Perceived Effects of Extension Services Delivered to Cassava Farmers in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area, Rivers State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study was on perceived effects of extension service delivered to cassava farmers in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area, Rivers State, Nigeria. Multi-stage sampling procedure was adopted to select ten communities, and 100 respondents were selected for the study. Questionnaire instrument mostly designed in Likert type rating scale was used to elicit information from the respondents. Descriptive statistics such as percentage and mean scores were used to analyze the data. Multiple linear regression was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05% significant level. The result showed that majority (64.2%) of the respondents were females while 35.8% were male, 38.9% of them were between the ages of 20-29yrs, most (48.4%) of the respondents were married and majority (42.1%) of them had household size of 4-6 persons. It was revealed that 32.6% of the sampled respondents earned \$30,000-\$49,000 naira monthly and majority (92.6%) of the respondents had one form of education or the other and had good knowledge of extension services. It also showed that training on plant spacing technique (x =3.17), formation of cassava corporative organizations for mutual help (x = 3.12), sourcing for credit/loan from federal institutions for assistance (x = 3.07), application of fertilizer on planted cassava (x = 3.04), processing of cassava tubes to fufu, flour, chips etc (x = 3.03), were agreed as extension services delivered on cassava with an average mean score of 2.97. The effects of extension service delivery on cassava were reduced poor yield of cassava (x = 3.42), provides up-to-date information on cassava farming techniques (x = 3.01), improved cassava yield (x =3.00), availability of cassava in the market (x = 2.86), adoption of new farming practices on cassava production (x = 2.84), increased food sec poor yield of cassava among others. Finally, the result also showed that, lack of financial support (x = 3.45), poor availability of farm credits and insecurity (x = 3.14), flooding of farmland (x = 3.08), high cost of fertilizers (x = 3.04), government policies (x = 3.03), inadequate training and follow-up from extension officers (x = 3.03) 2.93), unavailability of improved cassava stems to use (x = 2.72) were the challenges of extension service delivery on cassava production. The regression analysis showed a statistically significant relationship between the socio-economic characteristics of farmers and effectiveness of extension programs in the study area at a probability level of 0.05. Based on the findings, the study recommended that state and local government should enhance funding for extension programs to ensure they can provide comprehensive support and resources to farmers.

Keywords: Perceived Effects, Extension Services Delivered, Cassava Farmers

Introduction

In many developing countries of the world, agricultural development is very crucial for reduction of poverty since most of the people derive their livelihood from agricultural activities which include growing of crops and rearing of animal. For agricultural production to be optimal; there is need for agricultural extension services. Agricultural extension service refers to a set of activities that support people engaged in agricultural production to facilitate their efforts to solve problems, link to markets and other players in the agricultural value chain; and obtain information, skills, and technologies to improve their livelihood (Kristin, 2009).

Agricultural extension primarily deals with human resource development and the transfer of technology and knowledge from agricultural research centers to rural farmers. Extension agents are professionals in the extension system responsible for developing individuals in the community (Oladele, 2015). In essence, agricultural extension is the transfer of appropriate technologies and production recommendations to the clientele (end users) taking into cognizance the interest of the farmer. Agricultural extension therefore informs, advises, teaches farmers about new improved research results and new agricultural techniques and brings feedback to research and input agencies. Agricultural extension assists the farmers to identify and analyze their production problems and become aware of the opportunities for improvement. Agricultural extension service is one of the agencies transforming subsistence farmers into modern and commercial agriculture which promote household food security (Ojeka et al, 2016).

Agricultural extension delivery involves a lot of activities such as teaching, training, demonstration, planning among others. However, in Nigeria rural farmers rely upon indigenous or traditional forms of information for improve cultivating framework/animal farming. Such information (indigenous or neighborhood information) alludes to abilities and experience increased through oral convention and practice over numerous ages. According to Isife et al (2009), rural people/farmers are endowed with traditional skills and knowledge but they are at the primitive levels which need to be improved upon to fit in properly with modern skills and development technology. The success of these extension services delivered to the rural areas depend on the expertise and technical know-how of the extension personnel; that is them providing adequate and relevant extension information to these farmers to improve their farming practices by adopting new technology or improved farming practice using different extension methods to communication to them. Extension communication methods are effective means of communication meant to transmit knowledge and skills that target farmers may easily see, hear and learn the things conveyed by extension worker. There are various extension teaching methods used as tools by the extension officers to effect desirable changes in the behavior of farmers, arrange the best learning situations and provide opportunities in which useful communication and interaction takes place between extension workers and farmer.

