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PSYCHIATRY OF RURAL COMMUNITY ATTRIBUTES ON THE SUCCESS OF EXTENSION SERVICES DELIVERY IN ON-FARM TEXTILE INNOVATIONS, ONDO STATE OF NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT: *The study aimed at establishing rural community attributes influence on the success of extension services delivery in on-farm textile innovation in Ondo State of Nigeria. Mainly, it examined the community socio-cultural characteristics, and analysed eco-institutional variables influencing the success of extension delivery. Purposive sampling procedure was used in selecting 50 percent of the Local Government Areas (blocks) from each of the two zones and, 25 percent of group of villages from each visited blocks in the State. A simple random sampling technique was employed in selecting ten percent of members in each of the on-farm textile stratum within each group of villages and 612 respondents were selected for the study. Structured and pre-tested validated interview schedule and questionnaire were used in collecting information from the respondents. The data were interpreted using descriptive analysis and correlation analysis in viewing relationship between success and community attributes. The study highlighted the level of success in extension services delivery of on-farm textile innovation as low. The ecological climate of the studied community favoured packages of the introduced innovations but, there was no accessible market for its produces. At $p \leq 0.01$ and $p \leq 0.05$ the following community variables showed significant relationship with success viz: spatial system($r = -0.393^{**}$), prevailing age group($r = -0.557^{**}$), and tradition($r = -0.403^{*}$). It is suggested that, the proscribed marketing board for on- farm textile produces be resuscitated and annex of the market mechanism be stationed very close to the studied area.*

KEYWORDS: On-farm, textile, innovation, delivery, success, rural.

INTRODUCTION

Every organization exists within forces of institutional factors in an environment. Elements of these factors are physical, political, social and economic that acts upon, and influences organization goal structure and ability to achieve sets goals (Igor, 2014). The conception of interdependence within an environment thus points attentions from goal achievement to question of organizational survival and uncertainty in the social system served by such organization (Lina, 2012). The most challenging environmental issue confronting extension policy makers is to determine how cultural constraints structure operates within a specific area, and Hitt, *et al* (2011) identified heterogeneity of project area population as the rule in most nations. More so, it has been established that settlement pattern, social heterogeneity, availability and local division of labour affects the ability of an intended beneficiary communities' in any programme. Nathalie (2013) indicated that, most developmental projects often come to grief because the

planners fail to grasp social system issues that govern resource management and those that depend on behavioural changes in local practices. Proper definition of the target population area during planning influences the choice of project variation in topography, rainy season, drought, and general ecological difference (Vasyl, 2019). Available and functioning infrastructures play vital roles in projects implementation (Njoroge, *et al* 2016).

Nigeria as a nation is presently undergoing a fundamental shift in accepting holistic progress as basic target of national aspiration. Acceptance of progress as the foremost ideal has become a political imperative of most developing societies, as it is awakening the consciousness of the urban dwellers, also the conscience of the rural dwellers. Successful pursuit of this ideal however, will require deep going transformation of inherited institutions which have been developed for other purposes into a new set, which will serve as an effective vehicles of change and development(Angel, 2019). Part of the indexes of institutional factors which must be removed towards success in rural development include, those which inhibit the; (i). play of incentives, (ii). development of capabilities of rural people, and (iii). development and utilization of science and technology.

The outmoded land tenure and credit arrangements, poorly developed marketing and pricing systems Alkali (2012), greater-family or tribal forms of social institutions, all work in collectively to destroy people incentives to work hard, to innovate, to take risks among others. Land tenure is classically considered to be at the learnt of ineffectiveness in overall extension programming of many developing countries (Faustin, 2018). Adeyemo *et al* (2015) indicated that ownerships of land carries with them almost complete control over the lives of the landless. Again, credit system often holds farmers in total bondage to the moneylenders (Akinnagbe and Adonu, 2014). Since, most of these villages have no access to banking credit system, due to inability to make provisions for collateral security and location (Onwuka and Udeh, 2015), frequently they have to rely on the local moneylenders. Worse still, very little of the credit serves the useful purpose of making the farmers more productive, thus the credit does nothing but keep the farmers in debt. This heavy burden of indebtedness obviously discourages farmers from making productive investments.

In most cases, the developing countries have only rudimentary marketing system Jyothi (2014), which destroys the play of incentives. Prices for identical products often vary widely from village to city, and more widely still from time to time. Farmers commonly do not know of higher prices in other nearby areas or more distance cities due to impediments like poor transportation system, social compelling contracts to sell to the money lenders, agents and others. Their resources are far too meagre, even if they had storage facilities to await the higher prices that might later come, they still prefer to sell produces at harvest. This is primarily attached to the farmer's urgent financial needs and uncertainty of the next market price.

