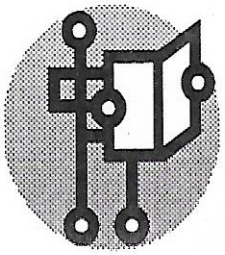
Annals of Child

and

Youth Studies

October 2016, Vol.7 (1)



ISSN: 0795 - 1663

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE JOURNAL

At the 7th Annual General Meeting of the International Research and Development Network of Children and Youth in Agriculture Programme (CY AP-Network: visit our website www.cyiapnetwork.org for more information) held at Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ijebu-Ode, Nigeria on the 28th November, 2006, it was resolved that a journal named Annals of Child and Youth Studies (ACYS) of the Network be established Dr. Dixon OlutadeTorimiro, an Associate Professor in the Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, ObafemiAwolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria was unanimously appointed as the Editor-in-Chief and the Department was chosen as the Editorial Office of the Journal.

The Network/Editorial Board are:

Table of Contents

Annals of Child and Youth Studies, October 2016
Vol. 7 (1): pp 1-20
AP-Network Publishing

YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN POULTRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

[*]Adebayo S. A., [**]T.R. Fayeyeand [*]S.B. Ishola
*Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural `Development, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria
**Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria

Abstract
The study assessed youth involvement in poultry production in selected local government areas of Lagos state, Nigeria. The location of the study was purposive selected because of the empowerment programme for youth involved in poultry production, out of which 160 respondents were randomly chosen. A well-structured questionnaire was used to obtain the data. Youth involvement in poultry production was measured using the participant involvement index while constraints to youth involvement in poultry production were rated on a 3 point likert scale.Descriptive statistics such as frequency distribution and percentages while Pearson product moment correlation was used to test the hypothesis. The study shows that majority of the respondents (71.9%) were involved in poultry production to earn a living. Respondent showed high level of involvement in several management practices such as sanitation (90.6%), supply of feed (88.7%), and record keeping (86.3%), supply of water (86.3%) and pest and disease management(87.5%) among others.Factors enhancing involvement of respondents in poultry production were availability of poultry inputs 78.12%, access to information on poultry 76.25%, availability of hired labour 73.12% and access to credit 68.75%. The constraint encountered by youth in poultry production include; low access to loan 60%, cost of equipment and fittings 63.1%, and huge amount of initial capital 59.3%. The study recommended that youth should be given access to loan and credit facilities from financial institutions. Also the government efforts in poultry production in Lagos state should be sustained and increased to a larger scale, to accommodate more youths.
Keywords: Youth involvement, Poultry Production

Introduction

Youth constitute a formidable force for sustainable agricultural development of any nation particularly the agrarian ones including Nigeria. This is because youths possess a lot of energies and other inestimable assets for productivity and general sustainable socio-economic development (Iwala 2006). Study by Aromolaran et al (2013) showed that youths are innovative and can engage in adaptive research. Moreover, children and youth contribute significantly in agricultural activities (Ugwoke et al., 2005). Youths are involved in activities such as; poultry breeding, hatchery, broiler production, pullet grow out, egg production, processing, poultry feed manufacturing, equipment manufacturing, marketing among others. Though youths have desirable qualities that can promote agriculture, yet, most of them have strong apathy toward it (Jibowo, 1998; Adedoyin, 2005; Adewale *et al.,* 2005). This has resulted in mass unemployment and lack of sustainable livelihood activities among the youths (Breitenbach, 2006, Anyadike *et al*, 2012)

There is the need for more emphasis to be placed on the role youth can play in agriculture since agricultural development is the basic tool for economic development (Fatunla, 1996). Young people's innovativeness should be matched with the right skills and capita to realise the much needed dividends (Vale 2012; Food and Agriculture Organization FAO. 2010, Brooks, 2012). The lack of incentives and drudgery are some of the reasons why the youth are disinterested in agriculture (IFAD, 2011). Training them with reasonable and sufficient skills is a key issue in the development of sound human capital required for national development (Ocho, 2005) and hence in poultry business.Poultry production serves as a source of income among rural farmers. Poultry birds take less time to mature when compared to other source of animal protein such as Beef, Goat and the like. It requires less space and capital to finance compared to these other animal protein source thus there is the need for poultry production to be given the maximum attention it requires. Despite several measures

put in place, the involvement of youthsin Agricultural activities has steadily declined in recent years (Adekunle *et al.* 2009). Therefore, the objectives of the study are to describe the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, identify youth involvement in management practices in poultry production, determine the factors affecting youth involvement in poultry production and identify constraints faced by youth in poultry production.

Hypothesis of the study

Ho: There is no significant relationship between the socioeconomic status of youth and their involvement in poultry production.

Methodology

The study area is Lagos State Nigeria. The capital is Ikeja, which is also the commercial capital of Nigeria. Lagos is one of the fastest growing cities in the world, with a projected population of 25 million in year 2010 (UN-Habitat 2003). Lagos plays host to a set of highly educated and enlightened citizens over and above most other parts of Nigeria and has the largest concentration of national and international private sector organizations. The chief occupations of the people are business/trading and agriculture(Apantaku 2005). Food crops, such as cassava, yam, maize and vegetables are grown in the area (Badagry, Epe, and Ikorodu). Fruit crops, such as oranges and pineapple and livestock production is popular. Livestock produced include sheep, goat and poultry. Lagos State has 20 local government areas. The Lagos State Agricultural Development Agency is government agency chiefly responsible for agricultural development and extension service. It is structured into 2 zones (East and West). The east zone has 8 extension blocks while the west has 6.

The population of the study are youths involved in poultry production in Lagos state. Primary data were collected with the aid of a well-structured questionnaire which was administered to youths in the study area by the researcher. The study was carried out at Epe, and Ikorodu local government in Lagos state. These two locations were purposefully selected because the popularity of poultry farming and the high number of youth involvement in poultry production in these locations. Moreover,

Youth Empowerment program for youth involved in poultry production was carried out in Epe. Simple random sampling method was used to select 80 youths from Lagos state farm settlement Araga Epe. (This location was purposively chosen because of the Youth empowerment programme being carried out at this location by the Government of Lagos state) and 80 youths were also randomly selected from 4 locations in Ikorodu North local Government area of Lagos state which are Erunwen, Adamo, Odonla, and Odogunyan. 20 youths were selected from each of these locations to give a total sample size of 160 respondents.

Descriptive statistics involving frequency counts, percentages and ranking order score were used to satisfy objectives one and four. Chart was used to analyse objective three while objective two was measured using the participant involvementindex. Hypothesis of the study was tested using Pearson product moment correlation.

Youth involvement in poultry production was measured using the participant involvement index. This was constructed using a 3 point likert type scale, the respondents were asked to indicate their level of participation in 19 management practices in poultry production. The 3 point likert type scale weighed in order of importance from Never involved=1, Rarely involved=2, and Always involved=3. The mean score for each of the practice was calculated and the mean scores of all the practices were divided by the number of practices to determine the level of participation of youths in poultry production in the study area. The cut-off point is 2.0 due to the rating scale, a mean of 2.0 or greater shows a high involvement in such management practice by respondents, while a mean less than 2.0 shows low involvement in such management practice by the respondent.

Factors affecting Youth involvement in poultry production. The respondents were asked to choose from a list of factors that affect their involvement in poultry production using Yes or No options measured as Yes=1,No=2.

Constraints to youth involvement in poultry production were rated on a 3 point likert type scale. The respondents

were asked to rate the statements using a 3 point likert type scale 1- not severe, 2-severe, 3- very severe the cut-off point is 2.0. Due to the rating scale, a mean of 2.0 or greater showed a severe constraint, while a mean that falls below the cut-off point of 2.0 was considered not severe a constraint.

Result and discussion

The socio economic characteristics of the respondents involved in poultry production

Age The result in table 1 showed that many of the youths (41.3%) fall between 28-32 years of age, and smaller percentage (5%) were within 43-45 years of age. This implies that many of the respondents were youth still in their active age. This agrees with the research study by Okeowo, Agunbiade and Odeyemi (1999) who opined that in Nigeria, agricultural production is still carried out using physical strength which has to do with age.

Sex Majority of the respondents (73.1%) were male while (26.9%) were female. This implies that men are more involved in poultry production than women in these study locations. This is inline with the findings by Ogunremi et al (2012) who found out that agricultural activities requires physical fitness and men due to their make-up and conformity can withstand more rigorous works and pressure than women.

Marital Status The table also revealed that most of the respondents (66.2%) were married, while (33.1%) were single. The result implies that married people are more responsible because they have dependants to cater for. This agrees with the findings of Ani (2004) who reported that an individual must be married to be considered socially responsible.

Education The result shows that more than half (58.1%) of the youths have attended tertiary institution, 36% have secondary school certificates. This implies that many of the respondents were fairly educated therefore; information and new innovation among this group would be fast and effective. This is in consonance with the findings by Simonyan et al (2010) who showed that education would significantly enhance farmers' ability to make accurate and meaningful decisions; moreover, Ogbe (2009) opined that level of education raises human capital and increases their level of managerial

abilities which is an incentive for commercialization.

Years of Experience Majority of the youths (66.9%) have been involved in poultry production for 1-5 years while 21.3% have been involved in poultry production for 6-10 years. This implies that many of the respondents were beginners in poultry business and have just started gathering experience in the work. Nmadu (2012) opined that year of involvement also increases technical efficiency of poultry farmers.

Source of Input Majority (64.4%) had their input from the open market, 28.1% got their input from cooperatives and 7.5% of the input was from Government subsidy. This implies that majority of the respondents fund the poultry business by themselves.

Extension Contact Majority of the youth (66.2%) have had contact with extension workers, 25.0% have not had any contact with extension workers. This implies that extension service is effective among the poultry worker in the study locations.

Member of Cooperative Many (58.1%) of theyouths were member of cooperative, while 41.9% were not members of any cooperative organization. This implies that many of the respondents were aware of cooperative society and can obtain information from there. Njoku (1991) found that cooperative membership enhances access to information on improved techniques, and material inputs of the technologies, and also credit for purchase of inputs and payment of hired labour.

Access to information and Credits Almost all of the youths, (93.8%) have access to information. This implies that new innovation and practice will be easily circulated amidst respondents in the study area. About half (54.4%) of the respondent had access to credit. This implies that access to credit in the study area was enough to stimulate the respondents' involvement. This infers that the respondents were able to purchase inputs embodied in new technology, to pay for hired labour and improved management practices. This is in consonance with the report of Njoku, (1991).

Housing System Majority (87.5%) of the respondents use intensive housing system, (10.6%) of the respondent make use of the semi

intensive housing system, while (1.9%) use of the extensive housing system of production. This implies that many of the respondents confine their birds and will be responsible for their feeds, water and daily maintenance. This is in line with the finding by Nmadu (2012) who opined that the system of production increase technical efficiency of the farmers.

Reasons for involvement in Poultry production 71.9% of the respondents were into poultry production to earn a living, 45.6% of the respondent had passion/interest for poultry production, 45.6% of the respondents were involved in poultry production because it their family business, 5.0% of the respondents were involved in poultry because it was seen as means of additional income 6.9% of the respondents had no reason for their involvement in poultry production.

Management practices youths involved in poultry production

Youth's response to their involvement in management practices was rated on a 3 point likert type scale. The most prominent management been carried out by the respondents was sanitation (2.84), supply of feed(2.81), record keeping(2.80), supply of water(2.78), pest disease management(2.75), culling(2.73), equipment management(2.72), manure disposal(2.68), egg sorting (2.57), refuse disposal (2.53), marketing (2.33) and turning of litter (2.08) while processing of chicken (1.96), feed formulation/compounding(1.94), debeaking (1.89), brooding of chicken (1.81), bagging of feed (1.80) with dubbing and egg candling (1.46) has the least involvement of the respondent among the management practices being carried out. Adedoyin (2005) opines that youth's potentials to contribute in all significant aspects of agriculture must be enhanced and sustained as necessary endeavour for ensuring food security in the nation.

Factors affecting involvement of youths in Poultry Production

Fig 1 shows that availability of poultry inputs (78.12%), access to information on poultry production (76.25%), availability of hired labour (73.12%), and access to credit(68.75%) are factors that are

critically considered before their involvement in the business. This infers that availability and accessibility to input, information and credit would encourage youths' involvement in poultry production. According to Obeta and Nwagbo (1991) high volume of credit, would readily assist adoption of more of the technologies involving extra costs. The figure further shows that low incidence of disease outbreak (46.25%), membership of poultry organization (36.87%), membership of cooperative (36.87%), and contact with extension agent (33.12%) arefactors of involvement.

Constraints to Youth Involvement in Poultry Production

Constraints were rated on a 3 point likert type scale. The severe constraints faced by the respondent were no access to loan (2.46), cost of equipment and fittings (2.41), initial capital (2.31), security of investment (2.28), cost of land and building (2.22), and cost of hiring workers (2.06). While the least of the constraints include storage facility (1.74), insurance (1.69), transportation (1.56), market/distribution arrangement (1.48), and profit from investment (1.45). The finding of this study is in line with the finding by Akanni (2007) who opined that poultry production is characterized by low production level due to limited finance for the procurement of basic poultry equipment and materials.

Hypothesis of the study

The result of the Pearson Product Moments Correlation shows that education (r= 0.18), cooperative membership (r= -0.22), and input source (r=0.19)are significantly correlated with involvement of youth in poultry production. This implies that new innovation, improved techniques of poultry production will be easily adopted by respondents in the study area. Moreover, members of Cooperative will have access to information among others. Oladele (2002) in Nigeria have shown the importance of farmer associations and unions as one of the major sources of information available to farmers, for collective pooling of resources and labour supply.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study revealed that the youths in the study area were involved in

poultry production as a source of livelihood and carry outseveral management practices especially sanitation, supply of feed, record keeping, among others. The major factors affecting their involvement in poultry production were contact with extension agents, access to information and credit. The major constraints faced by youth in poultry production were loans, cost of equipment and fittings, among others. The result of Pearson product moment correlation shows that education, membership of organization among others is significant to youth involvement in poultry production. It is therefore, recommended that seminar and training should be organised for youth by the agricultural development programme (ADP), and other parastatal in order to improve their technical competence in the management practices. Moreover, group formation should be encouraged among the youth in order to have access to loan from the bank. Furthermore, inputs such as feeds, vaccines for poultry among others should be subsidized by the government in order to encourage more entrepreneurs in poultry production. Finally, government should sponsor more research that relates to poultry production.

References

Adedoyin, S.F.(2005). Youth and Children Programme in Nigeria. In Adedoyin, S. F.(ed) Agricultural Extension in Nigeria. AESON. 251 Pp.

Adekunle O.A., L.L. Adefalu, F.O. Oladipo, R.S. Adisa, and A.D. Fatoye (2009), "Constraints to youth involvement in agricultural production in kwara state, Nigeria", Journal of agricultural extension, 13(1): 102-108.

Adewale JG, Oladejo JA, Ogunniyi LT (2005). Economic Contribution of Farm Children to Agricultural Production in Nigeria: A case study of Ekiti State. *Journalof Social Science.* 10(2): 149 – 152

Akanni, I.A., 2007. "Effect of micro-Finance on Small Scale Poultry business in South Western Nigeria" *Emirate Journal of Food and Agriculture*.. 19(2): 38-47 http://www. cfa. uaeu.ac.ae

Anyadike et al (2012).Entreperneurship

Development and Employment Generation in Nigeria: Problems and Prospects. *Uni. J. of Edu. &Gen.Studies.*1(4): 088- 122

Ani, A. O. (2004). Women in Agriculture and Rural Development. Maiduguri: Danladi Press.

Apantaku, S.O.. (2005) Analysis of participation of farmers in participatory poultry production research in Lagos State, Nigeria

Aromolaran, A. K., Ademiluyi, I.O. & Itebu, O. J. Challenges of Small Poultry Farms in Layer Production in Ibadan Oyo State Nigeria.Global *Journal of Science FrontierResearch* Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences Volume 13 Issue 2 Version 1.0 Year 2013

Breitenbach, M.C. (2006). "A Model for Rural Youth Participation in Local Government: A South African Case Study", Annals of Child and Youth Studies 1(1):72-84

Brooks, K. Zorya, S. and Gautam, A. (2012), Employment in Agriculture; Jobs for Africa's Youth, 2012 Global Food Policy Report, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Food and Agriculture Organization FAO (2011). Future Farmers: Exploring Youth Aspirations of African Agriculture Future

Fatunla, G.T. (1996). "Socio-Economic Issues in the Education of Children of Migrant Fishermen in Nigeria" Journal of Sustainable Agriculture 9(1); 31 – 61

IFAD (2011) "*Feeding future generations – Young rural people today, prosperous farmers tomorrow*", Plenary panel discussion, 34th session of the Governing Council, Rome.

Iwala, O.S., (2006). Assessment of Youth inAgriculture Programme in Ondo State: Discernibility and Effectiveness in Onibi, G.E., Agele, S.O. Adekunle, V. A. J. and Akinbuluno, M.O. (Eds) 2006 *Proceedings of the 2nd Annual Conference in Agricultural Research for Development in Nigeria and Agricultural Technology.* Federal University of Technology; Akure. 223 – 231

Njoku, J.E. (1991). Factors Influencing the Adoption of

Improved Oil Palm Production Technologies by Smallholders in Imo State, Nigeria In *Proceeding of National FarmingSystem Research Network.* 207 -218

Jibowo, A.A. (1998). Agrological Transmission: The Secret of National Food Surplus. An Inaugural Lecture Delivered on July 11th at the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife

Nmadu., J. N, Iwuajoku R. C. and Jiya E. Z. Commercialisation Level of Poultry Production in Minna Metropolis, Niger State, Nigeria. Asian *Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics&Sociology.*1(1):115,2012;Articleno.AJAEES. 2012.001SCIENCEDOMAIN international www.sciencedomain.org

Obeta, M. E. and Nwagbo E.C. (1991). The Adoption of Agricultural Innovatios in Nigeria: A Case Study of Improved IITA Cassava Technology Package in Anambra State. *Proceedings of National Farming System Research Network.* 231 - 245

Ocho, L.O. (2005). *Basic Resources needs for successful business Management.* In Nwangu I.O. Education and Life Issues and Concerns. Enegu: Institute for Development Studies.

Ogbe, S.E. (2009). Determinants of Microcredit and microfinance outreach to farmers in Abia State; A case study of National special programme on food security.*Unpublished M.Sc. Thesis, Department of Agricultural Economics, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike..* 51

Ogunremi,O.O., Ogunremi, J.B.. and Faleyimu,O.I. (2012). Relevance and benefits of Agricultural youth empowerment programme to participating Youth in Osun State, Nigeria.Asian *journal of social sciences & humanities.* pp1

Okeowo, T.A, Agunbiade,J.B., Odeyemi,L.A. (1999). "Assessment of the level of farm-children in farming decisions in Ikorodu Area of Lagos State" In Farm Children and Agricultural Production in the 21st Century Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference of Children-in-Agricultural Programme (CIAP) held at the Conference Centre O.A.U., Ile-Ife (eds Stella, B.W.,

Oginni,F.O. and Farinde, A..J.) May 275-282.

Oladele, O.I., (2002), Communication links in research-extension-farmers interface in south western Nigeria, *Journal of Extension Systems India* 18(June):89-100.

Simonyan,. J.B, Olukosi J.O., and Omolehin R.A. (2010. Socio-Economic Determinants of farmer's participation in Fadama II project in Kaduna state, Nigeria. *Journal of Food and Fiber Production* 1:592-601

Ugwoke, F.O, Adesope, O.M, and Ibe F.C. (2005). Youths participation in farming activities in rural areas of Imo State, Nigeria. Implications for extension. Journalof Agricurial Extension. 8: 136-14

Table 1a: Distribution of the Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Variable	Frequency (n=160)	Percentage
Age		
18-22	14	8.7
23-27	21	13.1
28-32	66	41.3
33-37	27	16.9
38-42	24	15
43-45	8	5
Total	160	100
Gender		
Male	117	73.1
Female	43	26.9
Total	160	100
Marital status		
Single	53	33.1
Married	106	66.2
Widowed/widower	1	0.6
Total	160	100
Educational level		
Primary	3	1.9
Secondary	59	36.9
Tertiary	93	58.9
No formal education	1	0.6
Others	4	2.5
Total	160	100
Years of involvement		
1-5	107	66.9
6-10	34	21.3
11-15	13	8.1
16-20	4	2.5
21-25	2	1.2
Total	160	100
Source of input		
Open market	103	64.4
Cooperatives	45	28.1
Government subsidy	12	7.5
Total	160	100
Contact with extension worker		
Yes	106	66.2
No	40	25.0
Never heard	14	8.7
Total	160	100

Source: Field Survey 2014

Table 1b: Distribution of the Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Variable	Frequency (n=160)	Percentage
Cooperative membership		
Yes	93	58.1
No	67	41.9
Total	**160**	**100**
Access to information on poultry production		
Yes	150	93.8
No	10	6.2
Total	160	100
Access to credit		
Yes	87	54.4
No	73	45.6
Total	160	100
Type of housing		
Intensive	140	87.5
Semi intensive	17	10.6
Extensive	3	1.9
Total	160	100
Why poultry production		
To earn a living/source of livelihood	115	71.9
Additional income	8	5.0
Passion /interest	23	14.4
Family business	3	1.9
No reason	11	6.9
Total	160	100

Source: Field Survey 2014

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents by their Involvement in Management Practices of Poultry Production

Management practice	Always involved	Rarely involved	Never involved	Mean	Standard deviation	Ranking
SANITATION	145(83.1)	4(2.5)	11(6.9)	2.84	0.525	1st
SUPPLY OF FEED	133(83.1)	10(6.3)	17(10.6)	2.81	0.566	2nd
RECORD KEEPING	140(87.5)	8(5)	12(7.5)	2.80	0.536	3rd
SUPPLY OF WATER	142(88.7)	8(5)	10(6.5)	2.78	0.579	4th
PEST DISEASE MANGEMENT	138(86.3)	9(5.6)	13(8.1)	2.75	0.614	5th
CULLING(REMOVAL OF SICK OR LEAST PRODUCING BIRDS)	49(30.6)	55(34.4)	56(35)	2.73	0.601	6th
EQUIPMENT MAINTAINANCE	116(72.5)	19(11.9)	25(15.6)	2.72	0.644	7th
MANURE DISPOSAL	100(62.5)	13(8.1)	47(29.4)	2.68	0.676	8th

EGG SORTING	66(41.3)	19(11.9)	75(46.8)	2.57	0.749	9th
REFUSE DISPOSAL	57(35.6)	14(8.8)	89(55.6)	2.53	0.744	10th
MARKETING	25(15.6)	23(14.4)	112(70)	2.33	0.902	11th
TURNING OF LITTER	108(67.5)	28(17.5)	24(15)	2.08	0.865	12th
PROCESSING OF CHICKEN	66(41.3)	40(25)	54(33.7)	1.96	0.811	13th
FEED FORMULATION/ COMPOUNDING	54(33.8)	34(21.2)	72(45)	1.94	0.940	14th
DEBEAKING	27(16.9)	19(11.9)	114(71.2)	1.89	0.883	15th
BROODING OF POINT OF LAY CHICKEN	130(81.3)	17(10.6)	13(8.1)	1.81	0.813	16th
BAGGING OF FEED	138(86.3)	12(7.5)	10(6.2)	1.80	0.937	17th
EGG CANDLING	128(80)	13(8.1)	19(11.9)	1.46	0.751	18th
DUBBING	40(25)	49(30.6)	71(44.4)	1.46	0.768	18th

