

# Re-examining the relationship between Farm size and Technical efficiency: A Stochastic Production Frontier Approach

ENIOLA ELIJAH AKINDELE

AFFILIATED UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNIVERISTY OF IBADAN.

---

## ABSTRACT

*This study focused on the relationship between farm size and technical efficiency using stochastic production approach. Well-structured questionnaire was allotted to 120 maize farmers and analyzed using descriptive statistics, stochastic production frontier and Tobit regression. Stochastic production frontier analysis shows that the mean technical efficiency of the respondents is 0.75. The analysis also showed that farming year experience, Mechanization and Pesticide quantity affects technical efficiency of farmers negatively while Years of formal education and Fertilizer quantity affect technical efficiency positively. The study shows that there is a positive relationship between farm size and technical efficiency in all the farm size classes and affected by the education and experience of marginal and small scale farmers and level of inputs used by medium and large scale farmers. The study recommends policy options that favour the training and education of marginal and small scale farmers through extension agents and subsidization of input prices.*

**Keywords:** Technical efficiency, Farm size, Stochastic Production Frontier, Tobit Regression.

---

## I. Introduction

Many variables, such as farm inputs, farm size, irrigation, credit availability, and others, have been used to explain farm technical efficiency. Academics have spent a lot of time studying the relationship between farm size and productivity, often coming up with opposing viewpoints, which has helped us to better grasp the relationship. The majority of early technical efficiency studies found an inverse association between productivity and farm size. (Sen 1962, 1964; Khusro 1968; Hanumantha Rao 1966; Saini 1971; Berry and Cline, 1979; Barrett, 1996). As a result of technical involvement in agriculture, the perspective altered, resulting in a direct relationship between the two variables, which is supported by literature. (Chadha 1978; Sen and Rudra 1980; Bagai and Soni 1983, Singh et al. 2017).

According to Helfan et al. (2004), the link between farm size and efficiency is not linear, meaning that efficiency decreases at first and then rises as the farm grows in size. When Materson (2007) utilized the Non-parametric Technical Efficiency Coefficient, he found a U-shaped relationship between farm size and technical efficiency. He also observed a declining relationship, in which technical efficiency increases as farm size grows to a point where it continues to decline, which Rahman et al. also corroborated (2009). However, Njeru (2020) found that there is diversity in technical efficiency in each farm category based on the farmer, with the most variation among large-scale farmers in his study: Technical efficiency among wheat farmers in Kenya.

This study focused on the re-examining the relationship between farm size and technical efficiency and also the variables affecting technical efficiencies in each farm classes (marginal farms, small farms, medium farms and large farms

## II. Materials And Methods

### 2.1 Data collection

The study was carried out in Ogbomoso, a city in Oyo State, South-Western Nigeria. Ogbomoso population was roundly 1.2 million (population.city, 2015) with population density of 253/km<sup>2</sup>. The town is found within the derived savanna region and has an average high uniform temperature, moderate to heavy rainfall, and high humidity. Most of the dwellers of the area practised farming and their contributions in terms of food production cannot be overestimated. The predominant crops include; maize, cassava, yam, watermelon and cash crops like cashew, palm trees and mango. Ogbomoso Agricultural zone is one of the four agricultural zones in Oyo State. Ogbomoso consists of Ogbomoso North, Ogbomoso south, Surulere, Orire, Ogo-oluwa Local Government Areas (LGAs). Each LGA represents a block and each block has eight (8) cells according to Agricultural Development Project (ADP). The zone was purposively chosen because this research focuses on farming households of which the major occupation of people in this area is farming. The data for the study was collected in 2018 from 110 farming household heads in Ogbomoso through the use of well-structured questionnaires using a multi-stage sampling technique. The sampling process was staged in four. The first

involved a random selection of two local governments in Ogbomoso. The second involved choosing two wards each randomly from the two local governments (i.e 4 wards). The third involved randomly selecting two villages each from the wards selected (i.e 8 villages) and lastly 15 farmers were selected in each villages using simple random sample techniques. A total of 110 farming households were surveyed. The sampling unit for the study was household head.

## 2.2 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive analysis was used to lay emphasis on the socio-economic characteristics of the maize farmers in the study region. The analysis was presented in form of frequency tables and bar charts. The data collected from the rural household farmers include social economic characteristics like age, gender, sex, household size, level of education and soon.