Types of social organisations also deeply affect the place of incentives. Nigeria's cultures never take for granted the concept of family institution which applies powerful leverage upon the family head to strive on behalf of himself and the family (Odunayo,

2018). In Nigeria traditional society, individual appears to be motivated to work for the greater groups rather than for himself or his immediate family (Jibowo, 1992). The following institutional points amongst others are considered as an indexes that must be considered and synchronized together perfectly in achieving success in extension delivery tailored toward rural and agricultural development in Nigeria. Kolawole and Torimiro (2005) in support of the above suggested that these factors should be given detailed study in planning any developmental programme. For example, uptill early 70's agriculture was the major source of income to the nation. Apart from cocoa and coffee, on-farm textile agricultural produces such as cotton, rubber, hid and skin were major means of foreign revenue. At this period Nigeria represented one of the foremost countries feeding the British Textile Mills with fibres. Major declined in on-farm agricultural activities set-in when the national marketing board for cotton was finally proscribed in 1983.

The neglect and trading-off of agriculture sector for petroleum ore in 70's later degenerates into high level of unemployment and poverty with gross economic declined, that produced all-inclusive insecurity in Nigeria. Part of efforts by every government succession including external bodies such as World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organisation, International Fund for Agricultural Development among others toward arresting the situation include resuscitating agricultural sector. Major adopted strategy is the creation of streams of rural and agricultural development progamme on the platform of extension service delivery. For example in 2012, the government release 70 billion to cotton farmers who are expected to pay back only 50 percent of the loan with cotton produce, including distribution of an improved cotton seeds. Presently, both on-farm and non-farm agricultural sector were further reinvigorates with massive campaign for agricultural development tagged 'go-back to-farm'. This was supported with credit and placement of an embargo on importation of agricultural products including closure of all foreign borders towards centralisation of foreign route to the nation. With all these efforts, growth in agriculture sector was still low and the national problems remain.

Objectives of the study

Major objective of this study focused on rural community influence on the success of on-farm textile innovation extension delivery in Ondo state. Specific objectives are to;

- examined community socio-cultural characteristics, and
- analysed eco-institutional related variables influencing success.

METHODOLOGY

Study area.

The study was conducted in Ondo State of Nigeria. Originally, the area has nineteen Local Government Areas (LGAS). The State is divided into two zones based on the land mass and population density by the extension agency for effective administrative purposes. Each zone is made of about nine blocks (A block is equivalent to Local Government Area/LGA) and each block has eight circles and, each circle comprised ten groups of village. Apart from the activities of Agricultural Development

Programme (ADP's) of Ministry of Agriculture, there are about 2 Federal Universities with technology transfer system programme in this State and one research institute.

Sample selection and research instrument.

Purposive sampling procedure was employed in selecting 50 percent of the blocks in each zone (5 blocks/zone) totaling 10 blocks and 25 percent of group of villages from each visited blocks for the study. The selected blocks were as showed in Table 1. Data was collected from October, 2018 - May, 2019. On- farm Textile Extension Services package subsets were grouped into two strata (animal and plant origin) from available professional bodies' records. A simple random sampling technique was employed in selecting 10 percent of the members in each stratum within each group of villages. Making a total of 612 respondents across the State and 600 respondents who responses were coherent were analyzed for the study. Personal observation and, 30 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) sessions were held in eliciting primary information from the respondents. Nineteen sessions of the FGDs were held at village levels and eleven at the project offices. The instruments were exposed to test – retest method for reliability of the instrument at an interval of four weeks.

State	Zones	Blocks(LGA's)
Ondo	Owo	Ose; Akoko south west; Akoko North west; Owo, Akure North.
	Ondo	Idanre; Ile-Oluji; Irele; Ondo west, Odigo

Table 1: Table showing selected States and Blocks for the study in Ondo of States of Nigeria.
Source: Field of survey, 2019.

Subsets	Strata	Packages
On-farm	Plants production	Latex, plant fibre (cotton, coir, kenaf, jute etc), cane/rattan, dyes and others.
On- farm	Animal production	Leather (Skin and hide production), protein fibre (silk, fur and wool) and others.

Table 2: Table showing strata's and packages of on-farm textile innovation extension services delivery in Ondo States of Nigeria
Source: Field of survey, 2019.