Source: Field Survey 2014

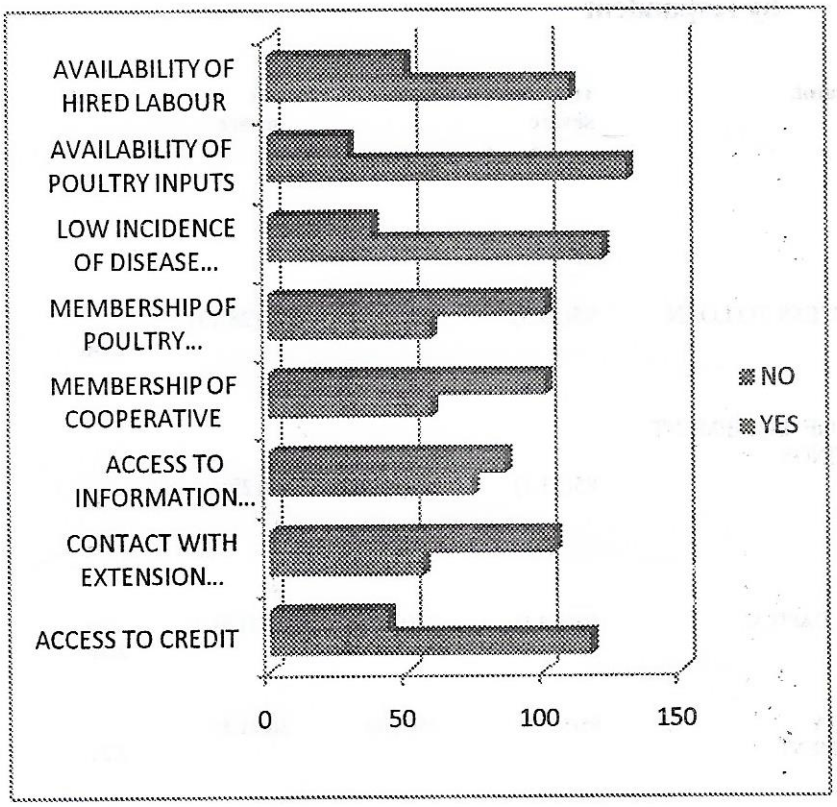


Fig 1: Chart of factors affecting involvement of youths in Poultry Production
Source: Field Survey 2014

Table 3: Showing the constraints to poultry production by respondent

Constraint.	very severe	Severe	not severe	mean	stan dard devi ation.
NO ACCESS TO LOAN	95(59.3)	20(12.5)	45(28.13)	2.46	0.726
COST OF EQUIPMENT & FITTINGS.	85(53.1)	35(21.9)	40(25)	2.41	0.827
INITIAL CAPITAL	101(63.1)	24(15)	35(21.9)	2.31	0.884
SECURITY OF INVESTMENT	85(53.1)	25(15.6)	50(31.3)	2.28	0.841
COST OF LAND AND BUILDING	37(23.1)	45(28.1)	78(48.8)	2.22	0.895

COST OF HIRING WORKERS	17(10.6)	56(35)	87(54.4)	2.06	0.811
STORAGE FACILITY	19(11.9)	39(24.3)	102(63.8)	1.74	0.811
INSURANCE	57(35.6)	55(34.4)	48(30)	1.69	0.847
TRANSPORTATION	21(13.1)	30(18.8)	109(68.1)	1.56	0.679
MARKET/DISTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENT	96(60)	42(263)	22(13.8)	1.48	0.700
PROFIT FROM INVESTMENT	38(23.8)	34(21.2)	88(55)	1.45	0.716

Source; Field Survey 2014

Table 4: Hypothesis testing

H_o: There is no significant relationship between the socio economic status of youth and their involvement in poultry production

Variable	R-value	p-	Remark	Decision

		value		
Age	0.55	0.000	NS	Reject
Educational level	0.181*	0.000	S	Accept
Cooperative membership	-0.221**	0.000	S	Accept
Years of involvement	0.030	0.000	NS	Reject
Access to credit	-0.123	0.000	NS	Reject
Input source	0.194*	0.000	S	Accept
Housing type	0.082	0.000	NS	Reject
Why poultry production	0.031	0.000	NS	Reject

Source: Field Survey 2014
**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed)
*Correlation is significant at 0.05 levels (2 tailed)

Annals of Child and Youth Studies CYIAP-Network Publi
October 2016 Vol. 7 (1), pp. 21 –33

FARMERS' CHILDREN INVOLVEMENT AND SAFETY GEARS USAGE IN FARM ACTIVITIES IN KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

Aderinoye-Abdulwahab, S. A., and T.R. Adebisi
Department of Agricultural Extension & Rural Development, University of Ilorin, P M B 1515, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria

Abstract
This study investigates the involvement of the teenagers in agricultural activities in Kwara State, Nigeria. It further examines the interest of the children in farming activities, their level of involvement, perceived constraints that limits their involvement and the usage of safety gears in farm activities. Purposive sampling technique was used to select 2 communities each from 4 LGAs in the State while systematic random sampling was employed to select 25% of the total population of farmers' children from each of the 8 communities sampled. Hence, data were collected from 176 farmers' children in the study area. Data collected were subjected to statistical analysis such as frequency count, percentage and spearman ranking order. The mean age of the children was found to be 15 years, half of them had between 4-6 years farming experience and majority of them goes to farm between 1-2 days in a week. It was found that the children had high interest in farm activities and they confirmed that their involvement leads to an increase in farm products and livelihood sustainability. An emerging fact unveiled by this research includes the poor awareness of some farm safety gears which resulted in a very poor usage of the safety gears thus recommending the need of including farm health and safety in the curriculum for school children as it could serve as a means of arousing the interest of the children in some of the farm activities they involve in.

Keywords: Awareness, health and safety, livelihood, poverty.

Introduction

It has been estimated that about 69.4% of Nigerian people reside in the rural areas while the primary occupation remains farming and farm related activities (Abumere, Okafor and Oluwasola, 2002). Nigeria has about 79 million hectares of arable land, of which 32 million hectares are cultivated. Smallholders, mostly subsistence producers account for 80% of all farm holdings. These subsistence farmers produce more than 90% of the food getting to the table of the populace (Nwajiuba, 2012). Despite this, Nigeria faces huge food security challenges as about 70 percent of the population live on less than N 100 (US$ 0.28) per day, thereby suffering from hunger and poverty (Akinsanmi, 2005).

Currently, Nigeria has about 75 percent of its land suitable for agriculture but only 40 percent is being cultivated indicating that there is much more room for the country to focus on agriculture (Ayodele, Obafemi and Ebong 2013). This can address the food security and agriculture component of the country's plan along with the focus on employment for all. However, to move forward, the country must increase the low productivity of current agricultural companies, develop domestic policies and in crease funding (Ayodele*et al.* 2 007).

Adeniyi, Abdulrasheed and Bello (2009) reported that food security refers to a situation in which majority of the population have access to domestically produced food at affordable prices at all times. Abdulrahaman (2013) also pointed out that food insecurity is the inability of a country to provide and secure high quantity and quality of food to its people as a result of high demand, shortages in the supply of agricultural commodities and low purchasing power.

However, the contribution of children in Nigeria's agriculture cannot be overlooked. They work on family and commercial plantations. Children work on cassava farms and on cocoa and rubber plantations, in activities such as weeding, cocoa pod breaking, and mixing chemicals. Children are involved in fishing, including casting nets, unloading fish, boat repair, and trading activities (SARD, 2007). They contribute labour and skills in family subsistence or commercial agriculture (Jibowo 1992). The primary aim of practising polygamy in some cultures was to raise large number of children who could provide more labour in family farms to expand agricultural production (Ekong 2003). Childrens' significant contribution to household food production and income generation as members of farm families are also recognized in many developing countries (Lawal and Akintayo 2007). Jibowo (1992) maintains that children's participation in agricultural work is part of early

socialization. Children as future adults learn valuable skills, build self-esteem and contribute to the generation of household income (Koohafkan 2006).

Having highlighted the contribution of children in the agricultural sector, it is important to note that the International Labour Organization stated that the agricultural sector is one of the most hazardous to health worldwide (ILO, 2004) and ills arising from agricultural work has negative implications for agricultural productivity. Further to this, a study on farm accidents among children and adolescents carried out in the United States revealed that children who worked in agriculture suffered more than 23,000 injuries and 3,000 fatalities every year (Schulman *et al.*, 1997). There is therefore a need to ensure adequate training in farm accident prevention among children which is necessary in order to break the resultant economic cycle of disease explained by National Board of Occupational Safety and Health (NBOSH) (1982) that the ignorance of farm health and safety leads to disease and accidents on farm which results in low working capacity whose outcome is low yield and income. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) (2012), also estimated that everyday 243 agricultural workers in the United States suffer a serious lost work time injury and in 2010, the injury rate for agricultural workers was 20% higher than the rate for all workers.

No country can truly be a sovereign nation if it is not capable of ensuring food security for its citizens. Histories have shown that no nation has actually become great without developing its agriculture and its concomitant institutions (Isife and Abert, 2009). Experts have also argued that significant food and nutrition problems exist in Nigeria (Azubuike, 2012), while recent estimation put the number of hungry people in Nigeria at over 53 million and that 52 per cent of the populace lives below the poverty line (Azubike, 2012, Ahmed *et al.*, 2015, ILO, 2017). The most pressing challenge of Nigerian Agriculture in the new millennium is how to meet the food need of an ever increasing population in the face of myriads of social, cultural and economic problems. Farmers are aging and becoming less active in their involvement in agricultural production activities. Thus to improve their production, they need the participation and active involvement of their children among other supports (Fakoya et al, 2011). Thus, this research sought to investigate the level of involvement of farmers' children as well as their awareness and effectiveness in farm health and safety gadgets. To

achieve these objectives, the study provided answers to the following research questions: What are the socio economic characteristics of the farmers' children? Are the children interested in farming? What is the level of their involvement in farm activities? What is the level of their awareness and usage of farm safety gears?

Methodology

The study was carried out in Kwara State, Nigeria. Kwara State was created on 27 May 1967. It comprises 16 administrative Local Government Areas (LGAs), divided into four agricultural zones by the Kwara State Agricultural Development Project (KWADP) in consonance with ecological characteristics, cultural practices and project administration. Edu, Baruten, Ifelodun and Asa Local Government Areas were purposively selected based on their prominence in agricultural activites (KWADP, 2015). A purposive sampling technique was also used to select 2 communities each from each LGA and a systematic random sampling was employed in selecting 30 farmers' children from each community giving rise to a total of 60 respondents from each community to make a total of 240 farmers' children in all of the 4 LGAs. The variables measured were socio-economic characteristics (age, sex, religion, education, farming experience), interest of the children in farm activities, level of involvement in farm activities, awareness of farm safety gears and level of usage of safety gears. The interest of farmers' children in farm activities were initially measured using a four point likert type scale (high interest, moderate interest, low interest and no interest), the level of involvement in farm activities was measured on a four point likert type scale (largely involved, involved, barely involved and not involved), the awareness of farm safety and the level of usage were measured on a nominal scale of yes and no.

Results and discussions

Socio - economic characteristics of teenagers in the study area

Finding as seen in Table 1 shows that the mean age of the teenagers was 16 years. This signifies that the children are old enough to co-participate in farm activities that their parents engage in. It was found that boys and girls were evenly distributed among the sample as both were 50% each indicating that both sex were actively involved in agricultural activities 75% of the sample were muslim and a number of them (44.2%) were in the junior secondary school. In addition, 58.8% of them goes to farm 1-2 days in a week meaning that their involvement in farm activities does

not disturb neither their enrollment in school nor their regular attendance. This can be further explained to mean that they only go to farm during the weekends. Furthermore, 57.5% of them spends 4-6 hours on the farm when they go. Again, this can be interpreted to mean that the children engage in farm activities after school hours. It was further found that 50% of them have been involved in farm activities for 4-6 years. This therefore indicates that 50% of the children have been contributing to the productivity, food security, labour supply and the livelihood sustainability of their farm family. These results clearly show the level of engagement of farmers' children in farm activities as it would further be argued in this study that agricultural productivity cannot be sustained without the active involvement of teenagers.

Interest of children in identified farm activities.

As shown in Table 2, most of the children (88%) have high interest in processing of agricultural products, followed by marketing of agricultural produce (77.9%) and harvesting of the products (74.2%). Farm activities such as spraying and weeding (41.3% and 37.6% respectively) ranked last. This signifies that the children seem to prefer some farm activities over others. For example, planting of crops, land preparation spraying and weeding do not seem to be liked by the children. With these research findings, a measure should be developed in order to arouse the interest of the children in the various farm activities to prevent some of the farm activities from starving as these activities are interwoven. Moreover, it goes beyond gainsaying that farmers' children need to get more involved in those activities so that the food security of the nation can be sustained.

Level of children's involvement in identified farm activities

The role of children in farm activities cannot be overlooked, as this research unveils that children play a vital role in agriculture as indicated in Table 3. Eight activities were identified, and activities such as processing of agricultural products (77.9%), livestock rearing and management (65.1%), harvesting of agricultural products (62.1%) and marketing of agricultural products (60.1%) rank highest as activities that the children are involved in. Thus justifying Ekong (2003) who asserted that in the rural areas where farming is the major occupation, adolescent children engage in some farm activities such as planting, tiliage, harvesting and marketing of farm products. Farm activities such as

planting of crops (52.5%), land preparation (47.5%), weeding (43.3%) and spraying (28.3%) ranked the last four activities that the children engage in. This indicates the interest of the children in those activities. It is evident that farmers' children still partake in those activities even though their participation is at a minimal level.

Awareness of farmers' children in the use of farm safety gears

Table 4 shows the awareness of the teenagers on farm safety gears. The result indicates that the children have a poor awareness of some farm safety gears in the study area. Safety gears such as foot wears, over all, hat and hand gloves ranked the top four safety gears the children are aware of as safety measures on the farm. This justifies the observation of OSHA (2012) that farm safety is yet to be accepted as a core concept that could contribute substantially to the successful running of any farm business and that where there is none or inadequacy in knowledge of farm safety gears, people will suffer, especially farm children. Safety gears such as rain coat, nose masks, ear muffs and eye goggles are the last four safety gears that the children are hardly aware of as they are hardly used in the farming sector in the country. This result agrees with the findings of Ajayi and Jibowo (2004) that majority of rural children had moderate or low level of knowledge of hazards associated with farming and that they do not use safety gears in most cases. The awareness of farm safety gears will promote the sound of the children, make farm activities easier and aid a better productivity.

It was showed that the four topmost safety gears the children are aware of remains the same in the usage level, foot wears (67.9%), hat (40.0%), over all (27.1%) and hand gloves (23.3%). The results implies that farmers' children make use of the safety tools that they are aware of. This is in line with the finding by OSHA (2012) that 'if a man knows what is good, he will do it and 'how can he know what is good if he is not informed'. According to ILO (2004) workers in developing countries are especially at risk due to inadequate education, training and safety systems.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This study recognizes the crucial role children play in agriculture as it found that the children are actively involved and have a high interest in farm activities. An emerging fact by this research is the poor awareness of some farm safety gears which resulted in a very poor usage of the safety tools and incorrect usage of some that are currently being

utilized. While children involvement in agricultural activities exists and cannot be prevented, there is a need to acquaint the children with farm safety gears to ensure their safety while on farm. The children can become acquainted with these gears when they see their farmer parent use it. These parents (farmers) need to be aware of safety gears used on farm and this can be achieved through the training by extension workers on farm safety. This will help the farmers understand the effect or influence of farm health and safety on their productivity as preventive measures against lost time due to injuries and restrictions leads to increased productivity. Educational services for rural areas and developing countries should take note of the fact that the small subsistence farmers have different learning requirement from those of the progressive commercial farmers. Since most of the farmers' children have access to formal education, there is a need to integrate farm health and safety into the agricultural curriculum if it is not there already as this could further serve as a means of arousing the interest of the children in some of the farm activities they showed a very low interest in. If the health and safety procedure is already in the curriculum, then teachers and facilitators should ensure a proper application into the curriculum, both in theories and practicals. There is also a need for the Agricultural Development Project (ADP) to equip their workers being the closest to these farmers with the right information on farm safety to enhance the effective delivery of the information to the end users.

Refernces

Abdulrahaman, S. (2013).*Expenditure on Agricultural Sector and Food Security in Nigeria.International Journal of Social Science Tomorrow.* 2(1): 1-6.

Abumere, S. I., S.I. Okafor and O. Oluwasola, 2002. 'Rural Infrastructure and the Development Process in Rural Nigeria. Research Report *No* 36. Ibadan: Development Policy Center. *African Newsletter on Occupational Health and Safety, Vol. 23, number* 2. August 2013. 37-38.

Adeniyi, I. M., AbdulRasheed, A. and Bello, A.I. (2009).Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme and Food Security in Nigeria.*Journal of International Economic Review.* 2(1-2): 167-176.

Ahmed, F. F., Eugene, C. E., and Abah, P. O. (2015).Analysis of Food Security among Farming Households in Borno State, Nigeria.*Journal of Agricultural Economics, Environment and Social Sciences* 1(1): 130-141.

Ajayi A. O. and Jibowu, A. A. (2004), "Determinant of Rural Children's Knowledge of Hazards Associated with Farming in Oyo State, Nigeria".Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Sociology, ObafemiAwolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria.

Akinsanmi A., (2005). Gender Relations and Food Security of Rural Families in Imo State, Southeast Nigeria.*Farming and Rural Systems Economics, Vol. 68. MargrafVerlag,*Weikersheim, Germany.

Ayodele, O.S., Obafemi, F.N., and Ebong, F.S. (2013).Challenges facing the achievement of the Nigeria vision.*Global Research Journal of Social Sciences.* 27: 143-157.

Azubike, G. (2012). Nigeria: Food insecurity as a time bomb, March 2012: http://allafrica.com/stories/201203110293.html, accessed 25/11/13.

Ekong, E. E (2003).An Introduction to Rural Sociology Dove Educational Publishers, Uyo, Nigeria.

Fakoya, E.O, Abiona, B.G, Ogunnowo, E.O., Adeogun, S.O., Banmeke, T.O.A and

Fapojuwo, E.O (2011): Women's involvement in production of Telfairiaoccidentalis (Fluted pumpkin) in Abeokuta North and Odeda Local Governments.

International Labor Office Report (ILO), (2004). Protection against unjustified dismissal, Report III (4B), International Labour Conference, 95th Session, Geneva, 2006.

International Labor Office Report (2017). http://authorityngr.com/2017/04/65--of-Nigeria-s-workers-live-under-poverty-line--ILO

Isife, B. I. &Abert, C. O. (2009).The perception of extension professionals.*Agric Journal.* 4: 22-26

Jibowo, G. (1992). Essentials of Rural Sociology.GbemiSodipo Press LTD., Abeokuta, Nigeria. 18: 111-124

Koohafkan, P. (2006) Majority of World's Child Workers employed in Agriculture, UN news.

KWADP (2015). *Farmers' Focus.* Ilorin, Nigeria: KWADP Extension & Publications Network.

Lawal, B.O and O. Akintayo (2007), Children Participation In Vegetable Production and Associated Hazards in Oyo State.

Nwajiuba, C. (2012). Does Agriculture have a future in southeast Nigeria? Inaugural lecture, No 5.Imo State University, Owerri, Nigeria.

National Board of Occupational Safety and Health, (NBOSH) 1982."Teaching ergonomics and occupational health in tropical agriculture and forestry". Stockholm: NBOSH.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) (2012).Workplace Injuries and illnesses- 2011.
Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) News Release, October 25, 2012

SARD (Sustainable Agriculture &Rutral Development 2007): SARD and Child Labour, SARD Policy brief 2, FAO / ILO/ IFAD 2007.

Schulman, M.D., Evensen, C. T., Runyan, C. W., Cohen, L. R., Dunn, K. A. (1997). Farm work is dangerous for teens: Agricultural hazards and injuries among North Carolina teens. Journal of Rural Health, 1997 Fall; 13(4): 295-305.

Zones	LGAS	Communities	Population	Percentage	Sample size
A	Baruten	Kosubosu Yashikira	240	25%	60
B	Edu	Tsaraji Lafiagi	146	25%	36
C	Asa	Afon Laduba	160	25%	40
D	Ifelodun	Idofian Ajase-ipo	160	25%	40
Total	4	8	706	100	176

Table 1: Socio- economic characteristics of teenagers in the study

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Mean
Age (years)			
8-13	26	14.8	15
14-17	150	85.2	
Sex			
Male	88	50.0	
Female	88	50.0	
Religion			
Christianity	33	18.7	
Islam	143	81.3	
Education			
Non-formal	12	6.8	
Primary	16	9.1	
Junior secondary	73	41.5	
Senior secondary	75	42.6	
No of days spent on farm per week			
1-2	97	55.1	
3-4 50 28.4		1.61	
5-6	29	16.5	
No of hours spent on farm per day			
1-3	49	27.8	
4-6	101	57.4	1.87
7-9	26	14.8	
Farm experience (years)			
1-3	20	11.4	
4-6 97	55.1	5.3	
7-9	53	30.1	
10-12	6	3.4	

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 2: Interest of children in identified farm activities.

Identified farm activities	High interest Freq. (%)	Moderate interest Freq. (%)	Low interest Freq. (%)	No interest Freq. (%)	Mean	Ranking
Processing of agricultural produce	92 (52.3)	67 (38.1)	12 (6.8)	5 (2.8)	3.40	1st
Livestock rearing and management	59 (33.5)	79 (44.9)	32 (18.2)	6 (3.4)	3.09	2nd
Harvesting of agricultural produce	63 (35.8)	71 (40.4)	32 (18.2)	10 (5.7)	3.06	3rd
Planting of crops	50 (28.4)	68 (38.6)	45 (25.6)	13 (7.4)	2.87	4th
Land preparation	41 (23.3)	38 (21.6)	52 (29.5)	45 (25.6)	2.43	5th
Spraying	32 (18.2)	45 (25.6)	59 (33.5)	40 (22.7)	2.39	6th
Weeding	26 (14.8)	44 (25.0)	68 (38.6)	38 (21.6)	2.33	7th

Source: Field Survey, 2016 *Multiple response data

Table 3: Level of involvement of farmers' children in some identified farm activities.

Farm activities	Largely involved Freq. (%)	Involved Freq. (%)	Barely involved Freq. (%)	Not involved Freq. (%)	Mean	Ranking
Processing of agricultural produce	81 (46.0)	67 (38.1)	20 (11.4)	7 (4.0)	3.27	1st
Livestock rearing and management	56 (31.8)	63 (39.2)	47 (26.7)	10 (5.7)	2.94	2nd
Harvesting of agricultural produce	48 (27.3)	69 (39.2)	46 (26.1)	13 (7.4)	2.86	3rd
Planting of crops	44 (25.0)	54 (30.7)	59 (33.5)	19 (10.8)	2.70	4th
Land preparation	35 (19.9)	56 (31.8)	51 (29.0)	34 (19.3)	2.52	5th
Weeding	36 (20.5)	47 (26.7)	58 (33.0)	35 (19.9)	2.48	6th
Spraying	23 (13.1)	30 (17.0)	65 (36.9)	58 (33.0)	2.10	7th

Source: Field Survey, 2016. *Multiple response data

Table 4: Awareness of farm safety gears among farmers' children

	Awareness		Usage	
Farm safety gears	**Yes Freq. (%)**	**No Freq. (%)**	**Yes**	**No**
Foot wears	158 (89.8)	18 (10.2)	123 (69.9)	53 (30.1)
Hand gloves	120 (68.2)	56 (31.8)	41 (23.3)	135 (76.6)
Nose masks	30 (17.0)	146 (83.0)	6 (3.4)	170 (9.66)
Eye goggles	8 (4.5)	168 (95.5)	1 (0.6)	175 (99.4)
Ear muffs	15 (8.5)	161 (91.5)	5 (2.8)	171 (97.2)
Overall/top dress	129 (73.3)	47 (26.7)	42 (23.9)	134 (76.1)
Hat	116 (65.9)	60 (34.1)	75 (42.6)	101 (57.4)
Rain coat	87 (49.4)	89 950.6)	42 (23.9)	134 (76.1)

Source: Field Survey, 2016
*Multiple response data

Annals of Child and Youth Studies, October 2016CY Network Publishing
Vol. 7 (1). pp. 34-47

ADOPTION OF UNDER-UTILISED VEGETABLES PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES INTRODUCED BY NI-CAN-VEG TO YOUTH IN SOUTHWESTERN NIGERIA

[1]Adisa, B.O, [1]M.Famakinwa, [2]O.T. Alao and [1]O.A. Ojerinde
[1]Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development
ObafemiAwolowo University, Ile-Ife.
[2] OsunState University, College of Agriculture, Ejigbo, Osun State
banjiolalere@yahoo.com08034238364

Abstract
The paper assessed the adoption of under-utilized indigenous vegetables (UIVs) production technologies introduced by Ni-Can Veg project to youth in Southwestern Nigeria. A multistage stage sampling procedure was used to select the respondents. Data were gathered through structured interview schedule from 155 youths in southwestern Nigeria. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistical tool such as frequency count, percentage, mean and standard deviation while correlation analysiswas the inferential statistical toolused. The result shows that the respondents had a mean age of 28.3years. Nearly (62.5%) engagedin farming with an average farm size of 0.8ha.Findings show that use of organic manure was adopted most by 80% of the respondents with mean adoption rate of 43.8%. The major constraints to adoption of UIV technologies were ignorance of choosing vegetable production as a career (84%), inadequate storage/processing facilities (83.3%) and inadequate supply of inputs (82.6%). There were significant relationship betweenage ($r= 0.064$; $p\leq0.01$), household size ($r= -0.480$; $p\leq0.05$) and farm size ($r = -0.309$; $p\leq0.01$). Based on the findings of this study, it was recommended that all constraints identified be tackled to enhance greater output in yield and youthsshould be enlightened on the need to adopt the entire UIV technology packagefor maximum benefits.

