
Factors Influencing Inorganic Fertilizer Use Among Rice Farmers in Ebonyi State, Nigeria

<https://dx.doi.org/10.4314/jae.v26i1.4>

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Abstract

This study examined factors influencing inorganic fertilizer use among rice farmers in Ebonyi state, Nigeria. A total of 120 rice farmers were purposively selected and used for the study. Data were collected by use of interview schedule and analyses were conducted using frequency, percentage, mean score and regression. Results showed that the respondents applied mostly urea fertilizer (54.2%) usually once (55.8%) on rice farm using broadcast method (100%). The amount of fertilizer applied per hectare in rice farm was 85.63kg. Rice farmers' inorganic fertilizer use were influenced by number of years spent in school, years of experience in rice production, total size of farm used for rice, total annual income earned from rice production and number of extension agent visit. Surprisingly, rice output ($t = 1.243$; $p \geq 0.05$) had no significant influence with inorganic fertilizer use. Government through the ministry of agriculture should organize workshops and train farmers on inorganic fertilizer use so as to enhance adequate use. Also, government and other relevant stakeholders in agriculture should ensure that inorganic fertilizers are available, accessible and affordable to farmers at all time so that they could maximally utilize it in rice production.

Keywords: Inorganic fertilizer; rice production factor.

Introduction

Rice is an annual crop and a staple food for teeming population worldwide (Onya, Okezie & Ejiba, 2019). Principally, large quantity of milled rice is produced yearly, with China and India accounting for almost half of the total production and consumption (Bhandari, 2019). The crop is critical for food security providing considerable dietary calories for poor people in Asia and other countries of the world (Jat, Kakraliya, Choudhary, Kapoor, Kakraliya, & Ram, 2020). Beside Asia and China, other countries such as Caribbean and Latin America also report a continuous increase in rice consumption among her people (Udemezue, 2018). In African region, rice is a rapid flourishing staple diet for both rural and urban populations. Nigeria produces highest in Africa (Udemezue, 2018) and used it in different way to meet several purposes.

As diets, rice provides sufficient amount of starch, protein, amino acids, vitamins and considerable amount of other minerals (Yang *et al.*, 2017; Chaudhari, Tamrakar, Laxmi, Ambika & Deepark, 2018; Saleh, Wang, Wang, Yang & Xiao, 2019). In addition, Chaudhari *et al* (2018) noted that rice bran oil is used for cooking, soap making and fatty acid, cosmetics, detergents and synthetic fibres while its straw serves as a source of fuel, feed for animals, mushroom bed, mulching and for making compost and paper. Rice also serves as a cash crop and employs over 15 million people in its value chain (Onya *et al.*, 2019).

Despite these invaluable importance, rice production in Nigeria is still plagued by myriads of setbacks ranging from difficulty in land acquisition, paucity of agricultural information and communication, inadequate training, issues of inappropriate technology, environmental constraints, pests and diseases, inadequate manpower, storage problems to inadequate and irregular supply of improved seeds, inadequate supply of inorganic fertilizers and other production inputs (Mohammed, Ibrahim, Hayatu & Mohammed, 2019). Inorganic fertilizer is one of the most essential farm inputs for increasing food production in the universe (Jaja & Barber, 2017). It is perhaps the quickest practical way to provide sufficient plant nutrients to restore nutrient-depleted African soils (Raimi, Adeleke & Roopnarain, 2017). Aside replenishing plant nutrients in soil and promoting healthy growth of plants, it also increases crop yield and productivity if adequately supplied and efficiently used. Conversely, the insufficient supply of the product as well as other hindrances behind the efficient use may lead to undesirable outcome. Hence the need to ascertain factors influencing inorganic fertilizer use among rice farmers in Ebonyi state Nigeria. Specifically, the study described activities of rice farmers in the use of inorganic fertilizer and determined factors influencing inorganic fertilizer use in rice production in the study area.

Methodology

The study was carried out in Ebonyi State, Nigeria. The state is located between latitudes 5° 4'N and 6° 45'N and longitudes 7° 30'E and 8° 30'E. Ebonyi State occupies a total

land area of 5,935 square kilometers and has a population of 2,176,947 people (National Population Commission (NPC), 2006). The state has good soil types (lowland and upland) and favourable climate for production of rice and other crops. All rice farmers in the State comprised the population for the study. Multistage procedure and purposive sampling technique was used to select the rice farmers. Four (Ikwo, Ezza north, Izzi and Ohaukwu) Local Government Areas (LGAs) were purposively selected based on their involvement in rice production. In each selected LGAs, three town communities were purposively selected giving a total of 12 town communities for the study. Ten (10) rice farmers were randomly selected from each of the town communities to give a total of 120 rice farmers for the study. The choice of random sampling was to give every farmer the chance of being selected. Data were collected by use of interview schedule. To determine the activities of rice farmers on the use of inorganic fertilizer, respondents were asked to indicate type of fertilizer they apply, time of application or rate of application, method of application, frequency of application, quantity of fertilizer used/applied annually per hectare of rice among others. The frequencies and percentages of responses were obtained. To ascertain factors that influence fertilizer use among rice farmers in the area, a multiple regression equation was used as stated below:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_n X_n + u$$

Where:

Y= Quantity of fertilizer used per growing season

X₁ =sex (male=1 or female=0)

X₂= Age of the farmers (years)

X₃= Marital status (married=1, not married=0)

X₄= Number of years spent in acquiring formal education.

