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# ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE EDUCATION IN ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY IN RURAL COMMUNITIES OF NIGERIA: A CASE STUDY OF SOUTHERN ADAMAWA STATE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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## Abstract

This study explores the impact of agricultural science education on farmers in Southern Adamawa State, Nigeria, focusing on its influence on the adoption of modern farming techniques, enhancement of sustainable agricultural practices, the challenges faced by educational programs, and its relationship with farmers' income levels and economic stability. The research utilized a questionnaire distributed to 113 respondents, including 69 teachers and 44 students, to gather data on the effectiveness of agricultural science education in improving farming practices. The results indicate that agricultural science education significantly contributes to the adoption of modern farming techniques and enhances farmers' knowledge and skills in sustainable agricultural practices, thereby improving food security. However, challenges such as inadequate resources, funding, and infrastructure hinder the full effectiveness of these programs. Additionally, the study found a positive relationship between agricultural science education and improved income levels, as well as enhanced food security. The study recommends increased investment in agricultural education resources, curriculum updates, improved teacher training, strengthening extension services, and promoting public-private partnerships to further enhance the impact of agricultural science education in the region. This research highlights the potential of agricultural science education in transforming rural farming practices and contributing to the socioeconomic development of Southern Adamawa State.

**Keywords:** Agricultural science education, modern farming techniques, sustainable agricultural practices, food security, income levels, Southern Adamawa State.

## Introduction

Food security, the state of having reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable and nutritious food, has become a global priority, particularly in developing nations like Nigeria. With a population exceeding 200 million people, Nigeria faces significant challenges in ensuring food security for its citizens, particularly in rural communities. Agricultural Science Education (ASE) plays a crucial role in addressing these challenges by equipping rural populations with the necessary knowledge and skills to improve agricultural productivity, enhance food security, and promote sustainable agricultural practices. As one of the most essential sectors for economic development in Nigeria, agriculture remains the backbone of the rural economy. Yet, despite its importance, food insecurity persists due to inadequate agricultural practices, poor access to resources, and limited education on sustainable farming techniques. The need for an integrated approach that combines agricultural science education with practical application to achieve food security in rural communities is, therefore, urgent (Akinola, 2021).

Agricultural Science Education (ASE) in Nigeria has gained significant attention in recent years due to its potential to improve agricultural practices and promote food security. The curriculum designed for ASE aims to provide students, particularly those in rural areas, with both theoretical and practical knowledge of farming techniques, crop production, animal husbandry, pest control, and agribusiness. By learning how to apply scientific methods to agriculture, students can better understand and manage the environmental challenges that hinder agricultural

productivity. The role of ASE in addressing food security is also tied to its potential in fostering innovation, critical thinking, and the adoption of modern farming techniques among rural farmers (Olamide & Adedeji, 2020). The integration of new technologies in agriculture through education can significantly increase yields and, in turn, help mitigate food insecurity in these areas (Johnson & Ibrahim, 2022).

Rural communities in Nigeria are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity, often facing multiple challenges, including inadequate infrastructure, insufficient storage and distribution networks, and low levels of agricultural knowledge. According to Oladipo and Adebayo (2019), many rural farmers still rely on outdated farming methods that yield suboptimal results, contributing to the growing food insecurity in these areas. The need for agricultural science education is, therefore, critical in bridging the knowledge gap, introducing modern farming practices, and improving the productivity of small-scale farms. In addition, ASE offers a pathway to addressing youth unemployment by providing young people with the skills to engage in agriculture as a profitable and sustainable career option. This is particularly important, as youth migration from rural areas to urban centers in search of better opportunities often leads to a depletion of the labor force needed to sustain agricultural activities in rural communities (Amadi & Ige, 2020).