## 2.3 Stochastic Production Frontier

For the purpose of this research, technical efficiency was captured using the stochastic production frontier analysis invented by Battese and Coelli (1995) and used by Yao and Liu (1998) as well as Oladeebo (2006) and this helps to calculate the technical efficiency of maize farmers in this study area.

The production frontier model without random component can be written as:

$$Y_i = f(x_i; \beta) \cdot TE_i$$

Where  $y_i$  is the observed scalar output of the producer  $i$ ,  $i=1, \dots, I$ ,  $x_1$  is a vector of  $N$  inputs used by the producer  $i$ ,  $f(x_i, \beta)$  is the production frontier, and  $\beta$  is a vector of technology parameters to be estimated.

$TE_i$  denotes the technical efficiency defined as the ratio of observed output to maximum feasible output.  $TE_i = 1$  shows that the  $i$ -th firm obtains the maximum feasible output, while  $TE_i < 1$  provides a measure of the shortfall of the observed output from maximum feasible output.

$$Y_i = f(X_i; \beta) \exp(V_i - U_i) \quad i=1, 2, \dots, N$$

Where,  $Y_i$  = Production of  $i$ th maize farmers,

$X_i$  = Vector of input quantities of  $i$ th maize farmers,

$\beta$  = Vectors of unknown parameters,

$V_i$  = Assumed to account for random factors such as weather risk and measurement error,

$U_i$  = Due to technical efficiency

For the maize farmers, the stochastic frontier production model is stated explicitly as;

$$\ln Y = \ln \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln X_1 + \beta_2 \ln X_2 + \beta_3 \ln X_3 + \beta_4 \ln X_4 + \beta_5 \ln X_5 + v_i - u_i$$

Where:

$Y$  = Output (kg of maize) of the  $i$ th value

$X_1$  = Fertilizer quantity (liters)

$X_2$  = Herbicide quantity (liters)

$X_3$  = Pesticide quantity (liters)

$X_4$  = Years of formal education (years)

$X_5$  = labor (mandays)

$e$  = error term.

$V_i$  = decomposed error term measuring technical efficiency of the farmer

$U_i$  = the inefficiency component of the error term

### Inefficiency model

The inefficiency model was defined as follows:

$$U_i = \sigma_0 + \sigma_1 Z_1 + \sigma_2 Z_2 + \sigma_3 Z_3 + \sigma_4 Z_4 + \sigma_5 Z_5 + \sigma_6 Z_6$$

Where

$U_i$  = inefficiency effect

$Z_1$  = Years of formal education (years)  $Z_2$  = Fertilizer quantity (litres)

$Z_3$  = Access to credit (1=yes, 0=no)

$Z_4$  = Labour quantity (man days)

$Z_5$  = Years of experience (years)

$Z_6$  = herbicides quantity (litres)

$Z_7$  = seed quantity (kilogram)

$Z_8$  = mechanization (1=yes, 0= no)

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1. Socio-Economics Characteristics

The Table 1 below reveals that there is no difference in the ages, sex and marital status of the farmers in the three classes of farm size but farmers in the large size are more educated, experienced and adopt mechanized farming. The extension visit, cooperative membership and access to credit of the farmers increase progressively as we move from marginal farm size to the medium/large scale farm. The primary occupation of the large scale farmers were only farming while marginal and small scale farmers diversify their income through being engaged in other non-farming activities

#### 3.2. Analysis of the relationship between farm size and technical efficiency

The relationship between farm size has been a long time research issue for researchers. The result of this research displayed in figure 1 shows a linear relationship between farm size and technical efficiency which is in consonance with the findings of Bhatt et al (2014) and also a positive relationship between farm sizes and technical efficiency which is contrary to many findings such as (Fan & Chan-Kang, 2003); (Shanmugam, 2003); (Helfand et al., 2004); (Shanmugam & Venkataramani, 2006); (Hazell, et al., 2007); (Thapa, 2007); (Kumar & Mittal, 2010); (Chand, et al., 2011)]. among others but in consonance with the findings of (Bojnec, Latruffe, 2007).