Measurement of variables

Operationalized variables for this study were dependent (success) and independent variables (community attributes). The dependent variable (Y) was measured by success of extension service delivery. The independent variables(X) were measured by community socio-cultural and eco-institutional factors. For example variables reviewed

under the socio-cultural characteristics includes available and functioning infrastructure facilities, systemic linkages, prevailing age group, housing arrangement, language and communication system in the community, and community attitude to textile extension project among others effects on extension delivery of innovation in on-farm textile innovation. Also, accessible credit and marketing system, land tenure, leadership pattern and transportation line among others were used in measuring eco-institutional variables.

Data analysis.
Descriptive statistical techniques such as frequency, percentages, mean and standard deviation were used to describe and summarized the collected data. Correlation analysis was applied to detect the direction of relationship between success and community attributes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Socio-cultural related variables: The following indicators were viewed under this variable:

Infrastructure facilities
Detailed analysis shows that, 83% of the villages visited had electricity and borehole water respectively. These were followed by ICT network services (72%), bar/restaurant (92%), and community market (61%). Others including primary schools (68%), motor park (75%) and others as indicated in table 1. Nevertheless, a cross-section of these facilities present at subjective degree. There was no community without facilities, and at the same time no community had all identified facilities present. Good roads and electricity would enhance good communication network and, ensure quick and efficient accessibility of an area. Availability of these facilities differs from its functionality. Out of those respondents who affirmed availability of boreholes and electricity, 32 percent ascertained functioning borehole and 46 percent specified electricity.

Infrastructure	***Availability***		***Functioning***	
	Frequency	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Electricity	498	83	276	46
Borehole water	497	82	192	32
Post office	174	29	36	6
Hospital/health/maternity center	276	46	228	38
Primary schools	408	68	408	68
Secondary schools	249	41	249	41
Other schools	54	9	54	9
Community hall	228	38	228	38
Community market	366	61	366	61
ICT network services	432	72	426	71
Tarred road	132	22	132	22
Bar/restaurant	552	92	534	89
Cinema house	39	7	18	3
Motor park	450	75	387	64
Community library	138	23	138	23
Court [formal]	42	7	42	7
Police station	78	13	78	13
Recreation/tourist centre	66	11	48	8
Hotel	84	14	36	6
Others	114	19	96	16

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to availability and functioning infrastructural facilities.

Multiple responses were recorded.
Source: Field survey, 2019.

Pattern of settlement

Accessibility of the study area was examined through its settlement patterns. The prevailing *housing style* in the area was *nucleated* style that is, a situation where people build their houses very closed to each other. *Housing arrangement* practiced was *line pattern*, where each kinship arranged their houses in line and faces other kinship. Within each of the studied community, there were various *clan- communities* with several *clans – sections*. The clan – section within each clan – community practiced a clustered type of house arrangement within a line pattern. This supports Jibowo (1992) who highlighted that, Nigerian rural family practiced clustering type of housing, where people of the same cultural or ethnic background clustered together on the same landed area. This is a mean of strengthening familism in a gemescheft society. This type of living might make it possible for the agents to meet with larger numbers of people at a time, which often enhance rate of information diffusion. Information move faster in a cyclic type of house arrangement, followed by cluster type, and the least was line type arrangement (Gordon, 1999). It is vital that the change agents understand moral and ethical codes of the societal groups with whom they work. If peradventure, an agent chooses wrong persons or groups for project leadership in these types of society, getting cooperation of majority of the people will be forfeited. Again, there are vested interests group (100%) within each clan-section in the studied culture and, if their aims can be properly channeled, they can become useful pacesetters. Otherwise, it might be better for agents to avoid working with this group directly so, as not to be cut in the web of power factions.

Communication and language

The study identified the studied area as multilingual State. Some of the communities spoke the same language of differ tonation across communities, while other spoke entirely different language. While majority (69%) claimed that their language was a dialect of Yoruba, 31 percent was of Edo origin. This is in support of Fasoranti (1997) who identified that, there was idiom-tone variation of Yoruba and Edo languages in Ondo State. Eighty nine percent of the respondents understood Yoruba and 11 percent do not. Eighty two percent can speak, and 18 percent cannot speak it at all. Usually, language barrier can create lot of difficulties in any programme effectiveness. If success is to be achieved, innovations that are well understood with maximum clear information must be passed from change agents to the receivers of the innovation. Both the receiver and the sender must be tuned together for proper expression, interpretation and responses. Since respondents understood Yoruba language, this will influenced understanding and interpretation of agents' messages to arouse interest.