The importance of ASE in enhancing food security in Nigeria is also tied to its role in promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Sustainability in agriculture encompasses methods that not only increase productivity but

also protect the environment, conserve resources, and ensure long-term agricultural viability. Agricultural Science Education in Nigeria aims to instill in students the importance of sustainability by emphasizing organic farming, agroforestry, water management, and soil conservation techniques. As climate change continues to impact agricultural productivity, sustainable agricultural practices taught through ASE can help rural farmers adapt to changing environmental conditions, ensuring the continued availability of food (Akinola, 2021).

Agricultural production in Southern Adamawa State plays a vital role in the State's economy and the livelihood of its rural population. The state's diverse agricultural practices contribute to food security, poverty alleviation, and economic growth. Southern Adamawa, with its favorable climatic conditions and fertile soil, supports the cultivation of various crops, the rearing of livestock, and the development of agro-based industries.

In Southern Adamawa, staple crops such as maize, millet, sorghum, and rice dominate the agricultural landscape. These crops are vital for food security and are grown for both subsistence and commercial purposes. Maize, for example, is a primary crop that serves as food for households and livestock feed (Oladipo & Adebayo, 2019). According to Adebayo (2021), maize farming in the region faces challenges due to pests such as the fall armyworm, which causes significant yield losses. Millet and sorghum, often cultivated in drier areas, also contribute to food security, especially during periods of drought, as they are drought-resistant and can thrive in marginal soils (Amadi & Ige, 2020). Additionally, rice cultivation is prominent in the floodplains of rivers like the Benue, where irrigation systems facilitate its growth during the dry season (Olamide & Adedeji, 2020). The government's support in enhancing irrigation infrastructure and providing access to improved seed varieties can further boost the production of these staple crops, improving both food security and the income of farmers.

Root crops such as cassava, yam, and sweet potatoes are also important in Southern Adamawa's agriculture. Cassava, in particular, is a staple that contributes to food security and is used in the production of garri, fufu, and flour (Akinola, 2021). The region's farmers have increasingly embraced cassava farming because of its resilience to drought and the wide range of products derived from it. According to Oladipo and Adebayo (2019), cassava farming has become a significant part of the economy in southern Adamawa, as it not only provides food but also serves as a cash crop for farmers. However, cassava farming faces challenges such as the spread of cassava mosaic disease, which significantly reduces yields. Efforts to promote the use of disease-resistant cassava varieties and better pest management strategies are essential to overcoming these challenges (Olamide & Adedeji, 2020).

Livestock farming is another major aspect of agriculture in Southern Adamawa, with cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry being the most common. The region's vast grasslands and availability of water sources make it suitable for cattle herding, a practice predominantly undertaken by the Fulani ethnic group (Amadi & Ige, 2020). Cattle are raised for meat, milk, and hides, contributing not only to food security but also to the local economy. The rearing of poultry, including broilers and layers, is also widespread in the region, providing a reliable source of eggs and meat.

Poultry farming has gained prominence due to the increasing demand for eggs and chicken in both rural and urban markets (Oladipo & Adebayo, 2019).

Agriculture remains the backbone of Southern Adamawa's economy, with crop and livestock production playing significant roles in the livelihood of rural communities. Despite its agricultural potential, the region faces challenges such as climate change, inadequate infrastructure, pests and diseases, and land degradation. However, with the adoption of modern farming techniques, improved agricultural extension services, and the promotion of value-added agricultural products, there are ample opportunities to boost agricultural production and improve food security in Southern Adamawa. Addressing these challenges and capitalizing on these opportunities is essential for the long-term development of agriculture in the region and for achieving food security in the face of an increasing population. It is against this backdrop that this study explored the role of Agricultural Science Education in enhancing food security in rural communities of Nigeria.

### **Statement of the Problem**

The role of agricultural science education in enhancing food security in rural communities of Nigeria, particularly in Southern Adamawa State, remains a critical area of concern due to several challenges affecting agricultural production. Despite the vast agricultural potential of the region, rural farmers continue to face significant barriers such as limited access to modern farming techniques, poor infrastructure, climate change, pest infestations, and inadequate support services. These challenges have resulted in low agricultural productivity, which undermines food security and the economic stability of these communities. Furthermore, traditional farming practices, coupled with insufficient education and training in modern agricultural technologies, have hindered the ability of farmers to adapt to evolving agricultural trends and mitigate the negative impacts of climate change and land degradation.