Different agricultural programmes with their extension service component have been planned and implemented to boost agricultural production in Nigeria. There are various national and international agencies whose aims are to reduce poverty and improve agricultural production and socioeconomic status of Nigerians through implementation of agricultural projects. The various programmes initiated in Nigeria include: the National Accelerated Food Production Programme (NAFPP), River-Basin Development Authority (RBDA), Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme (ACGS), National Programme on Food Security (NPFS), Fadama projects, Directorate for Food, Road and Rural Infrastructure (DFFRI) and National Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC) (Ogundiya, 2010). The Root and Tuber Expansion Programme

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(RTEP), and Community Based Natural Resource Management Programme (CBNRMP) were also initiated and funded by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), federal, state and local governments and benefiting communities. (Albert et al, 2014).

The extension services have a vital role to play in increasing agricultural production through their linkage role between researchers and end users (farmers). Without extension, most research endeavor will be futile exercise. The agricultural extension services need to communicate research results to farmers and other rural dwellers in order to move the agriculture and rural sector forward (Elenwa & Ishikaku, 2021). The farmers' problems also need to be communicated to the research institutions as these are very crucial to the agricultural sector of the economy (Isife & Ofuoku, 2008). The roles of extension today go beyond technology transfer and training of farmers but include assisting farmers to form groups, dealing with marketing issues and addressing public interest issues. In rural areas, extension services have been disseminated on soil conservation, health, nutrition, family, education and youth development and partnering with a broad range of services providers and other agencies (Zwane, 2012).

The importance of cassava as a major source of food fibre is not in doubt as it touches the lives of a large percentage of the world's population. Increase in world population leads to increase in the demand for food fibre and cassava products, with its comparative cost advantage over cereals as source of energy (Okwoche & Asogwa, 2012). Similarly, Aderinto *et al* (2017) opined that cassava is a crop with enormous potentials and it provides a stable food base for the populace, component in livestock feeds and raw materials for industries. Nigeria like other African countries cultivates cassava on small farms to serve as a source of food for families and supply the local markets. Nigeria is the largest producer of cassava in the world with about 40 metric tonnes per annum ahead of countries like Brazil and Thailand (Awoyinka, 2009). He further noted that Nigeria is yet to fully harness the economic potentials of cassava that would translate to higher ranking of cassava next to petroleum as a major contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Cassava is an essential food security crop because the matured edible roots can be left in the ground for 36 months and it is important not only as food crop but also as a major source of income for rural house hold (Lah *et al*, 2018).

Cassava is a staple crop in Nigeria, playing a critical role in food security, income generation, and rural livelihoods. However, there is a growing concern about the effectiveness of these services as perceived by farmers (George *et al*, 2020). Despite significant investments in agricultural extension programmes, many farmers still report suboptimal yields and challenges in adopting new agricultural practices. The problem is that the effectiveness of extension service delivered on cassava production is not fully understood, particularly from the perspective of the farmers who are the primary beneficiaries (Albert – Elenwa, 2017). This lack of understanding may lead to an in balance between the services provided and the actual needs of the farmers, resulting in low adoption rates of recommended practices and suboptimal cassava yields. It is on this premise that the study sought to assess perceived effects of extension service delivery on cassava production in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area of Rivers State, Nigeria. The specific objectives were to:

- i. describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area;
- ii. identify types of extension service delivered to cassava farmers;
- iii. determine perceived influence of extension services delivered to cassava farmers; and

iv. ascertain the constraints to extension services delivered to cassava farmers in the study area.

METHODOLOGY

study carried in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government The was out Area. Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area is situated in Rivers state, South-south geopolitical division of Nigeria, created in the year 1991, the headquarters of the Local Government Area is in the town of Omoku. The Local Government Area has boundary with Imo State to the North, Ahoada East Local Government Area to the South, Ahoada West Local Government Area to the east and Ikwerre Local Government Area to the west. It lies between Latitude: 5.3417 and Longitude: 6.6556. The estimated population of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area is put at 274,562 inhabitants with the area mostly inhabited by members of the Ogba, Edema, and Ndoni tribes which double as the major towns in the Local Government Area. The Ogba, Egbema, and Ndoni dialects are spoken in the Local Government Area while the religion of Christianity is widely practiced in the area. The three ethnic groups found in the local government have different cultures. They entertain visitors and organise different social gathering.