Major accessible cosmopolitans' channels of information in the study area were radio, handset/mobile phone, leaflets and postals (100%) respectively and, television/film shots (64%). Some handsets have audio-visual of two- way communication system inbuilt, but analysis revealed that those possessed by the respondents (100%) in the studied area can only support audio and not visual communication. Thorough examination was then made into existing informal (local) medium at which information

was been transmitted in the studied communities. Practically all (100%) specified market forum, friends, neighbors, public meeting, Bale/village council and, household heads respectively. Other channels are town crier (98%), drum beat (61%), and song/music (52%). Major channels of disseminating information often used by extension and other change agents in Ondo State was radio, television, leaflet and film shot(100%) respectively. Group meeting and cooperative societies were seldom used. The identified formal accessible channels (radio, television and prints) only encourage one-way communicating system that inhibits immediate information clarification from the sender. Laogun (2000) identified face-face and, visual communication aids as most effective communication system for informal education.

Cultural values and traditions

Investigation was made into the cultural beliefs of the respondents to known whether there were norms or mores in the community that prevented people from participating in on-farm textile innovation project. There were established norms or mores to control the social system, but there were none that restrict respondents' participation in the project. Major cultural affluent values highlighted by 89 percent of the respondents were 'material wealth', while 8 percent identified cultural and religion ethics, 3 percent valued security and health. Hence, respondents could be deeply involves in this project, because of its high profitability profile Ajila (2011), which served as a means to an ends for the community cultural affluent values.

Further examination was made into the tradition of the studied structures. Sixty six percent indicated that personal goals are made secondary to the family goals and that male have more access to the family properties than female such as land, farms, and building. All (100%) the respondents indicated that family values are imposed on each member with sanctions. Eighty five percent attested that mutual aid exist within the family where they assisted each other in setting up of new business/farm, pay school fees, erect a building, burial and marriage rites among others. This showed that the studied community practiced familism which is the degree to which members of family exhibit solidarity in performing family roles. Major disadvantage of this tradition is that members become narrow minded and parochial, which might prevent an intended member in getting involved in any project if not supported by the family.

Control mechanisms for abiding with these mores and norms includes sanctions by invoking physical pains, spells, spiritual charms, banishments, payment of fines (100%). The respondents further explained that these identified sanctions often lead to physical and psychological lost and, sometimes death. So, individuals in the studied community were sore afraid of violating these established religions mores and cultural norms. This finding is in accordance with Ikoiye (2017) that specified that, the grass roots are very closed and reverenced cultural and religions ethics than urban dwellers.

Faddisms

Thorough studied of the communities revealed the following traces of faddisms viz as vigorous struggling for wealth mostly money and material wealth's such as, houses in high grade and influential environment outside the community, youth migration and, ridding of latest cars (100%); marriage with continuity to depend on and stay with the

parent (81%); early marriage and child bearing with or without marriage (72%). Most of these fads will have a dawn- turned effect on the size and density of the community which could results into lack of able body human resources for the project activities.

Boundary maintenance and systemic linkages

Investigation was made to know how the studied areas maintained cultural identity. Ninety eight percent of the respondents specified same; rhythm of language, systems of dressing, tribal marks, and staple food respectively. Again, eighty six percent indicated same; praise songs, intra-marriage and lifestyle respectively, and 79 percent highlighted living together in the same area and same type of occupation respectively. There are common cultural festive period that brings members within and outside the community back home at a particular time of the year. They all accepted these festivals as means of registry individual memberships into the family and community lineage for cultural acceptability. Major identified festivals are age group passage of rite and, traditional festival such as egungun (masquerade), passage of rite dance among others. Mainstay in the studied areas was farming (100%) and, there are farm deities that need to be appease yearly through festivals for good harvest. Identified prevailing religion in the studied area was Christianity and followed by Muslim as claimed by 100 percent, but that all indigene still participates in one community festival or others. Boundary maintenance in most cases results into ethnocentrism because it a constant means of maintaining and reassuring members of their cultural beliefs, and prevent any ingress from other systems that can bring a change. This could be a vital obstacle to member involvement in the project if it is contrary to community culture.

Thorough studied was also made into the process and point where more separate socio-cultural groups interact together in the studied areas. Ninety seven percent indicates traditional festivals, common village/elders' court, establishments and assessing same institutions, same social and economics services respectively. This sameness is an indication of cooperation among the various social groups. Once a change agent has succeeded in gaining people of one community involvement in the project, information could effectively be spreads to other communities through existing systemic line.