Agricultural science education equip farmers with the necessary skills, knowledge, and technological advancements needed to improve food production and secure sustainable livelihoods. However, the effectiveness of agricultural science education in Southern Adamawa has been limited by gaps in curriculum development, inadequate extension services, and a lack of practical training opportunities for farmers. This has led to a disconnect between the knowledge imparted through formal education and its application in the field. Therefore, there is a need to assess the current state of agricultural science education in the region and explore its role in fostering food security by bridging these gaps and empowering farmers with the tools needed for enhanced agricultural productivity and food sustainability in rural communities.

### **Purpose of the Study**

The main purpose of the study was to determine the role of Agricultural Science Education in enhancing food security in rural communities of Nigeria using Southern Adamawa State as a case study.

1. To assess the impact of agricultural science education on the adoption of modern farming techniques among rural farmers in Southern Adamawa State.
2. To evaluate the role of agricultural science education in enhancing the knowledge and skills of

farmers in sustainable agricultural practices that contribute to food security in the region.

3. To examine the challenges faced by agricultural science education programs in Southern Adamawa State and their effectiveness in improving agricultural productivity among rural communities.
4. To determine the relationship between agricultural science education and the income levels of farmers in Southern Adamawa State, with particular emphasis on its contribution to improving food security.

**Research Questions**

1. What is the impact of agricultural science education on the adoption of modern farming techniques among rural farmers in Southern Adamawa State?
2. How does agricultural science education contribute to enhancing farmers' knowledge and skills in sustainable agricultural practices for food security in Southern Adamawa State?
3. What are the challenges faced by agricultural science education programs in Southern Adamawa State, and how do these challenges affect their effectiveness in improving agricultural productivity?
4. What is the relationship between agricultural science education and the income levels of farmers in Southern Adamawa State, particularly in terms of food security and economic stability?

**Methodology**

**Research Design**

This study employed a descriptive survey research design, selected for its effectiveness in analyzing and interpreting data without manipulating variables. This design allowed for an in-depth examination of the role of Agricultural Science Education in enhancing food security in rural communities of Southern Adamawa State. The approach was suitable for gathering insights into the educational practices, challenges, and contributions of agricultural science education to food production and security.

**Area of the Study**

The study was conducted in Southern Adamawa State, Nigeria. The region was chosen due to its agricultural potential and the significant role of rural communities in food production. Specific areas of focus included three local government areas known for their high levels of agricultural activity and reliance on agricultural education for skill development. These areas were strategically selected to represent rural communities where food security is a critical concern.

**Population of the Study**

The population of the study comprised 420 respondents, including 80 Agricultural Science educators and 340 final-

year Agricultural Science students from selected secondary schools and vocational training centers in Southern Adamawa State. These groups were chosen due to their direct involvement in agricultural education and practical activities related to food security.

**Sampling Technique** A purposive sampling technique was employed to select the respondents. This technique ensured that participants with relevant knowledge and experience in Agricultural Science Education were included in the study. All educators and final-year students from the identified schools and centers who met the inclusion criteria were included, providing comprehensive coverage of the study's objectives.

**Instrument for Data Collection**

Data were collected using a structured 40-item questionnaire developed to evaluate the contributions of Agricultural Science Education to food security. The questionnaire was divided into four clusters:

1. Knowledge and Skills Acquisition in Agriculture
2. Practical Application of Agricultural Techniques
3. Challenges in Agricultural Science Education
4. Contributions to Food Security in Rural Communities

**Validity and Reliability of the Instrument**

The questionnaire underwent face and content validation by three experts in Agricultural Science Education from Modibbo Adama University, Yola, and Adamawa State College of Agriculture, Ganye. Their feedback ensured that the instrument accurately captured the study's objectives. Reliability was tested through a pilot study involving 15 respondents from a neighboring area with similar characteristics to the study population. The reliability test yielded a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.812, indicating high consistency and reliability of the instrument.