Keywords: adoption, underutilized vegetable technologies, youth, constraints

Introduction

Vegetable production is one of the most important enterprises of food production systems in Nigeria because it isan important component of human diets and they can be easily cultivated on small areas. It serves as a source of livelihood to many farmers as more and more people are buying carrots, tomatoes and other green vegetables (Roger &Ingawa, 2003).Vegetable forms the most valuable part of our diet and are used to increase the quality of our soup.They play an important role in maintaining general good health owing to the presence of mineralelements and vitamins. Also they are ideal substitutes of valuable proteins for those that cannotafford protein from animal sources due to its relatively high price(Aladetoyin, 2001).

Despite the fact that they occupy a small share of the arable land area, vegetable production either underutilized indigenous vegetables or utilized vegetables, particularly in Nigeria, have the potentials to be highly profitable, increase employment opportunities, generate income and bring about an increasing commercialization of the rural sector (Weinberger & Lumpkin, 2007). Vegetables production was more profitable during the dry season than the rainy season when water is made availablethrough all forms of irrigation, and because of its high demand and market value during this period.Underutilized indigenous vegetables are species or varieties of vegetables that are genuinely native to a region, or vegetables introduced into a region over a period of time from where they are evolved. Indigenous vegetables are considered valuable because of their ability to fit into year-round production systems, their nutritional value, and the danger of their extinction (Engle &Altoveros, 2000). According to Weinberger and Msuya(2004), indigenous vegetables from Africa, have been found to be richer in micronutrients such as iron, Vitamin A among others. It has been established that under-utilized indigenous vegetables play a highly significant role in food security and enhancement of income for the youth in both urban and rural settings (Schippers& Leonard, 1997). They can serve as primary foods or secondary condiments to dishes prepared from domesticated varieties. They are also valuable sources of energy and micronutrients in the diets of isolated communities.

Underutilized indigenous vegetables have high nutritional values and offer opportunities for

the poorest people especially, the youth who engage in their cultivation and consumption. The demand for underutilized indigenous vegetables is very high because their production is done only in some locations in the country where climatic conditions are favourable for their cultivation. This implies that, underutilized indigenous vegetable could be a very good income earning crop as much as it is demanded by many Nigerians for consumption. It is necessary therefore, that these vegetables need to be produced on large scale in order to meet the high demand of the Nigerian population. Youths have been noted to be playing a vital role in agricultural production especially in developing countries, Nigeria inclusive, where their contribution is paramount. Studies have shown that children and youths contribute significantly in agricultural activities (Ugwoke*et al.*, 2005). However, because of Western education that our youths are acquiring every day, there has been a depletion of this youthful labour force in agriculture. There is mass rural urban migration of young people who mostly have no vocational or technical skills looking for scarce white collar jobs (National Economic and Empowerment Development Strategy, 2004). This migration leads to increased level ofunemployment in urban areas, social vices among others. Besides, youths face a lot of challenges daily such as low level of empowerment, poverty, malnutrition, low quality of life, unemployment, and other societal issues associated with underdevelopment which the adoption and utilization of underutilized indigenous vegetables can help to eradicate. To this end, re-igniting an interest in - and a taste for indigenous and traditional foods can help not only to improve nutrition but also increase incomes, restore biodiversity, and preserve local cultures (Stone *et al.*, 2011).

Involvement of youth in productive activities like cultivation of underutilised vegetables which will enhance sustainable livelihood has been of great concern to government and non-governmental organizations in Nigeria for many years because most of the farmers who engage in vegetables production are becoming old and illiterates. It has also been noted that the productivity level of the aged farmers cannot meet the demand of ever increasing population (Cook, 1996).

As result of this, a number of development practitioners came up with projects to promote production and consumption of uder-utilisedindigenous vegetables across sub-Saharan Africa as part of efforts towards attainment of the

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). One of such intervention projects was Nigeria-Canada underutilized indigenous vegetable (Ni-Can Veg) project (106511) which is an IDRC/CIDA sponsored project through the Canadian International Food Security Research Fund (CIFSRF). The goal of this project was to provide tools for better production, processing and marketing of these locally important vegetables. This would enhance food security, economic growth and conservation of valuable vegetable species. Allthese efforts were to empower rural women and youths in Nigeria. Since inception of the project in 2013, Ni-Can Veg project through its scientists, researchers and extension agents had been playing a great role through participatory approach in creating awareness, enhancing capacity building and empowerment of vegetable farmers especially youths to develop best management practices of locally available underutilised indigenous vegetables for income generation and better nutrition. This was intended to inculcate positive attitude to youth toward vegetable production as well as serve as a sustainable livelihood strategy for them.

These youths were trained on recommended production technologies for the cultivation of some underutilized indigenous vegetables such as nightshade (Odu) (*Solanumnigrum*), African eggplant (Igbagba) (*Solanummacrocapon*), flute pumpkin (Ugu) (*Telifairiaoccidentalis*) among others. Besides, they were also supplied with appropriate inputs such as improved seeds, improved planting materials, pumping machines among others in order to facilitate the adoption of all these technologies.After more than three years of its operation, the assessment of theNi Can Veg project in terms of adoption of UIV technologies among youth farmers become pertinent and the foregoing question becomes imperative. What are the levels of adoption of UIV technologies introduced to the youth farmers by the project? However, a lot of research has been conducted on adoption and utilization of vegetables, but there is stillthe dearth of information on adoption of under-utilised vegetable production technologies introduced by Ni-Can Veg to youths in Southwestern Nigeria,hence,the need for this study.

Objectives of the study

The main objective of the study was to assess adoption of UIV production technologies introduced to youth farmers in Southwestern

Nigeria. The specific objectives were to

(1) describe personal and socio-economic characteristics of respondents in the study area;
(2) determine the rate of adoption of UIVs production technologies;
(3) determine the relationship between adoption and youth socio-economic characteristics; and
(4) identify the constraints associated with production and adoption of UIVs in the study area.

Methodology

The study was conducted in Southwestern Nigeria. The population for this study wasyouths under the age of 40 years who participated in Ni-Can Veg projects under the auspices of ObafemiAwolowo University, Ile-Ife and Osun State University, Osogbo, Nigeria. The project covered Osun, Ekiti, and Oyo States. A multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select respondents for the study. At the first stage, respondents were purposively selectedfromOsun and Ekiti Statesbased on the fact that they had the largest number of youths that participated in the project. At the second stage, nine production sites were proportionately selected from Osun andEkiti States based on their active participation of youth at the sites.These are *Ilode, Omi-okun, Okuku, Inisha 1, Inisha 2, Osogbo 1, andOsogbo* 2 fromOsun State project sites while*Ikole*and *Iludun*project sites were from Ekiti State. The third stage, a total of 155 respondents was proportionately selected from the two States. A validated and pre-tested interview schedule was used to elicit information on characteristics, UIV production technology and constraints associated with adoption from the respondents. The data were summarized using descriptive statistics such as frequency counts, percentages and means while Correlation analysis was used to determine the relationship between adoption and some socio-economic characteristics of the respondents.

MEASUREMENT OF VARIABLES

The dependent variable was conceptualized as adoption of UIVs production technologies(use of improved seed varieties, spacing, improved land preparation, thinning, inorganic fertilizer application, use of chemical for weed control, use of irrigation pump for water supply, among others). Adoption in this study was based on the number of

technologies used by the respondents.A score was given to each of the UIV production technologies employed out of 15 UIV production technologies by the respondents. Therefore a respondent had a minimum score of 0 and a maximum of 15. The rate of adoption represents the number of technologies used by a farmer varies among farmers as used by (Sani*et al*, 2014; Akhora and Nweke, 1983).

Results And Discussion

Personal and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

Results in Table 1 show that the mean age of the respondents was 28.3 with standard deviation of 5.5 years. This finding corroborates the report of Agboola*et al,* (2015) which established that the average of age of youth vegetable farmers in Oyo State was 28.6 years with a standard deviation of 3.8. Most of these young people were creative, energetic and innovative and always ready for productive activities, therefore, these qualities should be harnessed by motivating and encourage them to adopt and utilize theUIV production technologies for maximum output.About 53% of the respondents were male while below half (47.1%) were female. This implies that both male and female youths were engaged in the production of underutilized indigenous vegetables. Results show that most (64.5%) of the respondents had secondary education with a mean years of formal education of 9.6±2.4 years. These imply that youth who were involved in the cultivation of underutilized indigenous vegetables under Ni-Can Veg project were literates.About 63% of the respondents engagedin farming. This suggests that due to short gestation period of vegetable production and its ability to generate income quickly might be the factors that attract youth into vegetable production as against other farming activities. The findings further reveal that above average (56.1%) of the respondents had farm size of less than 0.5 ha for cultivation of UIVs. This finding was not far-fetched in thatvegetable production does not require large farm size and this confirmed finding of Agboola*et al,* (2015) which asserted that the mean farm size of vegetable farmers was less than 0.8 ha. The average income realized from cultivation of UIVs was ₦37,073 per annum. This implies that the average income was still very low hence; there is still need to stimulate their interest in production UIVs. Above half (59.4%) of the respondents were members of cooperative societies. This corroborates the findings of

Alabi (2010) and Aladekomo (2011) who described cooperative society as an association which majority of farmers belong to.

Rate of adoption of UIV production technologies

Results in Table 2 reveal that out 15 UIV production technologies disseminated to youth farmers, use of organic manure (80%) recorded the highest adoption score, followed by use of improved seed varieties (76%), practice of crop rotation (72%), improved land preparation (64%), use of watering can for water supply (48%), use of irrigation pumping machines for water supply (45.5) in that order. The use of organic manure and crop rotation had the highest adoption score probably because the two technologies are less costly to practise; improve soil fertility and at the same time increase yield. Results also reveal that the mean adoption rate was 43.8%, this implies that the rate of adoption of all UIV technologies is very low.While comparing the individual adoption rate with mean adoption rate of 43.8%, there is high rate of adoption in only six production technologies while the rate of adoption was low in other nine UIVs production technologies. The technologies with low adoption scores could mean that the respondents have not known their relevance to the production of UIVs and were still using their traditional methods. However, low adoption of these technologies might just be a matter of choice, without tangible reasons attached to it. This suggests the need for more awareness to encourage the farmers to adopt the entire production package extended to them for maximum benefit.

Relationship between socio-economic characteristics of respondents and adoption of UIV technologies(n=150)

Findings from Table 3 showthat socio-economic characteristics like age ($r= 0.064$; $p\leq0.01$),household size ($r= -0.480$; $p\leq0.05$)and farm size($r = -0.309$; $p\leq0.01$) had significant relationship withadoption of UIV technologies. Age had significant relationship with adoption of UIV technologies because this might be due to the fact that they were relatively young, energetic, innovative and ready to adopt innovations. Also,they probably had relatively smaller families compared to older farmers and this leads them to take more risk (of adopting new practices) than the older farmers. This finding agrees with the submission of Adesope (2006) which opined that youths are less conservative in their nature and are more receptive to change. Farm size also had negative significant relationship with adoption of UIVs. Thus, the higher

the farm size of the youth, the lower the level of adoption of UIVtechnologies, this was probably because vegetable production does not require large area of land to cultivate.

Constraints to production and adoption of UIVs

Results in Table 4 show that lack of interest in taking farming especially vegetable production as a career (84%) was ranked first among constraints associated with adoption of UIV production technologies, followed by inadequate storage/processing facilities (83.3%), inadequate supply of inputs (82.6%), lack of motivation/incentive from government (80.6%), inadequate land (80.6%), high cost of modern equipment in that order. Lack of interest of youth in taking agriculture especially vegetable production as career was one of the problems associated with the type farming (subsistence)being practised in Southwestern Nigerian which make farming as a culture not as a business. For youth to take up farming (vegetable production) as career, government, parents and other relevant stakeholders need to encourage and motivate youth to take up farming as business. Inadequate input supply has been attributed to failure for not adopting modern agricultural technologies because if there are no or inadequate inputs to back up innovation messages, farmers would not adopt such innovation. Therefore, necessary farm inputs should be supplied by Ni-Can Veg project and other stakeholders at the right time to ensure adoption of these technologies.

Conclusion and Recommendations

From the findings of the study, it was concluded that in spite of the contribution and importance of underutilized indigenous vegetables, the rate of adoption of its production technologies isstill low among the youth vegetable farmers which accounted for high adoption of only six out of the fifteen UIVs technologies introduced. It was established that lack of interest in taking farming especiallyvegetable production as a career, inadequate storage/processing facilities, inadequate supply, among others were identified as major constraints to production and adoption of UIVs technologies. Furthermore, age, household size and farm sizewere significant with adoption of UIV technologies.It was recommended that Ni-Can Veg and other relevant stakeholders should create more awareness among farmersespecially youths on the need to adopt the entire UIV production technology

package for maximum benefit. Government agencies like agricultural development programme (ADP) should be involved in promoting and stimulating the interest of the youths in cultivation of underutilized vegetables. Also parents should intensify their efforts to encourage their children and wards to choose agriculture as a career.

References

Adesope, O. M. (2006): Evaluation of Youth Participation in Community Development Projects in River State. Nigeria. *Unpublished M. Sc Thesis, Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Extension, Federal University of Technology (FUTO), Owerri.*

Agboola, A. F, Adekunle A. I,&Ogunjimi, S. I (2015): Assessement of youth participation in Indigenous farm practices of vegetables production in Oyo State Nigeria. *Journal of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development.*7(3): 73-79

Akhora J. A, andNweke FL (1983). Determinants of Adoption of New Technology among Small holder and Implementation for Administration of Transfer Programmes: A case Study of Rice Production in Plateau State, Nigeria. *Agricultural Administration.*12:17-19.

Alabi, O. S. (2010): Analysis of training needs of small ruminant farmers in Ekiti State, Nigeria. *Unpublished M.Sc thesis ObafemiAwolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.*

Aladekomo, F.O. (2011): Assessment of the effectiveness of ethno-medicinal practices in rearing of sheep and goats among rural households in Osun State, Nigeria. *An Unpublished Ph. D Thesis, Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Sociology, ObafemiAwolowoUniversity, Ile-Ife.*80 – 110.

Aladetoyinbo, R.O.(2001): Designing an operational analysis and field layout procedure for Fadama development. A paper presented at Seminar on Fadama Development in Ondo State, 18th December. 2-3.

Cook, Y. F. (1996). Summarry of paper on Extension and Rural Youth Programme in Selected Countrires

Engle, LM and Altoveros N. (2000): Collection, Conservation and Utilization of Indigenous Vegetables. *Proceedings of a Workshop* AVRDC, Shanhua, Tainan, Taiwan, 16–18. August

1999. Shanhua: Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center.

National Economic and Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS), (2004): National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy, National Planning Commission Publication Abuja, Nigeria.

Roger and Ingawa, (2003): Resolving Conflict Manual, Second National Fadama DevelopmentProject. 12-16.

Sani, A, B. Z. Abubakar, D. H. Yakubu, T. K. Atala and L. Abubakar (2014)Socio-economic Factors Influencing Adoption of Dual-purpose Cowpea Production Technologies in Bichi Local Government Area of Kano State, Nigeria *Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension,Economics &Sociology3(4):* 257-274, 2014;Science Domain *Internationalwww.sciencedomain.org*

Schippers, R. and Leonard, B. (1997): Africa indigenous vegetables. Proceedings of a workshop held in Limbe, Cameroon, 13-18 January, 1997. 154pp.

Stone, A., Massey, A., Theobald, M., Styslinger, M., Kane, D., Kandy, D., Tung, A., Adekoya, A., Madan, J, &Davert, E. (2011). Africa's Indigenous Vegetables. in World Watch Institute (Ed.), The State of the World 2011: Innovations that nourish the planet Washington, DC: World Watch Institute. pp 1.

.

Ugwoke, F.O., Adesope, O.M. and Ibe, F.C. (2005).Youths Participation in Farming Activities in Rural Areas of Imo State, Nigeria.Implications for Extension.*Journal of Agricultural Extension.*8:136-142.

Weinberger, K. and Lumpkin, T. A. (2007): Diversification into Horticulture and Poverty Reduction: A Research Agenda. *World Development.*35:1464–1480.

Weinberger, K. and Msuya, J. (2004): Indigenous Vegetables in Tanzania: Significance and Prospects. Shanhua, Taiwan: AVRDC—The World Vegetable Center, Technical Bulletin No. 31, AVRDC Publication 04-600. 70 pp.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents based on selected personal and socio- economic characteristics n=155

Personal Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Std Deviation
Age				
Below 20yrs	10	6.5		
20- 30yrs	92	59.3	28.3	3.8
Above 30yrs	53	34.2		
Sex				
Male	82	52.9		
Female	73	47.1		
Farm size (ha)				
<0.5	87	56.1		
0.6-1.5	41	27.8	0.84	
>1.5	27	17.4		
Years of formal education				
< 7 yrs	25	16.1	9.6	2.4
7-12yrs	100	64.5		
> 13rs	26	18.7		
Occupation				
Farming	97	62.6		
Civil service	6	3.9		
Artisan	3	1.9		
Schooling	30	19.5		
Trading	19	12.3		
Income level				
<₦18,000	40	25.8		
₦18,000- ₦37,999	45	29	₦ 37,073	₦12,093
₦38,000- ₦57,999	36	23.2		
>₦58,000	34	21.9		
Social participation in				

organization		
Youth organization	22	14.2
CBO	7	4.5
Student organisation	30	19.4
Cooperative society	92	59.4
Social Clubs	2	1.3
Comm. Devpt. Associations	2	1.3

Source: Field survey, 2016

Table 2: Distribution of youths by the rate of adoption of UIV production technologies (n=155)

Production technologies	Frequency
Use of organic manure.	120
Use of improved seed varieties.	114
Crop rotation.	108
Improve land preparation method.	98
Use of watering can to supply water.	75
Use of irrigation pump for water supply.	68
Drilling of leaf vegetable seed.	62
Approximately of pests control.	60
Use of recommended insecticides.	57
Thinning.	56
Use of appropriate chemical for seed dressing.	55
Uses of recommended spacing.	52
Use of inorganic fertilizer.	45
Use of recommended fungicides.	44
Use of chemical for weed control.	24

*Multiple responses Mean adoption rate = 43.8%**Source:** Field Survey, 2016

Table 3: Results of Correlation analysis showing significant relationship betweenadoption and some selected socio-economic characteristics (n=150)

Characteristics	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Coefficient of Determination (r^2)	p-value
Age	0.064*	0.0041	0.032
Years of formal education	-0.047	0.0022	0.156
Household size	-0.480**	0.2304	0.003
Years of experience in Veg. farming	-0.051	0.0026	0.538
Farm size	-0.309**	0.0954	0.001
Social participation in organisation.	0.122	0.0149	0.088
Sources of credits	0.020	0.0004	0.985

**Significant at 0.01. NS= Not significant, S = Significant

Source: Field survey, 2016.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents based on production and adoption constraints of UIVs technologies n=150

Problems	Frequency	Percent
Inadequate of land	121	80.6
Inadequate of finance	114	76
Inadequate storage/processing technologies	125	83.3
Marketing problem	114	76
Inadequate supply of inputs	124	82.6
Inadequate knowledge of underutilized vegetable production	102	68
Inadequate labour	119	79.3
Negative attitude of parents	119	79.3
Vegetable production activities are very dirty, hard and tedious.	98	65.3
Inadequate information on the production process	115	76.7
High cost of modern equipment	120	80
Lack of interest in taking farming as a profession	125	84
Nomadic activities discourages me in vegetable production	102	68
Lack of motivation/incentive from government on vegetable production	121	80.6

*Multiple responses

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Annals of Child and Youth Studies, October 2016
Vol. 7 (1). pp. 48 - 62
CYIAP-Network Publishing

EFFECTS OF FARM FAMILY LABOUR ON EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL IN-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN IFE NORTH LGA OF OSUN STATE, NIGERIA

Ashimolowo O. R., O.S. Oyebamiji, O.J. Soetan and W.G. Ojebiyi
Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development
Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Ogun state, Nigeria.
E-mail:bunmicath@yahoo.com, soetan.olatunbosunj@pg.funaab.edu.ng

Abstract
This study examined the rural in-school children's involvement in farm family labour and its effect on their educational achievement in Ife North Local Government area of Osun State, Nigeria. Multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 110 respondents for this study. Data were collected with the aid of structured interview guide and analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean and inferential statistics such as Chi-square and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation. Result revealed that the mean age of the respondents was 15±1.2 years, 58.2% of them were female, the mean household size of the respondents was 7±2.92 persons, and 82.7% of the respondents' fathers were farmers. The result also showed that the farming labour involved in by the rural in-school children included harvesting (96.4%) and planting (95.5%). Inferential analyses show that significant relationship existed between children's involvement in farm family labour and their educational achievement ($r = 0.28$) at $p < 0.01$. The study concluded that involvement of rural in-school children in farm family labour has negative effect on their educational performance. It is therefore recommended that government, stakeholders in education and policy makers should enact policies and legislations on farm labour.

Key words: Farm family labour, Educational performance, Child labour

Introduction

Child labour has been one of the biggest obstacles to social development. It is a challenge and long-term goal in many countries to abolish all forms of child labour. The International Labour Organization (ILO, 2013) estimated there are around 215 million children between the ages five to fourteen who work worldwide. The term child labour has many definitions by different scholars. According to Moyi (2011) child labour refers to low wages, long hours, physical and sexual abuse. Edmonds and Pavcnik (2005) viewed child labour as a form of child labour abuse, when children work in bad conditions and hazardous occupations.

The meaning of the term, child labour also varies among organizations, ILO argues that child labour is difficult to define. It depends on the type of the job and, if the age is under eighteen and if the job intervene the children's education and development (ILO, 2004). The World Bank assumes that child labour can do serious threat to long-term national investment. Furthermore, according to UNICEF the problem of child labour can have more bad consequences besides all the concerns of investment or its relation to economic activity (ILO, 2013; Weston, 2005).

Bhat (2010) asserts that the definition of child labour is not simple because it includes three difficult concepts to define, which are "child", "work" and "labour". He claims that the term of childhood can be defined by age but in some societies, people cease to be a child at different ages. The definition of child labour differs among societies, for example in Africa and Asia they do not consider the work of fifteen years old person as a child labour, they view child labour as a process when children learn skills from elders. They distinguish between child labour and child work, where child work is considered to be a part of the children's training to be responsible adults while child labour is thought to be exploitative (Omokhodion and Odusote ,2006).

The incidence of child labour is most prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa followed by Asia and the Pacific. The prevalence of child labour is very high in sub-Saharan Africa especially in Nigeria. About 48 million child labourers across sub-Saharan Africa, including 15 million in Nigeria engaged in child labour (Ajakaye,2013). Asia and the Pacific is the region with the largest number of child labour; India has the largest number of children in the world (ILO,2012). Child labour is an old

phenomenon in both India and Nigeria. According to Vaknin (2009), it is traditional in both countries to send a child to work.

Children participated in agricultural and household work. Parents consider that the work help children learn new skills, however these children are exposed to hazards.

