



**RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN EXTENSION POLICIES, PLANNING,  
LANGUAGE OF COMMUNICATION AND ACHIEVEMENT OF EXTENSION  
SERVICES DELIVERED TO CROP FARMERS IN NORTH-EASTERN  
NIGERIA**

**By**

**SHEHU ABUBAKAR UMAR**

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies,  
Universiti Putra Malaysia, in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the  
Degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

**February 2022**

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**February 2022**

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**Faculty : Agriculture**

The slow growth of agriculture and food production is evident in the growing food importation, with eminent non-sustainability, increased threat of food insecurity, commerce, and trade. Against this backdrop, this study was designed to gauge the effectiveness of extension services among food crop farmers in North eastern Nigeria. Extension policies enable farmers to learn the latest expertise and to introduce the latest technology to increase the productivity of the agricultural sector. According to Gambo (2017), extension workers face difficulties in delivering their extension services to crop farmers due to the fact that some of the extension agents could not speak the language of the farmers. Therefore, this study will help to give a clear picture of the relationships between extension policies, planning, and language of communication on achievement of extension services.

The research frame work of this study was developed based on four (4) model theories which include Achievement Motivation Theory (AMT), Policy theory, Theory of Strategic Planning, as well as Classical Communication Model. Six states were selected from North-east Nigeria consisting of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe with a total population of about 18,984,299 and with divers' tribes. The population of the study in this research comprises of 3300 registered crop farmers and 356 registered crop farmers were randomly selected proportionately. A well-structured five-point Likert scale questionnaire was reviewed and pre-tested for its validity and reliability. The study employed a descriptive, correlation and multiple regression models to analyze and compute the data using SPSS version 21.

Results of the demographic profile showed that (87.10%) of the respondents involved are male within the age range 26 and 35 years. In total, 45.5% of the populations are Hausa. About 5.9 percent had primary school education; (54.8%) had secondary school education; the college/university education of the respondents had (33.4%); a fourth (5.9%) did not indicate their level of education. Most (63.5%) of the respondents were engaged in crop production. The study revealed that extension activities had high impact on improving sequence of planning extension activities on crop farmers having high percentage of 57.3 % with ( $M=3.82$ ,  $SD=\pm 0.59$ ) and also on direction of planning had a medium impact of extension services on crop farmers at 49.7 % ( $M=3.74$ ,  $SD=\pm 0.72$ ). The scope of planning was highly impacted to the crop farmers by the extension workers based on the available information with 54.5% and at ( $M=3.67$ ,  $SD=\pm 0.80$ ). Majority of the farmers interviewed (55.9%, ( $n = 199$ ) with ( $M=3.49$ ,  $SD=\pm 0.77$ ) said that extension agents had fluency in language of thought at their local areas.

The relationship between policies, planning and language was positive and highly significant ( $p<0.05$ ) among the crop farmers on achievement of extension services. Language of communication recorded the strongest ( $r = 0.739$ ) relationship. The cause-effect relationship between the variables further showed that policies and language of communication significantly ( $p<0.05$ ) affected achievement of extension services among crop farmers. The regression model was significant with an R-value 0.755.

In this respect, the current study showed that the relationship between the factors (policies and language of communication) indicates a significant impact on the achievement of extension services among crop farmers in North-Eastern Nigeria. Government agencies should therefore train and send extension workers that understand the language of crop farmers for effective message deliverance. Crop farmers should be made aware on the importance of government policies and plans on new technologies to improve agricultural activities

**Keywords:** language of communication, policies, planning, extension services.

**SDG:** GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia  
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA DASAR PENGEMBANGAN, PERANCANGAN,  
BAHASA KOMUNIKASI DAN PENCAPAIAN PERKHIDMATAN  
PENGEMBANGAN YANG DISAMPAIKAN KEPADA PETANI DI TIMUR  
UTARA NIGERIA**

