities that farmers' cooperatives can easily access and the problem of higher loan counterpart fund of 10% and interest rate of 9% to be paid by farmers has diminished their hope for loans.
- The study revealsthat, the major challenge to farmers' stakeholders' cooperatives in the KSCADP has been the issue of government negligence over farmers' contribution in decision making, disbursement of loan to ghost-farmers, diversion of subsidized agro-chemicals from farmers' stakeholder's cooperatives.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

The research takes an in-depth finding into the effects of farmers' participation in the Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Programme and the performance of its activities. The KSCADP has stipulated chain of objectives to be met by involving stakeholders in commercial farming. The study reveals that farmers' participation in decision-making and training/awareness programme (amongst others) in the KSCADP has not yielded any effort as the performance of the programme is at low ebb. The CADP aims at providing access to credit facilities to support farmers to boast agricultural productivity in commercial quantities and ensuring food security in Kogi State.

The study shows that farmers' participation in the CADP has no positive bearing as the programme has failed to increase agricultural productivity that would have helped toensurefood security in the State. The study reveals that farmers' access to credit facility is short-circuited owing to the high counterpart fund (10%) expected to be paid by the farmers. Moreover, the 10% interest rate is a major factor that has frustrated farmers effort in accessing credit facility.

The study revealed that, there are no adequate training and awareness capacity-building programmes from the management of the KSCADP for participating farmers' cooperatives in the KSCADP. This has also complicated the realisation of the slated objectives of the programme.

In sum, the study has been able to situate answers to the three research questions raised earlier and as well as determine the three objectives highlighted in chapter one.

Moreover, the study reveals the position of farmers' stakeholders' cooperatives participation ingovernment programme when replicated with the theoretical model adopted for the analyses of this study. Thus, the implicit assumption of Sherry Arnstein's Classic ladder of citizen participation is that, the greater degree of empowerment on the part of the citizens' stakeholders, the better the outcome of government programmes. But the contributions of farmers' stakeholders in the Commercial agricultural development programme have been subjected from the sixth rung of the ladder which is what the management of Commercial agricultural programme emphasised on i.e. 'partnership' to the bottom of the ladder.

"Partnership" in government programmes is a major determinant of the degree of citizens' power according to Arnstein's ladder model; but, with the absence of the integration of farmers' stakeholders' contributions in the KSCADP by the management of the programme, it has left the farmers' participation at the bottom level of the ladder i.e., rungs one and two (Manipulation and therapy). The bottom level of the ladder, according to Arnstein is the "Non-participation" level of the citizens in government programmes. This, the researcher arguably presented in this study as observed that, the absence of maximum integration of farmers' stakeholders' contributions in decision making and the paucity in training

programmes for them has led to the failure in the performance of the commercial agricultural development programmes in Kogi State. Even though, the two hypotheses show some high level of significance between the two variables under study, it has not positively made any impact to the development of the commercial agricultural development programme in Kogi State.

6.2 Concluding remarks

The result of this study indicates that farmers' participation in the KSCADP has not yielded any positive effect as their contributions in the programme has not led to the realization of the objectives of the programmes. Majority of the farmers' cooperatives had a very high positive attitude towards contribution in decision making as they anticipated their contributions would be integrated in the outcome of the decision. The results of this study further show that farmers' cooperative had no training and awareness programme being organised for them by the management of the KSCADP. This shows that KSCADP have not brought farmers' cooperatives to the point where they could co-create innovations and increase agricultural productivity that would have ensured food security in Kogi State. This is evidence as the result of the regression shows they only had 47% minimal level of training.

The major problems militating against the ineffectiveness of farmers' participation in the KSCADP and invariably have affected the realization of its objectives, range from the non-integration of farmers' contributions in decision making to the KSCADP and the non-availability of a well organised training and awareness programmes for farmers' cooperatives by the management of the KSCADP. These factors have short-circuited farmers' cooperatives

from accessing credit facilities; it has also frustrated their effort to ensuring food security and low agricultural productivity. In view of these, the following recommendations were made:

6.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations are proffered to help tackle the problems and challenges with farmers' participation in Commercial Agricultural Development Programmes that were captured in this research, which militate their access to credit facility, ensuring food security and increasing agricultural productivities. Thus, a sustainable commercial Agricultural Development programme would only be a success in Nigeria if laudable considerations are given to the below recommendations:

i. There is need to increasethe contributions of the programme beneficiaries in the design, planning and execution of projects, in other words their contributions as stakeholders should be integrated in the outcome of policy rolled out by the government. This will equally avoid top-down approach in policy co-ordination. It will also stimulate the interest of the farmers' cooperatives and give them a sense of belonging and commitment to the programme.

