

Current Publications

(i) Books or Chapters in Books already Published

1. **Ladele, A.A. and Ayoola, G.B. (1997):** Food Marketing and its Role in Food Security in Nigeria. *in Integrated Agricultural Production in B. Shaib, N.A. Adedipe, A. Aliyu and M.M. Jir (Eds), Nigeria: Strategies and Mechanisms for Food Security NARP Monograph No. 5, pp 88-103.*
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3. **Ladele, A. A. (2002):** Use of Rural Farmers' Group in Extension Work. In Akinbile L.A. and Oladeji, J.O. (eds.) *Agricultural Extension Education.* Centre for External Studies, University of Ibadan. Ibadan. pp. 79 – 86.
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5. **Ladele, A. A. (2003):** Groups in the Community as Change Agents. In Adekoya, A. E. (Ed.) *Community Agricultural Extension.* Distance Learning Centre. University of Ibadan. pp 80-86.
6. **Ladele, A.A. (2004):** Sampling techniques in Agricultural Extension. In Olowu Terry A. (Ed). *Research methods in Agricultural Extension.* pp. 83-100.
7. **Ladele, A. A. (2005):** Rural Development Process and Practice. In Adedoyin S. Fola (Ed.). *Agricultural Extension in Nigeria.* Agricultural Extension Society of Nigeria (AESON PUBLICATIONS). pp. 139-144.

(ii) Articles that have already appeared in learned journals

1. **Ladele, A.A. and Omotesho, O. A (1986):** The Role of Agricultural Extension Services in Enhancing Agricultural Productivity in Nigeria. *ARMTI Seminar Series No. IX. pp. 61 – 64.*
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4. **Omotesho, O.A. and Ladele, A.A. (1990):** A Survey of Management Performance of Egg Producing Enterprises in Kwara State. *Ilorin Journal of Business and Social Sciences. Vol 2. pp 31-39.*
5. **Ladele, A.A., Omotesho, O.A. and Toluwase, S.O. (1991):** Impact of Agricultural Extension System of Ekiti- Akoko Agricultural Development Project (EAADP), Ondo State." *Journal of Rural Development in Nigeria Vol.4 No1 pp.50 -57.*
6. **Ladele, A.A. (1991):** A Descriptive Analysis of Agricultural Co-operative Model in Rural Development." *Journal of Rural Development and Administration. Vol.23,no.3, pp.1 -8.*

7. **Ladele, A.A., Omotesho, O.A. And Opanubi, J.O. (1992):**Privatization of Agricultural Extension Service: A Complementary Approach to Rural Development. in *Olomola A.S. and A.C. Nwosu (Eds.). Rural Development Strategies in Nigeria. Proc. Of the Sixth Annual Conf. of the Nigerian Rural Sociological Assoc. pp 263-270.*
8. **Omotesho, O.A. and Ladele, A.A. (1992):** Cost and Returns to Air-cured Tobacco Production in Ogbomosho Area of Oyo State, Nigeria. in *O.A. Philip(Ed.). Cost and Returns in the Nigerian Agriculture. Proc. of the National Conf. Of Farm Management Assoc. of Nigeria pp 66-73.*
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14. **Omotesho, O.A., Joseph, J.K., Ladele, A.A. and Ajagbe, O.A. (1995):***Centrepoin (Science Ed.) Vol. 5, No. 2 pp 49-60.* Animal Protein Crisis in the Nigerian Food Basket: A Preliminary Survey of Three LGAs in Oyo State, Nigeria.
15. **Ladele, A.A. and O.A. Omotesho, K. Joseph and T.O, Ijaya (1996):** The Relationship Between Laboratory Sensory Quality Ratings, Observed Eating Habits and Preference for Different Varieties of Meat in Nigeria. *International Journal of FoodSciences and Nutrition Vol. 47(2): 141-145.*
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21. **Awolola, M.D. and Ladele, A.A. (1997):** The Impact of the Functional Literacy Farm Project on the Participating Farmers in Kwara and Kogi States. *Rural Development and Administration* Vol. 29, No.1, pp.71 - 82.
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36. **Ladele, A. A. and Ogunsumi, L. O. (2002):** Regenerating the youth toward rural development in Nigeria: A case for National Youth Service Corps Scheme Restructuring. Proceedings of the 5th National Research Network Meeting and Conference of Children-in-Agriculture Programme (CIAP) pp.199-202.
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ABSTRACTS

Journal of Extension Systems, 2005, V. 21[1] June, pp. 1-13. Group Attributes Associated with Effectiveness of Extension Delivery: Evidence from the Ho District in Ghana

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ABSTRACT

1. Extension contact groups formed by Agricultural Extension Agents do not function properly and usually collapse and no longer available for transmission of extension messages. A study was conducted to find out factors associated with the functioning of contact groups and the effectiveness of extension delivery. A survey research involving 17 Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) and 112 farmers in 16 contact groups was carried out in six AEA operational areas. The AEAs used mainly proximity of farms and to a smaller extent, similarity of crops/animals as the main criteria for forming contact groups. Farmer-formed groups were more cohesive and sustainable than the AEA formed groups. However, there was no significant difference in extension delivery to Farmer-formed groups and AEA-formed group. For the purpose of continuity and sustainability, cohesiveness in the groups which is not essential for extension delivery, becomes vital. AEAs should encourage farmers to form their own groups so that they [International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition](#) 1996, Vol. 47, No. 2, Pages 141-145
2. Sensory quality ratings, consumption pattern and preference for some selected meat types in Nigeria. A. A. Ladele^{1†}, K. Joseph¹, O. A. Omotesho¹ and T. O. Ijaiya¹