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Peningkatan dari segi import makanan, ketidakmampuan, peningkatan ancaman ketidakjaminan makanan, perniagaan dan perdagangan adalah bukti kepada perkembangan pertanian dan pengeluaran makanan yang perlahan. Berdasarkan latar belakang ini, kajian ini adalah direka untuk menilai keberkesanan khidmat pembangunan di kalangan petani tanaman makanan di Timur Laut, Nigeria. Dasar pembangunan membolehkan petani mempelajari kepakaran terkini dan memperkenalkan teknologi terkini untuk meningkatkan produktiviti dalam sektor pertanian. Menurut Gambo (2017), pekerja pembangunan menghadapi kesukaran dalam menyampaikan khidmat pembangunan mereka kepada petani atas faktor terdapat beberapa ejen pembangunan yang tidak mampu bertutur dalam bahasa yang digunakan oleh petani. Oleh itu, kajian ini akan membantu dalam memberi gambaran yang jelas tentang hubungan antara dasar pembangunan, perancangan, dan bahasa komunikasi terhadap pencapaian khidmat pembangunan.

Kerangka kajian ini dibentuk berdasarkan empat (4) teori model yang merangkumi Teori Motivasi Pencapaian (AMT), Teori Dasar, Teori Perancangan Strategik, dan Model Komunikasi Klasik. Enam (6) negeri telah dipilih dari Timur Laut Nigeria yang terdiri daripada Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba dan Yobe dengan jumlah penduduk seramai 18,984,299 orang dengan pelbagai puak. Populasi kajian untuk penyelidikan ini terdiri daripada 3,300 orang petani yang berdaftar dan seramai 356 orang petani berdaftar telah dipilih secara rawak dan berkadar. Soal selidik Skala Likert Lima Mata yang baik berstruktur telah disemak dan diuji terlebih dahulu untuk kesahan dan kebolehpercayaannya. Kajian ini menggunakan model deskriptif, korelasi dan regresi berganda dalam menganalisis dan mengira data dengan menggunakan SPSS versi 21.

Keputusan profil demografi menunjukkan bahawa (87.10%) responden yang terlibat adalah lelaki dalam lingkungan umur antara 26 tahun dan 35 tahun. Secara keseluruhannya, sebanyak 45.5% daripada jumlah populasi adalah Hausa. Kira-kira 5.9 peratus adalah mempunyai tahap pendidikan sekolah rendah; (54.8%) mempunyai tahap pendidikan sekolah menengah; tahap pendidikan kolej/universiti responden mempunyai (33.4%); satu perempat (5.9%) tidak menonjolkan tahap pendidikan mereka. Kebanyakan (63.5%) responden adalah terlibat dalam pengeluaran tanaman. Kajian ini mendedahkan bahawa aktiviti pengembangan mempunyai impak yang tinggi terhadap penambahbaikan turutan perancangan aktiviti pengembangan ke atas petani dengan peratusan yang tinggi iaitu 57.3 % dengan ( $M=3.82$ ,  $SD=\pm 0.59$ ) dan juga terhadap hala tuju perancangan dengan impak yang sederhana atas khidmat pengembangan terhadap petani iaitu 49.7 % ( $M=3.74$ ,  $SD=\pm 0.72$ ). Skop perancangan memberi impak yang tinggi kepada petani oleh pekerja pengembangan berdasarkan maklumat yang ada dengan 54.5% dan pada ( $M=3.67$ ,  $SD=\pm 0.80$ ). Majoriti petani yang ditemu bual (55.9%, ( $n = 199$ ) dengan ( $M=3.49$ ,  $SD=\pm 0.77$ ) mengatakan bahawa ejen pengembangan mempunyai kefasihan dalam pertuturan bahasa pemikiran di kawasan tempatan mereka.

Hubungan antara dasar, perancangan dan bahasa adalah positif dan sangat signifikan ( $p<0.05$ ) dalam kalangan petani terhadap pencapaian khidmat pengembangan. Bahasa komunikasi merekodkan hubungan paling kuat ( $r = 0.739$ ). Hubungan sebab-akibat antara pembolehubah seterusnya menunjukkan bahawa dasar dan bahasa komunikasi secara signifikan ( $p<0.05$ ) mempengaruhi pencapaian khidmat pengembangan di dalam kalangan petani. Model regresi adalah signifikan dengan nilai  $R$  0.755.