The population of this study consist of 2,180 registered cassava farmers in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local government Area of Rivers State (Source: Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local government Area of Rivers State, 2024). The multi-stage sampling procedure was used. The first stage involved the clustering of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni into two (3) Clans. Second stage involved the random selection of seven (4) communities from Ogba, three (3) from Egbema, and three (3) from Ndoni making it ten (10) selected communities based on their prevalence on cassava farming activities. Thirdly, cassava farmers were randomly selected from these communities, proportionate random sampling was employed in the selection, making a total of 100 cassava farmers. Primary data for the study were collected through the use of structured questionnaire which was administered to the cassava farmers. Data obtained for the study were presented and analyzed using descriptive statistical tools such as frequency distribution, percentage and mean. Objective (i) was presented using descriptive statistics such as frequency percentage and mean score. Objective (ii) and Objective (iii) were analyzed using 4-point rating scale stated; Strongly Agree (SA) = 4, Agree (A) = 3, Disagree (D) = 2, and Strongly Disagree (SD) = 1 were used. The values were added to give 10 and divided by 4 (4+3+2+1 = 10/4 = 2.5) which gave the sum of 2.5 with a criterion score ≥ 2.50 . Objective (iv) was analyzed using a -5-point Likert scale type with the options; strongly Agreed (SA) = 5, Agreed (A) = 4, Neutral (N) = 3, Disagreed (D) = 2, and Strongly Disagreed (SD) = 1. The values were added to give 15 and divided by 5 to give the sum of 3.0(5+4+3+2+1 = 15/5 = 3.0) with a criterion score ≥ 3.00 . The hypothesis was tested using Regression analysis at significant level of 0.05.

Model specification

 $y=f(x_{1}+x_{2}+x_{3}+x_{4}.....(i)$ $y=f(X_{1}+X_{2}+x_{3}+x_{4}.....e)(ii)$ Where; y = Dependent Variable $x = X_{1};X_{2}X_{3}; X_{4}.....X_{1} = Age (years)$ $X_{2} = Sex (male=1; female=2)$

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 $\begin{array}{l} X_3 = \text{Marital status (married=1; single=2; divorced=3)} \\ X_4 = \text{Educational level (non- formal=1; primary=2; secondary=3; tertiary=4)} \\ X_5 = \text{House hold size (persons)} \\ X_6 = \text{Experience (years)} \\ X_7 = \text{Monthly income (} \frac{\text{N})}{\text{N}} \\ X_8 = \text{Size of farmland (acres/hectares)} \\ e_1 = \text{error term} \end{array}$

Results And Discussion

Result from Table 1 showed that 64.2% of the farmers were females, while 35.8% of the farmers were males. This indicates that majority of the sampled farmers were females. This gender distribution suggests that women constitute the majority of farmers in cassava farming in the study area. The prominence of female farmers is consistent with findings from similar studies in agricultural communities, where women often play a significant role in farming activities. This study agrees with the findings of Elenwa and Okorie (2019) who reported that females are more than their male counterpart in vegetable farming in Oyigbo local government area in Rivers state. The farmers had an average mean age of 39.8 years with majority (38.9%) of the farmers between the ages of 20-29yrs. This distribution indicates that the farming population in the study area is relatively young, with a significant portion of farmers under 40 years old. The presence of younger farmers, particularly those in their 20s and 30s, suggests a potential for innovation and long-term sustainability in agriculture, as younger individuals are often more open to adopting new technologies and practices (Nifeipiri and Elenwa, 2020). About half (48.4%) of the farmers were married. Married individuals often have access to shared labor and resources within the household, which can enhance agricultural productivity (Ajani & Igbokwe, 2012). Result of the educational level of cassava farmers revealed that 40.0% of the farmers had secondary education, 37.9% attended tertiary institution, and 17.7% attended primary school, while 7.4% of the respondents had no formal education. This distribution suggested that the majority of farmers possess at least basic level of education, with a significant portion having advanced to secondary and tertiary levels. This compliments the findings of Elenwa et al. (2022), education plays a critical role in enhancing farmers' ability to access and utilize information, leading to better decision-making in farming. Majority (42.10%) of the respondents had 4-6 household and the average household was 4 persons. This distribution suggests that most households in the study area are relatively medium to large in size. Household size is a critical factor in agricultural productivity, as it often determines the availability of labor for farming activities. The predominance of households with 4-6 members may indicate sufficient labor capacity within these families, potentially enhancing their ability to manage farms effectively. According to Adepoju and Obayelu (2021), larger household sizes can provide more labor, which is particularly important in rural farming communities where labor-intensive practices are common. Majority (52.6%) of the respondents had less than 3 hectares of farm size and had between 1-5 years farming experience. This was followed by 31.6% who had 6-10 years farming experience (44.0%). The average farming experience of the cassava farmers was 7.7 years. This distribution suggests that a significant portion of the farmers are relatively new to farming, with less than a decade of experience. An average monthly income of N63,078.00 suggests that a substantial portion of cassava farming households fall within the lower-middle income bracket, with most earning below the average monthly income of ¥63,078. It shows that the people have an average livelihood.

