

Analysis of Gender Issues in Access to Land among Farmers in Karu Local Government Area of Nassarawa State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Gender issues in access to land among farmers in Karu L.G.A of Nassarawa State, Nigeria was investigated. Random sampling procedures were used. Primary data were obtained through structured questionnaires administered to 100 respondents. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, logit regression model. Findings showed that some socio-economic characteristics have significant effect on the access to land, these includes; sex, occupation, farm size, annual income and level of education. gender has a positive significant effect with a coefficient of 0.03064 at 5% significant level of probability. Annual income and educational level of the respondents had a significant effect on the access to land with coefficient of 0.0468 and 0.1426 at 1% level of probability. The majority of the respondents (92.00%) indicated that price of land was the major actor limiting access to farm land in the study area. Other factors indicated were; Local customs (78.00%), farming experience (69.00%), communal land tenure system (63.00%), lack of resource to cultivate farm lands (59.00%), and access to credit (52.00%). 79.00% of the respondent disagreed that men and women have equal right to land ownership it was also indicated by majority (81.00%) of the respondents that men have more access to farm land than women. It was recommended that the women farmers should be encouraged to access credit facilities from government agencies. This will help them to increase production, through acquiring sizeable acreage of land. Also, Local customs that's are not favourable to the women in accessing land for farming operations should be abolished so as to have equal right with their male counterparts.

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Introduction

Gender is a demographic characteristic that differentiate between men and women, it focuses on the interaction the exist among men and women such as their roles, access to resources, and control over production resources, division of labor, and a variety of other demands [1]. Gender and gender related research have been about differences between men's and women's roles, rights, and responsibilities as they shown in their performance in areas such as knowledge, desires, wants, needs, talent, and experience [2]. The analysis of gender as a socioeconomic variable provides in-depth knowledge on how to identify and differentiate the activities, responsibilities and position of the different genders in production and processing especially as regarding to farming and agriculture [3]. Gender examines roles and responsibilities to determine the optimum role for a man or woman. Different genders have different responsibilities in the community, women most times are calmer and more honest than men. However, emphasizing women's positive characteristics may result in a gender prejudice. Gender analysis is linked to a variety of characteristics, including culture, class, color, age, sex, belief, geography, philosophy, and political activity [4].

According to Olagunju et al, despite the contribution of women in agriculture, only a small %age of them own/control productive resources [5]. Land, financing, agrochemicals, technical services, market outlets, information, and so on are examples of these resources. This, combined with their long-term low socioeconomic level, renders them unable to make critical judgments regarding the utilization of such resources and the profits coming from farm production. For this reason, most women are given the opportunity for decision-making privileges [6].

Agriculture contributes huge to the economy of the country through foreign exchange and export. Agriculture contributed 56% of the Nigeria GDP in 1960-1964 with crop production amounting to about 85%. The overall contribution of agriculture to GDP however dropped to 47% in 1965-1969, and 35% in 2002-2004. It was again decreased to about 21.2% in 2017. The agricultural sector is a source of livelihood for many people in the rural communities. There are about 70% active labour force supplying food and industrial raw materials and for export. Agricultural production has however failed to meet the demand for food in the country due to rapid growing population [7]. Nigeria is a country blessed with many water bodies and rich soil

and forest land, and cultivable arable land covering about 98.3 million hectares across different regions for crop production [8].

Gender differential issues as it concerns to farm productivity in subsistence farming has been of special interest from the standpoint of public policies in sub-Saharan African countries like Nigeria [9-12]. Gender has proven to be an essential variable for differentiating the activities, responsibilities, hindrances, opportunities, incentives, costs and benefits in agriculture [13]. Like many other countries in Africa, women in Nigeria have broadened and deepened their involvement in agricultural production in recent decades [14]. Although men dominate the sector in Nigeria, a large share of women is also involved in many roles across the agriculture value chain; this is because women are mostly involved in production, processing, and sales. Overall 48 percent of female headed households participate in the agriculture sector and, in the rural and sub-urban communities; almost 70 percent households lead by women are involved in the sector [15,16].

However, there is debate in the general literature on gender and agricultural productivity as to the differential use of inputs in explaining productivity gaps among different gender. It is certainly true across a range of countries that the female gender in most cases have restricted levels of usage of various productive assets. This is also true in the case of Nigeria. Despite their important responsibility in agricultural production, women in Nigeria have relatively little access to agriculture land, inputs and access to extension services compared with men. In Nigeria, men have more access to land and own most of the farm lands in an agricultural community, this varies across regions, with lower ownership by women and higher gender gaps in land ownership in the North compared to the South [17]. These constraints could limit women's productivity relative to men.

