

Impact of Farm Credit on Farmers Socio-economic Status in Ogun State, Nigeria

Kolade Kamilu Bolarinwa* and E. O. Fakoya**

**Department of Agricultural Administration, University of Agriculture Abeokuta Nigeria
E-mail: bkolade17@gmail.com*

***Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development,
University of Abeokuta, Nigeria
E-mail: farkoya2003@yahoo.co.uk*

KEYWORDS Loan. Productivity. Beneficiaries. Technology. Adoption

ABSTRACT Dwindling farmers productivity as a result of lack of adequate capital to increase yield necessitates this study. Information was obtained from a total of 250 farmers randomly selected from Ogun state, Nigeria. The farmers' were stratified into beneficiaries of credit and non-beneficiaries. The study shows that there is inadequate provision of loan from formal credit institutions with about 40% of beneficiaries securing loan from formal credit institution and 80% from informal credit institution. Beneficiaries recorded higher 80,000tons cocoa production compared to lower 21,000 tons of cocoa production recorded by non-credit beneficiaries. Consequently, 28% of beneficiaries recorded higher mean income of between ₦21,000-50,000 compared to 10.4% of non-beneficiaries. Beneficiaries 54.1% were of higher socio-economic status compared to 10.4% of non-beneficiaries in the same category. There was positive and significant correlation between performance of farm production operations and securing of credit for crops production level ($r = 0.382$) adoption of new technologies ($r = 0.490$) and proper processing, storage and utilization ($r = 0.224$). The study recommends that for positive impact to be recorded on farmers' socio-economic status credit should be given to the farmers and research should be intensified at the farm level for farmers to benefit.

Key Words: 192