Characteristics	Frequency (n=95)	Percentage (%)	Mean
Gender	requency (n=93)	rereentage (70)	Weah
Male	34	35.8	
Female	61	64 2	
Age (years)	01	01.2	
20 - 29	37	38.9	
30 - 39	19	20.0	
40 - 49	28	29.5	39 Svears
50 - 59	11	11.6	59.0 90 015
60 and above		11.0	
Marital Status			
Single	34	35.8	
Married	46	48.4	
Separated	15	15.8	
Divorced	3	3.2	
Widowed	12	12.6	
Educational Level	12	12.0	
Non-formal	7	7.4	
Primary School	14	14.7	
Secondary School	38	40.0	
Tertiary Institution	36	39.9	
Household Size (persons)		
1 - 3	37	39.9	
4 - 6	38	40.0	4persons
7–9	18	18.0	L
10 & Above	2	2.1	
Farm Size (Hectares)			
Less than 3	50	52.6	
4 - 6	34	35.8	
7-9	4	4.2	4.9hecters
10 & Above	7	7.4	
Years of Experience			
1 - 5	38	40.0	
6 - 10	30	31.6	7.7years
11 - 15	21	22.1	5
16 & Above	6	6.3	
Income			
10,000 - 29,000	6		
30,000 - 49,000	31		N63,078.00
50,000 - 69,000	18		
70,000 - 89,000	20		
90,000 & Above	20		

Table 1: Socioeconomic characteristics of Cassava farmers

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Extension Services Delivery to Cassava Farmers

The results on Table 2 revealed that training on plant spacing technique (x = 3.17), formation of cassava corporative organizations for mutual help (x = 3.12), sourcing for credit/loan from

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federal institutions for assistance (x = 3.07), application of fertilizer on planted cassava (x =3.04), processing cassava tubes to fufu, flour, chips etc(x = 3.03), preservative methods for cassava tubers (x = 2.98), storage method of cassava for longevity (x = 2.93), source and use improved cassava stem, marketing of cassava tubers and flour and training on land preparation to plant cassava had a same mean value of (x = 2.88), plough for planting of cassava (x = 2.92), harvesting of cassava tubers (x = 2.86), and use of herbicides to prevent weeds, pests and diseases of cassava (x = 2.83), were accepted by the respondents as they all have mean scores greater (x = 2.50) with an average mean score of = 2.97. Overall, the average mean score of 2.97 indicates that the farmers in the study area recognize the value of a wide range of extension services, with particular emphasis on those that directly impact productivity, financial access, and post-harvest management. These findings suggest that targeted extension programs focusing on these critical areas could significantly enhance cassava production and improve the livelihoods of farmers in the region. Albert-Elenwa and Ile (2017) in their study observed that Nigeria Agip Oil Company NAOC and Total-Elf perform some extension services like training of farmers, provision of planting materials etc as some of their memorandum of understanding MOU to their host communities. The finding is also in line with the study of George et al (2021) that extension services offered to farmers include procurement of fertilizers, agro-chemical, credit facilities, improved planting materials and marketing services.