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Summary

Sensory quality attributes, consumption pattern and preference for some selected Nigerian meat types (beef, goat meat, mutton, grasscutter (*Thryonomys swinderianus raptorum*), African giant rat (*Cricetomys gambianus*-water house) were investigated. Sensory quality scores were carried out using a panel of thirty carefully screened consumers, based on a 9-point hedonic scale: While consumer consumption pattern and preference were assessed through a field survey of 120 randomly selected respondents using a well structured questionnaire. It was found that beef was the most consumed meat followed by goat meat, then mutton, grasscutter and lastly African giant rat. Consumption of grasscutter was constrained by availability and cost. Goat meat was the most preferred, followed by beef, grasscutter, mutton and African giant rat. In laboratory sensory rating of the meat types, grasscutter had the greatest acceptability followed by goat meat, mutton, African giant rat and lastly beef. The result showed that grasscutter was the most acceptable because of its good meat colour, flavour tenderness and juiciness. It is recommended that more research effort be placed on domestication, breeding and management of grasscutter and African giant rat so as to remove the availability and high cost constraints militating against the utilization of these mammals can later be adopted for extension work. [South African Journal of Agricultural Extension](#) > [Vol 35 \(2006\)](#) >

Comparative analysis of the role of for-profit and non-profit private organizations in agricultural extension AA Ladele, FA Kuponiyi

Abstract

The increasing private sector's participation in agricultural extension delivery is, complimenting significantly contributing to the public sector's effort. It is essential to understand how different private organizations with nuances and goals set about their extension service delivery to the mutual benefit of both the service provider and the clientele. This study investigated and compared the roles of for-profit the British American Tobacco Company and non-profit private organizations of the Farmers Development Union and the Diocesan Agricultural Development Programme in agricultural extension service delivery in South-western Nigeria. Data were collected using interview schedule from 218 for-profit and 304 non-profit organizations' clientele selected by multistage random sampling technique, totalling 522 respondents. Data were analysed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. Mean ages of respondents varied between 49.6 years and 47.1 years for profit-oriented and non-profit private organizations, respectively. At least 95% for-profit participants were married compared with 74.6% of the non-profit private organizations' clientele. In the case of non-profit organizations there were significant relationships between the level of achievement and gender ($\chi^2 = 13.74$, $p < .01$), land tenure status ($\chi^2 = 22.33$, $p < .01$), cosmopolitaness ($r = -.323$, $p < .01$) and farming experience ($r = .18$, $p < .05$). Significant difference was found between the achievements of for-profit and non-profit organizations' participants ($F = 32.27$, $p < .05$). The profit-oriented organization was concerned with enterprise building for immediate gains while the non-profit organizations were concerned with capacity building. Procedure for recruitment of for-profit participants was stricter and more meticulous than that of the non-profit agencies. Extension contact between agents and farmers was more direct and intensive in the case of the former profit-oriented organisation. All inputs were supplied on credit in the case of for-profit whilst in case of the non-profit organizations materials were sourced and paid for on delivery by the clientele Overall achievement was higher in the case of for-profit organizations. The profit-oriented organization has demonstrated that private extension agencies have the potential to better help the participating farmers while helping themselves in profit making. The non-profit organizations (mostly NGOs) may have to make their programmes more participative and bottom-up generating cost-sharing and thus greater effectiveness.

Key words: Agribusiness, Non-governmental Organization, Capacity building, Enterprise Building, Achievement, Extension.
South African Journal of Agricultural Extension. ISSN: 0301 603X
Journal of Extension Systems, 1996, V.12[2] Dec.
Adult Literacy Programmes as a Framework for Women's Active Participation in Agricultural Development: A Case of Literacy Farm Project in Nigeria, M. D. Awolola & A. A. Ladele, 45-55.

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on adult literacy programmes as a framework for women's active participation in Agricultural Development It is argued in the paper that women are the farmers producing food for the majority of Nigerian population and may continue to be so in true future if the present

population growth and massive movement of male farmers are not checked. Since many of these women farmers cannot assimilate extension education because of their low level of education, agricultural development programmes may not succeed. The study further argues that there is a need for an adult education programme toward "people development" as developed by the FGN/EEC Middle Belt Programme. Based upon the above, the Adult Literacy Farm Project located at Rogun was used as a case study. Purposive sampling method was used to select 250 farmers for the study and results of the study show that the action-learning methodology used by the FGN/EEC Middle Belt Programme is very effective. This is evident in the performances of the women farmers who participated in the Programme. Action-learning methodology is, therefore, recommended for use in other programmes designed to improve the living conditions of rural dwellers.

Journal of Extension Systems. Vol. 18[1] 2002

Assessment of Cowpea Production Technology in South West Nigeria, L. O. Ogunsumi, A. A. Ladele, and E. O. Augustus, 101-115.

ABSTRACT

The study assesses cowpea production technology in southwest Nigeria with data from a sample of 129 respondents, randomly selected from three states. Cowpea is a staple food that can boost human protein intake. Primary data were collected with the use of validated questionnaires. Secondary data were also collected from Agricultural Development Programmes (ADP) and Institute of Agricultural Research and Training (IAR & T) to supplement the data required for the study. About 75 per cent of the respondents claimed to have sourced the improved seeds from ADP while 60 per cent got chemicals from open markets. The cowpea production package was assessed by about 73 percent of respondents as effective while about 17 per cent described it as only fairly effective. About 10 per cent saw it as not effective. Most of the respondents used manual labour to control weeds possibly due to high cost and adulteration in the content of the herbicides. In as much as farmers intend to increase production, unavailability of inputs coupled with unaffordable costs of most of the input components were among the major constraints in the study area. The findings give credence to farming systems research.