The major reasons for the positive linear relationship between farm size and technical efficiency based on this study are shown in table 4:

#### Years of formal education

The coefficient of level of education was negatively related to inefficiency and significant at P=.10% level of significance. A year increase in the number of years of education brings about a 0.45% reduction in technical inefficiency. The implication of this is that inefficiency of resource use in the study area decreases with the level of education. The likely implication of this is that the more educated a household head is, the more attention he/she pays to effective management of their farms. Presumably, their enhanced ability to acquire technical knowledge makes them closer to the frontier output. Besides, farmers who had some level of education respond readily to the use of improved technology, such as application of fertilizers, use of pesticides and improved planting materials, thus producing closer to the frontier. The negative coefficient agrees with the findings of Okoruwa et al (2012).

#### Farming year experience

The positive coefficient of the years of experience in maize farming which is statistically significant at 1% implies that farmers with longer years of experience in maize farming are more technically inefficient than those with fewer years of experience. This could be explained in terms of the adoption of modern technology. Farmers who have been growing maize for years may tend to be conservative, while younger and new maize farmers may be more receptive to modern and newly-introduced agricultural technology. If years of farming experience increases by 1 year, the technical inefficiency of the farmer increases by 0.43% although age was not significant, the positive coefficient implies that older farmers in Oyo State are less efficient. However, it is possible for maize farming experience and age to be correlated and to produce the results in this study. This is an important possibility (multi-collinearity), as similar results were reported by Ajibefun et al (2002).

#### Access to Credit

The result shows that access to credit is positively related to technical efficiency with the coefficients showing that a percentage increase to access to credit will reduce technical inefficiency by 1% but it is statistically insignificant. This is in consonance with the findings of Njeru (2010). This implies that farmers who have access to credit are able to adopt new innovations due to availability of capital, and they are also able to use recommended level of input which will affect productivity positively.

#### New technology adoption and mechanization

The result shows a negative relationship between technology and machinery adoption and technical inefficiency i.e. the higher the rate of mechanization, the better the rate of technical efficiency of farmers and it is statistically significant at 1%. This is in consonance with the findings of Adewuyi et al (2013).

#### 3.3. Factors Influencing Technical Efficiency in each Farm Classes

Most researches on relationship between farm size and technical efficiency did not take a look at the factors responsible for the technical efficiencies in each farm classes. According to this study, the factors responsible for farmers' inefficiency technically in each farm class are explained below:

### **3.3.1. Factors affecting technical efficiency of Marginal Farms**

The major factors responsible for the technical inefficiencies of marginal farmers are shown in table 5 which are:

#### **Farming year experience**

The positive coefficient of the years of experience in maize farming which is statistically significant at 5% implies that farmers with longer years of experience in maize farming are more technically efficient than those with fewer years of experience. If years of farming experience increases by 1 year, the technical efficiency of the farmer increases by 0.11%. Similar results were reported by Ajibefun et al (2002).

#### **Years of formal education**

The degree of education coefficient was shown to be negatively connected to inefficiency and positively related to technical efficiency, with a significance level of  $P=1\%$ . An extra year spent in school leads to reduction in technical inefficiency by 0.22. As a result, resource inefficiency in the study area diminishes as education increases. This suggests that the more educated a household head is, the more attention he or she devotes to good agricultural management. Their improved ability to acquire technical information, presumably, brings them closer to frontier output. Furthermore, farmers with some education respond well to increased technologies, such as fertilizer application, pesticide treatment, and improved planting materials, resulting in production closer to the frontier. Wakali's results are supported by the negative coefficient (2012).

#### **Pesticide quantity**

The table above shows a positive relationship between technical efficiency and pesticide quantity applied. This means that the higher the quantity of fertilizer applied, the higher the technical efficiency. This is in consonance with the findings of Kyei (2013). Pesticide quantity is statistically significant at 1% and with a coefficient of 0.79 meaning one percentage increase in pesticide usage will lead to 0.79% increase in technical efficiency.

#### **Herbicides quantity**

The table also shows a negative effect of the amount of herbicides applied to technical efficiency of farmers. It is significant at 1% level of significance. This result is in contrary to the expected result and also to the findings of Ayinde et al (2016). This may be as a result of utilization of the herbicides above the recommended level which may likely cause a decline in technical efficiency if herbicides quantity is increased.