Extension services delivery on	Strongl	Agre	Disagre	Strongly	Su	Mean	Remark
cassava production (n = 95)	y Agree	e	e	Disagre	m		
				e			
Training on plant spacing	34	45	14	2	301	3.17	Agreed
technique for cassava							
Use of improved cassava stem	7	72	14	2	274	2.88	Agreed
How to store cassava for longevity	22	49	19	5	278	2.93	Agreed
Training on land preparation to	19	50	22	4	274	2.88	Agreed
plant cassava							
Use of herbicides to prevent weeds,	19	48	21	7	269	2.83	Agreed
pests and diseases of cassava							
How to apply fertilizer on cassava	33	37	21	4	289	3.04	Agreed
stands							
How to plough for planting of	17	59	13	6	277	2.92	Agreed
cassava							
Harvesting of cassava tubers	19	52	16	8	272	2.86	Agreed
Preservation methods for cassava	14	67	12	2	283	2.98	Agreed
tubers							
Marketing of cassava tubers and	15	56	22	2	274	2.88	Agreed
flour							
Processing cassava tubers to fufu,	25	48	18	8	288	3.03	Agreed
flour, chips etc							
How to source credit/loan from	28	49	15	3	292	3.07	Agreed
federal institutions for assistance							
How to form cassava corporative	24	58	13	0	296	3.12	Agreed
organizations for mutual help							

Table 2: Extension services delivered on cassava production

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Grand Mean	2.97
Source: Field survey, 2024	Criteria Mean > 2.5

Perceived Effects of Extension Service delivery to cassava Farmers

The results on Table 3 revealed that reduced poor yield of cassava (x = 3.42), up-to-date information on cassava farming techniques (x = 3.01), improved my cassava yield (x = 3.00), availability of cassava in the market (x = 2.86), adoption of new farming practices on cassava production (x = 2.84), increased food security(x = 2.83), increased income from cassava farming has increased due to the extension services, know how to apply fertilizer for increase in cassava production (x = 2.75), and the extension services have helped to reduce pest and disease issues on cassava crops(x = 2.52), are the effects of extension service delivery on cassava as they all have mean scores greater (x = 2.50). This aligns with findings from Albert & Isife (2009); Emodi and Elenwa (2018), who emphasized that relevant and context-specific advice from extension services is crucial for addressing the practical challenges faced by farmers and enhancing their productivity.

Effects of extension service	Strongly	Agree	Disagree	Strongly	Sum	Mean	Remark
delivery on cassava	Agree			Disagree			
production $(n = 95)$							
Reduced Poor yield of	54	27	14	0	325	3.42	Agreed
cassava							
Up-to-date information on	37	33	14	11	286	3.01	Agreed
cassava farming techniques							
Improve cassava yield.	23	55	11	6	285	3.00	Agreed
Increased income due to the	14	54	16	11	261	2.75	Agreed
extension services							
Adoption of new farming	18	50	21	6	270	2.84	Agreed
practices on cassava							-
production							
The extension services have	10	49	16	20	239	2.52	Agreed
helped to reduce pest and							-
disease issues on cassava							
crops.							
Know how to apply fertilizer	12	49	26	8	261	2.75	Agreed
for increase cassava							-
production							
Availability of cassava in the	18	53	17	7	272	2.86	Agreed
market							-
Increased food security	24	40	22	9	269	2.83	Agreed
Grand Mean						2.89	-
Source: Field survey, 2024	1			Criteria	Mean	≥ 2.5	

 Table 3: Perceived Effects of Extension Service delivery to cassava Farmers

Constraints to Extension Service Delivery among Cassava Farmers in the Study Area The results from Table 4 shows that lack of financial support (x = 3.45), poor availability of farm credits and insecurity (x = 3.14), flooding of farmland(x = 3.08), high cost of fertilizers (x = 3.04), government policies (x = 3.03), inadequate training and follow-up from extension

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officers (x = 2.93), unavailability of improved cassava stems to use (x = 2.72), extension officers did not communicate effectively in the language farmers understand(x = 2.52), are the challenges of extension service delivery on cassava production as they all have mean scores greater (x = 2.50). This result is in line with Ishikaku *et al.*, (2021) who observed that financial constraints can limit the ability of extension services to provide necessary resources, materials, and support to farmers, which in turn affects the quality of the services.