X₅= Years of experience in rice production

X₆= Household size

X₇= Total size of farm cultivated (hectare)

X₈= Total size of farm used for rice cultivation (hectare)

X₉= Membership of social organization (member=1, otherwise =0)

X₁₀= Total annual income earned from rice production

X₁₁= Quantity of rice produced in last growing season (kg)

X₁₂=Number of time of inorganic fertilizer application per growing season

X₁₃=Number of extension agent visit

X₁₄=Amount spent in buying inorganic fertilizer per rice growing season

B₁= parameters to be estimated

u = Error term

Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage and mean) and regression analysis.

Results and discussion

Activities on the Use of Inorganic Fertilizer for Rice Production

Table 1 shows that all respondents (100.0%) used the broadcast method for applying inorganic fertilizer on their rice farms. This may be explained by the fact that broadcasting is the easiest and cheapest way to apply fertilizers. Okeke & Oluka (2017), in a study in South East Nigeria, found that the fertilizer application method used by rice farmers in Ebonyi State is mainly a manual broadcast method. The table further reveals that a greater proportion (55.8%) of the respondents applied inorganic fertilizer once on their rice farms, usually 2-3 weeks after planting. The practice of applying fertilizers at least twice during the growing season (split application), either using basal at planting or top-dressed during vegetative growth increases grain yields (Liu *et al.*, 2019). One of the reasons for this one-time application may be due to farmer's financial inability to procure the required quantity.

Table 1 also shows that 54.2% of the respondents applied Urea on rice farm; 45.0% applied NPK 27:13:13; 40% applied NPK 20:10:10; 34.2% applied NPK 15:15:15 while 1.7% of them applied Ebonyi fertilizer on their rice farm. This was done manually (92.5%), implying that the respondents applied more of urea than other types of fertilizers probably because rice needs mainly nitrogen fertilizer. This result is consistent with that of Heffer and Prud'homme (2016) that urea is the most widespread used nitrogen fertilizer for rice cultivation. However, Iwuchukwu *et al* (2017), found that the majority (60%) of rice farmers used 20:10:10 NPK to enrich their rice crop. Table 1 further reveals that greater proportion (49.2%) of the respondents applied between 50-99kg of inorganic fertilizer per hectare on rice farm. The mean quantity of inorganic fertilizer used per hectare of rice farm by the respondents was 85.63kg. This may mean that the respondents acquired and used such a quantity of fertilizer because of insufficient income or the exorbitant price of fertilizer. This is against the recommendation by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) that the ideal fertilizer application rate for rice is 270 kg NPK and 100 kg urea per hectare (International Fertilizer Development Center & African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership, 2018). It implies that farmers were using insufficient and under recommended quantity of fertilizer for rice production and this may have negative effect on output, yield and income.

Table 1: Activities in the use of inorganic fertilizer for rice production

Activities in the use of inorganic fertilizer	Percentage	Mean
Method of inorganic fertilizer application		
Broadcasting	100	
Frequency of application of inorganic fertilizer per rice growing season		
Once	55.8	
Twice	44.2	
Time of fertilizer application, if once (n=67)		
2-3 weeks after planting	55.2	
4-5 weeks after planting	44.8	
Time of first fertilizer application, if twice (n=53)		
1 week after planting	11.3	
2-3 weeks after planting	73.6	
4-5 weeks after planting	15.1	
Time of second fertilizer application, if twice (n=53)		
3-4 weeks after planting	7.6	
5-6 weeks after planting	24.5	
7 weeks after planting	34.0	
8 weeks after planting	34.0	
*Type of inorganic fertilizer applied		
NPK 27:13:13	45.0	
NPK 20:10:10	40.0	
NPK 15:15:15	34.2	
Urea	54.2	
Ebonyi fertilizer	1.7	
Quantity of inorganic fertilizer used per hectare of rice farm (kg)		
50-99	49.2	
100-149	38.3	
150-199	7.5	85.63
>199	5.0	
*Multiple responses	Field survey, 2017	