Dalam hal ini, kajian semasa menunjukkan bahawa hubungan antara faktor (dasar dan bahasa komunikasi) menunjukkan kesan yang signifikan terhadap pencapaian khidmat pengembangan di kalangan petani di Timur Laut, Nigeria. Oleh itu, agensi kerajaan harus melatih dan menghantar pekerja pengembangan yang memahami bahasa petani demi penyampaian mesej yang berkesan. Petani harus dimaklumkan tentang kepentingan dasar dan rancangan kerajaan serta merancang teknologi baharu dalam penambahbaikan aktiviti pertanian.

**Kata Kunci:** Bahasa Komunikasi, Dasar, Perancangan, Perkhidmatan Pengembangan

**SDG:** MATLAMAT 2: Kelaparan Sifar

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DFID	Department for International Development
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
ADP	Agricultural Development Program
MT	Metric Tonnes
REFILS	Research Extension Farmer Input Linkage System
UAES	Unified Agricultural Extension Service
NAEP	National Agricultural Extension Policy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
FSS	Farm Settlement Scheme
NAFPP	National Accelerated Food Production Programme
FOASTAT	Food and Agriculture Statistics
SMANR	State Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
UAES	Unified Agricultural Extension Service
RBRDA	River Basin and Rural Development Authority
GRP	Green Revolution Programme
AETA	Agricultural Extension Transformation Agenda
FDAE	Federal Agricultural Extension Department
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
OFN	Operation Feed the Nation
DFRRI	Department of Food Roads and Rural Infrastructure
NALDA	National Agricultural Land Development Agency
NACRDB	Nigeria Agricultural Cooperative and Rural Development Bank
NAIC	Nigeria Agricultural Insurance Corporation

GSADP	Gombe State Agricultural Development Programme
WTO	World Trade Organization
VEA	Village Extension Agent
NAERLS	National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
APMEU	Agriculture and the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
DEC	Development Education Center
FADU	Farmers Development Union
DADP	Diocesan Agricultural Development Project
BAT	British American Tobacco
AMT	Achievement Motivation Theory
TSP	Theory of Strategic Planning
PT	Policy Theory
CCM	Classical Communication Model
POL	Politics
DES	Decision
IMP	Implementation
SPL	Sequence of Planning
DPL	Direction of Planning
SCP	Scope of Planning
KNC	Knowledge on Communication
ATC	Attitude of Communication
SSC	Social System of Communication
CUC	Culture of communication
EPA	Extension physical achievement
ESA	Extension Social achievement

EFA	Exploratory Factor Analysis
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
FFS	Farmer Field Schools



# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Chapter Overview

The study's backdrop, which includes Nigerian agriculture and agricultural extension, is covered in Chapter 1. Additionally, it contains the thesis arrangement as well as the problem statement, research questions, aims, and importance of the study.

### 1.2 Background of the Study

Agriculture still plays a crucial role in sustainable development and the reduction of poverty today, especially in developing countries like Nigeria. The Central Bank of Nigeria provided this report in March 2022. It contributes to the household and national economies and serves as a major source of food and raw materials for industries. Agricultural extension can boost farm incomes, increase productivity, and improve the connections between farm and non-farm poverty reduction initiatives (Alam et al., 2013; Aldosari et al., 2017; Al-Debei et al., 2013). According to African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), the agriculture industry continues to be Nigeria's largest employment, employing more than 36% of the working force (2020). 87 percent of Nigeria's rural population is directly employed in agriculture, according to statistic reports from February 2021.

In many developing nations, farmers still make up the bulk of the population, and they depend on agricultural income to cover their needs for health care and education (Timmer, 2005; Global Hunger Index, 2010). The World Bank (2003) argues that rather than focusing on agricultural growth, measures directed at small, low-productivity farms should be seen as a means of reducing poverty. Agricultural extension services work to address crop production and management issues in developing nations like Nigeria (Sandhu, 1993; Qamar, 2005; Butt et al., 2005; Luqman et al., 2007; Shah et al., 2010). Most importantly, extension services worked to promote "agricultural development" by enhancing farmers' technical expertise, farm management abilities, and an efficient information system, ultimately leading to better production, higher returns on investment, and a long-term boost to the national and global economies (Schiff and Valdes, 1995; Byerlee, 2000; Bernet et al., 2001; Majid and Anwar, 2000; FAO, 2002; Rogers, 2003; World Bank, 2010; Benjamin, 2013).