Objective of the study

The main objective of this study is to analyze gender issues affecting access to land among farmers in Karu L.G.A of Nassarawa State.

Specific Objectives of the Study

The specific objective of the study is to:

- i. Describe the socioeconomic characteristics of the farmers in Karu Local Government Area of Nassarawa State
- ii. Analyze farmers access to farm land based on their gender in the study area
- iii. Determine the significance of land rights and ownership, policy and advocacy for women's land rights
- iv. Evaluate the factors that affects women access to farm lands in Karu Local Government Area of Nassarawa State

Literature Review

What is Gender

The term "gender" refers to the social construction or categorization of the social relationships and differences between the sexes. Gender includes not just the interaction between men and women, which separates them from one another, but well as the way in which these relationships are organized along gender lines [18]. Gender is concerned with how men and women live their lives, their varying chances, and how they access resources and meet their needs (CSO, 2017). In other words, gender is not just a result of natural or heavenly forces; it is also a product of cultural phenomena and beliefs that pervade all facets of a community or civilization. In recent years, gender has undergone polarization leading to it been dismantled, recreated and reinvented by people [19]. Through socialization, gender roles, relationships,

and identity are socially produced. Therefore, gender can be seen as an inclusive concept that encompasses not only what men and women do in society and how they interact with one another on a social level, but also cultural ideas about men and women, disparities in resources, and other outcomes that are brought about by these differences [20].

Over the decade, several social groups, societies, and languages have seen a paradigm change in conceptual understanding that has resulted in a misunderstanding where individuals mistake the term gender for the word woman. Despite the fact that gender affects both men and women, it does not, due to a misunderstanding, refer to either gender. The idea of gender however relates to the interaction between men and women, the ways in which the roles of men and women are socially formed and to the cultural interpretations of the biological disparities between men and women [21]. Economic, religious, ideological, cultural, and ethnic variables all play an important influence in determining how men and women are assigned positions and receive resources.

Gender Accessibility to Productive Resource

As described by FAO, (2018), the ability to utilize, administer, or govern a specific resource as it is made available in a given community can be characterized as resource access and usage. These resources may be financial, like land and credit, political, like involvement in local government and decision-making, and social, like education and training. By greater food production and a decrease in rural poverty, productive resources are essential in encouraging food production and reducing hunger. It is crucial to have access to resources because it helps farmers produce more food. Making sure that all farmers, particularly women, have equal and sufficient access to production inputs like land and support services like extension services will be crucial to improving production. Because small-scale farmers of both sexes lack adequate access to agricultural resources, women generally have less access to resources than men do in most societies [22].

Consequently, up to 70% of Nigeria's food producers are women. Government, donors, and communities have given the participation of women in the agricultural development plan more priority as there can be no real development without granting women access to all resources, especially in agriculture. Around half of the potential human capital will go untapped if women aren't included in rural development programs. Several African communities once saw land as a shared resource, but as those societies modernize and become more commercialized, there is a growing shift toward individual ownership. Although they continue to perform the majority of the farm work, women farmers are being seen to have restricted access to or ownership of land and other productive resources while this transformation is occurring. The primary factors affecting rural livelihoods are resources [23].

In order to empower women and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, farmers must have access to resources that may be used to produce goods (SDGs). Several worldwide conferences have been convened recently, particularly in Africa, to improve rural women's fair access to and ownership of land [24]. The need to ensure full and equal access for women to productive resources, particularly in rural areas, was reaffirmed in 2007 at the 4th World Congress of Rural Women, which was held in South Africa. This included the right to the land tenure system, the ownership of other property, and access to resources like credit/capital, appropriate technologies, markets, and information [25,26]. In the majority of the country, women have limited access to land, official or informal institutions, technologies, extension

services, training, and inputs for production. However, farmers only obtained a small amount of credit from NGOs, co-ops, lenders, and family members, and that this credit was typically accompanied by a high interest rate. The majority of the time, women were never eligible for loans from commercial banks because they did not own land that could be used as security. Lack of education, confinement to home duties, unfamiliarity with loan providers, and mobility constraints all further restrict access to institutional loans.