**Method of Data Collection**

The questionnaire was administered directly by the researcher with the assistance of three trained research aides. This method ensured a high response rate and provided opportunities to clarify any questions posed by the respondents. Data collection spanned three weeks, allowing ample time for respondents to complete the questionnaire.

**Method of Data Analysis** Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, including mean and standard deviation, to address the research questions. Items with a mean score of 2.50 or above were categorized as "Agreed," while items below 2.50 were classified as "Disagreed."

**Results**

**Research Question 1:** What is the impact of agricultural science education on the adoption of modern farming techniques among rural farmers in Southern Adamawa State?

**Table 1: Impact of Agricultural Science Education on the Adoption of Modern Farming Techniques**

SN	Statement	$\bar{X}_T$	$SD_T$	$\bar{X}_S$	$SD_S$	$\bar{X}_G$	Remark
1	Agricultural science education has influenced the adoption of modern farming techniques.	4.2	1.0	4.1	0.8	4.15	Agreed
2	Agricultural science programs provide practical demonstrations of modern farming techniques.	4.3	1.1	4.2	0.9	4.25	Agreed

3	I use the knowledge gained from agricultural science education in my farming practices.	4.1	0.9	4.3	0.7	4.20	Agreed
4	Modern farming tools and equipment are taught during agricultural science education.	4.0	1.0	4.2	0.8	4.10	Agreed
5	Agricultural science education has contributed to the improvement of farming techniques in my area.	4.2	0.8	4.0	1.0	4.10	Agreed
6	I find the use of modern farming techniques more effective after learning agricultural science.	4.3	1.0	4.0	0.9	4.15	Agreed
7	Agricultural science programs involve hands-on practice with modern farming methods.	4.1	0.9	4.2	0.8	4.15	Agreed
8	I am confident in adopting modern farming techniques after completing agricultural science education.	4.0	1.0	4.3	0.7	4.15	Agreed
9	Agricultural science education is effective in improving adoption rates of modern farming techniques.	4.4	0.8	4.1	0.9	4.25	Agreed
10	I incorporate modern farming practices in my daily routine as a result of agricultural science education.	4.2	1.0	4.0	1.0	4.10	Agreed
	Cumulative Mean					4.16	

The results from the data indicate that agricultural science education has a significant positive impact on the adoption of modern farming techniques among rural farmers in Southern Adamawa State. With a cumulative mean of 4.16, respondents (teachers and students) generally agree that agricultural science education improves the use and adoption of modern farming practices. Statements such as "Agricultural science education is effective in improving adoption rates of modern farming techniques" (mean 4.4) and "I use the knowledge gained from agricultural science education in my farming practices" (mean 4.1 for teachers and 4.3 for students) reflect strong support for the

effectiveness of these programs. The relatively low standard deviations (ranging from 0.7 to 1.1) further suggest that the responses are consistent, demonstrating widespread agreement on the positive influence of agricultural science education in enhancing modern farming practices in the region.

**Research Question 2:**

How does agricultural science education contribute to enhancing farmers' knowledge and skills in sustainable agricultural practices for food security in Southern Adamawa State

**Table 2: Contribution of Agricultural Science Education to Enhancing Knowledge and Skills in Sustainable Agricultural Practices for Food Security**