### **3.3.2. Factors affecting technical efficiency of small farms**

The major factors responsible for the technical inefficiencies of small scale farmers are shown in table 6 which are:

#### **Years of formal education**

The coefficient of level of education was negatively related to inefficiency and positively related to technical efficiency and significant at  $P=1\%$  level of significance. A year increase in the number of years of education brings about a 0.26% reduction in technical inefficiency. The implication of this is that inefficiency of resource use in the study area decreases with the level of education. The likely implication of this is that the more educated a household head is, the more attention he/she pays to effective management of their farms. Presumably, their enhanced ability to acquire technical knowledge makes them closer to the frontier output. Besides, farmers who had some level of education respond readily to the use of improved technology, such as application of fertilizers, use of pesticides and improved planting materials, thus producing closer to the frontier. The negative coefficient agrees with the findings of Wakali (2012).

#### **Mechanization and technology adoption**

The result shows a negative relationship between technology and machinery adoption and technical inefficiency i.e. the higher the rate of mechanization, the better the rate of technical efficiency of farmers and it is statistically significant at 1%. This is in consonance with the findings of Adewuyi et al (2013).

### **3.3.3. Factors affecting technical efficiency of medium/large farms**

The major factors responsible for the technical inefficiencies of medium and large scale farmers are shown in table 7 which are:

#### **Years of education**

The result of the Tobit regression shows that there is a negative relationship between years of formal education of the farmers and technical efficiency significant at 10% and also a 1% decrease in years of education will lead to 0.12% increase in technical efficiency. This is in accordance with Marlaine E. and Lawrence J (1979).

#### **Farm Experience**

The result shows the relationship between farm year experience and technical efficiency to be negative at 5% level of significance. The fact that improvement in education reduces maize production efficiency leaves a worry as it does not conform to the a priori expectation. This may probably mean that non- formal education

provided by extension officers, which directly impinges positively on the production process, would have been better captured in the model instead. This is in agreement with Idris Akanbi et al (2015)

#### **Mechanization**

The result shows a negative relationship between technology and machinery adoption and technical inefficiency i.e. the higher the rate of mechanization, the better the rate of technical efficiency of farmers and it is statistically significant at 1%. This is in consonance with the findings of Adewuyi et al (2013).

#### **Fertilizer and Seed quantity**

The result shows a positive relationship between fertilizer and Seed quantity and technical efficiency which shows that the higher the rate of fertilizer application and seed application the higher the productivity of the farmers and hence their efficiency. They are both statistically significant at 1% level of significance.

#### **Pesticides and Herbicides quantity**

The result shows a negative relationship between pesticides and herbicides application and technical efficiency which is completely different from the expected result that there should be a positive relationship between them. This might be as a result of over-utilization of the pesticides and herbicides which might affect the productivity of the maize. They are both statistically significant at 1% level of significance and in accordance with the findings of Sri Fajar and Aulia (2018). Conclusively, large scale farmers' technical efficiencies are mainly affected by their level of input use while marginal and small scale farmers are mainly affected by their experience and education. Also the most significant factor affecting technical efficiency in all the farm sizes is years of formal education which shows that educated farmers are likely to be more efficient due to the fact that inputs will be used to the recommended level and also ease in the use of new technology and adoption of new innovations. This conforms to the finding of Okoruwa et al, (2011).

### **IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

It can be concluded through this research that most of the respondents are literate, male, mid-aged with a lot of experience in the maize production and it was realized that most of the farmers had large household size, low extension visit, practiced mixed cropping, used both family and hired labor and inherited their farmlands.

It was deduced from the stochastic frontier analysis that the technical efficiency of the average respondent in the study area can be increased by 25% with the technical inefficiencies due to many factors such as age, access to capital and credit, cooperative membership, year of farming experience, level of education, extension agents' visit, technology adoption and mechanization. Also, the ordinary least square regression showed a positive relationship between farm size and technical efficiency. It was revealed in the study that there is a the relationship between farm size and technical efficiency in all the farm size classes was positive and was affected mainly by the education and experience of marginal and small scale farmers and level of inputs used by medium and large scale farmers.