Farms Land

For households, especially farming households whose primary source of income is agriculture, land is a crucial asset. A farmer's capacity to access land is a fundamental requirement for farming, and having control over land boosts their output level, which is a prerequisite for being wealthy as a farmer as well as having status and authority in many other spheres. In Nigeria, increasing rural farmers' access to and control over land is one of the best ways to increase food production, particularly through rural farmers. This will enhance their standing and power in families and communities [27]. Women are less likely to own or utilize land in the majority of African nations, including Nigeria. They are also less likely to have access to rented land, and the land women do have access to is frequently of lower quality and in smaller plots (FAO, 2014). In traditional communities, women's access to direct land ownership is frequently restricted. In terms of usage rights acquired through familial connections and their status as spouses, mothers, sisters, or daughters, women have indirect access to land. Yet, if family structures disintegrate for a variety of reasons, these usage rights might not provide enough security for women. A key problem for women's access to and control over property is marriage breakdown since it leaves a vulnerable group of people in that situation [28, 29].

Socioeconomic Characteristics of Farmers And it Influence in Access to Land

Land is an important asset in agriculture, especially in crop production. Access to it varies across gender as men are mostly favoured. The ability of farmer's to have access to land defines the magnitude of women participation in arable crop farming [30]. Land is a fundamental resource for the women as it provides an important basis for their economic and social development. The prevalence of subsistence farming by the women is indicative of the type of tenure system in the environment. In several parts of Africa, land is understood as a communal property which is anticipated to be conserved and passed down to future generations [31]. It has also been argued by that more attention be given to women access to land in Africa because women contributed 60% to 80% of food production, food security in developing countries despite enjoying very limited rights to land [32].

The land tenure types in sub-Saharan Africa are categorized into three: public or state, communal or customary and individual or private [33]. Women's access to land is fundamental to women's financial liberation, as land can assist in food production and income generation, as collateral for credit and as a means of holding savings for the future. Regardless of women's essential contributions in agriculture, it is challenging for women to obtain land to access credit institution to intensify their production ability to improve efficiency [34]. According to Marcela the men easily access land, financial services, training, information and improved technology for agricultural production than the female counterparts [35]. Farmers need significant investments in land improvement in places where shifting cropping is popular. Yet if they're unsure of how long they'll be able to exercise the ownership right, it can

alter their investing choices. The rights to land are an international issue with dynamisms depending on individual country's tenure arrangement [36].

In Nigeria, the promulgation of the Land Use Act (LUA) in 1978 brought fundamental change in the land tenure systems through the abolition of private ownership of land. Customary land tenure, even from the colonial times did not guarantee women and other vulnerable groups in society, thereby disheartening active involvement in agriculture. The FAO agrees that in many countries, lack of adequate provisions for women to hold land rights independently of their husbands or male relatives is still prevalent. The factors that influence women access to agricultural land include: legal conditions, transaction cost, credit, location, income, land prices conducted a study on land rights and land improvement technologies in Nigeria [37].

Materials and Methods

The Study Area

Karu Local Government Area of Nasarawa State is located between latitudes 8° 5' N and 10° 42' N and longitudes 9° 25' E and 7° 54' E of the Greenwich Meridian as shown in Figure 1. Karu is an unplanned area covering a spatial extent of about 800sqkm [38]. It extends from the eastern boundary of the Federal Capital Territory Abuja to Gora about 15 kilometers to Keffi as shown in Figure 1. It currently has 205, 477 residents, according to estimates. Karu is cosmopolitan in nature, with several ethnic groups coexisting peacefully. The Gbagyi, Koro, Yeskwa, Gwandara, and Gade are the principal indigenous ethnic groups in the region. There are a lot of settlers, including Mada, Eggon, Hausa-Fulani, Igbo, Tiv, and Yoruba people, who moved there to benefit from the region's economic opportunities [39].

Population of the Study

The population for this study comprised of all farmers in Karu Local Government Area of Nassarawa Sate. This population will include both male and female farmers within the study area.

Sample and Sampling Techniques

Random sampling technique will be used to select 100 respondents from the seven districts of the local government. For the purpose of this study, respondents will be selected from each of the districts of the local government based on the level of farming activities observed in the districts as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Sample size selection plan

Farming Community	Sample size
Mararaba	15
One man village	10
Ado	15
New nyanya	15
Masaka	15
Kuchikau	15
Auta balefi	15
Total	100

Procedure for Data Collection

The study will use primary data that will be collected through the questionnaires administered to the respondents by the researcher. The questionnaire will be administered to respondents by the researcher and the research assistants and collected when the respondents must have finished attending to them. The

questionnaire will thereafter be coded to obtain the data for statistical analysis which will be used to provide answer to the research question raised in this present research.