Decision – making process and attitude to on- farm extension survives delivery

The process by which the studied community chooses plan or idea that affects them was examined. About 78 percent identified *decision stimulators* (those who identified and makes people aware of a particular goal) in the community as citizens who lives outside the community, the descendant unions, social elites and, those who has just returned from the metropolis to resettled in the village respectively and, community youths (57%). Virtually all (100%) the respondents signified that these stimulators often play roles of *initiators of decision* (those who search for means of accomplish desired goals). Certain power holders' citizenries who were to give approval to the proposed decisions (*legitimizers*) in the studied community were identified as traditional leaders and village council of elders. Others are influential indigenes (83%), descendants union (71%), and Government (65%). This is an indication that there are social actors in the studied area that influenced decision. Channels of diffusing the approved decision to the entire member in the study area were also examined. Ninety nine percent identified village congregation/meetings during festival, friends/neighbor

and, social/descendant unions, town criers respectively. Others include radio (38%) and television (19%).

Investigation to the decision making process at the family level revealed that, the oldest among the household heads mostly male are culturally saddled with the responsibility of given final approval or sanction in decision making. This examination revealed that the major groups of people who can give approval or sanction concerning decision in the studied areas were elders and leaders. These identified groups could affect individual or community involvement in any programme. For success, they should be identified, recognized and carry along in the programming of the project, mostly at the planning phase. All (100%) the respondents perceived that the community have positive attitude towards on-farm textile innovation and its delivery.

Eco-institutional related variables

Approximate population and composition of the area

Majority (53%) of the respondents lived in a community with population density that was less than 1,500, while 47 percent lived within population density of greater 1,500 but less than 3,000. Observation revealed that most building in the selected area were made with mud without fence, in which few were plastered in the interior but not in the exterior. All the communities have between 1-2 religion centers and the rate of traffic flow was very low. During the day between 5 a.m - 5.00 p.m, most houses are virtually empty without anybody around except on Sunday and festive period. In the evening between 6.30 p.m – 8.30 p.m members of each household are found seated in front of the house including the household heads mainly to play and relax or visit others. This phenomenon was due to the fact that most people set out to farm and other business as early as possible and returned in the evening. Hence, it could be said that evening is best period when extension agents could gain attention of the respondents in the studied area. Every household in the studied area keeps animals (ruminants and non-ruminants) that roam round the street without restriction. Above identified indicators shows that most selected communities for the study were rural, which supposed to be working base for the extension service delivery. None of the community population was up to, or above 3000 which is the bother limit of an urban population.

Family structure and prevailing age groups

Assessment of family structure in the studied area was carried out using systemic mapping. Majority (71%) practiced *conjugal* family that is, a family with a married couple at its core, surrounded by a fringe of blood relatives. Twenty nine percent practiced *consanguine* family that is an extended clan of blood relatives living together with their mates and children. The most forms of marriage in the studied community is endogamy (83%), and 17 percent practiced exogamy. Fifty one percent of the studied respondents practiced monogamy and 49 percent were into polygamy family. The study also tried to identify the prevailing age group in the community through the same method of systemic mapping and data from the Local Government Area office. Those that are within the age limit of 1-18 years were 34 percent, 19-36 (7%), 37-54(9%), 55-72(19%), and 72 and above (21%) with an average 9.5 $\pm$ 2.3 years of education. The above analysis showed that the family structure in the studied community was *conjugal* with prevailing age group as dependants (children and aged).

Leadership pattern

Most prominent pattern of leaderships existing in the study areas are traditional leaders and organizational leaders (100.0%) respectively. The major organization leaders referred to were political and religious. Traditional leadership usually has pre-determined and fixed pattern of leaders, sub - leaders and petty leaders with a definite relationship to each other and the society. Here, age is highly valued, and older people are always consulted on any matters and, express opinions on all issues. If a traditional leader is personally opposed to a project, it might be difficult for young persons and most importantly outsiders like change agents to be accepted. To even, associate with any agents without the leader's approval it is sometimes forbidden. Since, it has been identified that the studied communities were traditional, permeated by religious acts and beliefs so, traditional leadership is an important stronghold that must to be involved, contacted, and convinced on such programme prior its introduction. The other types of leadership in the study area are social leaders and professional/occupational leaders (100.0%) respectively. All these forms of leaderships have direct influences over their members. They could be included as parts of local administrators who are to protect the group dynamic and group interaction.