Constraints to Extension	Very	Effective	Less	Not	Sum	Mean	Remark
Service Delivery among	Effective		Effective	Effective			
Cassava Farmers $(n = 95)$							
Lack of financial support	47	44	4	0	328	3.45	Challenge
Inadequate training and	28	32	35	0	278	2.93	Challenge
follow-up from extension							
officers							
The extension services	11	41	40	3	250	2.63	Challenge
provided do not adequately							
address pest and disease							
management in cassava.							
Extension officers did not	25	8	53	9	239	2.52	Challenge
communicate effectively in a							
language I understand.							
Poor availability of farm	35	38	22	0	298	3.14	Challenge
credits							
High cost of fertilizers	36	35	16	8	289	3.04	Challenge
Government policies	31	43	14	7	288	3.03	Challenge
Flooding of farmland	29	45	21	0	293	3.08	Challenge
Insecurity	35	43	13	4	299	3.14	Challenge
Unavailability of improved	26	34	17	18	258	2.72	Challenge
cassava stems to use							
Grand Mean						2.97	
Source: Field survey, 2024			2.5 – Constr	aint; ≤ 2.5 –	Not C	onstraint	ţ

Table 4: Constraints to Extension Service Delivery among Cassava Farmers in the Study Area

Test of Hypothesis

Table 5 shows the regression analysis on the relationship between the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers and the perceived effects of extension service delivery in the study area. The R² (Coefficient of Determination) of 0.305 indicates that 30.5% of the variance in the perceived effects of extension service delivery can be explained by the farmers' socio-economic characteristics. The F-statistic of 4.707 tests the overall significance of the model. While the overall model is statistically significant (p < 0.05), suggesting that the combined predictors have a meaningful relationship with the dependent variable, individual predictors did not demonstrate strong significance. Factors such as age, marital status, educational level, household size, farm size, and years of farming experience, income level, and secondary occupation showed no significant individual contributions (p > 0.05). This suggests that while socio-economic characteristics collectively influence farmers' perceptions of extension service delivery on single factor independently drives the relationship. The findings underscore the

complexity of factors affecting farmers' perceptions and highlight the need for multi-faceted approaches in improving extension services to address diverse farmer characteristics. Since the p-value associated with the F-statistic is less than 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis (Ho) that there is no significant relationship between the socio-economic of the cassava farmers and perceived effects of extension service delivery to cassava production. The significant F-statistic suggests that the extension service delivery variables collectively have a significant impact on cassava production in the study area.

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		В	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	3.173	.528		6.006	.000
	Age	.047	.134	.068	.349	.728
	Marital Status	.166	.137	.224	1.206 1.634 -1.676	.231 .106 .097
	Educational Level Household Size	.166	.102	.204		
1		183	.109	209		
1	Farm Land Size	046	.113	053	405	.687
	Years of Experience	183	.117	233	-1.568	.120
	Level of Income in Naira per month	.059	.060	.101	.981	.329
	Secondary occupation	037	.059	067	623	.535
	R-square	0.305				
	P-value	0.000				
	Df	8				
	F-statistic	4.707				

Table	5: Summary of	result on regres	sion a	analy	sis showing	g the rel	atio	nship betw	een the
	socio-economic	characteristics	and	the	perceived	effects	of	extension	service
	delivery to cass	ava Farmers			-				

Dependent Variable: Perceived Effects of Extension Service delivery to cassava Farmers Predictors: (Constant), Secondary occupation, Age, Level of Income in Naira per month, Farm Land Size, Household Size, Educational Level, Years of Experience, Marital Status

Conclusion And Recommendation

In conclusion, this study highlights both the strengths and challenges of extension service delivery for cassava production in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area. While extension services have positively impacted farmers by providing relevant advice and up-to-date information, as well as improving cassava yields, significant challenges remain. Key issues include financial constraints, poor access to credit, high costs of fertilizers, and inadequate training. Addressing these challenges is essential for enhancing the effectiveness of extension services. The study concludes that extension services have a significant impact on cassava production. It recommends that the government should enhance funding, improve access to farm credits, and strengthen communication between extension officers and farmers.

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