Factors Influencing Inorganic Fertilizer Use among Rice Farmers

Table 3 shows that there was a significant relationship between some socio-economic factors and inorganic fertilizer use ($F=16.008$) accounting for 68.1% of the variance. Specifically, some of the socio-economic factors that had significant relationships with the quantity of fertilizer applied annually were: number of years spent in school ($t=1.991$), years of experience in rice production ($t=2.197$), total size of farm used for rice cultivation ($t=3.441$), total annual income from rice production ($t=3.286$), number of extension visit ($t=2.208$). The positive significant relationship between the number of years spent in school and the quantity of inorganic fertilizer applied on rice farm indicates that formal education increases fertilizer use on rice farm. It may imply that people who are educated have better knowledge on the required quantity of fertilizer to apply on rice farm. This finding corroborates that of Aryal, Sapkota, Krupnik, Rahut, Jat and Stirling (2021) that education is one of the main socio-economic factors that can influence the quantity or amount of inorganic fertilizer use.

The positive relationship of years of experience in rice production and quantity of fertilizer applied also indicates that years of experience in rice production increases fertilizer use. This may mean that the higher the experience level, the greater a farmer uses inorganic fertilizer. The experience level may expose the respondents to the correct quantity to be applied and may serve as motivation to apply it on the rice farm. An experienced farmer is better informed about the importance of inorganic fertilizers and even when credit facilities are not available, he is more likely to have the advantage of fertilizer use. Also, the positive relationship between the size of the farm used for rice production and the quantity of fertilizer applied indicates that owning a large rice farm is may likely influence the quantity of fertilizer use. Therefore, the larger the size of the farm, the greater the quantity of fertilizer use and vice versa. This finding is not consistent with the study by Hu, Zhang and Zhou (2019) which indicates that farmers with large farm size do not use more fertilizer for production than their counterparts.

The relationship between respondents' annual income and fertilizer application indicates that increase in annual income may also increase the quantity of inorganic fertilizer applied by rice farmers. This implies that low-income earners may use a small quantity of fertilizer on their rice farms. This is in congruence with Iticha, Jaleta and Mitiku, (2021) that income positively influenced intensity of fertilizer use in cereal crop production. Furthermore, the positive relationship of extension visit with the quantity of inorganic fertilizer applied on rice farm indicates that educating rice farmers on fertilizer use through extension services will invariably increase the quantity of inorganic fertilizer applied on the rice farm. Iticha *et al.* (2021) found that the frequency of extension contact positively influenced the intensity of fertilizer use among smallholder farmers. Surprisingly, there was no significant relationship between quantity of rice produced ($t=1.243$) and fertilizer use. This may be caused by underuse of inorganic fertilizer as the average quantity applied is far below the recommended quantity per hectare. It may be due to lack of knowledge on appropriate type of inorganic fertilizer, inappropriate application method,

abuse or other malpractices in the use of the product. This may raise doubt on the fact that inorganic fertilizer remains an indispensable input for increasing food production in the world. The finding is at variant with Sainju, Ghimire and Pradhan (2019) who opined that application of N fertilizers has increased crop yields and resulted in achievement of self-sufficiency in food production in many developing countries

Table 3: Determinants of fertilizer use among rice farmers

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T
	Beta	Std. Error	Beta	
(Constant)	-	111.41		-2.030*
	226.214	3		
Sex	56.951	46.288	0.087	1.230
Age	-2.170	2.383	-0.096	-0.911
Marital status	1.497	48.654	0.002	0.031
Number of years spent in school	7.083	3.557	0.131	1.991*
Years of experience in rice production	5.957	2.712	0.248	2.197
Household size	-3.473	3.001	-0.085	-1.157
Total size of farm cultivated (ha)	-11.740	8.257	-0.129	-1.422
Total size of farm used for rice cultivation (ha)	66.726	19.393	0.364	3.441*
Membership of social organization	18.575	34.781	0.034	0.534
Total annual income earned from rice production	0.000	0.000	0.444	3.286*
Quantity of rice produced in last growing season (kg)	0.001	0.001	0.159	1.243
Number of time of inorganic fertilizer application per growing season	40.938	31.158	0.077	1.314
Number of extension agent visit	81.608	36.967	0.139	2.208*
Amount spent in buying inorganic fertilizer per rice growing season	0.000	0.001	-0.060	-0.625

P≤0.05

Field survey, 2017

Conclusion and Recommendation

Rice farmers in Ebonyi state applied inorganic fertilizer twice on their rice farm using broadcast method. However, they did not use recommended quantity of inorganic fertilizer per hectare on rice farm. Rice farmers' inorganic fertilizer use were influenced by number of years spent in school, years of experience in rice production, total size of farm used for rice, total annual income earned from rice production and number of extension agent visit. Government through the ministry of agriculture should organize

workshops and train farmers on inorganic fertilizer use so as to enhance adequate use. Also, government and other relevant stakeholders in agriculture should ensure that inorganic fertilizers are available, accessible and affordable to farmers at all time so that they could maximally utilize it in rice production.

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