Land mass and tenure system

The average land mass in each of the village studied was 26.27 square kilometers $\pm$ 2.4. This indicated that the villages studied had enough land which is a major factor in any rural developmental programme. This is major supporting line for on- farm textile innovation enterprise. All (100%) the respondents specified that land could be acquired through family land, inherited, lease, rent and purchase. Most (77%) of the respondents worked on family land, leased (45%), inherited (31%), purchased (14 %) and rented (9%). The type of land tenure system practiced was family and communal system, where land is held and controlled by family as a whole. Each member of the family has right to make use of whatever land he requires, but he has no right to alienate the land he holds as indicated by 100 percent of the respondents. This further confirmed that the studied area is traditional society. Under this system, there may not be sufficient security of tenure to encourage innovators to make long term investments. It also implies that no member has the right to mortgage or sell land without consent of other members. This identified lack of clear title to land means that respondent's most important asset cannot be used as equity for raising credit. Practices of any adopted innovations require capital, which a member might find difficult to provide from their personal savings. Both lack of security of tenure and means of raising capital through mortgage would seriously hamper on- farm textile innovation development. There was also the problem of absence of geographical mobility as indicated by 100 percent of the respondents. With this, respondents are not free to select the locality where he would produce because it is often difficult to acquire land outside the piece belonging to a family or neighbour. Undersized holding and fragmentations are other problems which the respondents encountered. The respondents lived in a community of an average 17.4 $\pm$ 3.9 kilometers away from major road. This indicated that the respondents averagely lived not far away from major roads, a situation that might enhance effective visitation of agents.

Spatial system

Investigation was made to the scenery of the environment studied. Observation showed that the area was characterized with thick forest in the north and share boundary with Atlantic Ocean in the South. Analysis presented the major types of soil in the area as loamy with major mainstay as farming. Geographically, the areas have two distinct seasons' (rain and dry). The rainy season was further classified as middling rain (April-June) and heavy rain (July – October) with short and mild dry season (November - March).

About 62 percent identified the land terrain in the studied environment as plain, mountainous (35%), and undulate (3%). One hundred percent of the respondents indicated that, the community soil support all packages of on-farm textile extension delivery**.** The ecological climate also favours these innovations except for hide and skin production. The long rainfall duration affects hide and skin production because its processes required high temperature of longer sunlight**.** The respondents indicated that rainfall in the studied area favored growth of gossypium (cotton), but that the fleecy fiber must be harvested as soon as it opened because rain affects the fibers. They further explained that cotton production requires extra attention because the plant, mostly the seed boll and fibers are often been attacked by insects hence, the crop needs constant spraying with insecticides and herbicides**.** Level of adoption of the introduced innovations in Ondo State was low. This they majorly attached to lack of accessible market for the on-farm produces. They all strongly agreed that the ecological factors of the area such as heavy and long period of rainfall including pests and insects' affects most on-farm textile activities but that, the situations can be curtail.

Transportation line:

Transportation of goods from farm center to various markets is sine qua non in any production. While 51 percent admitted that, there were bad but accessible motorable roads from the farm center to the various markets within and outside the village, all (100%) identified available transport means as motorbikes, buses and cars. They further stressed that motor bikes are the most accessible means of transportation and the charges was very high. Again, there is limitation to quantity of load the motorbike could carry. This indicated that respondents had access to means of transportation, but that the charges by transporters were so high. Since market prices for on-farm textile products were often fixed (Ajila, 2011), the producers might have to bear the consequences of the additional cost to the production cost made by the high transportation charges. This might affect the interest to continue with such activities. Eighty two percent lamented that, it takes almost between 3 to 5 days to get vehicles for transporting products to the metropolis where the buyers were located.

Credit and marketing system:

Major functional and accessible credit mechanisms in the studied area are thrifts, age groups and, family (100%) respectively. Others include cooperative society (28%), social organization (24%) and, formal credit (15%). All (100%) the respondents had been opportune to accessed loan from one or two of this credit mechanism. The finding indicates that, there were mechanisms for accessing credit in the community. All (100%) the respondents indicated that there was no any standard marketing center for

on-farm textile activities within the State. Most marketing mechanism available for the products was far above 200 kilometers to the studies environment.