The study recommends that there is a need for policies and programs that will help to enhance productivity and ultimately increasing technical efficiencies of farmers to be put in place, the following recommendations are proffered:

- 1) Agricultural policy that would encourage the participation of young people should be formulated as it was deduced that the mean age of farmers in all the classes of the farm size was high
- 2) The continuity in mixed cropping system should be encouraged in all the categories of farm sizes as it helps in preventing pest building during off –season and also source of risk management.
- 3) Training and education of marginal and small scale farmers through extension agents should be done effectively because small scale farmers efficiency are mainly affected by their education and experience
- 4) Input cost should be subsidized and regulated as one of the major determinants of technical efficiency of medium and large scale farmers in this study area is their level of input use.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor and co-author, Adeola Olajide, who guided me and provided part of the fund throughout this research work. I would also like to thank my friends and family for their support.

I also acknowledge the help by staff of Agricultural Economics of the University of Ibadan.

### **REFERENCES**

- [1]. Abdullahi B., Musa A., Idi A., and Adamu J. (2018). Socio-Demographic Determinants of Adewuyi, S.A., Agbonlahor, M.U., Oke, A.T., "Technical efficiency analysis of cassava farmers in Ogun State, Nigeria. IJAFA 4, 2013, 14; 515-522
- [2]. Agboola W.L., (2016).," Land management Practises and Technical efficiency of Food crop farmers in North central Nigeria: A data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) Approach. Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics and Sociology 10(2):1-10,2016:
- [3]. Agricultural Transformation Agenda (2011): We will grow Nigeria's Agricultural sector, Agricultural transformation Blueprint. Fed. Ministry of Agriculture and rural Development, Abuja, Nigeria.