ii. The State governments should take more responsibility to intensify the participation of farmers' stakeholders by making training and awareness programme available to beneficiaries of the programme. Skilled manpower (especially Demonstration Farmers from the Ministry of Agriculture) should be employed and be encouraged to visit farmers on regular basis to teach them on modern agricultural technology through practical demonstration of farming methods and implements. Proper adherence to these factors will fortify and sustain commercial agriculture in the state.

iii. Access to credit facilities invariably means increase in farmers' productivity, therefore the management of the Commercial Agricultural Development in Nigeria

should help educate the farmers on the nature of the credit facility available for disbursement as most farmers' mistake loans for grants; reduction in the interest rate for loans from 9% and a reduction in the 10% counterpart fund to be paid by prospecting farmers seeking loan. These go a long way to improve farmer's access to credit facility.

iv. The management of the commercial agriculture programme should establish an encompassing joint commission that would include farmers' stakeholders' cooperatives in the distributions of credit facilities and subsidized agro-chemical products to famers' stakeholders to avoid ghost-farmers and diversion of subsidized agro-chemical products.

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APPENDIX I

LETTER TO RESPONDENTS

Department of Public Administration,

Faculty of Administration, Kongo Campus

Ahmadu Bello University,

Zaria.

Dear Respondent,

I am Nuh Albee Musa a postgraduate student of the Department of Public Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, with registration M.SC/ADMIN/20023/2012-2013 andconducting a research for the award of a Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Public Administration**.**This questionnaire is being administered as part of a large research project on the "Assessment of the Level of Farmers' Participation in the Success of Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development Programme".

The information provided in the questionnaire will be kept confidential and willonly be used in the analysis of the responses to the questionnaire. If you do experience difficulty in interpreting or answeringany of the survey questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

Yours Sincerely

Nuh Albee Musa

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE

FARMERS' STAKEHOLDERS' COOPERATIVES

SECTION A: Bio Data

Please tick (√) the block next to the appropriate answer or supply the requiredinformation.

1. Gender	Tick (√) below
Male	
Female	
2. Age Group	Tick (√) below
18 – 29 years	
30 – 49 years	
50 – above	
3 Educational Qualification	Tick (√) below
University/ Polytechnic	
Secondary Education	
Primary Education	
No Formal Education	

SECTION B: Participation in Decision Making in KSCADP

(1) How long have you been an active member of the Cooperative?

(a) 1-10 years [ ] (b) 11-20 years [ ] (c) 21-35years[ ]

(2) Are you aware of the activities of the Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development programme?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(3) Does the Farmers' Cooperative participate in decision-making in the Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development Programme?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(4) If you answered **YES** to the above question, in what method have they participated in decision making? .....

(5) If your answered to question **"4"** is 'NO' what in your opinion is the major barrier to the non participation of the stakeholders?

…….....

(6) How often does the Ministry involve the Cooperative in decision-making?

(a) Very Often [ ](b) Often [ ](c) Seldom [ ](d) Very Seldom [ ] (e) Undecided [ ]

(7) Are the Opinions and contributions of the cooperative taken into consideration?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(8) Do you think Farmers' participation in decision making has improved their level of access to credit facilities (loans)?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(9) Has Farmers' participation in decision-making helped in ensuring food Security in Kogi State?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(10) Do you think farmers' participation in Decision-making has increased Agricultural productivity in Kogi State?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(11) Do you agree that the relationship between Farmers' contributions in decision making has any significance on the success of the KSCADP?

(a) Strongly agreed [ ]
(b) Agreed [ ]
(c) Undecided [ ]
(d) Disagreed [ ]
(e)Strongly Disagreed [ ]

SECTION C: Training/Awareness Programmes and KSCADP

(1) Are there any Training and Awareness programmes organised for Participating Cooperatives in the Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Programme?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(2) How adequate is the level of Training and Awareness Programme organised for the Farmers' Cooperatives?

(a) Very Adequate [ ](b) Adequate [ ](c) Not Adequate [ ](d) Undecided [ ]

(3) How frequent is the Training and Awareness programme Organised for the Farmers' Cooperative?

(a) Very Frequent [ ](b) Frequent [ ](c) Not Frequent [ ](d) Undecided [ ]

(4) How relevant would you rate is the Training and Awareness Programme organised for the Cooperative?

