

COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF TECHNOLOGY GENERATING PRACTICE  
AMONG UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES IN NORTH CENTRAL ZONE  
OF NIGERIA

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## **ABSTRACT**

In order to examine the technology generating practice among universities and research institutes in north central zone of Nigeria, the study examined sources of funds for technology generating activities, compare agro-technology generating practices and identify constraining factor hindering technology generating practices. One hundred and fifty-two academic staff were randomly selected from universities and one hundred and thirty six respondents were drawn from research institutes. Validated questionnaires with reliability coefficient of  $r=0.92$  was used to elicit data. Data collected were analyses using descriptive statistics, likert-scale, T-test and Factor analysis. Majority 93.4% of universities respondents used their personal funds to generate new technology compare to their counterpart in research institutes. The most widely mechanism employed for generating agricultural technologies was joint radio programmes (mean= 3.38) while the least was biotechnology (mean=2.57). Major areas of difference were the physical distance between technology generation ( $t=13.54;P<0.05$ ), Farmers participate in field research trial ( $t=8.50;P<0.05$ ), Farmers co-finance adaptive research trial ( $t=3.77;P<0.05$ ) and Adequate research facilities and incentives to workers ( $t=2.05;P<0.05$ ). Factors constraining variable based on technology generation for universities respondents was Poor access to knowledge and information on new innovation  $r=0.815$  while for research institutes was Limited physical resources (ICT, Telephone)  $r=0.801$ . It was recommended therefore that respondents should look in to option of writing different fund proposals and submitting to different funding bodies, Joint radio programme should be strengthen. Technological linkage advisory council should be formed and formalized.

**Key words:** Technology, Constraining Factor, Linkage practice, Linkage mechanism and innovative stride.

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Background of the Study**

In the face of changing environmental and economic realities, technology generating system in Agriculture constitutes the cornerstone in effort to develop agricultural production and to improve the livelihood of farmers in Sub-Sahara African (Sanginga, Best, Chitske, Delve, Kaaria, Kirkby, 2004). Sound innovation policy is essential to ensure that necessary condition exist in linking of agencies/ subsystems to meet the family needs of rural populace.