Agricultural extension services were created to help farmers solve production and marketing challenges and ensure long-term agriculture growth while also increasing agricultural productivity by giving them institutional support (Benor et al., 1984; Roling, 1990; Chambers, 1995; FAO, 2002; Rogers, 2003; Hu et al.,

2009). By fostering strong ties between extension centers and researchers, involving smallholder farmers in problem-solving and decision-making, and disseminating practical knowledge, skills, and information, these agricultural extension services are intended to address agriculture's "environmental", "economic", and "social" issues (Chambers, 1995; Bernet et al., 2001; GoP, 2004; Qamar, 2005; Hu et al., 2009; World Bank, 2010; Mofakkarul-Islam and Grary David., 2011; Lukuyu and Place, 2012).

Agriculture extension has a lengthy and largely undocumented history. Despite the fact that the contemporary forms are mostly a result of the previous two centuries, the evolution spans almost hundreds of years. Today's agricultural extension organizations and staff engage in a variety of socially acceptable and legal actions aimed at enhancing farmers' capacity to embrace and adapt more suitable and frequently innovative methods (Oluwasusi and Akanni, 2014). Agricultural extension provides farmers with the scientific know-how they need to overcome their difficulties. It is also the main means of improvement, the justification for improvement, the significance of improving the outcome you may get, and the mechanism by which the change is made. It enables communities to learn about the farming alternatives that are available so that they can select the best option for themselves.

Since gaining independence, Nigeria has had one national plan: the development of agriculture, which ran from 1962 to 1980. The adoption of more advanced agricultural practices was stressed through farm settlement, cooperative (nucleus) plantations, among other goals; the provision of new machinery (such as hydraulic hand-held oil palm processing presses), and thorough agricultural extension services. The following are a few of the specialized technology programs that were introduced or put into place at this time:

1. Farm settlement scheme (FSS)
2. National Accelerated food production programme (NAFPP) launched in 1972.

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

1. Operation feed the nation launched in 1976
2. River Basin and Rural Development Authorities established in 1976
3. Green revolution program inaugurated in 1980.
4. The World Bank funded Agricultural Development project.

Although all of the aforementioned projects sought to increase food production, Nigeria's integrated approach to agricultural growth was first prominently put into

practice through the Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs). The experiment, which began with World Bank finance for projects in Funtua (1974), Gusau (1974), and Gombe (1974), bloomed into agricultural development initiatives in Ayangba (1977), Lafia (1977), Ilorin (1980), Ekiti-Akoko (1981), and Oyo-north (1982). Every state in that nation, as well as the federal capital Abuja, now has an ADP after successful discussions with the World Bank for a multi-state agricultural development initiative.

The contribution of the agricultural extension service to the growth of agriculture globally is without a doubt. Unavoidably, Qamar (2005), reported that it has been one of the major forces behind rural and agricultural development. Trying to define agricultural extension in a brief, succinct sentence or remark is difficult since it requires a thorough discussion of many different principles and ideologies. However, different authorities and experts have defined extension in a variety of ways and forms, all of which lead to raising people's standards of life. Extension is viewed as an educational system that is accessible to all family members and reaches students on the forms outside of the classroom (Chikaire et al., 2015).

They go on to explain extension in terms of the family approach system by including every family member in the extension program planning. Agricultural extension is a method that assists farmers in analyzing their current and anticipated future situations, making them aware of potential issues that may arise, expanding their knowledge and transforming them into issues that can be resolved and helping farmers organize their already-existing knowledge. Helping farmers identify and build their own agricultural and decision-making abilities will enable them to act on potential alternatives by providing them with practical knowledge about solutions to specific challenges and their ramifications. Agriculture extension functions within a larger informational framework that consists of a number of elements, some of which include science and agricultural education (Rivera et.al, 2001).