(a) Very Relevant [ ](b) Relevant [ ](c) Not Relevant [ ](d) Undecided [ ]

(5) Do you think Farmers participation in Training and Awareness Programme has improved their level of access to credit facilities (loans)?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(6) Do you think Farmers' participation in Training and Awareness Programme has helped in ensuring food Security in Kogi State?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(7) Do you think farmers' participation in Training and Awareness Programme has increased Agricultural productivity in Kogi State?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(8) Do you agree that the relationship between Farmers' stakeholders' cooperatives Participation in Training/Awareness Programme has any significance on the success of the KSCADP?

(a) Strongly agreed [ ]
(b) Agreed [ ]
(c) Undecided [ ]
(d) Disagreed [ ]
(e)Strongly Disagreed [ ]

Thank you for your Maximum cooperation.

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

KOGI STATE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LOKOJA

SECTION A: Bio Data

Please tick (√) the block next to the appropriate answer or supply the requiredinformation.

1. Gender	Tick (√) below
Male	
Female	
2. Age Group	Tick (√) below
18 – 29 years	
30 – 49 years	
50 – above	
3 Educational Qualification	Tick (√) below
University/ Polytechnic	
Secondary Education	
Primary Education	
No Formal Education	
Total	

SECTION B: Participation in Decision Making in KSCADP

(1) How long have you been in service with the Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture?

(a) 1-10 years [ ] (b) 11-20 years [ ] (c) 21-35years [ ]

(2) Are you aware of the activities of the Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development programme?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(3) Does the Farmers' Cooperative participate in decision-making in the Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Development Programme?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(4) If you answered **YES** to the above question, in what method have they participated in decision making? .....

(5) If your answered to question **"12"** is 'NO' what in your opinion is the major barrier to the non participation of the stakeholders?

.....

(6) How often does the Ministry involve the Cooperative in decision-making?

(a) Very Often [ ] (b) Often [ ] (c) Seldom [ ] (d) Very Seldom [ ] (e) Undecided [ ]

(7) Are the Opinions and contributions of the cooperative taken into consideration?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(8) Do you think Farmers' participation in decision making has improved their level of access to credit facilities (loans)?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(9) Has Farmers' participation in decision-making helped in ensuring food Security in Kogi State?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(10) Do you think farmers' participation in Decision-making has increased Agricultural productivity in Kogi State?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(11) Do you agree that the relationship between Farmers' contributions in decision making has any significance on the Success of the KSCADP?

(a) Strongly agreed [ ]
(b) Agreed [ ]
(c) Undecided [ ]
(d) Strongly Disagreed [ ]
(e) Disagreed [ ]

SECTION C: Training/Awareness Programmes and KSCADP

(12) Are there any Training and Awareness programmes organised for Participating Cooperatives in the Kogi State Commercial Agricultural Programme?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(13) How adequate is the level of Training and Awareness Programme organised for the Farmers' Cooperatives?

(a) Very Adequate [ ] (b) Adequate [ ] (c) Not Adequate [ ] (d) Undecided [ ]

(14) How frequent is the Training and Awareness programme Organised for the Farmers' Cooperative?

(a) Very Frequent [ ] (b) Frequent [ ] (c) Not Frequent [ ] (d) Undecided [ ]

(15) How relevant would you rate the Training and Awareness Programme organised for the Cooperative?

(a) Very Relevant [ ] (b) Relevant [ ] (c) Not Relevant [ ] (d) Undecided [ ]

(16) Do you think Farmers participation in Training and Awareness Programme has improved their level of access to credit facilities (loans)?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(17) Do you think Farmers' participation in Training and Awareness Programme has helped in ensuring food Security in Kogi State?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(18) Do you think farmers' participation in Training and Awareness Programme has increased Agricultural productivity in Kogi State?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

(19) Do you agree that the relationship between Farmers' stakeholders' cooperatives Participation in Training/Awareness Programme has any significance on the Success of the KSCADP?

(a) Strongly agreed [ ]
(b) Agreed [ ]
(c) Undecided [ ]
(d) Disagreed [ ]
(e) Strongly Disagreed [ ]

Thank you for your Maximum cooperation.

APPENDIX IV

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Kogi State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Farmers' cooperatives

- What has been the level of productivity in respect to cassava and rice farming output since start of the KSCAP?
- How feasible are these products to the Public and for commercial purpose?
- How sustainable is the food storage supply to the public and for commercial gain?
- Do farmers' cooperatives participate in decision making in the KSCADP?
- How has their participation in decision making affected the objectives of the KSCADP respectively?
- Does the Ministry organise Training and Awareness programme for Farmers' Cooperatives?
- How has Training and Awareness Programme affected the objectives of the KSCADP respectively?

UBA/BOA, Lokoja: Agric Desk Officer

- How available is the credit facilities to participating Farmers in the KSCADP?
- How many numbers of Farmers have been able to access these credit facilities?
- Are there any conditions to be met by these cooperatives before they can access the credit facilities?