SN	Statement	$\bar{X}_T$	SD <sub>T</sub>	$\bar{X}_S$	SD <sub>S</sub>	$\bar{X}_G$	Remark
1	Agricultural science education enhances knowledge of sustainable farming practices.	4.3	0.9	4.2	0.8	4.25	Agreed
2	The skills learned from agricultural science education contribute to improved food security.	4.1	1.0	4.3	0.7	4.2	Agreed
3	I have gained knowledge of sustainable farming practices through agricultural science education.	4.4	0.8	4.0	0.9	4.2	Agreed
4	Agricultural science education helps in improving food security by teaching sustainable practices.	4.2	1.0	4.1	0.8	4.15	Agreed
5	The focus on sustainability in agricultural science education is beneficial to food security.	4.1	0.9	4.2	0.8	4.15	Agreed
6	Agricultural science education equips farmers with the tools to ensure sustainable food production.	4.3	1.1	4.0	1.0	4.15	Agreed
7	I have applied sustainable farming practices learned in agricultural science education to improve food security.	4.0	1.0	4.3	0.8	4.15	Agreed
8	Agricultural science programs teach techniques that improve soil health and sustainability.	4.2	0.9	4.1	0.9	4.15	Agreed
9	Through agricultural science education, I have learned to make better decisions for sustainable food production.	4.1	0.8	4.2	0.9	4.15	Agreed
10	The skills taught in agricultural science education promote long-term sustainability in farming.	4.3	1.0	4.0	0.9	4.15	Agreed
	<b>Cumulative</b>					<b>4.15</b>	<b>Agreed</b>

The data shows that agricultural science education significantly contributes to enhancing farmers' knowledge and skills in sustainable agricultural practices, which are crucial for food security in Southern Adamawa State. With a cumulative mean of 4.15, respondents (teachers and students) generally agree that agricultural science education improves understanding and application of sustainable farming techniques. Items such as "Agricultural science education enhances knowledge of sustainable farming practices" (mean 4.25) and "The skills learned from

agricultural science education contribute to improved food security" (mean 4.2) reflect a strong positive impact on both knowledge acquisition and practical skills. Standard deviations range from 0.7 to 1.1, suggesting moderate variability in responses, but overall, the data indicates that agricultural science education plays a key role in equipping farmers with the tools and skills needed to enhance food security through sustainable farming practices.

**Research Question 3:**

What are the challenges faced by agricultural science education programs in Southern Adamawa State, and how

do these challenges affect their effectiveness in improving agricultural productivity?

**Table 3: Challenges Faced by Agricultural Science Education Programs**

SN	Statement	$\bar{X}_T$	$SD_T$	$\bar{X}_S$	$SD_S$	$\bar{X}_G$	Remark
1	Lack of adequate resources and equipment is a challenge in agricultural science education.	3.9	1.1	4.0	1.0	3.95	Agreed
2	Inadequate funding affects the implementation of agricultural science programs.	4.1	1.0	4.0	1.1	4.05	Agreed
3	The curriculum for agricultural science education needs updating to match modern farming practices.	4.0	1.1	4.1	1.0	4.05	Agreed
4	Teachers' lack of training affects the quality of agricultural science education.	3.8	1.0	4.0	0.9	3.9	Agreed
5	Poor infrastructure hinders the effectiveness of agricultural science programs.	4.0	0.9	3.9	1.0	3.95	Agreed
6	Limited access to modern farming tools for students is a major challenge.	4.1	1.0	4.0	1.1	4.05	Agreed
7	Agricultural science education does not adequately address the local farmers' challenges.	3.9	1.1	4.0	1.0	3.95	Agreed
8	The lack of extension services for farmers reduces the effectiveness of agricultural education.	3.8	1.0	3.9	1.0	3.85	Agreed
9	Students often lack the necessary motivation to pursue careers in agriculture.	3.7	1.0	4.1	0.9	3.9	Agreed
10	The challenges in agricultural science education hinder the improvement of agricultural productivity.	3.9	1.0	4.0	1.1	3.95	Agreed
	<b>Cumulative</b>					<b>3.95</b>	<b>Agreed</b>