### **1.3 Nigerian Agriculture**

The failure to diversify the economy away from oil and toward agriculture, trade, and commerce is reflected in the slow growth of agricultural and food production, which is mirrored in rising food importation, which is eminently unsustainable and increases the risk of food insecurity. The majority of the country's food production is centered on rural farmers' reliance on producing staple foods as the main engine of their socioeconomic development activities (Oluwasusi and Akanni, 2014). Twenty-five years after Nigeria gained its independence, the situation had nearly fully turned around, with food products accounting for more than 50% of imports. At the time of independence, food exports made for more than 70% of Nigeria's GNP.



Even though many areas of Sub-Saharan Africa were fertile and capable of producing, following independence food output decreased and per capita food consumption decreased while grain imports increased by more than seven times (Oluwasusi and Akanni, 2014). Beans, rice, sesame, cashew nuts, cassava, cocoa beans, groundnuts, gum arabic, kolanut, maize (corn), melon, millet, palm kernels, palm oil, plantains, rice, rubber, sorghum, soyabeans, bananas, and yams are among Nigeria's major crops reported by Food and Agriculture Organization, 2021 ([www.fao.org/nigeria/fao-in-nigeria/nigeria-at-a-glance/en/](http://www.fao.org/nigeria/fao-in-nigeria/nigeria-at-a-glance/en/)). Due to the vegetation and rainfall patterns in certain states, the crop(s) planted relies on their geographic location. Due to the hot climate and little rainfall in the southern area of Nigeria, several crops might not be suited there. Along the southern coastal regions, annual rainfall totals exceed 2500 mm. From there, they rapidly decline northward, reaching values of 600–700 mm in the far north of the country. The principal crops grown by farmers in Northeastern Nigeria were listed in Table 1.1 according to Food and Agricultural Statistics (FOASTAT, 2020). Due to their adaptability and geographic location, they are the crops that the majority of farmers in the area typically plant.

**Table 1.1 : Major Crops Grown in North-Eastern Nigeria from 2015-2019 in 1000MT**

<b>Crops\Year</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Corn	10562	11548	10420	11000	11000
Millet	1485	1553	1500	2119	2000
Sorghum	7005	7556	6939	6721	6665
Rice	3941	4536	4470	4538	5040

(Source: FOASTAT 2020)

#### **1.4 Agricultural Extension in Nigeria**

The marketing of export goods by the colonial masters is where the Nigerian agricultural extension service got its start. The National Accelerated Food Production Program, Operation Feed the Nation, River Basin Development Authorities, special commodity services, agricultural settlement plans, and others are just a few examples. All of them failed to sufficiently encourage farms to adopt new technology, therefore in 1986 the Training & Visit (T & V) extension system was introduced. Additionally, it hasn't worked out as well as we had hoped. According to Agbamu (2005), there are numerous concerns with the Nigerian extension system. These include a lack of transportation facilities for extension agents, an excessive extension agent to farm family ratio, weak logistical support for field staff, the use of poorly trained local staff, ineffective extension of agricultural research links, inadequate and inappropriate agricultural equipment for farmers, and a lack of customer participation.

Others include insufficient resource availability, uneven extension program and policy evaluation, and structural and program instabilities of national agricultural extension systems (Anaeto, 2003). Making the service's content more relevant



to farmers, finding sustainable financing options, hiring enough skilled workers, implementing participatory extension strategies within sustainable institutional frameworks, giving farmers access to inputs at the appropriate times, and providing transportation facilities for extension work are some recommendations for improving the service.

In the agricultural policy, “Agricultural Technology Development and Transfer” was the section of support services that dealt with agricultural extension (Anaeto, 2005). We also realized that the extension program was in danger due to administrative, labor, and budgetary issues because the objective was to “help rural people to improve their living conditions with little support and through their own efforts”. Adopting the following tactics will go a long way: the establishment of strong networks for communication between scientists, extensionists, and farmers; the provision of training facilities and infrastructure; the proper use of the extension system as a technology transfer agent; the provision of demonstration farms and rural processing facilities for farmers; and the encouragement of private sector investment in the spread of agricultural knowledge.

