

Abstract

Investigated in this study were as follows: (1) the profile of the respondents; (2) the level of implementation of agricultural policies; (3) the level of household welfare; (4) the difference in the level of household welfare between the female and male headed households and among the rural areas; (5) the relationship between the level of implementation of agricultural policies and the level of household welfare. The methods and techniques employed were the descriptive comparative and descriptive correlation designs; the quantitative and qualitative techniques; multi-stage sampling and researcher devised questionnaires. The findings revealed these: (1) 70% practiced subsistence farming and 74% of the households were male headed; (2) low levels of implementation of agricultural policies and household welfare; (3) the level of household welfare differed significantly between male and female headed households and among the selected rural areas; (5) positive significant relationship between the level of implementation of agricultural policies and the level of household welfare. It was recommended that the stakeholders should intervene to uplift the low level of implementation of agricultural policies and household welfare in the selected rural areas