Success of extension services delivery on on-farm textile innovation delivery:
Success of extension services delivery in on-farm textile innovation was assessed through it customary acts (performance) towards achieving the set goals and objectives among the beneficiaries at the grassroots. Project performances variables reviewed are as follows:

Bustles
Rate of project introduction was low as indicated by all the respondents. The respondents tagged most agents who disseminate on-farm textile innovations as involved in disseminating several others projects ranging from farm to off-farm activities. This indicated that the agents were generalists, a factor that might affect level of beneficiaries trust and confidence in the agents. Identified accessible sources of information on the project in the study area were meeting, leaflets, radio, television/film, neighbors and friends (100%) respectively. Mean value of attendance at community based cooperative meeting on the project was 12.3± 1.1. Statutorily agents are to meet with the beneficiaries fortnightly. Observation recognized that most project offices/centers were located within the metropolis. Mean value of the distance between respondents' resident and project office was 31.3 kilometer ± 4.5. Mean value of the distance between respondents' resident and major city was 25.4 kilometer ±2.3. All had visited the project office but claimed that inputs and staff are seldom available. Ninety six percent of the respondents have "Contact Farmers" (CF) representing their community and, have understanding of roles and responsibility of these grass root extension officers. While 65 percent indicated that the 'CF' often emerged from indigene of the community, 63 percent signified that he does not reside within the community. About sixty five percent confirmed that the officers often tried to know problems encountered by beneficiaries but could not proffered solution.

Expected average number of specialize subject matter trainings to be introduced within the years under reviewed was ≥16. The average training introduced was 7 ±1.8. All (100.0%) the respondents highlighted that the trainings were specific with fitted channels of information into the community communicating system. This indicated that on the average, specialize trainings are been organized for the beneficiaries. The mean value of television/films pogramme introduced on the project to the respondents was 29.1 ± 1.3. The mean value of radio technical messages given was 61.5±4.4. Beneficiaries ought to be contacting the project on a weekly base through mass media and meeting. Above findings indicated that the respondents are not reached. Sixty nine percent of the respondents had received between 1-5 visits and 31 percent had between 6-10 visits. Those who had received more than 5 visits domiciled at a distance that was less than 20 kilometers to projects office. This showed that those that dwell closed to the metropolis and it fringes (intermediate rural area) received more visits than those in the core rural. Forty eight percent specified that the agents had demonstrated certain recommendations on on-farm textile innovations in their immediate community, and all had personally tried such recommendations or trials. The respondents' hinted that time and days of agents' visits were fixed and such day and time were often convenient.

The respondent identified that the agents were from the city. There are middlemen called product coordinator for on-farm textile products and are seldom accessible in the area.

Ninety two percent of the respondents belong to textile producer association. The average fibre yield was 250kg ± of 14.3 and 1,193kg± 49.2 of latex/rubber. Further investigation revealed that respondents (68%) were not involved or consulted in identifying local pressing needs of the population or in studying location receptivity for the project during project planning. None of the respondents was involved in socio-cultural and demographic characteristics study of the local beneficiaries. One hundred percent of the respondents indicated to have been involved in creating awareness and diffusion of information about the project decision respectively, but were not involved in monitory and feedback procedure for the project. While 54 percent of the respondents were involved in facilities and equipments maintenance procedure, 13 percent was trained as local personnel without salary, none was assigned any authority in project programming. Respondents' have an average level of knowledge on on-farm textile activities but low knowledge level on the extension activities.

Serviceability

Fitness and influence of the introduced innovation on beneficiaries' economic and psychosocial ethics (serviceability) was analysed. Serviceability of on-farm textile innovation was rated average by 56 percent and low by 44 percent of the respondents. This rating viewed the socio-technical profiles of the innovation and benefits derived from contacting the delivery. Superiority of the introduced innovations including knowledge and skills gained over the existing ones were scored average by 59 percent respectively. Seventy three percent rated the project profitability value as average; ability to start and operate on a small scale capacity was high (79%); accessibility aptitude was low (73%), with average complexity values (51%). Seventy eight percent were satisfied with the introduced innovation. Adequacy of technical and creativities skills gained from participating in the project was also studied. Analysis showed that 81 percent of the respondents had an average skill adequacy, and 76 percent gained an average level of skill on management and marketing strategies.

Prestige boosting capacity of the introduced projects was reviewed and was based on experienced improvement in the standard of living of the respondents through hiring of labour/creating employment for others (54%), assess to good health facilities (53%), good education for children (67%), ability to possess desired housing (39%), desired clothing and food(64%), gained more recognition and self-actualization (72%). The innovation has an average prestige building capacity as indicted by all the respondents. Indepth analysis shows that, the mean value of success score by the respondents was 29.1 with standard deviation of 8.3.

Data in Table 4 shows that 57 percent of the respondents had their success scores between 0 and 20.8 (Low level), while 43 percent had the success scores between 20.9 and 37.4 (Average level). This implies that the level of success of on-farm textile extension services delivery was low in Ondo State of Nigeria.