The updated strategies are similar to the initial ones, but they stress the three tiers of government's roles and responsibilities in the joint funding of agricultural extension. According to Adams (1982), crop production has been significantly impacted by the failure of the Unified Agricultural Extension Service (UAES), weak Research Extension Farmer Input Linkage System (REFILS), poor advice from farmers on research, insufficient logistics, and failure of State Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) and State Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources (SMANR) extension interventions.

The policy indicated that the extension of ADP and SMANR would be simplified by combining all extension companies, setting up model farms, reinforcing the extension program, using demonstration, implementing an integrated production and pest management system, and supporting alternative extension providers. The content is not sufficiently explicit and vital issues have been left out, so it will not be sufficient to guide the development of programs and action plans for an effective extension system.

The fact that FAMRD (2000) disclosed that is noteworthy; “The experience gained over the years in implementing the agricultural policy and the recent trends in worldwide agricultural development have required more focused on sub-sectoral policies to be formulated.; The most recent attempts in this direction include the following: Land Resource Policy, National Cooperative Development Policy, National Seed Policy and National Policy on Integrated Rural Development” (Agbamu, 2005) is the precursor to a general review of the entire body of the national agricultural and rural development policy. In a real sense of fact also the National Agricultural Extension Policy (NAEP) should be considered. It would be necessary to formulate and implement the National Agricultural Extension Policy as an instrument that will contribute to the

achievement of the objective of the National Agricultural Policy, taking into account the relevance of the Agricultural Extension to the agricultural policy goal and objectives.

## **1.5 Problem Statement**

Agriculture is undoubtedly the cornerstone of Nigeria's economy with over 75% of its population engaged in subsistence agriculture. Agriculture was the mainstay of the economy and a key source of foreign cash until the commercial discovery of oil. It makes a considerable contribution to the country's gross domestic output (GDP) as well as raw material for local industries and for export. According to Gambo (2017), despite the enormous but fleeting income obtained from oil, agriculture remains Nigeria's most certain engine of development and a guaranteed key to its industrialization. Regrettably, this once viable sector has been relegated resulting in diverse socio-economic challenges. Nigeria is richly blessed with abundant natural resources prominent among which is agriculture with vast hectares of land for crop production. Yet, Nigeria is considered a developing Nation due among other things to poor policy implementation which over the years has resulted in underutilization and poor management of these naturally endowed resources.

In poorer countries, agricultural extension has traditionally been provided by the government. Since the mid-1970s, Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) sponsored by World Bank loans have dominated agricultural extension services in Nigeria, with offices in each of the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (Adebayo and Idowu, 2000). The agricultural extension service in Nigeria is proving to be a weak link in the country's plan to transform the sector. For decades, the country's agricultural output has been hampered by farmers' inability to acquire essential information and extension agents' ineffective transmission of that information. For effective functioning of the individuals and to meet agricultural organizational goals and development, extension agents who are the most valuable assets of an organization have complex peculiar needs, habits and behaviors that must be understood and managed (Osabiya, 2015).

Several policies and programs are implemented in Nigeria over the years spending billions of naira to help the farmers to increase their agricultural production and increase the level of their income which may eventually lead to the growth of Nigerian economy. However, little or no success was achieved and the effectiveness of these policies was not clear. To this end, there is no available report so far under taken particularly in north eastern Nigeria on whether the policies and planning are achieving good result or not.

According to Gambo (2017), Federal Ministry of Agriculture, some of the extension workers faces some difficulties in delivering their extension services to crop farmers in North-eastern Nigeria especially rural areas due to the fact

that some of the extension agents could not speak the language of the farmers and some of the farmers could not speak and understand good English hence the communication become a serious problem. In light of this, the purpose of this study was to assess the efficacy of extension services among food crop farmers in northern Nigeria. Therefore, this study will help to give a clear picture of the relationships between policies, planning, and language of communication on achievement of extension services.