Child labour is prevalent in rural communities because vast majority of child labour is involved in agriculture (Baker,2008). Generally, throughout the world rural children are more likely to be engaged in economic labour activities compared to urban children, because poverty is more prevalent in rural areas especially among those who depend on agriculture (Akarro and Mtweve, 2011). Poor rural families considers making their children work in farms, may increase household's income (Serwadda-Luwaga, 2005). Rickey (2009) points out that many rural areas lack basic services such as electricity and access to drinking water. In such cases their children must fetch water especially girls, who are more involved in housework.

The number of child labour is increasing in Nigeria, in 1995, the number of child labour was twelve million while by 2006 the number of child labour under the age fourteen has risen to fifteen million (Adegun,2013). The International Labor Organization estimates that about 25 per cent of Nigeria's 80 million children under the age of fourteen are involved in child labour. Children works in different sectors such as farms, domestic help, in fishing, mining, armed conflict, street hawking, and child trafficking. The number of child labour involved in street hawking is a very common form of child labour in Nigerian cities, these children working from morning to evening and as a result of this, they do not have the time to enrol in schools or most of them drop out of schools. Awosusi and Adebo (2012) assume that many child labourers in Nigeria are abused physically, mentally, sexually and psychologically. They work long hours under dangerous and hazardous conditions with little or no pay benefits.

Education in Nigeria is compulsory for a child till fourteen years old. Nigerian government makes primary education free and compulsory for all children. However, about six million children in Nigeria, both boys and girl, are estimated to be working .The dropout rates for primary school are high for both boys and girls because of several factors such as poverty and early marriage, teenage pregnancy, poor school, or cultural and religious issues

(Awosusi and Adebo, 2012; Elijah and Okoruwa,2006)

Several policies and legislations have been adopted by the Federal Government of Nigeria for improving the welfare of children by eradicating child labour. The Federal Labor Act: Government has set the minimum age for the employment of children at twelve years and is in force in all the 36 states of Nigeria. The Nigeria's Labor Act permits children at any age to perform light work in domestic service or work with family member in agriculture.

In 2002, Nigeria ratified Convention No. 138, the Minimum Age Convention and Convention No. 182, the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Nigeria also adopted the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, which appeared to have laid rest to the argument that children have no clearly definable rights in Nigeria. Both the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) were adopted in 1991

and 1985 respectively. However, both the CRC and CEDAW have now been "domesticated" in Nigeria. The African Charter has also been domesticated by Nigeria. However, the National Assembly should seriously look into these and other international laws, especially human rights issues that adversely affect the rights and fundamental freedoms of the citizenry. The problem now is how to effectively enforce and monitor the implementation of these provisions as they affect children's and women's rights in Nigeria. This also presupposes that all social rights should be made justifiable in Nigeria so as to empower the less privileged in the society (Onyemachi, 2010).

The Nigerian government has provided an enabling environment and support for these civil society organizations (CSOs) to thrive and has drawn from their work policies, programmes and interventions for child victims of abuse and violence (Ekpenyong& Sibirii, 2011). In the year 2000, the Nigerian Government established a national program to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in Nigeria (Elijah and Okoruwa, 2006). Despite all these, children are still abused. Ekpenyong and Sibirii (2011) states that child labour is prevalent due to the economic situation where many families live below poverty line and can barely earn enough to feed themselves and their children. Furthermore mainly child laborers are engaged at the household level or street hawking. Togunde and Arielle (2008) argues that regulations

. regarding street hawking have been difficult to control by the government.

Objectives of the Study

The broad objective of this study is to investigate the effect of farm family labour on educational performance of rural in-school children.

Specific Objectives are to:

a) describe the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents in the study area;
b) identify the farm labour involving in by the respondents;
c) determine the level of involvement of the respondents in farm labour and
d) determine the effect of farm labour on the respondent's educational achievement.

Null Hypothesis

H_{01}: There is no significant relationship between respondents' involvement in farm family labour and their educational achievement.

Methodology

This study was conducted in Ife North Local Government Area of Osun State. Ife lies at the intersection of roads from Ibadan (40 miles [64km] west), Ilesha and Ondo. Ife north Local Government Area covers an area of about 889 km^2. Its geographical coordinates are 7° 22' North, 4° 28' East. Ife north consists of seven wards namely; Edunabon 1&2, Moro, Yakooyo, Ipetumodu 1&2, Asipa/Akinlaalu, Famia, Oyere 1&2.

Measurement of variables

The research utilized descr ptive survey. Structured questionnaire was used to elicit responses from the respondent. It consists of (1) eleven items scale on farming activities measured on two point rating scale of yes=2 and no=1 format, (2) eleven items scale on level of involvement in farming activities measured on three point rating scale of regularly=3, occasionally=2 and seldom=1, (3) four items scale on educational achievement measured on 3 point rating scale of poor=1, average=2 and good=3. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency counts, mean and percentages and inferential statistics such as Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC). Multistage sampling technique was used to select respondents for the study. The selection procedure is as follows:

Stage 1: random selection of three out of the seven wards in Ife North Local Government Area of Osun State. The

selected wards were Ipetumodu, Moro and Edunabon wards.

Stage 2: random selection of two rural communities from each of the selected ward to give six rural communities. The selected communities were Asalu, Agodo, Aba Moro, Awontunbi, Adanrin and Onikan.

Stage 3: Random selection of 20 in-school children from each of the selected rural communities to give 120 respondents. Out of the 120 questionnaires that were administered only 110 questionnaires were retrieved.

Results and discussion

Result in Table 1 revealed that the mean age of the respondents was 15±1.27 years. The result of findings of this study shows that most of the respondents were young, active and within the age range of childhood which agrees with ILO definition of a child as someone who is under the age of eighteen years. The result also shows that 58.2% of the respondents were female while 41.8% were male. Rickey (2009) points out that in many rural areas girls are more involved in housework, fetching of waters from river and harvesting of farm produce while boys are involved in cutting grasses, weeding and planting. The predominant religion practice by the respondents is Christianity (76.3%) with the mean household size of 7±2.92 persons.

Table 2 shows that most of the respondents' parents were married (78.2%). Majority of their parents were farmers (82.7%). This implies that majority of the parents may involve their children in farming activities. Research has shown that rural children were more likely to be engaged in farm labour activities because poverty is more prevalent in rural areas especially among those who depend on agriculture (Akarro and Mtweve, 2011). Also the result shows that 54.5% of their mothers had primary education. Studies have shown that parents' education plays a vital role in children education as it can increase the possibility for children to have a good education (Aqil, 2012; Wahba, 2000). Further, the result shows that the mean monthly income of both the father and mother were ₦23,873.08±154.51k and ₦ 13,229.25±115.02k respectively. Serwadda-Luwaga, (2005) state that poor rural families considers making their children work in farms to increase household's income.

Farm labour of Respondents

Table 3 revealed that majority of the rural in-school children were involved in harvesting (96.4%), Planting (95.5%), weeding (94.5%) and

watering of the farm (89.1%). This implies that rural children are involved in different farming labour. This corroborates the report of ILO (2009) which stated that majority of the world's child labourers were involved in planting, harvesting crops, spraying pesticides, tending livestock and weeding on rural farms and plantations. This further implies that children involvement in other educational activities such as farm labour may affect their educational achievement in school.

Level of Involvement of the Respondents in Farm labour

Table 4 revealed that the respondents were highly involved in planting ($\bar{x}$= 2.46), watering of farms ($\bar{x}$= 2.45), weeding ($\bar{x}$= 2.39) and harvesting of crops ($\bar{x}$= 2.32).The absence of high technical input (human knowledge and technologies), which is a major precursor of low productivity has been described as the outcomes of promoting child labour at the detriment of educational development. UNICEF (2005) defines child labour as "Children participating in economic activity that does not negatively affect their health and development or interfere with their education." This implies that the involvement of the children in farming activities may pose threat to their academic activities

Respondents' Educational Achievement in their School Subjects

Table 5 shows that 51.8% of the respondents perform averagely in English Language, 56.5% of them perform poorly in Mathematics, 58.3% of them perform averagely in Integrated Science, 61.7% of them perform averagely in Language studies while 71.1% of them perform averagely in Agricultural Science. This implies that involvement of the children in farm labour has effect on their educational achievement.

Test of Relationship between Respondents' Involvement in Farm Family Labour and their Educational Performance

The result in Table 6 shows that there is a low positive significant relationship between respondents' involvement in farm family labour and their educational performance ($r = 0.28^{**}$, $p < 0.01$). The result in Table 5 shown that majority of the respondents had poor academic performance which may be attributed to their involvement in farm labour. This implies that there is a weak relationship between involvement of the children in farm

family activities and their educational achievement.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The study concluded that majority of the children had low educational achievement in some selected school subjects. It is therefore recommended that stakeholders in education and policy makers should enact policies and legislations on farm labour.

References

Adegun, O. A. (2013). Practices of Child Labour Among Parents in Ekiti State, Nigeria: Implication for School Administrators. Journal of Education and Practice. 4 (11). pp.1-7

Ajakaye, R. (2013). "15 million child laborers in Nigeria, ILO",25 September 2013. Turkish Weekly.[Online]. Available at http://www.turkishweekly.net/news/156829/15-million-child-laborers-in-nigeria-ilo.html

Akarro, R. R. J. and Mtweve, N. A. (2011). "Poverty and its association with child labour in Njombe District in Tanzania: The case of Igima Ward." *Current Research Journal of Social Science* 3(3): 199-206.

Aqil, Z (2012). "Nexus between Poverty and Child Labour: Measuring the Impact of Poverty Alleviation on Child Labour". Good Thinkers Organization for Human Development, Kasur.

Awosusi ,O and Adebo, G. M. (2012). Domestic Servants and Rural-Youth Urban Migration in Nigeria. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science. 2 (5): 271-278

Baker, J. L. (2008). "Urban Poverty: A Global Overview." World Bank, Washington D.C. January, 2008.

Bhat, B. A (2010). Gender, education and child labour: A Sociological Perspective, Centre of Central Asian Studies, University of Kashmir, J and K, India, 190006 :June. 5(6): 323-328.

Bhat, B. A (2011).Child Labour in the Cotton Industry of Uzbekistan: a Sociological Study. Centre of Central Asian Studies, University of Kashmir. 54 (1): 84-99

Edmonds, E. and Pavcnik, N. (2005), "Child labor in the global economy", *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 19: 199-220.

Ekpenyong, S. N and Sibirii, A. E. (2011). Street Trading and Child Labour in Yenegoa. *International*

Journal of Scientific Research in Education. 4(1). 36-46 .

Elijah, O. A and Okoruwa, V. (2006). Analysis of Child Labour and School attendance in Nigeria: The present and future implications. , Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Ibadan, Ibadan .Oyo State, Nigeria .

International Labour Organization, (2004) .Child Labour: a Textbook for University Students. Geneva.

International Labour Organization - ILO. (2009). Rooting Out Child Labour from Cocoa Farms. Paper No.1 (A Synthesis Report of Five Rapid Assessments).

International Labour Organization. (2012). *Tackling child labour: From commitment to action* International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) – Geneva: vol. 1.

International Labour Organization, (2013). World Report on Child Labour Economic Vulnerability, Social Protection and the Fight Against Child Labour. Geneva.

Moyi, Peter (2011). Child Labor and School Attendance in Kenya. *Educational Research and Reviews* 6(1): 26-35.

Omokhodion, F. O., S. I. and Odusote, T. O. (2006). "Perceptions of Child Labour Among Working Children in Ibadan, Nigeria." *Child: Care, Health and Development* 32(3):281-286.

Onyemachi, T. U. (2010). Children, Status and the Law in Nigeria. *An International Multi-Disciplinary Journal, Ethiopia.* 4 (3): 378-398.

Rickey, L. (2009).The Determinants of Child Labor and Schooling in the Philippines. Department of Economics ,Stanford University

Serwadda-Luwaga, J. (2005). Child labour and scholastic retardation A Thematic Analysis of the 1999 Survey of Activities of Young People in South Africa. Thesis (MA (Demography) University of Pretoria.

Togunde, D. and Arielle, C. (2008) In Their Own Words: Consequences of Child Labour in Urban Nigeria. *Journal of Social Sciences;* 16(2): 173-181

UNICEF Report (2005). United Nation's Children and Education Fund report, United Nations.

United States Department of Labor, (2010). Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor - Nigeria, 3 October 2011, available at: http://www.refworld.org/docid/4e8c398827.html [accessed 1 December 2013].

Vaknin S . (2009).The morality of child labor, United Press international (UPI).

Wahba, J. (2000). Do market and wages influence child labour and schooling. University of Southampton, Dep. of Economics. 2002. (Working Paper).

Weston , Burns H. (2005). Child labor and Human Rights, Making Children Matter. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Incorporation. USA

Table 1: Distribution of Children's' Personal Characteristics (n=110)

Variables	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)	Mean	SD
Age				
≤ 14	44	40.0	15	1.20
15-17	66	60.0		
Sex				
Male	46	41.8		
Female	64	58.2		
Religion				
Islam	25	22.7		
Christianity	84	76.3		
Traditional	1	0.9		
Position in family				
First child	26	23.6		
Second child	32	29.1		
Middle	26	23.6		
Last	26	23.6		
Household size				
≤3	12	10.9		
4-6	41	37.3	7	2.92
7 and above	57	51.8		

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 2: Distribution of Parent's Personal Characteristics (n=110)

Variables	Frequency (F)	Percentages (%)	Mean	SD
Marital Status				
Married	86	78.2		
Divorced	5	4.5		
Widowed	6	5.2		
Separated	13	11.8		
Father's occupation				
Artisan	6	5.5		
Trading	10	9.1		
Farming	91	82.7		
Civil servant	3	2.7		
Mother's occupation				
Artisan	15	13.6		
Trading	56	50.9		
Farming	38	34.5		
Civil servant	1	0.9		
Father's educational level				
No formal	4	3.6		
Primary education	62	56.3		
Secondary education	17	15.5		
Tertiary education	27	24.5		
Mother's educational level				
No formal	5	4.5		
Primary education	60	54.5		
Secondary education	20	18.2		
Tertiary education	25	22.7		
Father's income (₦)				

≤ 10,000	14	12.7		
10,001-20,000	36	32.7	23,873.08	154.51
20,001-30,000	44	40.0		
30,001 and above	16	14.5		
Mother's income (₦)				
≤ 10,000	65	59.1		
10,001-20,000	37	33.6	13,229.25	115.02
20,001-30,000	4	3.6		
30,001 and above	4	3.6		

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 3: Distribution of the Respondents According to the Farm Labour Activities (n=110)

S/N	Farming activities	Frequency	Percent (%)	Rank
1	Ploughing	82	74.5	6th
2	Harrowing	59	53.6	8th
3	Making of ridges	58	52.7	9th
4	Planting	105	95.5	2nd
5	Watering of farm	98	89.1	4th
6	Application of fertilizer	43	39.1	11th
7	Spraying of chemicals	54	49.1	10th
8	Weeding	104	94.5	3rd
9	Harvesting	106	96.4	1st
10	Fruit gathering	90	81.8	5th
11	Gathering fire-wood	81	73.6	7th

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 4: Distribution of the Respondents According to their Level of Involvement to Farm Labour Activities (n=110)

S/N	Involvement	Regularly F (%)	Occasionally F (%)	Seldom F (%)	Mean (x)	Rank	S.D
1	Ploughing	14 (12.7)	96 (87.2)	-	2.17	8th	0.38
2	Harrowing	4 (3.6)	106 (96.4)	-	2.07	11th	0.25
3	Making of ridges	17 (15.5)	91 (82.7)	1 (0.9)	2.30	6th	0.53
4	Planting	49 (44.5)	60 (54.5)	1 (0.9)	2.46	1st	0.52
5	Watering of farm	42 (38.2)	67 (60.9)	1 (0.9)	2.45	2nd	0.54
6	Application of fertilizer	4 (3.6)	106 (96.4)	-	2.09	10th	0.29
7	Spraying of chemicals	7 (6.4)	102 (92.7)	1 (0.9)	2.11	9th	0.38
8	Weeding	42 (38.2)	66 (60.0)	2 (1.8)	2.39	4th	0.53
9	Harvesting	33 (30.0)	75 (68.2)	2 (1.8)	2.32	5th	0.53
10	Fruit gathering	22 (20.0)	87 (79.1)	1 (0.9)	2.24	7th	0.45
11	Gathering fire-wood	33 (30.0)	77 (70.0)	-	2.44	3rd	0.53

Source: Field survey, 2014 NB: F= Frequency, %= percentages

Table 5: Distribution of Students' Academic Performances in some selected subjects (n=110)

Variables	Poor (0-49)	Average (50-69)	Good (70-100)
	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
English Language	43 (39.1)	57(51.8)	10 (9.1)
Mathematics	62 (56.5)	43(39.0)	5(4.5)
Integrated Science	28 (25.3)	64 (58.3)	18 (16.4)
Languages (Yoruba/Hausa/Igbo)	8 (7.5)	68 (61.7)	34 (30.8)
Agricultural Science	9 (8.1)	77 (71.1)	23 (20.8)

Source: Field survey, 2014 **N.B** **F:** Frequencies, **%:** Percentages

Table 6: There is no significant relationship between respondents' involvement in farm family labour and their educational performance

Variables	R	P-value	Decision
relationship between respondent's involvement in farm family labour and their educational performance	0.28**	0.00	S

Source: Field Survey, 2014 ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed)

Annals of Child and Youth Studies, October 2016 CYIAP-N[illegible]rk Publishing
Vol. 7 (1). pp. 63- 85

ENTREPRENEURSHIP INCLINATION OF AGRICULTURE GRADUATES TOWARDS FARM - BASED EMPLOYMENTS IN SOUTH WEST NIGERIA

[1]Ayansina, S.O; [2]O.O. Arowolo,[2]C.I. Alarimaand [2]G.O. Oloyede
[2]Department of Agricultural Administration, Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta.
Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta; dravansina@gmail.com, +2348035031021

Abstract
The problem of unemployment and youth joblessness keeps increasing and very evident in Nigeria. The study therefore assessed the entrepreurial inclination of agriculture graduates towards farm based self-employment in southwest, Nigeria. Purposive sampling techniques was used to select agriculture graduates from National Youth Service Corps Orientation camp in Ogun (16), Osun (10), and Oyo States (19) as well as agriculture Postgraduate students from Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (29), ObafemiAwolowo University Ile-Ife (12) and University of Ibadan (98) to give a total sample size of 182 respondents. Structure questionnaire was used to collect data on socioeconomic characteristic of the respondents, involvement in farm enterprises and attitude of respondents towards farm based self- employment. The data were analysed using descriptive statistics (frequency counts, percentages and mean) as well as inferential statistics (Chi-square and Regression analyses). Results showed that 74.2% of the respondents were single, 51.1% were female, and 65.7 % were between the age ranges of 26-35years. Also, 26.3% had agricultural entrepreneurial skills outside the school learning environment with 4.2% acquiring those skills through extension services. These skills acquisition are in the areas of Poultry production ($\bar{x}$ =11.30), crop production ($\bar{x}$ =8.70) and ruminant production ($\bar{x}$ =6.44). Furthermore 14.69% acquired fish processing skill, 10.4% in feed production. About half of the respondents 50.9% acquired technical skills from their institutions during Farm Practical/Training Year. Generally, respondents had positive attitudes towards farm based self-employment. Tested Hypotheses revealed that there was no significant relationship between attitude of respondents and their sex (χ^2=0.38), marital

status (χ^2=0.07), educational status (χ^2=3.32), religion (χ^2=3.39), area of specialization (χ^2=6.99), willingness to choose agriculture (χ^2=1.51), but with involvement in crop production (t =2.293*, p≤0.05. It is recommended that agriculture graduates should strive to also enlist and acquire technical skills in other farm based enterprises like piggery, rabbitry, poultry production, bee keeping, agricultural engineering, fish preservation technology and ruminant animal production

Keywords:- Entrepreneurship inclination, Farm based activities and Agriculture Graduates

Introduction

The problem of unemployment and youth joblessness is keeping increasing and very evident in many African Countries and Nigeria in particular (Otufale, 2013). According to the National Bureau of statistics (NBS, 2011) employment rate among youth in Nigeria increases annually. It's average was 5.30 percent in 2006 in Nigeria and has increased to 21.10 percent in 2010 and 23.90 percent in 2011 (NBS. 2012).Universities and tertiary institutions in Nigeria produces an average of 120,000 graduates every year to labour market where there is no job *(1L0, 2009)*. The scenario occasioned most youth hawking the streets of the country (Okafor. 2011). Some of the reasons adduced for the high rate of unemployment among youths and school leavers in Nigeria are poor attitude of youths and agriculture graduates towards farm based employment activities. Others are agriculture image problem of being viewed as being laborious, low income activity that does not match with their aspirations or offer of an unattractive future, deficient school curriculums and generally, poor entrepreneurship tendencies.

Entrepreneurship according to Ladele*et, al,* (2006) is described as

a dynamic process of creating wealth by individuals. It is described as an individual's ability to turn ideas into action. It includes creativity, innovation and risk taking, as well as the ability to plan and manage projects to achieve objectives (EU, 2008). Entrepreneurship supports everyone in day-to-day life at home and in society. It makes individual to be more aware of the context of their work and better able to seize opportunities, and make provision for entrepreneur to establish a social or commercial activities.

It is further described as a combination of mind sets, knowledge and skills. As mind sets take shape at an early age, entrepreneurship is something that should be fostered already at school (EU, 2008). Youth entrepreneurship, according to Adebo*et,al* (2015) bring about self-esteem and makes the youths more productive members of their families and communities. The scholars emphasise that youth entrepreneurship bring about growth in an economy through tax payment and thereby contributing to government revenue.

Entrepreneurship improves the general standard

of society as a whole, invariably enhances political stability and national security. Youth employments reduce crime and income inequality. In essence, youth entrepreneurship could indirectly induce environment for national and regional economic for youth and development process (Mutezo, 2015). In recent years there has been a great economic recession in the country which makes it impossible for employers to create jobs and employ more hands. Agriculture which is previously carried out in subsistence manner has now been reconsidered for proper revitalization to improve the situation of market, production and postharvest challenges by initiating the mechanized forms of farming with a strong affiliation with associations that can stand in for different productions.

There are various aspect of agriculture that youth can venture into. These are crop, fishery, animal production, engineering, soil improvement, economic and extensions services to mention a few which can bring great opportunities and future success if the entrepreneurial aspects or potentials in them are adequately explored. There are futures and great opportunities in these various aspects of agricultural enterprises. The government of Nigeria can develop great opportunities as well as encourage people (particularly the unemployed agriculture graduates) to embrace. There are several institutions of Agriculture in the nation owned by federal, state and private entities, they include universities, polytechnics, college of agriculture and education where courses in agriculture are taught. It is expected that the graduates of these institutions will develop keen interest in agriculture and serve as replacement for old and dead farmers. There is no doubt that agricultural sector requires skilled personnel that are capable of handling, maintaining mercenary of small or heavy equipment and general management of agricultural business and affairs. Other aspects of work in field of agriculture include production, processing and marketing agricultural products as well as working in the rural areas.

In Nigeria, the agripreneurs initiative launched by International Institute of Tropical Agriculture

(IITA) in August 2012 has been relatively successful throughout the country and has spread to other countries like Congo and Tanzania. 'Agripreneurs' are young graduates from various disciplines who are involves in agribusiness. The initiatives aims to make agriculture a platform for creating jobs for youths by improving the value chains of different crops, such as cassava, maize, banana, plantain and soybean. Furthermore, the immediate past administration introduced programme called Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) for agricultural sector. Others were Growth Enhancement Scheme (GES), Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES) in addition to the existing NYSC programme for fresh University graduates. All these are designed to enhance and re-orientate the values of the graduates in Agriculture as well to providing a mentoring platform for them to reduce poverty and unemployment among others with the hope of moving towards right values. This was made to assist in acquiring additional skills and clear understanding of concepts during school as well as preparation for labour market. This programme exposes them to handiwork /craftsmanship which will enhance their level of confidence in the various fields when they find themselves in the realm of establishment. In contrary, many of those trained in the field (agriculture) have low preference for the profession and have neglected the practice and even venturing into non-farm based enterprises. In fact, many fresh graduates today would prefer to remain unemployed for long time rather than being employed in agriculture. Even those in rural areas prefer to remain hungry, do a non-farm business such as commercial motor cycle riding otherwise called Okada, sport viewing centres etc., than farming. It is against this backdrop that this study is evolved to probe into "Entrepreneurial inclination of agriculture graduates towards farm based employment in South West Nigeria".