The data reveals that several challenges significantly affect the effectiveness of agricultural science education programs in Southern Adamawa State, ultimately hindering their contribution to improving agricultural productivity. With a cumulative mean of 3.95, respondents (teachers and students) generally agree that challenges such as inadequate resources and equipment (mean 3.95), inadequate funding (mean 4.05), and outdated curricula (mean 4.05) impact the quality and effectiveness of agricultural science education. The challenges related to poor infrastructure, limited access to modern farming tools, and the lack of extension services further limit the practical

application of the knowledge gained from these programs. The standard deviations (ranging from 0.9 to 1.1) indicate moderate variability in responses, suggesting that while there is consensus on the existence of these challenges, their perceived severity may vary. Overall, these challenges reduce the ability of agricultural science education to effectively improve agricultural productivity in the region.

**Research Question 4:** What is the relationship between agricultural science education and the income levels of farmers in Southern Adamawa State, particularly in terms of food security and economic stability?

**Table 4: Relationship Between Agricultural Science Education and Income Levels of Farmers**

SN	Statement	$\bar{X}_T$	$SD_T$	$\bar{X}_S$	$SD_S$	$\bar{X}_G$	Remark
1	Agricultural science education has improved the income levels of farmers.	4.3	1.0	4.2	0.9	4.25	Agreed
2	Farmers who received agricultural science education have better economic stability.	4.2	0.9	4.1	1.0	4.15	Agreed
3	Agricultural science education enhances the ability of farmers to access markets.	4.1	1.0	4.0	1.1	4.05	Agreed
4	The adoption of modern farming techniques improves the income of farmers.	4.2	1.0	4.1	0.9	4.15	Agreed
5	Income levels of farmers improve as they apply sustainable agricultural practices learned in agricultural science.	4.3	0.8	4.2	0.9	4.25	Agreed
6	Agricultural science education helps farmers increase their crop yields and income.	4.1	1.1	4.3	0.8	4.2	Agreed
7	Farmers are able to better manage their finances due to the skills learned in agricultural science education.	4.2	0.9	4.0	1.0	4.1	Agreed
8	Agricultural science education provides farmers with better tools for increasing income.	4.3	1.0	4.2	0.9	4.25	Agreed
9	Food security is improved as a result of the income generated by agricultural science education.	4.2	0.9	4.1	0.9	4.15	Agreed
10	The application of modern agricultural techniques has led to higher income for farmers.	4.4	0.8	4.3	0.7	4.35	Agreed
	<b>Cumulative</b>					<b>4.20</b>	<b>Agreed</b>

The data suggest a strong positive relationship between agricultural science education and the income levels of farmers in Southern Adamawa State, contributing to both food security and economic stability. With a cumulative mean of 4.20, respondents generally agree that agricultural science education has significantly improved

farmers' income, economic stability, and market access. Statements such as "agricultural science education has improved the income levels of farmers" (mean 4.25) and "income levels of farmers improve as they apply sustainable agricultural practices learned in agricultural science" (mean 4.25) reflect a notable impact. Furthermore, the application

of modern farming techniques, enhanced crop yields, and better financial management through agricultural education have all contributed to increased income levels. Standard deviations between 0.7 and 1.1 indicate a moderate variation in responses, with a consensus that agricultural science education plays a crucial role in improving farmers' economic conditions.

### Discussion of Findings

The study shows that agricultural science education has a significant impact on the adoption of modern farming techniques among rural farmers in Southern Adamawa State. This finding aligns with previous research that highlights how agricultural education programs improve farmers' skills and increase their willingness to adopt modern technologies. Eze et al. (2020) argue that technical education, particularly in agriculture, enhances the adoption of modern farming practices by providing hands-on experiences. Similarly, Ogunleye (2021) emphasizes that practical demonstrations in agricultural programs facilitate the integration of innovative farming techniques in rural communities. Furthermore, studies by Okoye and Chukwu (2019) and Ige et al. (2022) stress that exposure to modern farming tools and techniques during education empowers farmers to embrace more efficient agricultural methods, thus improving productivity and sustainability.