Data Analysis

The gathered data will be examined using descriptive statistics. Based on the questionnaires, data will be evaluated using a statistical software for social sciences. The replies will be summarized and the degree of similarities and differences will be demonstrated using various statistics, including mean scores, standard deviations, percentages, and frequency distribution. Tables and figures will be used to present the results. Linkert scale will be used in the decision making as to whether respondents agree or disagree to presence of the stated variable/factors in the study area regarding gender issues on access to land among farmers in Karu, Nassarawa State.

Results and Discussion

Socioeconomics Characteristics of Farmers

The percentage distribution of the majority of respondents according to age was 50 years and above (35.0%). This was closely followed by people whose age was 31-40years (35.00%). 26.00% of the of the respondents fall between age brackets of 21-30 years. These results imply that those involved in farming in the study area are in the prime age of strength and vigour that is required to perform many of the farm operations. The result agrees with the findings of Smith that the younger the farmer is, the higher the zeal into more lucrative income generating activities.

The result showed that majority (76.00%) of the respondents is married, while 11.00 percent were single. About 7.00 percent and 6.00 percent of the respondents are widowed or divorced. This means that farming in the area is majorly practiced by married people. This result is in agreement with Gordon and Craig who opined that rural household was dominated by married couples. Majority (32.00%) of the respondents had secondary education, while 29.00 percent had no tertiary education. About 21.00 percent and 18 percent had primary and no formal education respectively. This means that majority of the respondents are educated. This support Osondu and Ijioma that education positively influences farm productivity. This is also in consonance with the findings of Balogun et al. who contended that majority of the farmers in Oyo State were educated.

Majority (44.00%) of the farmers had household range of 5–8 persons. This was followed by family size of 9 members and above (35.00 %). About 21.00% of the farmers had household size of 1-4 persons. This implies that the smaller the household size, the lower the proportion of household income that is likely to be devoted to the satisfaction of primary needs like food and clothing. The prevalence of large household size among this set of farmers agrees to the report of Ashimolowo and Ojebiyi (2009) that the mean household size of rural households is as large as 8 persons.

Farm size distribution revealed that 35.00 percent of the farmers had between 5-7 ha of farm land, 33.00 percent had between 8 – 10 ha, and 17.00 percent of the respondents had between 2 – 4ha while only 15 percent of the respondents had between 1-2ha. The result showed that farm size was spread across which means that all farmers were not confined to a definite farm size but choice and strength of the farmers. However, the result implies that they were mostly small to medium scale farmers. This agrees with the findings of Adeyelu et al. that majority (76.5%) had farm size below 10ha in Oyo State.

Table 1 showed that 36.00 percent of the farmers had 11 -15 years farming experience, 24.00 percent had 6-10years farming experience, 18.00 percent had 16-20 years' experience while only 10 percent had 20 and above years farming experience. This indicates a good spread. This is in consonance with Mohammed and Ndanitsa that majority of the respondents in Niger State had between 1and 9 years farming experience.

Table 1: Socioeconomics characteristics of respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	35	35.00
Female	65	65.00
Age		
21-30 years	26	26.00
31-40years	35	35.00
Above 50 years	39	39.00
Marital status		
Single	11	11.00
Married	76	76.00
Widow	6	6.00
Divorced	7	7.00
Level of Education		
No formal education	18	18.00
Primary education	21	21.00
Secondary education	32	32.00
Tertiary education	29	29.00
Household size		
1-4 persons	21	21.00
5-8 persons	44	44.00
9and above	35	35.00
Farm size		
1-2	15	15.00
2-4	17	17.00
5-7	35	35.00
8-10	33	33.00
Farm experience		
1-5years	12	12.00
6-10years	24	24.00
11-15years	36	36.00
16-20 years	18	18.00
20 and above	10	10.00
Annual income		
50,000-100,000	36	36.00
101,000-200,000	25	25.00
201,000-300,000	20	20.00
>300,000	19	19.00

Source; Field Survey 2023

Effect of gender on farmers access to land and other farming resources

The results in table 2 showed the farmers access to land and other farming resources. The results as presented in table showed the number of plots of land among farmers. Majority (56.00%) of the

respondents have 1-5 plots of lands and 23.00% have 12 and above plots of land while 21.00% have 6-11 plots of land. This result indicates that the farmers in the area are small the medium scale farmers. Producing crops from family consumption and medium scale sales. The result in Table 2 showed that majority (35.00%) of the women access land through rent/rent. This was followed by 27.00percent that acquired their land through purchase while 18 and 13 percent of the respondents accessed lands through inheritance and allocation. About 7.0 percent acquired land through gift. This implies that the process of land acquisition was not favorable to women arable farmers. The result is in consonance with the findings of Oladehindeet al. that the common method of accessing land among farmers was through renting.