The specific objectives are to: describe the socioeconomic characteristics of agriculture graduates in the study area; identify the entrepreneurial and technical skills acquired by the respondents; determine the attitude of agriculture graduates towards farm based self-employment in

agricultural enterprises. The study hypotheses are:

H_{O1}:- There is no significant relationships between socioeconomic characteristics of agriculture graduates and their attitudes towards farm-based-self-employment in agriculture.

H_{O2}:- Level of graduates involvement/participation in farm based enterprises is not significantly related to their attitudes towards farm based self-employment in agriculture.

Methodology

The study was carried out in Southwest Nigeria which covers Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun and Oyo States. The domain is mainly dominated by the Yoruba ethnic groups. It has land area of about 114.271 square kilometres (about 12% of total land mass of Nigeria), lying between latitude 4°.21' and 9°.23' North of the equator and longitude 2°.25' and 6°.31' East. The Study population comprises of 464 agricultural corps members and 1410 agricultural postgraduate students as found during the pre-study survey as indicated in Table 1. Multi-stage sampling procedure was utilized to select the respondents for the study from the population. Stage one involved purposive selection of Ogun, Oyo and Osun, followed by selection of Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta and University of Ibadan and ObafemiAwolowo University, Ile-Ife and finally, selection of about 10% of the respondents population of Agriculture corps member and agriculture postgraduate students in Osun, Ogun and Oyo States respectively to give a total size of 182 respondents for the study. Structured questionnaire with reliably coefficient value of r = 0.88 in attitude of agriculture graduates towards farm-based self-employment was used to collect data on socioeconomic characteristics of respondents. The socioeconomic characteristic of respondents considered were: age; educational background at nominal level with indicators such as NCE, HND, degrees etc. Sex at nominal level using indicators such as male and female indicators; marital status at nominal levels of single, married, divorced etc. Area of specialization was measured at same level as; Animal Production, Crop Science, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Engineering, Soil Science, Fisheries and Aquiculture

and others that was mentioned. Willingness to engage in agriculture after graduation, choice of agriculture and acquisition of agricultural skills were measured at either Yes or No. Level of participation or skill involvement (entrepreneur and technical) was measured at Yes or No response. Attitude to farm based self-employment in agriculture was assessed with twenty attitudinal statement, measured with liker type (rating) scale, as strongly agree (SA), Agree (A). Undecided (V), Disagree (D), and strongly agree (SD). Data derived from the study were subjected to both descriptive and inferential statistical analyses. Objectives were subjected to descriptive statistics such as frequency counts, percentages and mean. Inferential statistics analysis such as (chi-square) was used for hypothesis one while regression and t-value analysis (differential statistics) were used for hypothesis two.

Results and Discussion

Ssocioeconomic Characteristics of the Respondents:

The results obtained on the socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents is depicted in Table 2, majority (65.7%) of the respondents fell within the age of 26-35years, 27.4 percent were less than or equal to 25years of age, whereas, 6.9 percent were 36years and above. The mean age of the graduates of agriculture was 27.4 years old. This result negates the findings of Eniola*et al.,* (2015) who reported that the age range of students of tertiary institution in Oyo State falls between 21-25 years. However, the findings still imply that majority of the respondents are young, active and within the productive age brackets hence, they are expected to be industrious and able to cope with the rigors entailed in the different activities of agricultural enterprises. The table also reveals that there are more females (51.1%) than males (48.9%) agriculture graduates on national youth service and those on postgraduate studies at the time of the study. This implies that there is gender imbalance among agriculture graduates (in favour of female) in the study area. The finding negates the findings of Eniola et al., (2015) who posited that most of the agricultural practices were carried out by male all over the continents.

Results on marital status show that 74.2% of the respondents were singles while the remaining 25.8 percent where married. This result implies that most of the

respondents were singles. The finding agrees with Eniola*et al.* (2015) who asserted that most students want to complete their education before getting married for maximum concentration. Educational status of the respondents was also investigated, according to the table, 42.9% of the respondents were on Master degree programmes, 37.9 had bachelor degrees, 14.2 percent were higher National Diploma (HND) holders and a few, 4.9% are on Ph.D. Programmes. This implies that a good proportion of the respondents (62%) pursued university degrees after their national youth service. It is expected that they will be or should be more willing to venture into private agriculture as a means of earning livelihood after acquisition of these additional skills.

Acquisition of Entrepreneurial and Technical Skills by the Respondents

There are many agricultural skills acquisition programmes that exist outside the institution of learning. The study sought to document how much of these entrepreneurial and technical skills that were taken by respondents via many agricultural skills acquisition programmes in existence within and outside the institution of learning. Some of these programmes were Farm Practical Year (FPY), Farm-Training Year (FTY), and SIWES etc. Which are in- school while some are floated by radio programmes, organisation and private business owners outside the institution of learning. As shown in table 4, majority (73.6%) of the agriculture graduates did not acquire additional agricultural skills outside their academic institutions. Only few (26.3%) acquired additional skills. Such skills were acquired from agricultural radio broadcast (2.1%), extension services (4.2%), attendance at agricultural exhibitions where local fabrications were showed (2.1%), and occasionally private business where they are trained in some areas of farming activities such as aquaculture and fish rearing (35.4%), poultry production (8.3%) etc. This implies that majority of the respondents only rely on the classroom teachings, practical experience they had while in school.

The same table revealed that a good proportion of the agriculture graduates participated in Internship

programme (59.9%), FTY/FPY (54.9%) and Excursion/Field trips (48.9%) during the SIWES programme operated by the graduates' institution. The study also found that most (58.2%) of the respondents were never exposed/involved in any agricultural business in school, whereas as little as 41.8% of them took part in agricultural businesses such as poultry production (27.6%), feed production and supply(25.0%),bee-keeping (18.4%), crop production (5.3%), fish and snail production (5.3%), and small ruminant (2.6%), production while in school. This is an indication that at the undergraduate levels Nigerian agriculture students in tertiary institution of learning are exposed to some degrees of business. They also participated in at least one of the programmes (FPY/FTP/SIWES) where they were expected to have been exposed to practical activities, business management procedure in the key sub-sector of agriculture that could enhance their proficiency in agriculture enterprises and also contribute to increase in food production. The implication of this findings to self-employment attitude of the respondents is that irrespective of what aspect of agriculture a graduate study in school, agricultural graduate should be more willing to face the challenges of getting involved in self-employment in the profession as a source of livelihood since as youths, they engaged in practical agricultural activities/business while studying. This agrees with UAC (2010). Consequent on these, the table further revealed that majority (82.4%) of the respondents indicated their willingness to get employed in agricultural business enterprises after graduation. This negates the assertion of Huda et al. (2014) who reported that students are often not willing to be self- employed in agricultural enterprises

Attitudes of agriculture graduates towards farm based self-employment

Attitude of the agriculture graduates towards farm based self-employment was tested with attitudinal statement in table 4. As revealed in the table, majority ($\bar{x}$ =3.99) declared that if there are favourable land use act, it will encourage more agriculture graduates to venture into the business. A little less than half of

the respondents 49.5% with the mean of value of ($\bar{x}$ = 3.93), opined that this will further encourage the professionalization of agricultural business. Majority (72.0%) of the respondents with means of ($\bar{x}$ = 3.86) are of the opinion that self- employment in agriculture is the best job- creation option to be embraced by agriculturist as a means of creating employments opportunities in the public sector. Majority of the agriculture graduates (65.4%) with mean value of ($\bar{x}$ =3.73) believed that agriculture graduate have better opportunities to be self - employed in agriculture as their carrier option compare to other graduates in non- vocational disciplines. They are therefore strongly advised to be more willing to take agriculture entrepreneurship as a carrier option. Other notable attitudinal expression of the respondents were that the agriculture graduates who believe in self-employment among the respondents accounted for 67% with the mean value of ($\bar{x}$ =3.70), and that if favourable agricultural insurance policy is evolved, majority (66.5%) with mean value of ($\bar{x}$=3.76) will willingly venture into farming business and few feel that if they can easily access loan to practice farming will venture into the business, this constituted 25.8% with mean value of (x=2.62) among others.

Test of Hypotheses

When the hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between the socio-economic characteristics of agriculture graduates and their attitudes towards farm based self-employment in agriculture was tested, the chi – square result obtained in table 5 reflects no significant relationship between the respondents' sex (χ^2=0.38), marital status (χ^2=0.07), educational status (χ^2=3.32), religion (χ^2=3.39), area of specialization (χ^2=6.99) and willingness to choose agriculture (χ^2=1.51) and the attitude of respondents towards farm base self-employment. This implies that the attitude of the agricultural graduates does not relate significantly with their socio-economic characteristics. For instance, the sex, educational status, area of specialization and willingness to choose agriculture did not determine the respondents' attitude to be self-employed in agricultural enterprises. This result negates the findings of Otufale (2013) who assessed the attitude of female students towards farming activities in tertiary institution in

Ogun state of southwest Nigeria and found that there was a significant relationship in the attitude and socioeconomic characteristics of female students in the study area.

The regression model summary of agricultural farm activities' contribution to attitude of respondents to farm based self-employment in Table 6 reveals statistically significant contribution of crop farming activities (subsector) to the agriculture graduates' attitude to farm based self-employment (0.024; $p \leq 0.05$). In fact it was found that crop production contributed 62.0% of the variability or variation in the attitude of agriculture graduates towards farm based self-employment. The remaining 38% of the variation in their attitude were explained by their participation in other farming activities like pig production, rabbit production, poultry production, bee keeping, agricultural engineering, fish production and ruminant production in which agric. business can be carried out with crop production showing a significant relationship at $t = 2.293$, $p \leq 0.05$. The meaning of this is that the respondents may be more ready for self-employment in crop production than these other farming activities. The slope ($\beta = 0.418$) suggests that a unit increase in the crop production would result in an increase of 0.418 in the attitude of the respondents. This finding however is in support of Emerole*et al*, (2014) who reported that agriculture graduates in Abia state, Nigeria were more involved in crop production than in other agricultural subsectors. This may hold because crop production involves short season planting which readily yields visible result for the average farmer or it may be as a result of the respondents (agriculture graduates') high perceived level of competence in crop production than in others farming enterprises such as livestock production, fish production etc. However, there is need to work at increasing rate or motivating more of the fresh agriculture graduates in entrepreneurship in agriculture.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Agri-preneurship is the participation in any business or farm activities which includes agricultural production of food, fibre; the environment and natural resources for the sole benefit of

man and animals as a major source of livelihood. Majority of these respondents are trained in agriculture profession at the Nigerian tertiary institutions and are currently on NYSC or on postgraduate studies in the tertiary institutions. They are the prospective agric-preneurs for the nation. They are young, active and industrious individuals within the productive age bracket of 26 – 35 years with a mean age of 27.4 ± 3.6 years old. The study found that the entrepreneurial inclination of these agriculture graduates in south-western Nigeria is more towards self-employment in crop production activities than livestock farming. More than half of the respondents did not do any agricultural business or additional skills acquisition outside their institutions while in schools. However, a good proportion of the graduates participated in internship programmes like FTY/FPY (which were forms of student industrial work experiences) or SIWES and Excursion/Field trips during their study periods in school. Most of the respondents were favourably disposed (in their attitude) to future involvement in agricultural business.

References

Adebo, G. M. and Sekumade A. B. 2013. Determinants of Career Choice of Agricultural Profession among the Students of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences in Ekiti State University, Nigeria. *Journal of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development* 5(11):249-255.

Adebo,G. M; O. Ayodele and O.O. Fashina 2015.Analysisof Trade and Entrepreneurial Development Initiatives for Youth Empowerment: The case of the new Curriculum in theNigerian Secondary Scholl System. A Multidisciplinary Journal of the International Research and Development Network of Children and Youth in Agriculture Programme. 6(1): 45-58

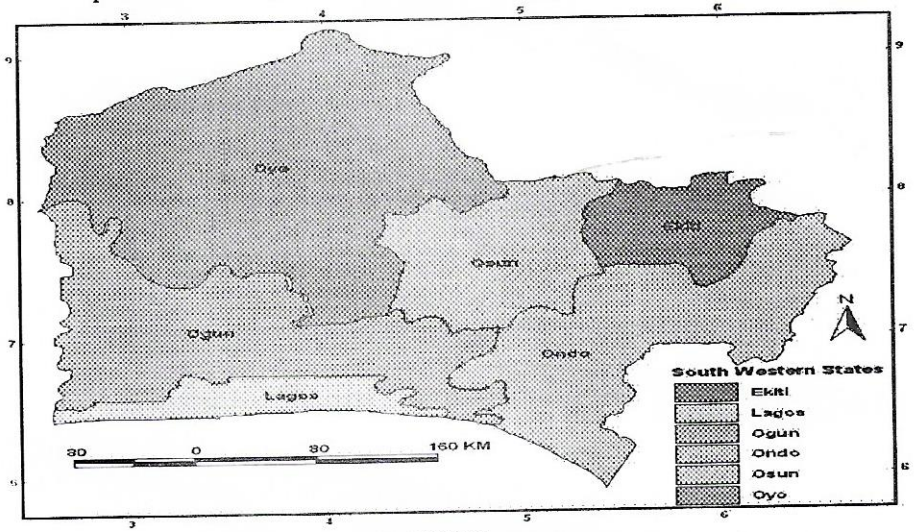
Emerole, C.O., Dorcas, U, and Kelechi, C. T. 2014. Determinants of Entrepreneurship Decision for Agricultural Business among Graduates in Abia State, Nigeria. International Conference on Agricultural, Environmental and Biological Sciences (AEBS-2014) April 24-25, 2014 Phuket (Thailand)

Eniola, P. O., Oyeleye, A. A. and Alade O. A. 2015: Assessment of farm practices by the students of

tertiary institution in Oyo state. *Journal of sustainable development* 12 (1):58-62

European Union, 2002. *Final Report of the Expert Group "Best procedure" Project on Education*

Otufale G. A., 2013Attitudes of female students towards farming activities in tertiary institutions of Ogun State, Southwest Nigeria. *International Journal of Social and Behavioral Sciences* 1(3), pp. 077-084



Katz, J. A. 1992. A Psychological Cognitive Model of Employment Status Choice. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 17(1), 29-37.

Ladele, A. A and Agbebaku O. M 2006 Analysis of Entrepreneurial Skills Development through Farm Practical Training Programmes of University of Ibadan and University of Agriculture Abeokuta. *Journal of Agricultural Extension* 9:14-21

Figure 1: Map of south western Nigeria.

KEY: States

Table 1:Distribution of agriculture graduate corps members on National Youth Service Corp (NYSC) and the students on postgraduate studies in the study area

States selected purposively	No. of agricultural Corps members	No. of agricultural Postgraduates student	Selected Agricultural Corps members (10%)	Selected Post graduate Students (10%)
Osun	105	128	10	12
Ogun	165	297	16	29
Oyo	194	985	19	98
Total	464	1410	45	139 Grand total= 182

Table 2: Socio-economic characteristics of agricultural graduates

VARAIBLES	F	(%)	MEAN	S.D
Age (years)				
≤ 25	50	27.4		
26 – 35	120	65.7	27.0	3.6
≥ 36	12	6.9		
Educational Status				
HND	26	14.3		
Degree	69	37.9		
Masters (in view)	78	42.9		
Ph.D. (in view)	9	4.9		
Sex				
Male	89	48.9		
Female	93	51.1		
Marital Status				
Single	135	74.2		
Married	47	25.8		
Religion				
Islam	76	41.8		
Christianity	103	56.6		
Traditional	3	1.6		
Area of Specialization				

Animal Science	22	12.1
Crop/Soil Science	41	22.5
Agricultural Management	88	48.4
Agricultural Engineering	12	6.6
Aquaculture and Fisheries/Marine Study	10	5.5
Forestry and Wild Life Management	9	4.9

Source: Field Survey,2015

Table 3: Entrepreneurial and technical skills where respondents participated (n =182).

Variable	F	%
Out- of – school additional acquisition of entrepreneurial and technical skills related to agriculture		
No	134	73.6
Yes	48	26.3
The skills acquired out- of –school skills: (n= 48)		
Agricultural Radio broadcast	1	2.1
Extension services/farm management	2	4.2
Exhibition of locally fabricated items by Fabricators	1	2.1
Private business training in:		
- Fish processing and packaging	7	14.6
- Poultry production	4	8.3
- Ruminant production	3	6.3
- Snail/Bee keeping	5	10.4
- Aquaculture and fish rearing	17	35.4
- Crop production	1	2.1
- Feed production	5	10.4
- Agricultural machinery production	2	4.2
In- School technical skill acquisition: *		
---- Internship	109	59.9
---- FTP/FPY	100	54.9

---- Excursion/ Field Trip	89	48.9
Chosen agribusiness involvement while in (n=182)		
Those not involved in agribusiness	**106**	
Those involved in agribusiness	**76**	
in poultry keeping	21	
in feed production/supply	19	
in crop production	12	
in bee-keeping	14	
in fish and snail production	04	
in small/ pseudo ruminant production	02	
others		
04		
Willingness to embark on agricultural self-employment		
Yes	150	82.4

Source: Field Survey 2015 ***Observation**
Multiple response

Table 4: Attitude of the agriculture graduates towards farm based self-employment
agricultural enterprise

	ATTITUDINAL STATEMENT	SA F (%)	A F (%)	U F (%)	D F (%)	SD Mean F (%)
1.	Agriculture graduates do not have necessary skills for job creation and self-employment	43 (23.6)	55 (30.2)	23 (12.6)	34 (18.7)	27 (14.8) 3.29
2.	It is duty of government to create jobs for agriculture graduates	24 (13.2)	72 (39.6)	31 (17)	41 (22.5)	14 (7.7) 3.28
3.	There are sufficient, reliable empowerment programme for agricultural graduates	20 (11)	51 (28)	30 (16.5)	56 (30.8)	25 (13.7) 2.92
4.	There is a low level of mechanisation in the Nigerian agricultural practise.	48 (26.4)	75 (41.2	20 (11)	30 (16.5)	9(4.9) 3.68
5.	Agricultural inputs are readily available and subsidised for those willing to venture into agriculture.	23 (12.6)	48 (26.4)	28 (15.4)	59 (32.4)	24 (13.2) 2.93
6.	There aren't enough markets available for agricultural harvest and production.	30 (16.5)	60 (33)	21 (11.5)	54 (29.7)	17 (9.3) 3.18
7.	Professionalization of agricultural enterprise will encourage graduates	61 (33.5)	81 (44.5)	15 (8.2)	17 (9.3)	8 (4.4) 3.93
8	If there is a favourable land use act it will encourage gradates to venture into agriculture.	63 (34.6)	75 (41.2)	27 (14.8)	14 (7.7)	3 (1.6) 3.99

9.	There is no favourable policy from the government that encourages graduates to go into practice of agriculture	59 (32.4)	72 (39.6)	17 (9.3)	30 (16.5)	4 (2.2) 3.84
10.	There are no insurance policies to back up agricultural production and to encourage agricultural graduates' to venture into it	51 (28)	70 (38.5)	35 (19.9)	19 (10.4)	8 (3.8) 3.76
11.	Affordable equipment and processing machineries are available to encourage agricultural graduates	23 (12.6)	43 (23.6)	22 (12.1)	66 (36.3)	28 (15.4) 2.82
12	There is a potential for self-employment in an average Nigerian agricultural graduate	49 (26.6)	73 (40.1)	27 (14.8)	22 (12.1)	11 (6.0) 3.70
13	Agricultural graduates have better opportunities to be self-employed compared with other graduates.	61 (33.5)	58 (31.9)	29 (15.9)	21 (11.5)	13 (7.1) 3.73
14	Agricultural graduates should think about self-employment as a best option for job creation	59 (32.4)	72 (39.6)	23 (12.6)	22 (12.1)	6 (3.3) 3.86
15	Low level of employment opportunities in the public sector has necessitated the need for self-employment of agricultural graduates	55 (30.2)	78 (42.9)	24 (13.2)	18 (9.9)	7 (3.8) 3.86
16	It is advisable for agricultural graduates to engage in self-employment because	49 (26.9)	76 (41.8)	22 (121.)	28 (15.4)	7 (3.8) 3.73

	it's the career they are trained in					
17	Self-employment in agriculture is more difficult than other sectors	20 (11)	60 (33)	38 (20.9)	48 (26.4)	16 (8.8) 3.11
18	As graduate of agriculture, I believe in self-employment despite the current situation in the country	49 (26.9)	73 (40.1)	24 (13.2)	28 (15.4)	8 (4.4) 3.70
19	Agricultural graduates in Nigeria can easily access loan for practicing agriculture	13 (7.1)	34 (18.7)	38 (20.9)	64 (35.2)	33 (18.) 2.62
20	Self-employment in agriculture has greatly reduced unemployment in Nigeria	13 (7.1)	34 (18.7)	38 (20.9)	64 (35)	33 (18.) 3.27

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 5: Chi square analysis of respondents' socio-economic characteristics and attitude towards farm based self-employment

Items	(χ^2)	df	p-value	Decision
Sex	0.38	1	0.54	NS
Religion	3.93	2	0.14	NS
Marital status	0.07	1	0.79	NS
Educational status	3.32	3	0.34	NS
Area of specialization	6.99	8	0.54	NS
Willingness to choose agriculture	1.51	1	0.22	NS

Source: Field Survey, 2015 *p<0.05
Decision criterion is reject null hypothesis p< 0.05
df = Degree of freedom, S = Significant, NS = Not Significant

Table 6: Regression Model Summary of agric. subsectors' (farm activities') contribution to agriculture graduates' attitude towards farm based self-employment (n=182)

Independent Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-value	Level of Significance	Decision
(Constant)	65.445	1.9390	33.745	0.0000	---
Crop production	0.4180	0.1820	2.2930*	0.0240	S

Source: Field survey (2015) **R^2 = 0.6200, *p≤0.05**
Decision: Accept the Null hypothesis.

Annals of Child and Youth Studies, October 2016
Vol. 7 (1). pp. 86 - 98
YIAP-Network Publishing

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND YOUTH ENGAGEMENTS IN HOST COMMUNITIES IN OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

Bakare, K. Oyebisi*Ph. D.*
Department of Family, Nutrition and Consumer Sciences
Faculty of Agriculture
ObafemiAwolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

Abstract
The study examined youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship in host communities in Abeokuta, Ogun State. Data were collected from 250 purposively selected youth who engaged in one personal business or the other in and around Itoku Market, Olumo Rock, and Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB). The results showed significant relationships between youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship and youth demographic and entrepreneurship characteristics such as; age ($r = 0.192$; $p<0.05$), marital status ($r =0.189$; $p<0.05$), mother's main occupation ($r = 0.247$; $p<0.05$), motivation ($r = 0.171$; $p<0.05$), opportunity ($r = 0.279$; $p<0.05$), risk-taking ($r = 0.186$; $p<0.05$), innovation ($r = 0.213$; $p<0.05$). The findings also revealed that regression coefficient of parents' main occupation ($B = 7.27$; $p<0.05$), attitude towards entrepreneurship ($B = 6.16$; $p<0.05$) , access to finance ($B = 3.16$; $p<0.05$), business support/opportunity ($B = 7.27$; $p<0.05$), current educational status ($B = -5.60$; $p<0.05$), and entrepreneurship/skill training ($B = 3.05$; $p<0.05$) significantly contributed to youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship. Based on the study, it was recommended that intervention in context towards increasing youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship should involve boost of inspirations by parent's endorsement and encouragement, and promotion of tourism entrepreneurship in and around host communities.

Keywords: Tourism entrepreneurship, business, youth, youth engagement, Host communities.

Introduction

Youth unemployment and idleness are known to be causes of youth restiveness and criminal tendencies and about one of the most pressing social issues in the world over.The United Nations has long recognized that young people are a major human resource for development and key agents for social change, economic growth and technological innovation. Borrowing from Yoruba parlance which says 'an idle handle is a devil's workshop', youth have suffered a number of mis -happenings arising from lack of appropriate institutional and developmental engagements which over time have made youth to be victims of criminal apparatus. Youth in sub-Sahara Africa, especially, Nigeria is a vibrant and unequivocally viable to be used to achieving the 'change' mantra of the present administration in combating unemployment. More so, Nigeria is one of the few countries with the highest returns on investment anywhere in the world-money market, capital market, mutual funds, real estate and property, entrepreneurship, etc (Popoola, 2014).