## **1.6 Research Questions**

The study will try to answer the following questions:

- i. What is the achievement level of extension services among crop farmers?
- ii. What is the level of policies, planning and language of communication on achievement of extension services among crop farmers?
- iii. What are the relationships between policies, planning, language of communication and achievement extension services?
- iv. What are the factors influencing the achievement of extension services?

## **1.7 Objective of the Study**

### **1.7.1 General Objective**

The general objective of this study is to determine the achievement of extension services among crop farmers in North Eastern Nigeria.

### **1.7.2 Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives are:

1. To determine the achievement level of extension services among crop farmers.
2. To determine the level of policies, planning and language of communication on achievement of extension services among crop farmers.
3. To determine the relationships between policies, planning, language of communication and achievement extension services.
4. To determine the factors influencing the achievement of extension services.

## **1.8 Scope of the Research**

The scope of this study will be limited and focus on the registered crop production farmers in North-eastern Nigeria. The main focus of the study as reported throughout the thesis is to investigate how delivering of extension services (knowledge on new cropping techniques, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.) to registered crop farmers in northeastern Nigeria improve their physical activities (quality and quantity yield, disease-free crops, integrated pest management system, etc.) and social activities (wellbeing). The extension services are delivered by the extension agents/workers. The need to study registered crop production farmers is due to the fact that most of the agricultural extension programs going on in the North-eastern Nigeria is centered on registered crop production farmers (Gambo, 2007). Although there are some few programs that involves the other parts of agriculture and even non registered farmers are involved in the programs but the programs are not given much attention by the government (Adediran, 2018). Therefore, based on the reasons mentioned above the scope of this study will be limited and focus on the registered crop production farmers in North-eastern Nigeria.

## **1.9 Significance of the Study**

This research work will be of great benefit to both federal government and state government including even the local government due to the fact that it will provide a clear picture of the achievement level of extension services, factors influencing the achievement of extension services which will also help the government to know whether there is achievement made by agricultural extension services toward the improvement of life standard of the farmers and as well as economic development of the nation. It will also serve as progress report to the same governments on billions of naira spent on agricultural programmes. It can also help the federal government and state government to know whether policies and planning are achieving good result or not. Finally, it will also be of great benefit to any individual who may wish to use it for study purposes.

## **1.10 Definition of Terms**

**Agricultural:** is defined as the cultivation of crops and rearing of animal for man use. It involves the rearing of different animals and also raising and taking care of different crops (Qamar, 2005).

**Extension:** is known as a system for disseminating new information to farmers within the shortest possible time from research institutes. And extension is the method by which the beneficial ideas of science are brought to the farmers and farmers' problems are taken to the Research Institute for Solution (Mouder, 1972).

Service: An action to help something or to do something for it. Service is also an organized system of labor and resource aids that are used to meet public needs (Asiabaka, 2002).

Planning: It is considered an essential component of our culture's logical value orientation. Rational value orientation assumes a systematic, intentional approach to issue resolution, which includes defining the problem, acquiring facts, and deciding between various aims and means based on preset criteria (Boyle, 1965).

Policy: Policies is a deliberate course of action to direct decisions and achieve reasonable results (Ambali, 2015). The term can refer to governments, organizations and groups in the private sector, and individuals.

Communication is an essential component of human society, and the most complex information-exchange systems have been developed by humans (Caldevin, 2001).

### **1.11 Organization of the Thesis**

The thesis was divided in to five (5) chapters. Chapter one gives some important pictures of the research study which include: background of the study, explanations on Nigerian agriculture, agricultural extension services, action plan for agricultural extension reform in Nigeria, agricultural extension issues in Nigeria, Nigerian government and agricultural extension services, problem statement, research questions, general objectives of the study and specific objectives, scope of the research, significance of the study and definition of terms.

The second chapter, which is the next, makes reference to other authors' writings on agricultural extension. There aren't many studies, nevertheless, that take into account the local environment. No comparable direct research of any kind was conducted in the study area.

Chapter three gave an insight of the study site in terms of it is location, research design, research framework, population and sample size, research hypothesis, validity and reliability measurement, pilot study, instruments used for data collection and method used for data analysis.

Chapter four gave the analysis, discussion and presentation of results. Chapter five discussed the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the entire research work



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