- [4]. Anupama J, Singh RP, Ranjit K (2005). Technical efficiency in maize production in Madhya Pradesh: Estimation and implications. *Agric.Econs.Res.Rev.* 18:305-315
- [5]. Apata, T.G., Folayan, A, APata, O.M (2011): The economic role of Nigeria's Subsistence Agriculture in the Transition Process: Implications For Rural Development. Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension services, Joseph Ayo Babalola University, IkejiArakeji, PMB 5006 Ilesa, Nigeria.
- [6]. Ayeni L.S., (2010). Integrated plant Nutrition Management: A Panacea for Sustainable crop production in Nigeria. *Int.J. of soil science.*
- [7]. Ayinde.I.A., Aminu,O.R., Ibrahim, B.S., (2015).” Technical efficiency of maize production in Ogun State, Nigeria”. *Journal of Development and Agricultural Economics: Vol.7(2).pp.55-60. February 2015.*
- [8]. Battese,G.E and T.J Coelli (1995). “A model for Technical inefficiency. Effects in a Stochastic Frontier Production of Panel data. “ *EmpiricalEconmics*, 20: 25
- [9]. Bhatt M.S., Bhat A.S.,:Technical efficiency and farm size productivity- Micro level evidence, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia, New-Delhi-25, India. *International Journal of food and agricultural economics Vol.2. No 6 pp 246-256.*
- [10]. Bojnec,S.,Latruffe,L,(2007):Farmsizeandefficiency:thecaseofSlovenia.100<sup>th</sup>Jubileeseminar of European Association of Agricultural Economists “Development of Agriculture and rural Areas in Central and Eastern Europe “. Novi Sad, 21<sup>st</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> June2007.
- [11]. Burja.C., BurjaV.,(2016). Farm size and Efficiency of the production factorsin Romanian agriculture: University of Alba Iulia, Faculty of Economic Science, Unirii Street no, 15- 16, 510009 Alba Iulia.
- [12]. Coeli, T., Rahman, S., (2002). “Technical, allocative, cost and scale efficiencies in Bangladesh ricecultivation”:aNon-parametricapproach:*JournalofAgriculturalEconomics*553:607- 626
- [13]. Dhawan R, Jochumen P (2012). *Stochastic Frontier Production with Error in variable.* Internet resource downloaded, pp.12.
- [14]. Fakorede M.A., (2001) *Revolutionizing Agriculture with golden seed.* Inaugral lecture series Obafemi Awolowo University Press limited, Nigeria 82pp
- [15]. Ghose, A.K1979: Farm size and land productivity in Indian Agriculture: A reappraisal” *Journal of Development Studies* 16(1): 27-49
- [16]. Gupta B.B.R.K. Salgota& Bali A.S (2009). Status paper on rice in Jammu and Kasmir, *Rice Knowledgr Management Portal RKMP.*
- [17]. Helfland, S.M., Levine, E.S. (2004): Farm size and the determinants of productive efficiency in the brazilian center-west, *Agricultural economics*, vol.31, no 2-3, pp241-249
- [18]. Idris,A.A., Aminu,R.O., Ibrahim,S.B., (2015).”Technical efficiency of maize production in ogun state, Nigeria”. Article in *Journal of Development and Agricultural economics*
- [19]. Iken, J.E, and Amusa, N.A (2014) “Maize research and production in Nigeria”. Institute of Agricultural Research and Training (IAR&T), Obafemi Awolowo University, PMB 5029, Moor Plantation, Ibadan. Nigeria. March 2004 PP 302-307.
- [20]. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) (2010). New varieties to boost grain production in West and Central Africa. *ScienceDaily.* Retrieved October15, 2018 from <http://qqq.sciencedaily.com>
- [21]. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture: [www.iita.org](http://www.iita.org). AnnualReport. 2010.
- [22]. Latruffe, L., Balcombe, K., Davidova, S., Zawalinska.K. (2004): Determinants of technical efficiency of crop and livestock farms in Poland, *Applied economics* vol.36, no 12, pp 1255-1263
- [23]. Kyei L., Foli.G., Ankoh,j., :Analysis of factors affecting technical efficiency of cocoa farmers in the Offinso district-Ashanti region, Ghana. *American Journal of social and management sciences.* ISSNprint:2156
- [24]. Mbah,C.N.,Nwite.,Njoku,C.,andNweke,I.A.,(2009),*AfricanJournalofAgriculturalResearch.* 5(7), pp.580-583, 4 April, 2010, Available online at <http://www.academicjournals.org/AJAR>
- [25]. Njoku, J.E (1991): Factors influencing the adoption of improve oil palm production technologies bysmallholdersinImostate,NigeriaIn:OlukosiJ.O.OgungbileA.O.andKaluB.A.(eds) *Appropriate Agricultural Technologies for Resource poor farmer.* A publication of the Nigerian Farming system Research networkp.25
- [26]. Okoye,B.C., Onyenweaku, C.E., Agwu, A.E.,(2009).”Technical Efficiency of Small Holder cocoyam farmers in Anambra state, Nigeria: Implications for Agricultural Extension Policy: *Journal of Agricultural Extension.*Vol.12 (1) June, 2008
- [27]. Okumadewa, F., (2002), *Poverty and Agricultural Sector, Poverty reduction and the Agricultural sector in Nigeria*, edited by FolusoOkumadewa, Elshaddai Global Ventures ltd. Ibadan, NigeriaKumbhakar, S.C and lovell, K.C.A (2000). *Stochastic Frontier Analysis*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [28]. Olaniyan, B. A.,(2015), Maize: Panacea for hunger in Nigeria. *Africa Journal of Plant Science*, Vol.9(3). Pp. 155-174, March 2015.
- [29]. Olayide,S.,Eweka,J.,Bello-Osagie,V.,1980:*NigeriansmallFarmers:Problemsandprospectsin integrated Rural Development in Nigeria.* Centre for Agricultural rural and Development (CARD), University of Ibadan< Nigerialublisher.
- [30]. Opara, S. 2011. *Exploring lifeline in small-scale farmers.* NBF topics
- [31]. Osagie, A.U. and Eka, O.U. (1998). *Nutritional quality of plant foods.* 1<sup>st</sup> ed. The Post- harvest Research Unit, UNIBEN Nigeria. Pp62
- [32]. Oyewo. I.O (2011). “Technical efficiency of maize production in Oyo state:.”*J.Econintl.Fin*, 3(4):211-216.
- [33]. Purgeslove, S.W. (1992) *Tropical crops, Monocotyledons*, *Journals of Surface Engineered Materials and Advanced Technology.*Vol.2. No 6 pp 246-256.
- [34]. Rahman,K.M.,Mia.M.I.,AlamM.A(2009):farm-sizespecifictechnicalefficiency:AStochastic Frontier Analysis for rice growers in Bangladesh
- [35]. Shanmugam, K. R &Venkataramani, A (2006). Technical efficiency in agricultural production and its determinants: An explanatory study at the district level, *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics* 612:169-184
- [36]. Umar, U.A., M.B Muhammad and A.S. Aliyu., “Maize Production and yield improvement in Nigeria.*AgriculturalResearchCouncilofNigeria, ARCN,Plot223D,CadastralZoneB6, Mabushi, Abuja,Nigeria.*

TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1: Comparison of the socio-economic characteristics of farmers in each farm classes

Socio-economic Characteristics	Marginal farms (<1ha) (n=32)	Small farms (1ha – 2ha) (n=43)	Medium/Large farms (>2ha)(n=35)	Total population (n=110)
Sex	Male-93.75% Female –6.25%	Male – 95.35% Female –4.65%	Male – 97.14% Female –2.86%	Male –95.45% Female-4.55%
Age	47years(mean)	48years(mean)	47years(mean)	47years (mean)
Marital status	Married –81.25% Single –18.75% Divorced – 0%	Married –97.67% Single –2.33% Divorced –0%	Married –82.86% Single –14.26% Divorced –2.86%	Married -88.18% Single-10.91% Divorced –0.91%
Years of formal education	8years (mean)	9years (mean)	13years(mean)	10years(mean)
Household size	6 (mean)	7 (mean)	8 (mean)	8 (mean)
Farming experience	20 years (mean)	24 years(mean)	30years (mean)	25years (mean)
Primary occupation	Farming – 75% Non-farming – 25%	Farming-79.07% Non-farming20.93%	Farming – 100%	Farming- 83.64% Non-farming-16.36%
Extension visit	Yes – 31% No –69%	Yes –51.16% No –48.82%	Yes –54.29% No – 45.79%	Yes- 46.36% No –53.64%
Access to credit	Yes –18.75% No –81.25%	Yes- 27.91% No –72.09%	Yes –45.71% No – 54.29%	Yes- 30.91% No-69.09%
Cooperative membership	Yes –43.75% No –56.25%	Yes –46.51% No – 53.49%	Yes –57.14% No – 42.86%	Yes-49.09% No- 50.91%
Fertilizer use	Organic –25% Inorganic – 68.75% None –6.25%	Organic –30.33% Inorganic–84.37% None -3.43%	Organic-30.3% Inorganic- 88.57% None –0%	Organic-31.82% Inorganic-82.73% None-2.13%
Labor type	Hired –3.13% Family – 28.13% 68.74% Both	Hired – 9.30% Family –2.33% Both – 88.37%	Hired – 8.57% Family –2.86% Both – 88.57%	Hired-7.27% Family-10% Both-82.73%
Machinery & Technology adoption	Yes–12.10% No –87.50%	Yes –26.28% No –73.72%	Yes –57.14% No – 42.86%	Yes- 28.18% No –71.82%

Source: Field survey (2018)

Table 2: Distribution of Farmers by Technical efficiencies

Technical efficiency	Frequency	Percentage
0.2 -0.5	18	16.36
0.5-0.8	44	40.00
Between 0.8 & 1.0	48	43.64
Total	110	100.00
Mean (0.75)	S.D (0.17)	

Source: Field Survey 2018

Table 3: Comparison of technical efficiency of classes of farmsizes

Farmsize/ technical Efficiency	Marginal farm size	Small farm size	Medium&largefarmers	All farmers
Mean value	0.70	0.74	0.77	0.75
Maximum value	0.88	0.97	0.98	0.98
Minimum value	0.29	0.39	0.59	0.29
Highest range	< 0.5	0.7 – 0.9	0.9 – 1.0	0.8 – 1.0

Source: Field survey (2018).

Table 4: Factors Affecting technical efficiency of all classes of farm size farmers

Technical efficiency	Coefficient	Std. Err	T	P> z
Years of education	.0090586	.0037762	2.40	0.019**
Farming experience	.0025868	.0012051	-2.15	0.035**
Access to credit	-.0136523	.0358016	-0.38	0.704
Labour quantity	-.0570265	0000738	-0.36	0.720
Tractor	-.1762133	.0376572	4.68	0.000***
Fertilizer quantity	.0002732	.0000898	3.04	0.003***
Seed quantity	.0001415	.0004129	0.34	0.733

Pesticide quantity	-.018479	.0056054	- 3.30	0.002***
Herbicide quantity	-.0002231	.0003859	- 0.58	0.565
Cons	1.059472	.1204607		0.000