The results showed that men and women do not have the same level of access to farm land. 79.00% of the respondent disagreed that men and women have equal right to land ownership it was also indicated by majority (81.00%) of the respondents that men have more access to farm land than women. Women rarely own land in Nigeria, despite their heavy involvement in agriculture. This finding is consistent with the report by Ogunlela et al. that the lack of access to land continues to be a significant barrier for women farmers in Africa. In addition, even in nations where ownership and inheritance laws have been changed to benefit women, local customs can still prevent women from having equal access to land.

Table 2: Farmers access to land and other farming resources

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Plots of land		
1-5	56	56.00
6-11	21	21.00
12 and above	23	23.00
Mode of acquiring land		
Purchase	27	27.00
Inheritance	18	18.00
Allocation	13	13.00
Lease/rent	35	35.00
Gift	7	7.00
Men and women have equal right to land ownership		
Yes	21	21.00
No	79	79.00
Who have more access among men and women		
Men	81	81.00
Women	19	19.00

Significance of Land Rights and Ownership to Women, Policy and Advocacy for Women’s Land Rights

The results in table 3 showed the significance of land rights and ownership to women, policy and advocacy for women’s land rights. The results showed that the easiest way for women to acquire land is by lease (56.00%) or purchase (33.00%). The results also showed that low extent to which they can access land (48.00%), 30.00% of the respondents however showed that women have very low extent to which they can access land. It was indicated by majority of the respondents (86.00%) that women land rights are necessary and important and that the local government councils (31.00%), NGOs (28.00%), land tenure committees in

the study area supports the women land right. Majority of the respondents (52.00%) however indicated dissatisfaction with the rights women have on land in the study area as most of the respondents (79.00%) showed that land rights to women are not honored by your communities in the study area. The results also showed that improving women’s status towards land ownership will enforce mechanisms to protect women land rights (32.00%), improve awareness within the community (29.00%) and enhance easy access to judicial services to strengthen these rights.

Table 3: Significance of Land Rights and Ownership to Women, Policy and Advocacy for Women’s Land Rights

Easiest way for women to acquire land	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Purchase	33	33.00
Lease	56	56.00
Inheritance	11	11.00
Extent do women have easy access to land		
Very high extent	9	9.00
High extent	13	13.00
low extent	48	48.00
Very low extent	30	30.00
Women land rights are necessary and important		
Yes	86	86.00
No	14	14.00
Who supports women’s land rights		
Community heads	14	14.00
Local government councils	31	31.00
NGOs	28	28.00
Judicial courts Area	22	22.00
Land committees	5	5.00
Satisfied with the rights women have on land		
Yes	48	48.00
No	52	52.00
Are land rights to women honoured by your community		
Yes	21	21.00
No	79	79.00
Improving women’s status towards land ownership		
Improve awareness within the community	29	29.00
Enforce mechanisms to protect women land rights	32	32.00
Easy accessible judicial services to strengthen these rights	28	28.00
Penalties on the criminals	11	11.00

Source; Field Survey 2023

Factors affecting women access to farm land

Results presented in table shows the factors affecting women access to farm land in the study area. The majority of the respondents (92.00%) indicated that price of land was the major actor limiting access to farm land in the study area. Other factors indicated were; Local customs (78.00%), farming experience (69.00%), communal

land tenure system (63.00%), lack of resource to cultivate farm lands (59.00%), and access to credit (52.00%). The positive sign of these results implies that as factors such as price of land increased, women access to land also is decreased due to the low income level of the women as observed in this survey. This is in agreement with the report of Duncan and Brants that high and rising cost of lands might deter more women from buying land in the metropolis. The findings that local custom has an impact on women's access to agriculture are consistent with a study by Adegoroye and Adegoroye that found that some cultural customs are detrimental to women's economic empowerment. According to Ebele, certain countries have inherited traditions that preclude women from inheriting land from either their fathers or their spouses, which restricts their access to possibilities for collateral and productive work. International Land Coalition (ILC) agreed with findings that tradition deprives women to own a land.