Youth has different meanings depending on the context and place. The African Youth Chapter (2006) defined youth as any individual between 15 and 35 years of age and seeks to resolve longstanding debates about defining youth within the African context and based on Africa's development realities. Also, the Nigeria National Youth Policy (2009) defined youth as anyone between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Hence, the group of young people that fall in the category of youth in Nigeria are school leavers/youth corpers, apprentices, and or students of secondary and tertiary schools. These groups often engage in businesses partially or totally in and around their neighbourhood to make ends meet. Youth in Nigeria are blessed with business acumen like their counterparts in other parts of the world hence; engage in social enterprises as a form of civic engagement. Most importantly, Nigerian youth are environmentally blessed considering the arrays of tourism endowment all over the country. Tapping these tourism resources for the benefit of youth to engage them to realising livelihoods require certain entrepreneurial attributes. Bakare (2016) averred that tourism presents avenues for entrepreneurship to thrive and accommodates every category in the society to make meaningful livelihoods.

Youth engagement in the context of the study refers to a sense of initiative of an individual youth developed from inherent and acquired knowledge/skill to conceive ideas, turn ideas into action using creativity, innovation, and risk taking to make a meaningful livelihood. Rapid increase in population growth in the last decades has resulted in a generation of young people arriving into the job market in search of a decent job, almost half of them having roots in rural areas

(Alibaygi&Pouya, 2011) which are mostly endowed with tourism assets. Reducing youth unemployment is one of the major global challenges for decades to come. Youth unemployment rate is increasing in many regions and is persistently high throughout the world. In 2003, youth unemployment rate reached the historical peak of 14.4 per cent, 88 million young people or 47 per cent of the global unemployed without a job (Schoof, 2006). Youth unemployment often results to growing frustration and alienation which can be suspected as the cause of growing insecurity issues all over the world. Youth feel bleak about the future and an increasing mistrust in public institutions at local, state and national levels. The trend has recently spread to well-qualified young people who cannot find employment after graduation, hence, pick on any available job not minding consequences and legality of such.

Entrepreneurship and self-employment can be a source of new jobs and economic dynamism in developing countries, and can improve youth livelihoods and economic independence. For young people in the informal economy, micro entrepreneurism is a bottom-up method for generating income, self-reliance and a new innovative path to earning a living and caring for oneself (Keune, 2001) and possibly dependants. The wide-spread level of unemployment in the country could have been minimized if Nigerians of varying age groups and backgrounds were exposed to entrepreneurial education, training and development across levels (Ogundele&Abiola, 2006). According to Schoof (2006) access to finance, business support, entrepreneurship education influence youth entrepreneurship engagement.

Nigeria is naturally endowed with entrepreneurship opportunities, though; the realization of the full potential of these opportunities has been dampened by the adoption of inappropriate industrialization policies at different times. Othman, Sazali, and Mohamed (2013) reported that adopting some methods of private businesses, social-economy enterprises have a focus on engaging community members in the provision and development of their own economic, social, and cultural futures, valuing principles of engagement mutual benefit, and people before profits.It is widely believed that entrepreneurship is beneficial for economic growth and development. Entrepreneurship has been remarkably resurgent over the past three decades in countries that achieved substantial poverty reduction (Naude, 2013)

Entrepreneurship is the willingness and ability of an individual to seek out investment opportunities, establish and run an enterprise successfully (Kokkranikal& Morrison, 2002). Oviawe (2010) defined entrepreneurship as the art which involves recognizing a business opportunity, mobilizing resources and

persisting to exploit that opportunity. Entrepreneurship and self-employment offer pathways for youth to emerge from unemployment. In this context, special attention is paid to the social entrepreneurship which is embedded in the real economy, close to people and to local communities, and primarily aimed at contributing to the general good of society (Vassiliou, 2013) by engaging the youth and preparing they for future reality. According to Kokkranikal and Morrison (2002) entrepreneurship is the creation of products (goods and services) using the latest ideas and the ability to move resources from low productivity into higher one to acquire profit. A number of factors have been observed to affect youth engagement in entrepreneurship. Parents demonstrated to have a relatively high and statistically significance manipulation of entrepreneurship intention of youth (Alibaygi&Pouya, 2011). The rapid growth of the tourism industry has contributed to economic development through the generation of income for the population and increase employment opportunities. Through tourism development, communities have the opportunity to diversify their income by venturing into entrepreneur activities (Pazim&Mohd, 2013). Meanwhile, personal and individual characteristics, especially inherent and acquired abilities, play a critical role in the success of any venture (Nieman&Nieuwenhuizen, 2009). Youth in host communities according to (Ahmadian, 2006) had unpleasant relationship with their parents. The urban parents also showed having not much control over their youth (Alibaygi&Pouya, 2011). The observation that, Nigerian youth have enough to occupy them and engage them into entrepreneurial events seizing the attendant advantage of idyllic tourism assets that abound in the country, instead of part-taking in the suffering from the global myriad of unemployment, is the motivation for the study. The study therefore, seeks to examine the influence of tourism entrepreneurship on youth engagement in Ogun State.

Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives are to:

i. identify the demographic characteristics of youth in Abeokuta, Ogun State;
ii. investigate tourism related entrepreneurship engagement of youth in the study area; and
iii. examine the influence of tourism entrepreneurship on youth involvement in Abeokuta.

Hypotheses of the study

H_{01}: There is no significant relationship between youth characteristics and engagement in tourism entrepreneurship.

H_{02}: There is no significant association between factors influencing youth engagement and tourism entrepreneurship.

Methodology

The study was carried in Ogun State, Nigeria. Abeokuta was purposively selected for this study a tourism township as it has abundant tourism resources. Two hundred and fifty youth who personally engage in one business or the other were purposively selected for the study. The study covers youth of different categories including apprentices, school leavers, and students of tertiary and secondary schools. The age range of the youth involved in the study was 18 - 35 years. The respondents were selected purposively from Itoku market, Olumo rock, and Federal University of Agriculture (FUNAAB) both in Abeokuta. A set of validated and pre-tested structured questionnaire was employed for data collection.Positive comments by psychometric experts were suggestivefor the face validity of the instrument. A measure of itsstability over time was assessed using a test-retest procedurewhich yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.72% after aninterval of two weeks.Data generated were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results and Discussion

Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

The results shown on Table 1 on respondents socio-demographic characteristics data revealed that many (44.80%) of the respondents were in the ages of 25 – 30 years. The mean age was 28.30 while standard deviation was 9.00. A higher percentage (64.80%) was single. This implies that majority of the youth are in the middle youth age which is usually characterised with possession of physical strength which could withstand the rigours of start-up and stabilising tourism entrepreneurship activities as form of civic engagement. Current educational status of respondents revealed that 21.20 percent were apprentices, 18.00 percent were school leavers/youth corpers, 37.60 percent were secondary students, while 23.20 percent were tertiary institutions' students. More female youth (54.40%) than male (45.60%) were involved in tourism entrepreneurship activities. The results also showed that slightly more than half (52.40%) of the respondents were schooling/training in one skill or the other while 30.80 percent were self employed. Only 16.80 percent of the youth had salary job. This means that the number of salary job available to the youth were very few. The implication of this is that youth in host communities will be more eager to embark on activities that will equip them with skills and knowledge to fetch more income in the future. The occupation of the mothers of youth revealed that 43.20 percent had own business, 31.60 percent were civil servants, and only 25.20 percent had works with private service. Fathers' occupation showed that (35.60 percent had own business, 42.80 percent were

civil servants, and only 21.60 percent had works with private establishment. The implication is that more of the mothers of youth had own business, the entrepreneurship/business inclination of youth could have been boosted in the course of socialisation in the family.

Tourism related entrepreneurship activities of youth in host communities

Figure 1 showed the percentage of frequency of youth engagement in the identified tourism entrepreneurship in the host communities. The figure revealed the following identified entrepreneurship that youth engaged in tourism host communities. Trading which involves buy and selling of different items ranging from provisions and daily needs was the highest engaged in by youth. This was followed by food vending ranging from snacks, food and other palatable had the second highest frequency.

Youth engagement and tourism entrepreneurship

The research findings revealed that there is a significant relationship between youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship and age ($r = 0.192$; $p<0.05$). This implies that youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship in host communities increases by age. Also, there was a significant positive relation between youth marital status ($r =0.189$; $p<0.05$) and their engagement in tourism entrepreneurship. In other words, marital status reinforces youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship in host communities. The finding also revealed that there was a significant positive relation between mother's main occupation ($r = 0.247$; $p<0.01$) and youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship. This means that the more involved the mothers in businesses in host communities the more the youth were engaged in tourism related entrepreneurship.

The study further revealed that, four out five variables on entrepreneurship; motivation ($r = 0.171^{*}$; $p<0.05$), opportunity ($r = 0.279^{**}$; $p<0.01$), risk-taking ($r = 0.186^{*}$; $p<0.05$), innovation ($r = 0.213^{**}$; $p<0.01$), showed significant positive relationship between youth engagement and tourism entrepreneurship in host communities. While skill acquisition ($r = -.273^{**}$; $p<0.01$) showed negative significant relationship to youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship. The implication is that skill acquisition weakens youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship. The fact that most youth were yet in school at one level or the other hinder their programme of skill acquisition. Meanwhile, for those in school, the school system was not well grounded in skill training and transfer. The finding is in corroboration with Schoof (2006) that access to finance (motivation), business support (opportunity from tourism),

entrepreneurship education (skill acquisition) influence youth entrepreneurship engagement.

Youth engagement and tourism entrepreneurship

Table 3 above showed the stepwise regression of selected youth characteristics towards engagement in tourism entrepreneurship. A value of t-ratio was used to determine whether or not the regression coefficients of the variables as obtained were significant to youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship in the host communities. The findings revealed that regression coefficient of parents' main occupation (B = 7.27; $p<0.05$), attitude towards entrepreneurship (B = 6.16; $p<0.05$) , access to finance (B = 3.16; $p<0.05$), business support/opportunity (B = 7.27; $p<0.05$), current educational status (B = -5.60; $p<0.05$), and entrepreneurship/skill training (B = 3.05; $p<0.05$) significantly contributed to youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship by unit change in the variables.

From the results, parents' main occupation showed a relatively high and statistically significant Beta coefficient meaning that it could carry huge potential in manipulation of youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship in the host communities. The finding is in agreement with local cultural values of African society where children are expected to take after their parents in character and practice. The results showed that youth identified a good relation with their parents, which led to receiving support and control from them. The study was in agreement with Alibaygi&Pouya, (2011) that averred that parents demonstrated to have a relatively high and statistically significance manipulation of entrepreneurship intention of youth.

Positive attitude towards tourism related entrepreneurship seems contradictory to those raised in a family where white collar job is valued and majority of the family members were involved in salary jobs rather than business ventures, though they might have visualized engagement in tourism entrepreneurship as a secondary means of income. Interestingly enough, while grasping the second highest β coefficient of the regression model, attitude towards tourism entrepreneurship in youth engagement revealed how important could awareness of the youth on different enterprises that could be engaged in and around tourism host communities. Tourists are often determined to enjoy their trips and are then well equipped to expend all that they came with provided there are goods and services made available to them. So, positive attitudes of youth towards tourism entrepreneurship would enhance their engagement and this will further translate to youth civic contribution to community development. The finding is in corroboration with Vassiliou, (2013) that entrepreneurship and self-

employment offer pathways for youth to emerge from unemployment. In this context, special attention is paid to the social entrepreneurship which is embedded in the real economy, close to people and to local communities, and primarily aimed at contributing to the general good of society. On the contrary, a -β coefficient of current educational status showed that youth in the host communities must engage in tourism entrepreneurship as the current status of education had nothing to do with engagement in tourism related entrepreneurship.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The study has revealed that there is evidence of youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship in host communities. Youth were able to seize the attendant of host communities based on their socio-demographic variables such as age, parents occupation, and possession of certain entrepreneurship factors like opportunity, risk-taking, innovation, and skill acquisition. It is also concluded that intervention in the context towards increasing youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship should involve boost of inspirations by parent's endorsement and encouragement, and promotion of tourism entrepreneurship in and around host communities.

Based on the study, it was recommended that there is need to encourage more youth to engage in tourism entrepreneurship as the opportunity abounds in host communities. Youth engagement is a good antidote to youth unemployment hence; it is recommended that more youth should be sensitized to engage in tourism entrepreneurship as this is capable of daunting the scourge of idleness and unemployment in the country.

References

African Youth Charter (2006).African Union Commission.Youth participation, Article 11.

Ahmadian, R. (2006).The course of evolutions in urban development planning in the world and Iran".*Journal of Population.*11(43&44): 109-133.

Alibaygi, A. &Pouya, M. (2011).Socio-demographic determinants of entrepreneurial intentions: A case from Iran. *African Journal of Business Management.*5(34): 13316-13321.

Bakare, K. O. (2016). Tourism entrepreneurship and rural livelihoods in Southwestern Nigeria. An unpublished Ph. D. thesis submitted to the Department of Management and Accounting, Faculty of Administration, ObafemiAWolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

Keune, M. (2001). "Regions, Regional Institutions and Regional Development" *(Series on*

Globalization, Area based Enterprise Development and Employment.

Kokkranikal, J. & Morrison, A. (2002). Entrepreneurship and sustainable tourism: The houseboats of Kerala. *Tourism and Hospitality Research.4*(1): 7-20.

Naude, W. (2013). "Entrepreneurship and Economic Development: Theory, Evidence and Policy". Discussion Paper. Institute for the Study of Labor, Germany.

Nieman, G. &Nieuwenhuizen, C. (2009). (Eds.) Entrepreneurship: A South African Perspective, 2nd edition, Van Schaik: Pretoria

Nigeria Youth Policy (2009).Second National Youth Policy Document of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.Planipolis – UNESCO,

Ogundele, O. J. K. &Abiola, J. O. (2006). Entrepreneurship and National Development: A Proposal for Evangelistic Agenda. *European Scientific Journal.*8(6): 40-70.

Othman, F., Sazali, F., & Mohamed, B. (2013).Rural and Community Based Tourism Development in Malaysia: Prospects for Homestays as a Social Economy Enterprise.*TEAM Journal of Hospitality and Tourism,* 10(1): 65-76.

Oviawe, J. I. (2010). Repositioning Nigerian Youths for Economic Empowerment through Entrepreneurship Education.*European Journal of Educational Studies.*2(2): 7-14.

Pazim, O. &Rosli, M. M. (2013.) The Impact of Tourism on Small Business Performance: Empirical Evidence from Malaysian Islands. *International Journal of Business and Social Science.*2 (1): 11-21.

Popoola, T. (2014). "Entrepreneurship and Self-reliance: Building an Entrepreneurial Economy". A Conference Paper-in *The Nigerian Accountant. Journal of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria.*47(3): 56-67.

Schoof, U. (2006). Stimulating Youth Entrepreneurship: Barriers and incentives to enterprise start-ups by young people.Small Enterprise Development Programme Job Creation and Enterprise Development Department.*Series on Youth and Entrepreneurship.*SEED Working Paper No. 76. International LabourOffice . Geneva

Vassiliou, A. (2013). Young people and entrepreneurship: youth in action programme - Good practice projects. European Union. Luxembourg, Belgium. ISBN 978-92-79-24173-4.doi:10.2766/31812

Table 1: Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics	Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Central Tendency
Age in years	18 - 24	71	28.40	Mean = 28.30
	25 - 30	112	44.80	Std. Dev. = 9.00
	31 - 35	67	26.80	
Sex	Male	114	45.60	
	Female	136	54.40	
Marital Status	Single	162	64.80	
	Married	67	26.80	
	Others	21	08.40	
Current Edu. Status	Apprentice	53	21.20	
	School Leaver	45	18.00	
	Secondary	94	37.60	
	Tertiary	58	23.20	
Occupation	Self-employed	77	30.80	
	Schooling/Training	131	52.40	
	Salary Job	42	16.80	
Family type	Monogamous	186	74.40	
	Polygamous	64	25.60	
Mother's main occupat.	Civil Service	79	31.60	
	Private Service	63	25.20	
	Own Business	108	43.20	
Father's main occupat.	Civil Service	107	42.80	
	Private Service	54	21.60	
	Own Business	89	35.60	

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

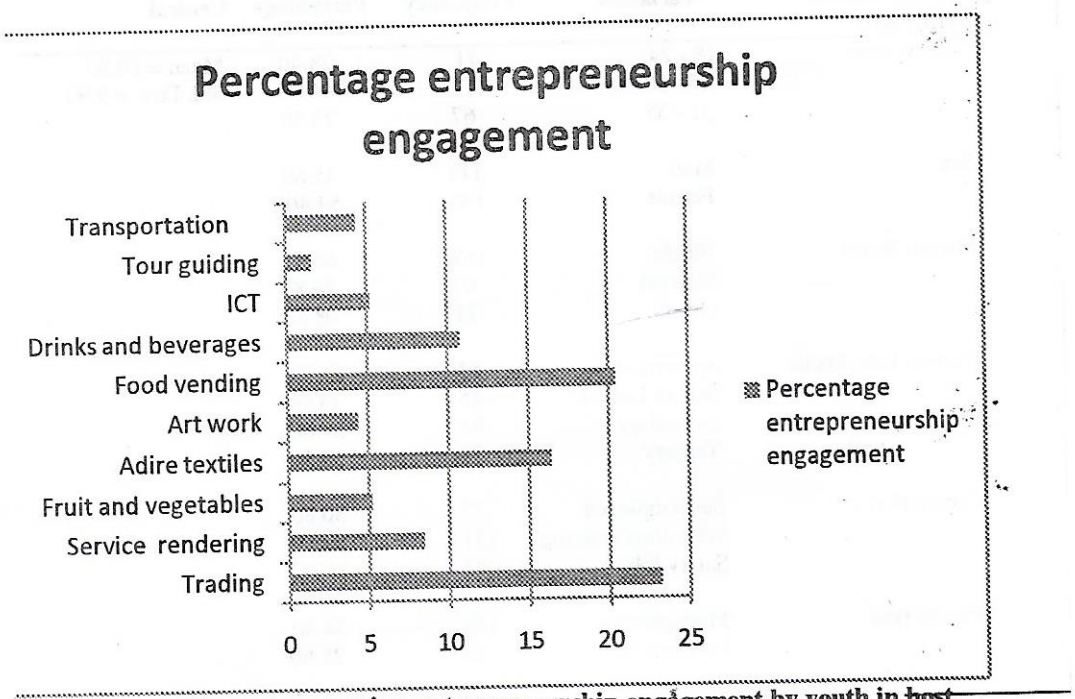


Figure 1: Percentage tourism entrepreneurship engagement by youth in host communities

Table 2: Relationship between youth engagement and tourism entrepreneurship

Predictive variable	r	p level	Remark
Age	0.192*	0.016	S
Sex	0.027	0.114	NS
Marital status	0.189*	0.009	S
Current Educ. status	0.123	0. 167	NS
Occupation	0.051	0.071	NS
Family type	- 0.069	0.603	NS
Father's main occupation	0.114	0.061	NS
Mother's main occupation	0.247**	0.000	S
Motivations	0.171*	0.0 04	S
Opportunity	0.279**	0.000	S
Risk-taking	0.186*	0.003	S
Innovation	0.213**	0.000	S
Skill acquisition	- 0.273**	0.000	S

Source: Field Survey, 2016. *Criterion variable – Youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship*

***Significant at 0.01 alpha level, significant at 0.05 alpha level*

Table 3: Factors influencing youth engagement in tourism entrepreneurship.

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficient	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficient	t-ratio	Sig.
	B	β			
Parents main occupation	7.27	0.09	0.76	8.71	0.01
Attitude towards entrepreneurship	6.16	2.12	0.58	6.72	0.02
Access to finance	3.16	2.02	0.43	5.35	0.02
Business support/opportunity	2.85	1.01	0.26	8.75	0.01
Current educ. status	- 5.60	0.06	- 0.34	- 7.80	0.001
Entrepreneurship training	3.05	0.05	0.34	7.01	0.01
Constant	-11.65	3.25	-	25.01	0.001

Source: Field Survey, 2016 $R^2 = 0.84$, *Adjusted* $R^2 = 0.837$.

Annals of Child and Youth Studies, October 2016
Vol. 7 (1). Pp 99 - 110

CYIAP-Network Publishing

INVOLVEMENT OF YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN JERE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF BORNO STATE, NIGERIA.

Joseph T. Pur, Ali Mohammed Fatsumaand M. GwaryMwada
Department of Agricultural Extension Services,
University of Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria
E-mail: mwadagwary@yahoo.ca; josephpur@gmail.com

This study assessed youth involvement in agricultural activities in Jere local Government Area of Borno state. Data for the study were collected from 60 respondents drown from a sample frame of 5 youth associations, selected using purposive sampling techniques. The instrument sought information relating to socio-economic characteristics, inventory of youth association in agricultural activities and constraints facing youth involvement in association. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics (regression analysis) results revealed that majority (55%) of members aged between 31-40years, 56.7% had farm size of 1-5 hectares of land, and 48.3% had problems of fund, 18.3% lack government support. It was recommended that youth should be encouraged to join associations so as to enhance development through the creation of youth development schemes in all local government of the federation. Government should mainstream policies and strategies that can encourage voluntary youth participation in agricultural development progarmmes.

Keywords: Involvement, Youth, Youth Association, Agricultural Activities

Introduction

Youth is described as the period in an individual life which runs between the end of childhood and entry into the world of work (Onuekwesi and Effiong, 2002). According to the National Youth Development Policy (2001), youth comprise all young persons of age 18-35 years who are citizens of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Carino (2000) opined that youth constitute the major productive resources of every nation. Youth associations are organized group of young people under the guidance of a leader for the purpose of capacity building in the field of agriculture, formed so that young people can grow and develop capacity in a positive way to promote optimal health, development of the body, mind and spirit (Adedoyin, 2003). Different types of youth associations in agriculture exist, though with different goals and objectives as well approaches but often times aims at the development of the youth towards agricultural productivity.Effiong, (2000); Adedoyin, (2005) state the various youth associations as young farmers club, 4-H clubs, children in agricultural programme (C.I.A.P), youth help alliance of Nigerian (YHAN) and the Dakar youth empowerment strategy, amongst others. Membership in youth association exposed youth to various agricultural activities such as cooperative society, fish farming, animal and crop production, science and technology health education as well as small-scale projects. Association encourages youth to learn about better farming, home making, plan their programs, execute programmes and hold meetings regularly (Effiong, 2003).

Youths have been working and contributing their quarter to the development of agriculture, however, there are strong indications to suggest that activities of youth association is still a potential that is yet to be fully tapped. Youth association can play an active role in the area of serving as member of a project planning committee to achieve their agricultural goals and objectives.Their involvement is an essential component of youth development and leadership development.Bird *et al.* (2000) state that youth involvement in agriculture is the active solicitation and engagement of youth people in programme development and implementation, the significance of which include:

- If youth are involved in agricultural activities it will go a long way in providing employment opportunities for teaming youth population thereby alleviating poverty and youth delinquently.

- Youth involvement in agriculture will discourage rural urban migration of youth.
- Youth association can facilitate quick adoption of improved technologies and dissemination of improved agricultural technologies to farmers through associations.
- agricultural activities. It will bring about increase in labor for agriculture as well provide employment for the youth,
- Youth involvement can increase the production of agricultural products in the country.
- Involvement of youth association in agriculture will bring about new/improve knowledge sharing among the youth for

According to Ovwigho (2008)youth in most societies faces problems which are economic and social in nature. The problems are exhibited in terms of behaviors such as disobedience, truancy or lying, stealing, fighting, alcoholism and rebelliousness. Currently in Nigeria, youth problem behaviors have metamorphosed into youth restiveness, militancy, kidnapping, Bokoharam, armed robbery, cannibalism, cultism and gangsterism which currently are common phenomena in the North East and the Niger Delta areas of the country. Inordinate ambition to acquire wealth constitutes the major cause of youth restiveness.