Source: Field survey(2018) \*sig 10%, \*\*sig 5%, \*\*\*sig1%

**Table 5: Factors Affecting technical efficiency of marginal farm size farmers**

Technical efficiency	Coefficient	Std. Err	T	P> z
Years of education	.0232586	.0037762	2.40	0.405
Farming experience	011868	.0012051	-2.15	0.180
Access to credit	-.0136523	.0358016	-0.38	0.241
Labour quantity	-.0570265	0000738	-0.36	0.720
Tractor	-.1762133	.0376572	4.68	0.509
Fertilizer quantity	.0002732	.0000898	3.04	0.241
Seed quantity	.0001415	.0004129	0.34	0.20
Pesticide quantity	-.018479	.0056054	- 3.30	0.009***
Herbicide quantity	-.0002231	.0003859	- 0.58	0.046**
Cons	1.059472	.1204607		0.000

Source: Field survey(2018) \*sig 10%, \*\*sig 5%, \*\*\*sig1%

**Table 6: Factors affecting technical efficiency of small scale farmers**

Technical efficiency	Coefficient	Std. Err	T	P> z
Years of education	.0232586	.0037762	2.40	0.007***
Farming experience	011868	.0012051	-2.15	0.314
Access to credit	-.0136523	.0358016	-0.38	0.241
Labour quantity	-.0570265	0000738	-0.36	0.942
Tractor	-.1762133	.0376572	4.68	0.002***
Fertilizer quantity	.0002732	.0000898	3.04	0.770
Seed quantity	.0001415	.0004129	1.1	0.599
Pesticide quantity	-.018479	.0056054	- 3.30	0.221
Herbicide quantity	-.0002231	.0003859	- 0.58	0.112
Cons	1.059472	.1204607		0.000

Source: Fieldsurvey(2018) \*sig 10%, \*\*sig 5%, \*\*\*sig1%

**Table 7: Factors affecting technical efficiency of large scale farmers**

Technical efficiency	Coefficient	Std. Err	T	P> z
Years of education	-.014586	.00595589	0.423	0.056*
Farming experience	-011868	.0021217	0.526	0.014**
Access to credit	-.0136523	.0465352	-6.03	0.423
Labour quantity	.0000465	0000693	3.70	0.526
Tractor	.2700133	.0448151	3.3	0.000***
Fertilizer quantity	.0003532	.0000948	3.70	0.001***
Seed quantity	.0001415	.000541	2.94	0.008***
Pesticide quantity	.0353656	.0057452	-6.16	0.000***
Herbicide quantity	-.0008135	.033859	-2.41	0.025**
Cons	1.423952	1.76607	8.15	0.000

Source: Fieldsurvey(2018) \*sig 10%, \*\*sig 5%, \*\*\*sig1%

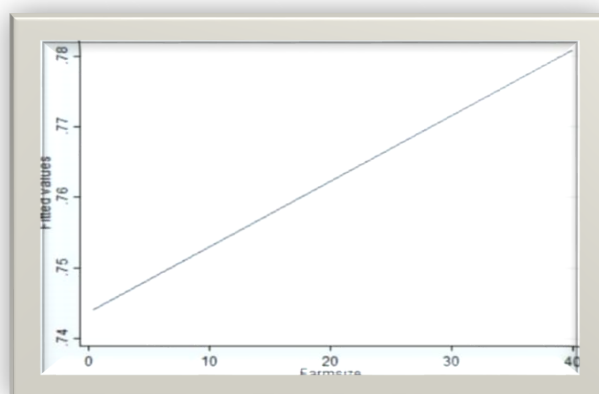


**Table 8: Comparison of the determinant of the technical efficiency of farm size classes**

Farmsize/ Determinants	Marginal farmsize	Small farm size	Medium & largefarm size	All the farmers
<b>Years offormaleducation</b>	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant
<b>Farming years'experience</b>	Significant		Significant	Significant
<b>Mechanization</b>		Significant	Significant	Significant
<b>Fertilizer quantity</b>			Significant	Significant
<b>Herbicide quantity</b>			Significant	
<b>Pesticide quantity</b>	Significant		Significant	Significant
<b>Seed quantity</b>			Significant	
<b>Access to credit</b>				
<b>Labor quantity</b>				

Source: Field survey (2018)

**Figure 1: Relationship between Farm size and Technical Efficiency**



Source: Field survey (2018)