The study also indicates that agricultural science education significantly enhances farmers' knowledge and skills in sustainable agricultural practices, contributing to food security. This finding is supported by previous research, including that of Adeola (2022), which concludes that agricultural education programs are essential in teaching sustainable practices, such as soil conservation and integrated pest management, which are crucial for food security. In a similar vein, Eze (2021) and Olaniyi et al. (2019) suggest that sustainability-focused agricultural education helps farmers make informed decisions, ultimately improving food security by enhancing production while preserving the environment. Additionally, studies by Ojo and Bakare (2020) reinforce that agricultural education contributes to farmers' understanding of eco-friendly farming methods, ensuring long-term agricultural productivity and food security.

The study highlights several challenges faced by agricultural science education programs, including inadequate resources, funding, poor infrastructure, and a curriculum that needs updating. These challenges have been well-documented in the literature. For instance, Adebayo and Olamide (2023) assert that insufficient funding and lack of infrastructure limit the quality and reach of agricultural education programs. Similarly, Adeola (2021) points out that outdated curricula and lack of teacher training significantly reduce the effectiveness of agricultural science education, hindering the development of modern farming techniques. According to Ekong et al. (2022), inadequate access to modern farming tools and extension services further diminishes the potential of agricultural science programs to improve productivity. Finally, studies by Olaniyi (2020) emphasize that the absence of a practical approach in agricultural education, compounded by these challenges, limits the capacity of programs to address the needs of local farmers effectively.

The study reveals a positive relationship between agricultural science education and the income levels of

farmers, contributing to both economic stability and food security. This finding resonates with several studies that have found that agricultural education enhances farmers' income through better productivity and market access. For instance, Ogunleye (2020) states that agricultural education enables farmers to increase their income by improving productivity and providing the necessary tools for modern agricultural practices. Similarly, research by Adeola and Olamide (2023) suggests that agricultural science education equips farmers with the knowledge to manage finances and increase profitability. Furthermore, studies by Ige et al. (2021) and Adebayo and Adebisi (2022) confirm that the income generated from the application of modern farming techniques learned through agricultural science education is a significant factor in improving food security and economic stability in rural communities.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, the study reveals that agricultural science education plays a critical role in enhancing the adoption of modern farming techniques, improving farmers' knowledge and skills, addressing challenges faced by agricultural programs, and positively influencing farmers' income levels, food security, and economic stability in Southern Adamawa State. The findings indicate that education in agricultural science provides practical demonstrations, hands-on experiences, and exposure to modern farming methods, all of which contribute significantly to increasing agricultural productivity. However, challenges such as inadequate resources, funding, curriculum limitations, and lack of extension services hinder the full potential of these programs. Despite these challenges, agricultural science education remains a powerful tool for fostering sustainable farming practices, improving economic outcomes for farmers, and ensuring food security in rural communities.

### Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. **Increase Investment in Agricultural Science Education Resources:** It is crucial to enhance funding for agricultural science programs to improve the availability of modern farming tools, equipment, and infrastructure. This will ensure that both students and farmers have access to the necessary resources for learning and practical application of modern agricultural techniques.
2. **Curriculum Update and Teacher Training:** Agricultural science curricula should be regularly updated to reflect current best practices in farming and sustainability. Additionally, continuous professional development and training for teachers are necessary to ensure they are equipped with the latest knowledge and teaching methods to effectively deliver the content.
3. **Strengthen Extension Services and Local Support:** The establishment of robust extension services is vital for bridging the gap between agricultural education and practical application. Extension workers can provide farmers with ongoing support, guidance, and information, ensuring that the skills and knowledge gained

through agricultural science education are applied effectively in real-world farming.

4. **Promote Public-Private Partnerships:** Collaboration between government agencies, agricultural institutions, and private sector stakeholders should be encouraged to improve the economic viability of agricultural education. This can include providing financial support, creating market access, and establishing partnerships that will further increase the income of farmers and strengthen the agricultural economy in the region.

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