Objectives of the Study

The broad objectives of the study were to determine the role of youth associations in improving sustainable agricultural production in Jere local government area of BornoState. Specifically the research aims to:

i. describe the socio-economic characteristics of the youth in Jere Local Government Area.
ii. identify youth association in Jere local government area
iii. assess the agricultural activities that youth associations are involved in.
iv. identifyconstraints of youth associations in the study area.

Methodology

The study was conducted in Jere local government area of Borno state. Jere has an area of 875.7km^{-2} with a population of 211, 204 people,National Population Commission (NPC 2006). It lies between latitude 13^{0}N and 15^{0}N and longitude 120^0 W and 180^{0}E of the equator. The area is characteristics by semi-arid climatic features, rainfall pattern is mono modal from June to September, optimum temperature ranges from 28^0 48^{0}c between march/April and early June and minimum temperature between 21-25^{0}c around December and January. It is

inhabited by Shuwa-Arab, Kanuri, Fulani and Hausa languages,Igbo and Yoruba are also found in the area.

The occupation of the people is predominantly agriculture (fish farming, animal and crop production) trading and civil service. Crops grown include millet, cowpea, groundnut, wheat and rice.

A purposive sampling technique was used to select five wards that hadyouth associations. The wards were Aslau, Dusuman, Dala, Galtimari and Shokari wards. Five associations were also picked purposively, associations that had higher number of participating youths. Chairmen and secretaries of the associations were purposively chosen, While50 members were randomly chosen from the sampling frame in addition to the chairmen and secretaries making a total of 60 respondents. The sampling frame was the list of wards and associations obtained from the Borno State Ministry of Youth and Sports.

A structured questionnaire was used for data collection. Descriptive statistic such as frequency and percentages were used to describe and present the results. Inferential statistics, which ismultiple regression was used to determine the relationship between socio-economic characteristics and level of involvement of youth in association.

The regression model used for analysis was expressed in the implicit form as follows:

$Y= F(X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4 X_5 X_6 X_7 X_8 X_9 + U)$

Where Y= level of involvement

X_1= Age of respondent in years

X_2= Sex (gender) (male or female)

X_3= Marital Status (married or not married)

X_4= Educational level (number of years in school)

X_5= House hold size (numbers)

X_6= Farm size (hectares)

X_7= Farming experience (years)

X_8= Primary occupation (Agriculture=1, otherwise=0)

X_9= annual income (Naira)

U= Error term.

Results and Discussion

Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of Respondents

The socioeconomic profile of the respondents is depicted in Table 2.The result revealed that majority (89%) of the youth association members belong to the age bracket of 21-40years. This is an economically active age group that can perform activities to enhance the cooperative movement. Fifty-one point seven percent (51.7%) of the respondents were married, while 33.3% were single and 15% divorced. This may be as a result of the demand

placed on the members, ie. They must be matured enough to take decisions. Marriage is highly desired, appreciated and honored among the people. Ekong (2010) opined that getting married is a highly cherished value among rural dwellers in Nigeria. About 66.7% of the respondents had some form of formal education while 33.3% of the respondents had in-formal education. This indicates that the respondents are educated. They are likely to be receptive to new and improved agricultural innovations that will help to better their lives and their associations. Education would help in decision making especially in terms of leadership and investment.

Household size is the number of individuals that live together under one roof and recognizing one person as the head of the household. Household size of respondents range from 0-3 (30%), 3-4 (25%), Twenty-three percent (23%) of the respondents have above household size member above 7, while 27.7% ranges from 5-7. The result indicates that respondents has a relatively large sized households which participate in association activities. Large household size is expected to participate more in agricultural activities. Most (38.3%) of the respondents had less than 5years of farming experience, 33.3% had 5-10years, 16.7% had experience from 10-15years, while 11.7% above 15years. The implication is that majority of the youths have been involved in agricultural activities for a long time and expected to have acquired the necessary experience to make a difference in agricultural production. From the findings of the study majority (53.3%) of the respondents had farming as their major occupation, 25% are traders and 21.7% civil servant. This shows that the respondents were really farmers since the primary occupation showed higher proportion of those involved in agriculture. Table 4.2also indicates that 38% of the association annual income was between ₦11, 000 to ₦25, 000 while 61.7% is between ₦ 26,000 to ₦40, 000per month.

Youth Associations in the study Area

An inventory of Youth associations in the study area and the size of their membership is presented in Table 1. The analysis in Table 3 shows that most of the respondents(27.3%) belong to Dusuman multi-purpose cooperative. Being a multi-purpose cooperative association it perform many different functions for the benefit of members. This could be the reason for the high proportion of the respondents belonging to it. There are other multipurpose associations in the area also attracting sizeable proportionate membership such as Guwari multi-purpose cooperative (18.3%) andShuwari multi-purpose cooperative (14.9%). The single

purpose associations in the study area are mainly involved in vegetable production under irrigation. Such societies also attract some membership among the youth with Shekwari vegetable association (16.2%) and Amarmati vegetable cooperation (22.3%).

Agricultural Activities of the Youth Associations

Table 3 shows that majority (51.7%) of the respondents were involved in crop production while 15% participate in animal production. The result implies that arable crop production is the predominant agricultural activity of the youths in the study area. Those involved in mixed farming constitute 33.3 %. In terms of source of labour for association activities, the result shows that the associations rely on hired labour (46.7%). While48.3% of the youth associations source labour from their members, the members of the youth associations constitute the major source of labour for undertaking activities of the association.

Constraints to Activities of Youth Associations

Table 5 presents constraints facing youth association in the study area. Majority (68.3%) of the respondents indicate poverty and neglect (rank1). Lack of fund (48.3%), (rank2) and drug abuse(31.7%) (rank 3).

The implication of the result is that poverty reduction through agricultural activities shouldtherefore be the focus of the youth associations in the study area. Adequate funding is a keyrequirement for effective functioning of youth associations thus underlying the need forfinancial assistance from government and increased involvement of members in agriculturalincome generating ventures. Additional membership drive is a panacea for success andsustainability of the associations.

Relationship between Socio-economic Variable and Level of Involvement of Respondents in Youth Association Activities

The regression analyzed result of the relationship between socio-economic variable and the level of involvement of respondents in youth association activities as shown on Table 6. The coefficient of determination for level of formal education and their level of participation in youth association was positive and significant. According to Bzugu*et.al*(2005), level of education influences participation in economic activities including youth association as risk minimizing strategy. Age has a significant relationship with level of participation of respondents in youth association. This may be due to the fact that younger persons had higher capacity to take the advantage of most

opportunities than the relatively older members. There also exists a significant relationship between primary occupation of respondents and level of participation in youth associations. This may be that most of the members are farmers whose primary occupation consists of production and micro-processing. There is no significant relationship between the sex, married status, farming experience, farm size, household size, annual income of the respondent and level of participation in youth associations. The result entails that these variables do not influence level of participation in activities of associations. The level of significant R^2 (0.98) meaning that 98% of the change in level of participation is as a result of change in socio-economic characteristics of the respondents.

Conclusion and Recommendations

It can be concluded that there exists several youth associations in the study area. The associations are involved in various agricultural activities from crop to livestock production as well as mixed farming. The result revealed that most members of the youth associations are male, married, had some forms of formal and informal education, cultivate small parcels of land and rely on agriculture as major occupation. Being young and economically active, the membership of the youth associations represents a potent force to be tapped for improved agricultural production in the state and country at large.

Based on the finding, it is imperative to provide modern agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, improve seeds, herbicides insecticides and improved livestock breeds for the youth to increase technological change. Encourage the formation and involvement of youth associations in agricultural projects in all the local government of the federation, supported by parents, teachers and the community leaders. Government should mainstream policies and strategies that can encourage voluntary youth participation in agricultural development programme.

References

Adedoyin, S.F, (2003). The Nigerian child and the national plan for decent livelihood in the annual research network meeting and conference of children in agriculture programmes(CIAP) Lagos, Nigeria.

Adedoyin, S. F., (2005). Youth and children programme in extension. Agricultural extension in Nigeria.AESON publication.

Bird, T. S., Beville, O. C and Grant, J (2000).A design for youth development policy.Washington D.C publication No (OHS) 78-26042.

Bzugu, P. M., M. M. Gwary,&Idrisa, Y. L., (2005).Impact of extension service on rural poverty alleviation among farmers in Askira/Uba local government area of BornoState, Faculty of management science, university of Maiduguri. PP 96-103.

Carino, L. A., (2000). Youth adult partnership: entering center: pathway for youth civic engagement in the day–to-day life of communities. Journal of applied development science (6): 213-220

Effiong, E. E, (2000). Rural sociology 3rd edition.Uyo Dove educational publishers.

Onuekwesi, G. C and Effiiong, E.O (2002).Youth empowerment in rural area through participation in rabbit production. A case of akwaibom state, Nigerian journal of rural sociology (4): 95-99.

Ovwigho, A. (2008). Factors affecting youth involvement in agricultural development; princess publication pp.128-132, Kebbi state, Nigeria.

Table 1: Inventory of youth associations in the study area (n=60)

Name of association	Number of people in each association	Percentage proportion
Shekwari vegetable association	38	16.2
Dusuman multi-purpose cooperative	64	27.3
Amarmati vegetable cooperation	54	22.3
Guwari multi-purpose cooperative	44	18.3
Shuwari multi-purpose cooperative	35	14.9

Source: Borno State Ministry of Youth and Sports

Table 2: Socioeconomic Profile of the Respondents (n=60)

Characteristic	Operationalised	Frequency	Percentage
Age group (years)	21-30	16	26.7
	31-40	33	55.0
	Above 40	11	16,3
Gender (sex)	Male	38	63.3
	Female	22	36.7
Marital status	Single	20	33.3
	Married	31	51.7
	Divorced	9	15.0
Educational level (yrs)	Primary education	8	13.3
	Secondary education	10	16.7
	Tertiary education	22	36.7
	Quranic education	20	33.7
House hold size	Less than 0-3	18	30.0

(No)			
	3-4	15	25.0
	5-7	13	21.7
	Above 7	14	23.3
Farm size (Ha)	1-2	34	56.7
	3-4	20	33.3
	5-7	6	10.0
Farming experience	0-5	23	38.3
	5-6	20	33,3
	10-15	10	16.7
	Above 15	7	11.7
Primary occupation	Farming	32	53.3
	Trading	15	25.0
	Civil servant	15	21.7
Annual income(₦)	11,000- 25,000	23	38.3
	26,000- 40,000	37	61.7

Source: Field survey 2015

Table 3: Involvement of the Youth Associations in Agricultural activities in the study area (n=60).

Variable Description	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agricultural enterprise		
Crop production	31	51.7
Animal production	9	15.0
Mixed farming	29	33.3
Source of labor		
Hired labor	28	46.7
Members labor	29	48.3

Source: Field survey, 2015

Table4: Distribution of respondents according to perceived constraints of youth associations

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Lack of fund	29	48.3	2
Irregular meeting attendance	7	11.8	4
Inadequate facilities	3	5	4
Lack of government support	11	18.3	4
Illiteracy	2	3.3	6
Lack of cooperative education	2	3.3	6
Awareness of significant of cooperation	1	1.7	7
Lack of encouragement	1	1.7	7
Lack of employment	2	3.3	6
Maltreatment of youth	2	3.3	6
Drug abuse	19	31.7	3
Poverty and neglect	41	68.3	1

Source: Field survey, 2015

Table 5: Multiple regression estimate of relationship between socio-economic variable and the level of involvement of respondents in youth associations.

Variable	Coefficient	Value	P- value
Constraint	0.844	6.008**	0.000
Marital status	0.39	0.188^{ns}	0.851
Farm size	0.923	3.321**	0.001
Age	0.653	3.732**	0.000
Sex	0.27	0.104^{ns}	0.561
Household	0.886	2.996**	0.000
Farming experience	1.262	4.967**	0.000
Annual income	0.621	7.957**	0.000
Educational level	0.441	1.985**	0.051
Primary Occupation	0.478	2.411*	0.19

Source: Field survey, 2015

$R^2 = 0.98$

** = significant at 1%; * = significant at 5%

Annals of Child and Youth Studies, October 2016
Vol. 7 (1). pp 111 - 122

CYIAP-Network Publishing

ASSESSMENT OF DRESSMAKING SKILLS AMONG GRADUATES OF OGUN STATE EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME (OGEGEP)

[1]Oduneye, F.E. and[2]T.T. Adebisi
[1]Department of Home Science and Hospitality Management,College of Agricultural Science, OlabisiOnabanjo University
[2]Department of Home Economics and Food Science,Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ilorin, Ilorin.
Rebekahduney@gmail.com; adebisitunrayo@yahoo.co.uk; +2348050324198

Abstract
In any global economy, traditional employment is automatically available for fresh graduates, irrespective of economic state.Inspite of the government's interest in initiating programmes and projects for the improvement of the living standard of Nigeria, there had been increase in the poverty level. The study assessed Ogun State Employment Generation Programme (OGEGEP) graduates on dressmaking skills for entrepreneurship. A two-stage sampling procedure was used to select 120 graduates who benefited from dressmaking skills.Data were collected using questionnaire on respondents' demographic characteristics, the course content of OGEGEP dressmaking skills acquisition for entrepreneurship and the abilities of OGEGEP dressmaking skills graduates in utilizing the acquired skills for entrepreneurship. Data were analyzed using descriptive (frequency and simple percentage) and inferential (t-test) statistics at p=0.05. Results reveal that an average of the respondents were female (50.8%) while majority were from Ogun central (urban) (55.9%), single (85.8%) and had tertiary education (82.5%). There were significant differences in the course contents (t=35.546) and the abilities (t=41.910) of the rural and urban OGEGEP graduates in utilizing the dressmaking skills for entrepreneurship. Hence, it was recommended thatthe course contents of the participants should not be based on their senatorial district (rural or urban), rather they should be based on their academic qualifications.

Keywords: OGEGEP graduates,Dressmaking Skills, Entrepreneurship

Introduction

In any global economy, traditional employment is automatically available for fresh graduates, irrespective of economic state (Ogunniran, 2000) The Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) (1999) revealed that more than three million (3,000,000) Nigerians out of which over 14.5% were university graduates are unemployed. Rather than acquire skills to become self reliant and free from poverty and hungermany of these graduates prefer to roam the streets in cities for the never-to-come white collar jobs.

Today, we witness a Nigerian situation in which more than half of the population live below poverty level as most Nigerian cannot meet the U.S Dollar ($) a day income standard set by the Bank since 1990 despite our fertile land and potentials for skill acquisition and development. The situation has caused the poverty level to increase from 28.0% in 1980 to 69.3% in1996 because many youths have developed a kind of phobia towards skill acquisition. Some who acquired skills in various fields cannot carry out workable feasibility studies to help them put acquired skills to use for self sustenance and prevention of hunger.(Lemchi,2002). Though it is not possible to eradicate poverty and its resultant hunger in its entirety, it is possible to eradicate "extreme" poverty and hunger through skill acquisition utilization and competences. Ogun State Employment Generation Programme (OGEGEP) established in the year 2003 is one of the state programme set up to tackle unemployment challenge. Some of the priority areas for intervention are Agricultural activities, Agro allied, Processing,Social manufacturing and Craftsmanship, including Dressmaking and general services. The main focus of this programme is to train and equip them in simple vocations and trades. The area of interest of this research is on dressmaking.

Dressmaking is a unique area in Clothing and Textile which involves making garments and other articles with special attention to exact fit or appropriate well-stitched garment. It is an area of competence in which individual after training possesses the ability and should be able to set-up an enterprise for self employment and investment opportunity.Dabiri (2005) viewed dressmaking as the art of cutting, tearing, hemming, stitching, felling, mending, repairing and consumption. Skills comprise of such traits as ingenuity, innovativeness, resourcefulness and endurance (Abiogu, 2008).Dressmaking skill is not a mere

skill, it is also a veritable tool for entrepreneurship. Ifegbo (2002) defined entrepreneurial skills as the acquisition and development of appropriate knowledge and skills that will enable an individual to maximize the resources around within the limits of his capabilities. In essence, entrepreneurial skills consist of effective utilization of ideas, information and facts that help a learner develop competences needed for firm career commitments such as setting up businesses, marketing services, being productive or employee of organizations.

Poverty has been one of the most challenging problems facing mankind today. Available statistics show that above 1.2 billion people around the world live on less than a dollar per day while almost 850 million go hungry every night (United Nation Development Program 2008) as such it is a worldwide phenomena. The rapid increase in unemployment among graduates despite their hard-earned certificate and their incessant roaming of cities in search of white-collar jobs has led to the need for entrepreneurship. The utilization of dressmaking skills for entrepreneurship may be a means to combat poverty. In order to reduce poverty, government at various levels including non-governmental agencies provides different opportunities to enhance entrepreneurial development among the citizenry. Nigerian government focused on poverty alleviation and Millennium Development Goals (MDGS). This is in response to the increasing poverty situation.

In spite of the government's interest in initiating programs and projects for the improvement of the living standard of Nigeria, there has been increase in the poverty level. These alarming indicators made government to review the existing poverty alleviation scheme with a view of harmonizing .and improving on them. It is on this premise that the graduatesOGEGEP in dressmaking skills are assessed.

Research objectives

The broad objective of the study is to assess the OGEGEP graduates in dressmaking skills for entrepreneurship to eradicate poverty in Ogun State, Nigeria.

Specifically, this study sought to:

(i) describe the demographic characteristics of OGEGEP graduates,

(ii) ascertain the influence of course contents of OGEGEP capacity acquisition scheme in dressmaking skills of the graduates,

(iii) determine the abilities of OGEGEP dressmaking skills graduates in utilizing the acquired

skills for entrepreneurial development to eradicate poverty.

Methodology

The study was carried out in Ogun State, Nigeria. Geographically, Ogun State lies between latitude 6°N and 8°N and longitude 2°E and 5°E. It is located in the southwestern rainforest zone of Nigeria. There are three senatorial districts in Ogun State. These include: Ogun Central (Egba), Ogun East (Ijebu) and Ogun West (Yewa/Awori).Ogun Central consists of 6 local governments, viz: Abeokuta North, Abeokuta South, Ifo, Ewekoro, Obafemi/Owode and Odeda: Ogun East consists of 9 local governments: Ijebu North, Ijebu East, Ijebu North-East, Ogun Waterside, Odogbolu, Remo North, Ikenne, Shagamu, and Ijebu Ode. OgunWest consists of 5 local governments viz: Ipokia, Egbado North, Egdado South/Ilaro, Imeko and Ado-odo/Ota.

A two-stage sampling procedure was used in selecting the respondents. In the first stage, purposive sampling method was used to select the dressmaking skills graduates from all the OGEGEP graduates because they had the highest number of graduates (220 graduates). In the second stage a simple random procedure was used to select 120 respondents (54.5%)from the senatorial districts (Ogun Central and Ogun West). Primary data were collected using a well structured questionnaire. Variables measured include the demographic characteristics of the graduates, the course contents of OGEGEP dressmaking skills acquisition for entrepreneurship and the abilities of OGEGEP dressmaking skills graduates in utilizing the acquired skills for entrepreneurship. Data were analyzed using frequency counts, percentages and t-test at 0.05 level of significance.

Result and discussion

Demographic characteristics of dressmaking skills graduates

Data in Table 1 show that most of the graduates were from Ogun Central (55.9%), female (50.8%), single (85.8%) and had tertiary education (82.5%). Ingervson (2004) observed that urban graduates enjoy advantages in terms of funding, cultural, physical environment, and community support system; this may betrue for graduates from Ogun Central (urban). Although Ajala (2002) and Uko-Aviomoh (2005) revealed the prevalence of gender stereotype, the study revealed that both male and female were graduates of dressmaking skills (49.2% and 50.8% respectively). This may be as a result of the global consciousness

both at grassroots and policy level regarding the impacts of gender issues in education and national development (Adebisi, 2014). Almost all of the graduates (85.8%) were single. This may be because the singles have ample time to devote to the learning of the dressmaking skills. Majority of the graduates had tertiary education (82.5%) hence capable of handling the complexities of dressmaking skills like pattern drafting, fitting, sophisticated skills in garment construction to mention a few.

Influence of coursecontent of OGEGEP capacity acquisition scheme in dressmaking skills for entrepreneurship.

Table 2 reveals that an average number of the graduates strongly agreed that the course content: was appropriate for skills in the construction of garments for special occasion (50.0%) and was adequate for the learning of marketing skills of tailored garments. Majority of the graduates agreed that the course content wasloaded with practical skills (79.2%), adequate for providing the required entrepreneurial skill (73.3%), well organized with adequate learning experiences for skills acquisition (65.0%) and appropriate for skills in fitting and modeling (58.3%). Moreover, 35% of the graduates strongly agreed that the course content was adequately enriched with skills in pattern drafting and alterations however, 36.7% disagreed. Furthermore, 40.0% of the graduates agreed that the course content was not flexible enough to give room for the trainee's creativity. This may be due to the limited duration assigned for learning the skill (3 months).

Abilities of OGEGEP graduatesin utilizing the acquired skills for entrepreneurship to eradicate poverty

Table 3 shows that majority of the graduates strongly agreed that: they were loaded with abilities to successfully run an enterprise (72.5%), they possessed adequate skills to be professional dressmakers that can stand the test if time (55.0%), the training has given them the sense of direction to exploit wealth creation opportunities existing in dressmaking (61.7%) and that the training had enabled them to become productive and useful citizens (60.8%). Moreover, 74.2% of the graduates agreed that the acquired skills instilled business confidence in them. A little above a quarter of the graduates (39.2%) agreed that the acquired skills had assisted them in the use of the 4hs-hand, head, heart and health to alleviate poverty, however, 40.0% of the graduates disagreed.

T-test of difference in course contents of OGEGEP capacity acquisition scheme in dressmaking skills for entrepreneurship

Data in Table 4 reveals that there is a significant difference in the course contents of OGEGEP capacity acquisition scheme of rural and urban dressmaking skills graduates (t=35.546, p=0.000)Greenberg (2004) asserted that it is easy to adhere to the course content because of the nature of tailoring. However, Adebisi (2014) opined that there is the need to make the course content polished and refined to make it more meaningful to the users. Additionally, education is a basic right that helps to impart knowledge (Anugwom, 2009). Since majority of the graduates had tertiary education (82.5%), they should be able to handle the complexities of dressmaking skills.

T-test of difference in abilities of rural and urban OGEGEP dressmaking skills graduate in utilizing the acquired skills for entrepreneurship

Table 5 reveals thereis a significant difference in the abilities of the rural and urban dressmaking skills graduates in utilizing the acquired skills for entrepreneurship to eradicate poverty(t=41.910, p=0.000). This may be due to the difference in the course contents of OGEGEP capacity acquisition scheme of rural and urban dressmaking skills graduates.Moreover, this difference in abilities may be because the urban centers are significantly advantaged compared to the rural centers in terms of funding, road networks, educational resources, facilitators and quality trainee achievements (Carrito, 2008)

Conclusion and Recommendation

Majority of the graduates were from Ogun Central (urban), had tertiary education and agreed that the course content is not flexible enough to give room for the trainee's creativity. It is recommended that the course content should be based on the trainee's academic qualificationsand not on their senatorial district. An educated person should be able to handle the complexities of dressmaking.Furthermore, the course contents should be flexible enough to give room for the trainee's creativity.

References

Abiogu, G. C. (2008). Entrepreneurship Education and Employment Creation in Nigeria: A Philosophical Analysis. *Journal of*

*Home Economics Research Association.*9(5)19-26

Adebisi, T. T. (2014). *Impact of National Poverty Eradication Programme-Capacity Acquisition Scheme on graduates in tailoring skills for entrepreneurship in south-west, Nigeria.*(Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Delta State University, Nigeria. 128,131

Ajala, J. (2002). Re-conceptualizing the Home Economics Curriculum, May Best Publications, Ibadan. 25-45

Anugwum, E. E. (2009). Women Education in Nigeria: Predicaments and Hopes. Retrieved from http://www.ijort.org/.../women-education

Carrito, E.R. (2008). Students' Perception of Factors Contributing to Successful participation in Vocational Education. Retrieved May 27, 2009, from http://www.educationforhealth.net/efharticlearchire/1357-6283-v17n3s3-71399429-pdf

Dabiri, A. (2005). Creative Trends in Visual Arts And Tailoring, University Press, Ibadan, First Edition.1-17

Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) (1999), Poverty Profile for Nigeria 1980-1990 Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

Greenberg, B. L. (2004). Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences, 5th edn. Bosston, M. A Pearson Education, Inc. 12-15.