Effectiveness level	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
0 – 20.8 (Low level)	342	57
20.9 – 37.4 (Average level)	258	43
Above 37.4 (High level)	0	0
Total	**600**	**100**

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to the level of success of on-farm textile extension services delivery
Mean = 29.1.
Standard Deviation = 8.3.
Source: *Field survey 2019.*

RESULTS OF CORRELATION ANALYSIS

In other to examine the relationship between success of on-farm textile extension service delivery and community attributes, the data were subjected to correlation analysis. Result in Table 5 showed significant relationship at $p \leq 0.01$ and $p \leq 0.05$ level between success of on-farm textile innovation extension services delivery and community socio-cultural [functioning infrastructure (r = 0.351), settlement pattern (r = 0.209), community attitude towards the project (r = 0.419), communication channel (r = 0.301), prevailing age (r = - 0.557), language (r = -0.335), village distance to TES center (r = -0.229), systemic linkage (r = 0.432), tradition (r =-0.392)]: Eco-institutional variables[spatial system (r = 0.393), land tenure (r = 0.347), access to credit (r = 0.350), accessible market (r = 0.198), and transportation system(r=0.329). The positive correlation simply means that, the more the magnitude of variation in these factors, the higher the propensity of the success. The coefficient of determination (r^2) explained degree of variation in the success of on-farm textile extension delivery, which was attributed to each of the community related variables analyzed.

Variables (x)	**Co-efficient (r)**	**Coefficient of determinant(r^2)**
- Village distance from major road	-0.180*	0.032
- Infrastructure facilities	0.351*	0.123
- Pattern of settlement	0.307**	0.094
- Boundary maintenance	0.415**	0.172
-Systemic linkages	0.432**	0.187
- Communication channel	0.301*	0.091
-Decision-making process	-0.392**	0.154
-Language	-0.335**	0.112
-Community attitude towards the project	0.417*	0.174
- Leadership pattern	-0.393**	0.154
-Cultural affluent	0.352**	0.124
- Tradition	- 0.403*	0.162
-Faddism	-0.392**	0.151
- Village distance to project center	-0.229*	0.052
- Prevailing age group	-0.557**	0.310
- Closeness to major city	0.112	0.013
-Land tenure	0.347*	0.120
-Familism	-0.410*	0.168
-Spatial system	0.393**	0.154
-Transportation system	0.329*	0.108
-Credit accessibility	0.350*	0.121
-Accessible market.	0.198**	0.039

Table 5: Correlation analysis showing linear relationship between successes of extension services delivery in on-farm textile innovation and community attributes.
Critical value of r at $p \leq 0.01 = 0.171$.
Critical value of r at $p \leq 0.05 = 0.124$.
*r is significant at $p \leq 0.01$ level.
** r is significant at $p \leq 0.05$ level.
Source: Field survey, 2019.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the above findings it could be concluded that level of success of on-farm textile innovation extension delivery in Ondo State was low**.** Major identified fad in the community was youth migration which often results into lack of able body people as human resources for the faming activities. The ecological climate of the studied area supports the introduced innovation and the community shows positive attitude towards the project but, there was no sustainable market for its products. The following variables have strong influence on success of on-far textile innovation viz: spatial system, prevailing age group, systemic linkages, boundary maintenance, tradition, and faddism. It is therefore suggested that the government should provide and encourage accessible market for on-farm textile produces in the State. High transportation charges could be curtail by stationing an annex of marketing mechanism for farmers produces very close to the communities. Also an accessible intermediate means of transportation could be

provides to these farmers through Local Government and, farmers could also be encourage to form cooperative groups so as to procure an effective means of transportation that will be managed by the group. Minor road repair could be handled and maintained by community self-mobilization while government should give more attention to road maintenance by enforcing and monitor activities of organ of government with the mandate to maintain roads mostly at the LGA level. Youth also should be encourage to stay back in the community by establish an enabling environment that is sustainable through functioning infrastructures by concerned and consequential individual, descendant union, and government.

FUTURE RESEARCH

This study did not consider formal institutional variables influencing extension services delivery in on-farm textile innovations in Ondo State, future study could consider this aspect.Agents and organization attributes effects on the effectiveness of extension services delivery in on-farm textile innovations in Ondo State were not covered, future study could be carried out in these areas.The studied area is just one out of the 36 States in Nigeria, located in the southwestern ecological zone, thus there is need to carry this same study out in other ecological zone in the country for comparation.

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