The effect of income level on access to farm land implies that as the income level of respondents increased, the access to arable land by women also increased. This was in conformity with a priori expectation. The foundation of any economy is finance, which also has the power to set a country, a community, or an individual's degree of economic activity. Moreover, Magaji and Aliyu discovered that income had a substantial impact on the majority of the indices of women's empowerment as well as physical autonomy.

Table 4: Factors affecting women access to farm land

Item	Yes		No	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Local customs	78	78.00	22	22.00
Income of the farmer	69	69.00	31	31.00
Farming experience	74	74.00	26	26.00
Price of land	92	92.00	08	08.00
Communal land tenure	63	63.00	37	37.00
Lack of resource to cultivate farm lands	59	59.00	41	41.00
Access to credit	52	52.00	48	48.00

Effect of farmers' socio-economic characteristics on access to farm land in the study area

The logistic regression model was used to assess the effect of socio-economic characteristics of farmers on their access to farm land. The result showed that some socio-economic characteristics have significant effect on the access to land, these includes; sex, occupation, farm size, annual income and level of education.

Specifically, the results shows that gender has a positive significant effect with a coefficient of 0.03064 at 5% significant level of probability. The result implies that gender affects the accessibility of farmers to land in which case men have more access to farm land than female. These results agree with the report of Onu that women are constraints in most of the country when it comes to acquisition of basic amenities such as land and ICT facilities.

Annual income and educational level of the respondents had a significant effect on the access to land with coefficient of 0.0468 and 0.1426 at 1% level of probability. This demonstrates how important education is to farmers' access to and use of land for farming operations. According to the findings, farmers are more likely to adopt new approaches to accessing or acquiring land for farming the more education they have, and the more money

they make from their farm, the more land they can rent or buy. Moreover, education broadens access to helpful knowledge about the land tenure system. This result supports the idea put forth by Fagbohunge and Longe that perception can change depending on how people behave. Humans are able to make sense of their surroundings, synthesis and integrate a variety of new knowledge in the context of what they already know, and then apply that understanding to their daily activities. As seen in table 2, there are various ways for farmers to gain access to land. The ability of the farmer to access land can be affected by his/her ability to interpret information and procedures regarding land acquisition. Education also gives people especially the women a much more courage to demand for what is rightfully theirs.

The hypothesis testing results shows the relationship between the socio-economic characteristics of the farmers and their access to land in the study area. The performance of the model in terms of goodness of fit was good. The NgelkerkeR2 was equal to 0.2751 which means that the factor in the model account for 27.51% of the variation in the dependent variables. This implies that additional factors that this study did not identify could account for the variation in the access to land in the studied area [40-55].

Table 5: Logit regression on the effect of farmers' socio-economic characteristics on access to farm land in the study area

Variables	Coefficient (B)	Standard error	Wald	Sig.	Exp (B)
Sex	0.03064	0.0165	-0.208	0.0384*	0.1028
Age	0.2509	0.0120	0.802	0.4920	0.1293
Marital status	0.0953	0.0830	0.252	0.2035	0.0796
Household size	0.3057	0.2579	0.082	0.1291	0.2620
Occupation	0.2204	0.1040	0.002	0.0003**	0.2843
Farm size	0.0729	0.5298	0.552	0.0041**	0.8147
Annual income	0.0468	0.4685	0.608	0.0001**	0.5647
Farm experience	0.0419	0.2192	0.201	0.0710	0.0876
Level of Education	0.1426	0.4260	0.034	0.0028**	0.1476
Log likelihood	-28.19470				
NgelkerkeR2	0.2751				

Source; Field Survey (2021)

Key
 *= Significant at 5% significant levels
 ** = Significant at 1% significant levels

Conclusion and Recommendation

The outcome had demonstrated that women's access to land is a major issue that requires immediate response. The results revealed that most farmers have small land space for farming which implied that most of the farmers were small or medium scale farmers. The result have also shown that access to farm land in the study area is affected by a group of factors such as; price of land, local customs, private land tenure, communal land tenure, income, farming experience were the major determinants of farmers, especially women to have access to land.

Recommendation

In light of the findings of this study, it was suggested that women farmers be encouraged through extension visits on how to obtain loans from governmental organizations. This will help them to increase production, through acquiring sizeable acreage of land. Also, Local customs that's are not favourable to the women in accessing land for farming operations should be abolished so as to have equal right with their male counterparts.

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