APPENDIX V

DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE FOR RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

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The ever increasing demand for research has created a need for an efficient method of determining the sample size needed to be representative of a given population. In the article "Small Sample Techniques," the research division of the National Education Association has published a formula for determining sample size. Regrettably a table has not been available for ready, easy reference which could have been constructed using the following formula.

$S = X^2 NP (1- P) \div d^2 (N -1) + X^2P(1- P).$

S = required sample size.

X^2 = the table value of chi-square for 1 degree of freedom at the desired confidence level (3.841).

N = the population size.

P = the population proportion (assumed to be .50 since this would provide the maximum sample size).

d = the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion (.05).

No calculations are needed to use Table 1. For example, one may wish to know the sample size required to be representative of the opinions of 9000 high school teachers relative to merit pay increases. To obtain the required sample size enter Table 1 at N = 9000. The

sample size representative of the teachers in this example is 368. Table 1 is applicable to any defined population.

The relationship between sample size and total population is illustrated in Figure 1. It should be noted that as the population increases the sample size increases at a diminishing rate and remains relatively constant at slightly more than 380 cases.

REFERENCE

Small-Sample Techniques The NEA Research Bulletin, Vol. 38 (December, 1960), p. 99

TABLE 1

Table for Determining Sample Size from a Given Population

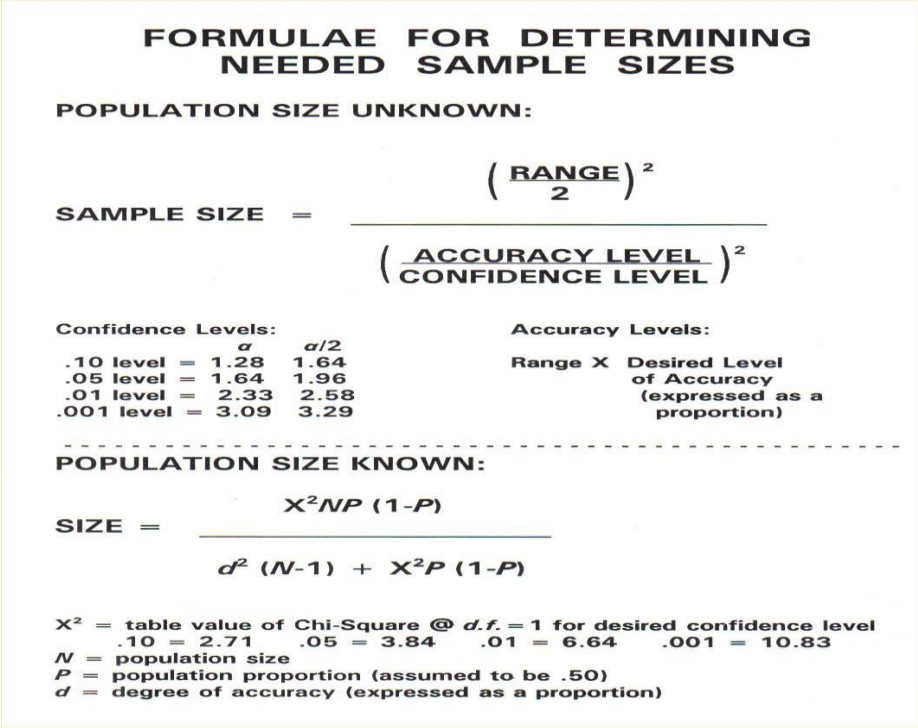
N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381

200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	1000000	384

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Note.—N is population size.

S is sample size.



FORMULAE FOR DETERMINING NEEDED SAMPLE SIZES

POPULATION SIZE UNKNOWN:

$$\text{SAMPLE SIZE} = \frac{\left(\frac{\text{RANGE}}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{\text{ACCURACY LEVEL}}{\text{CONFIDENCE LEVEL}}\right)^2}$$

Confidence Levels:

	α	$\alpha/2$
.10 level =	1.28	1.64
.05 level =	1.64	1.96
.01 level =	2.33	2.58
.001 level =	3.09	3.29

Accuracy Levels:

Range X Desired Level of Accuracy (expressed as a proportion)

POPULATION SIZE KNOWN:

$$\text{SIZE} = \frac{X^2NP(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + X^2P(1-P)}$$

X^2 = table value of Chi-Square @ $d.f. = 1$ for desired confidence level
.10 = 2.71 .05 = 3.84 .01 = 6.64 .001 = 10.83
N = population size
P = population proportion (assumed to be .50)
d = degree of accuracy (expressed as a proportion)