Ifegbo, P. (2002). The Use of Activity oriented Institution for the Acquisition of Life Coping Skills in Primary Schools, Paper Presented at the 15th Annual Conference of Cowl held at Owerri from 17th – 21st 2002. 22-29

Ingerson, L. (2004). Investigation of Effective Mathematics Teaching and Learning in Australian Secondary Schools, Australian Council for Educational Research, (Australia). 3(2): 53-67.

Lemechi, R. (2002). Training of Informal Sector Support Instituitions, Unpublished Paper Presented at Training of Informal Sector Support Institution. 20-25.

Ogunniran, F. (2000). Poverty Alleviation in the Grassroots: Implications for Agricultural Education as a Discipline, Agricultural Science Journal Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo 1(1)54-56.

Uko-Aviomah, E (2005). Evolving a Dynamic Curriculum for Home Economics in Nigerian Schools in

S.O Oraifo, G. Edozile, L and Ezeh, D . Curricullum Issues in Contemporary Education, ook in Honor of Professor (Mrs) EbeleMaduewesi, Da-sylva Influence, Benin-city 180-195

United Nation Development Programme (2008), Development Co-operation in Nigeria: National Technical Co-operation (NATCAP) Commission, Lagos.20-28.

Table 1: Distribution of dressmaking skills graduates' demographic characteristics (n=120)

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Senatorial district		
Ogun Central (Urban)	67	55.9
Ogun West (Rural)	53	54.1
Total	120	100.0
Gender		
Male	59	49.2
Female	61	50.8
Total	120	100.0
Marital status		
Single	103	85.8
Married	17	14.2
Total	120	100.0
Academic qualification		
Primary	0	0.0
Secondary	15	12.5
Tertiary	99	82.5
Others	6	5.0
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field survey; 2011

Table 2: Distribution of graduates based on influence of course content of OGEGEP capacity acquisition scheme in dressmaking skills for entrepreneurship (n=120)

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
The course content is loaded with practical skills	25 (20.8)	95 (79.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	120 (100.0)
The course content is adequate for providing the required entrepreneurial skills	28 (23.3)	88 (73.3)	3 (2.5)	1 (0.8)	120 (100.0)
The course content is well organized with adequate learning experiences for skills acquisition	39 (32.5)	78 (65.0)	3 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	120 (100.0)
The course content is adequately enriched with skills in pattern drafting and alteration	42 (35.0)	30 (25.0)	44 (36.7)	4 (3.3)	120 (120.0)
The course content is appropriate for skills in fitting and modeling	70 (58.3)	36 (30.0)	14 (11.7)	0 (0.0)	120 (100.0)
The course content is appropriate for skills in cutting and sewing of garments	45 (37.5)	64 (53.3)	11 (9.2)	0 (0.0)	120 (100.0)
The course content is appropriate for skills in the construction of garments for special occasion	60 (50.0)	37 (30.8)	19 (15.8)	4 (3.3)	120 (100.0)
The course content is not flexible enough to give room for the trainee's creativity	25 (20.8)	48 (40.0)	45 (37.5)	2 (1.7)	120 (100.0)
The course content is adequate for the learning of marketing skills of tailored garments	60 (50.0)	35 (29.2)	19 (15.8)	6 (5.2)	120 (100.0)
The course content equips trainees with sophisticated skills in garment design	59 (49.2)	40 (33.3)	20 (16.7)	1 (0.8)	120 (100.0)

Source: Field survey; 2011Figures within parentheses indicate percentages of the frequencies

Table 3: Distribution based on the abilities of OGEGEP graduatesin utilizing the acquired dressmaking skills for entrepreneurship to eradicate poverty (n=120)

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
The graduates are loaded with abilities to successfully run an enterprise	87 (72.5)	26 (21.7)	4 (3.3)	3 (2.5)	120 (100.0)
The graduates possess adequate skills to be professional dressmakers that can stand the test of time	66 (55.0)	47 (39.2)	6 (5.0)	1 (0.8)	120 (100.0)
The acquired skills in dressmaking instilled business confidence in the graduates	22 (18.3)	89 (74.2)	9 (7.5)	0 (0.0)	120 (100.0)
The acquired skills have assisted me to use the 4hs-hand, head, heart, and health to alleviate poverty	24 (20.0)	47 (39.2)	48 (40.0)	1 (0.8)	120 (100.0)
The training has given me a sense of direction to exploit wealth creation opportunities existing in dressmaking	74 (61.7)	39 (32.5)	7 (5.8)	0 (0.0)	120 (100.0)
The training has enabled me to become a productive and useful citizen	73 (60.8)	33 (27.5)	12 (10.0)	2 (1.6)	120 (100.0)

Source: Field survey, 2011**Figures within parentheses indicate percentages of the frequencies**

Table 4: Difference in course content of OGEGEP capacity acquisition scheme in dressmaking skills for entrepreneurs

Variation in course content	N	t-value	Df	p-value	Mean Difference	Remark	Decision
Course contents of OGEGEP capacity acquisition scheme of rural and urban dressmaking skills graduates	120	35.546	119	0.000	3.800	S	Reject H_0

Source: Field survey; 2011

Table 5: Difference in course content of OGEGEP capacity acquisition scheme in dressmaking skills for entrepreneurs

Differences in abilities	N	t-value	Df	p-value	Mean Difference	Remark	Decision
Abilities of rural and urban OGEGEP dressmaking skills graduate in utilizing the acquired skills.	120	41.910	119	0.000	10.092	S	Reject H_0

Source: Field survey; 2011

Annals of Child and Youth Studies, October 2016
Vol. 7 (1), pp. 123 - 146

AP-Network Publishing

THE PERCEPTION OF YOUTH COMMERCIAL POULTRY FARMERS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN KOGI AND KWARA STATES, NIGERIA

Oduwaiye, M.O., I. Ogunlade, O.A. Omopariola and S.E. Komolafe
Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, University of Ilorin, Nigeria
Correspondence Email: muyiwaoduwaiye@yahoo.com

Abstarct
This study examined the perception of youth commercial poultry farmers on environmental issues associated with poultry farming in Kogi and Kwara States of Nigeria. A total of 150 respondents were selected. Primary data was collected with the use of structured questionnaire. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were employed for the study. Results of analysis showed that mean age was 32.05 years, farm size was 1,233.22 birds and poultry farming experience was 8.18 years. Also, majority were male (80 0%), married (74.7%), had tertiary education (90.0%). The grand mean perception score was 3.53 indicating high perception of the youth poultry farmers. Poultry droppings (mean=2.42), litters (mean=2.17) and dead birds (mean=2.02) were the most generated poultry wastes. Use of hard brooms (mean=2.49), washing through slopped floor (mean=2.31) and use of spade, hoe, rake or shovel (mean=1.95) were major methods of removing poultry wastes. Channelling into nearby river through open canal (mean=2.33), giving wastes free to the public to be used as farmyard manure (mean=2.21) and sun-dried and burnt (mean=2.17) were mostly used methods for disposing poultry wastes. Fellow farmers (94.7%), veterinary officer (80.7%) and radio (70.7%) were the main sources of information for poultry waste management among youth farmers. Lack of awareness on how to use the wastes productively (mean=4.17), excessive odour from waste (mean=3.77) and high cost of chemical treatment (mean=3.67) were the major challenges facing youth poultry farmers in the study area. Pearson Product Moment Correlation analysis results revealed that level of education ($r=0.173$, $p\leq0.05$), farming experience ($r=0.273$, $p\leq0.01$), age of farm($r=0.288$, $p\leq0.01$) and farm size ($r=0.245$, $p\leq0.01$) positively significantly influenced the perception of youth farmers on environmental issues associated with poultry farming. Also, results of the Analysis of Variance revealed positive and

significance difference between perception of respondents on environmental issues associated with poultry farming and their poultry waste management practices at $p \leq 0.01$. The study concluded that the perception of youth commercial poultry farmers in Kogi and Kwara States on environmental issues associated with poultry farming was high. The study recommends the need for active enlightenment campaign by trained extension agents to youth commercial poultry farmers on poultry waste management practices.

Key words: youth, poultry farming, environmental issues, waste management, perception.

Introduction

The increasing demand for poultry meat and egg products has made the poultry industry one of the largest and fastest growing agro-based industries in the world today. In Nigeria, poultry meat and eggs account for about 30% of total livestock output of which eggs account for over 80% (Evbuomowan, 2005). Despite this acknowledged contribution, the poultry industry is however confronted with environmental challenges resulting from enormous generation of wastes. Although, these large turnouts of wastes have been shown to be sources of high-quality nutrients that are of immense agronomic benefit if properly managed, their improper management has however been shown to result into environmental and human health concerns (Gerber et al, 2005).

Youths constitute about 40% of the Nigerian population NPC(2006) and are the major group much needed for agricultural transformation. Youth participation in poultry production is no doubt the bright future of the industry. Youth is a state of transition between childhood and adulthood characterized by the possession of attributes such as energy, intelligence and hope which enable the youth to improve their knowledge and capabilities (Erenie, 2002). The United Nation's Youth Agenda (UNYA) (2004) defined a youth as an individual between the ages of 15-24 years. The psychologist views the youth as an individual in whom there is time, energy and potentials which have not been fully utilized. Youths are those people with zeal, exuberance, dynamism and are volatile in nature. Evidently, various countries have different perspectives about the definition of the youth based on differing cultural, institutional, and political opinions and perspectives (Higgins, 1997).

Therefore there is no consensus regarding the age bracket of a youth. Holding to the sociological view of youth as an individual that is energetic, creative, innovative, productive and committed workforce as a standard platform of analysis, this study therefore considered age range between 15-40 years as youth.

Diksha (2015) defined perception as the process through which the information from external environment is received and interpreted to make it meaningful to a person. This input of meaningful information results in decisions and actions. Perception is a fundamental correlate of innovations adoption and farmers are significantly affected by their perceptions and assessment of the pros and cons of adopting innovations. Ilbery (1985) posited that the way a farmer sees the world is more important than what is really there. Understanding therefore, the perceptions of the youth commercial poultry farmers on environmental issues will assist in predicting their attitude, behaviours and needs, especially as it relates to the management of their farm environment.

Despite the fact that a sizeable number of youths are involved in poultry production, there has been inadequate research on their perception on environmental issues related to poultry production in the study area. Therefore, this study was conducted to assess the perception of youth poultry farmers on environmental issues related to poultry production.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study was to assess the perception of youth poultry farmers on environmental issues related to poultry production. Specific objectives were to:

(1) describe the socio-economic characteristics of youth commercial poultry farmers;

(2) identify extent of wasted generated;

(3) examine waste removal and disposal methods employed;

(4) identify the sources of information on waste management practices and

(5) Investigate constraints faced in waste management practices.

Hypotheses of the study

Two hypotheses stated in null form were tested in the study. These were:

Hypothesis 1: there is no significant relationship between the socio-economic characteristics of respondents and their perception on environmental issues associated with commercial poultry farming.

Hypothesis 2: there is no Significant difference between perception of

respondents on environmental issues associated with poultry farming and their waste management practices.

Methodology

Study area

The study was carried out in Kogi and Kwara States in North central of Nigeria. Kogi State lies between 6°30'N and 8°50' N and longitude 5°51'E and 8°00'E. It is centrally located between the Northern and Southern parts of the country. Kogi state has a total population of about 3, 278, 487 people out of which 1,691,737 are males and 1,586,750 are females (NPC, 2006) with land area of about 30, 354.74 square kilometres. The State has about 70 per cent of the people translating to about 172,000 farm families living in rural areas. Crop production and animal production are the main occupation of the people. Kwara State is geographically located between latitude 7° 20' and 11° 05' north of the equator longitude 2° 05' and 6° 45' east of the prime meridian. Kwara state has a population of 1.57 million and a land area of about 32,500 km^2 with three main ethnic groups; Yoruba, Nupe and Baruba. The climate is intermediate, varying between the extremes of dryness, coolness and hotness. The mean monthly rainfall ranges between 50 mm during the wettest months and 24 mm during the driest period. The driest months are from January to March, while the rains last from May to September with occasional drizzles in October. The minimum average temperature throughout the state ranges between 21°C and maximum average temperature ranges approximately between 30°C and 35°C (KWADP, 2000).

The population for this study comprised of all the youth members of the Poultry Farmers Association of Nigeria in Kogi and Kwara States. Random selection of 75 poultry farmers aged 40 years and below was purposively sampled in the two States. A total of 150 respondents were selected for the study.

The data collected for this study were obtained from primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected from the field survey by administering structured questionnaire to solicit information from the respondents on issues related to the objectives of the study. The validity of the questionnaire was ensured by lecturers of the Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, University of Ilorin. Secondary data on the other hand were collected from relevant literatures.

Data obtained from the field were subjected to descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive

statistical tools used were frequency counts, percentage, mean score and standard deviation. Pearson Product Moment Correlation analysis and Analysis of Variance were used to test the hypotheses of the study.

Results and discussion

Socio-economic characteristics of youth commercial poultry farmers

Results in Table 1 show that respondents were predominantly male (80.0%). This indicates that female involvement in poultry farming in the study area was low. This finding agrees with Ironkwe and Ajayi (2007) which stated that low involvement of the female in poultry business may be connected with the risks and stress associated with the enterprise and that women are not good risk takers.

The mean age of respondents was 32.05 years with majority within the age bracket of 31 to 40 years. This implies that respondents were young and fell within the active age bracket. According to Ibitoye (2013), this age bracket is observed to be more productive and is likely to possess the necessary strength to carry out farming operations.

Majority of the respondents (74.7%) were married. The greater percentage of married respondents implies that the farmers would be more relatively stable on their farm compared to their unmarried counterparts. Stability of farmers in their places of farming can enhance poultry production (Oladeebo and Ambe-Lamidi, 2007).

Most (94.0 %) of the respondents had tertiary education. This implies that the literacy level of the youth poultry farmers is very high. According to Babatunde et al (2007), the high level of educational status had been shown to positively affect not only the farmer's access to information but also the understanding of useful information and knowledge that may help them increase their productivity. Ogbe (2009) also opined that the level of education increases the managerial abilities of the farmer, which is a motivation for commercialization.

Farm characteristics of youth commercial poultry farmers

Results from Table 2 show that the average farming experience of respondents was 8.18 years. The implication of this finding is that youth commercial poultry farmers in the study area were still young in the enterprise. The level of experience has been shown to contribute to the farmer's ability for efficient resource management as well as acquisition of good skills in the use of any technological innovation. Experience according to Ohajianya (2005) give farmers insight on how to lessen risk

and possible losses since they have become acquainted with them.

The main types of bird reared were both broiler and layer (57.3%). Combination of battery and deep litter (60.0%) was the common system of management among the youths in the study area. The main type of labour type used was self (39.3%) and hired (29.3). This may be connected with the fact that respondents were still young and could do the jobs all alone or hire labour when necessary.

The average number of birds kept by respondents was 1,233.22. According to Ikheloa and Inedia (2005), poultry farms can be classified based on flock size into small scale (1-999 birds), medium scale (1000-2999 birds) and large scale (3000 birds and above). Hence, youth poultry farmers in the study area could be classified as medium scale. Furthermore, the average age of their farms was 7.54 years. This implies that youth poultry farms in the study area were still in their growing phase. Their drive towards continuous expansion of their poultry business may positively influence their desire towards information seeking for improved practices.

Higher percentage (56.7%) of the respondents owned their land for poultry farming. This potential according to Menong et al (2013) is good for livestock production because the farmer's management decisions will not be at the mercy of the land owners. More profits are also expected as most of the farmers own their land.

Perception of respondents on environmental issues associated with poultry farming

Result presented in Table 3 show that the grand mean score of respondents 'perception was 3.53. This indicated high perception of youth farmers on environmental issues associated with commercial poultry farming in the study area. In other words, youth commercial poultry farmers in the study area have good knowledge of the consequences of their poultry farming activities on the environment. The possession of such knowledge will go a long way in influencing their attitude, willingness and behaviour to adopting innovations on environmental management.

Type and extent of wastes generated in poultry farm

Results in Table 4 further show that poultry droppings (mean =2.42) ranked highest among the generated wastes in the study area followed by litter/ bedding material (mean= 2.17) and dead birds (mean =2.02) abattoir waste(mean=1.77), dead

rats(mean=1.63), damaged /rotten eggs(mean=1.59) were the least wastes generated by the youth poultry farmers in the study area.

Method used for poultry waste removal among respondents

Results in Table 5 show that the common waste removal methods that ranked highest among youth poultry farmers was sweeping with hard broom (mean=2.49) followed by washing through slopped floor ranked (mean=2.31) and use of spade, hoe, rake or shovel (mean=1.95). This may be as a result of the medium scale poultry farming that is common among them and which implies that waste removal may not be efficient as majority largely depend on the use of crude implements such as rake, broom, spade and shovel. This finding corroborates with the study by Olumayowa and Abiodun (2011) who showed that majority of the farmers in their study area used shovels and spades to remove poultry manure from pen houses.

Methods of waste disposal among respondents

Table 6 illustrated the methods employed by youth poultry farmers in disposing poultry wastes. The results show that wastes channelling into nearby stream or river through open canal (mean score 2.33) was ranked first, giving poultry wastes free to the public to be used as farmyard manure (mean= 2.21) was ranked second while sun drying and burning poultry wastes (mean = 2.17) was ranked third. This is similar to the findings of Moreki and Keaikitse (2013) in Botswana that majority of the respondents disposed of manure by giving it away to other farmers to use in their arable fields. This findings conform with Elelu et al (2012) which found burning as most common disposal method for poultry waste disposal in Kwara State. Similar findings were reported by Alabi et al (2014) who found that most poultry farmers in Edo State disposed off their carcasses and other poultry wastes through heap and burning. The least means of disposing poultry waste was poultry wastes are sold to fish pond owners to be used as fish feed ingredient (mean= 1.03). Although Adewumi *et al.*, (2011) had noted that the use of livestock wastes for fish production has been in practice for some time in tropical countries like Nigeria. It is however not a common practice in this study area.

Sources of information for poultry waste management practices

Table 7 revealed fellow farmers (94.7%) as the most common source of information for poultry waste

management among youth farmers. Others include Veterinary officer (80.7%), radio (70.7%), Friends and Feed miller (68.7%), Customer (66.0%), Poultry Famers Association (59.3%). The least sources of information were agricultural extension agent (38.7%) and Environmental protection agency (23.3%). This finding corroborates the study by Elelu, et al. (2012) that veterinary clinic and fellow farmers were the most important sources of information among poultry farmers in Kwara state.

Constraints to effective poultry waste management practices

Results presented in 8 show that the main constraints faced by youth farmers in waste management practices were: lack of awareness on how to use the wastes productively (mean=4.17), excessive odour from waste (mean=3.77) and high cost of chemical treatment (mean=3.67). This finding is in agreement with the view of Ekong (2003) that awareness is the first stage in the adoption process, implying that adoption/utilization of recommended waste management practices cannot be guaranteed when farmers were not aware of the practices. Similar findings by Kalu (2015) have also noted farmers in Port Harcourt have little knowledge about proper disposal of litter/manure resulting from their farm operations.

Test of hypotheses

Results of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) analysis in Table 9 between the socio economic characteristics of respondents and their perception on environmental issues associated with poultry farming show that level of education ($r=0.173$, $p\leq0.05$), farming experience ($r=0.273$, $p\leq0.01$), age of farm($r=0.288$, $p\leq0.01$) and farm size ($r=0.245$, $p\leq0.01$) of respondents were positively significant to perception of youth farmers on environmental issues associated. This implies that perception of youth farmers on environmental issues associated with poultry farming increases with increase in respondents' level of education, farming experience, age of farm and farm size. Hence, the stated null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative was accepted.

Results of the Analysis of Variance presented in Table 10 reveal positive and significant difference between perception of respondents on environmental issues associated with poultry farming and their poultry waste management practices, that is waste removal methods and waste disposal methods. This means that perception of respondents on

environmental issues associated with poultry farming are significantly related to their waste management practices. It therefore implies that the perception of the youth farmers will go a long way in influencing the poultry waste management practices adopted by them.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that perception of youth commercial poultry farmers in Kogi and Kwara States on environmental issues associated with poultry farming was high and tested to be positively related by their level of education, poultry farming experience, age of poultry farm, size of poultry farm and poultry waste management practices. Secondly, fellow farmers, veterinary officer, radio, friends and feed miller were their main sources of information in the study area. Thirdly, lack of awareness on how to use poultry wastes productively was the main challenge facing youth poultry farmers in poultry waste management practices.

The study therefore recommended the need for active enlightenment campaign by trained extension agent and poultry farmers association to youth commercial poultry farmers on environmental issues relating to poultry farming and best practices in poultry waste management.

Also, governments and non-governmental organisations should encourage the youth farmers by providing credit facilities for them at minimal interest rate and to subsidize the cost of improved poultry production and waste management technologies, thereby increasing their farm size and productivity.

References

Adewumi A.A., Adewumi I.K., and Olaleye V.F. (2011). Livestock waste-menace: Fish wealth- solution. *African Journal of Environmental Science and Technology*. 5(3):149-154

Alabi, R.A, Aghimien, C.I, Osasogie, D. I and Erie , O. G (2014). Environmental Effects of Poultry Production In Edo State, Nigeria. *American Journal of Experimental Agriculture* 4: 12

Babatunde, R. O., E. O. Olorunsanya., Omotesho,O. A., and Alabi, B. I. (2007).Economics of Honey Production in Nigeria: Implications for Poverty Reduction and Rural Develop ment□, *Global Approaches To Extension Practice (GAEP)*, Vol. 3(2): 23-28.

Diksha, K. (2015). Perception: Meaning, Definition, Nature and Importance. *Available at* http:*//th.krammerbuch.at/sites/default/files/articles/.../00_Introduction_KORR.pdf*

Ekong, E.E. (2003). An Introduction to Rural Sociology (2nd ed), Dove Educational Publishers, Ugo, Nigeria p. 271.

Elelu N., Z. Jaji, A. Badiru, F. Olowoleni and A.G. Ambali (2012). Assessment of Management and Health Practices in Some Selected Poultry Establishments in Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Poultry Science* 11 (8): 524-528

Erenie, S. (2002). Youth, a Stronghold for Sustainable Agricultural Extension Delivery and Development. Proceeding of the 8th Annual Conference of agricultural Extension Society of Nigeria. September 13th, - 17th. 15-20.

Evbuomowan, G. (2005). Empirical Analysis of Cost and Returns to Commercial Table Egg Productionin Lagos State. In the Proceedings of Farm Management Association of Nigeria Conference. 18-20.

Gerber, P., Chilonda, P., Franceschini, G. & Menzi, H. (2005). Geographical determinants and environmental implications of livestock production intensification in Asia, Bioresource Technol.,96, 263 – 276. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2004.05.016 PMid:15381225

Higgins N.O, (1997), ''The Challenge of Youth Unemployment'' Employment & Training papers working paper no.7, Action Programme on Youth Unemployment ILO, Geneva.

Ibitoye,S.J (2013). Survey of the Performance of Agricultural Cooperative Societies in kogi State, Nigeria. *Eur. Scientific J. (ESJ)*, 8928: 98-114.

Ikheloa, E.E. and Inedia, G. (2005). "Analysis of Survival Rate of Chicks in Poultry Farms in Edo State Nigeria" (eds) Proceedings of 39th Annual Conference of the Agricultural Society of Nigeria,University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria, October 9th-13th 2005. 43-47.

Ilbery, B. (1985). Agricultural Geography: a social and economic analysis. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Ironkwe, M. O. and Ajayi, F. O. (2007). "Profitability Analysis of Broiler Production in Oyibo Local Government Area of River State Nigeria", *Global Journal of Agricultural Science.* 6(2), 196-199.

Kalu E. (2015). Poultry Litter/Manure Management Practices in Intensively Managed Poultry Farms in Portharcourt. *Journal of Agriculture and Veterinary Science (IOSR-JAVS). 8(Issue 3): 53-58*

KWADP. (2000). *Kwara State Agricultural Development Project Annual Report.* 3-7.

Menong, J. M , Mabe, L. K. and Oladele, O. I.(2013). Analysis of Extension Needs of Commercial Farmers in North-West Province, South Africa. *J Hum Ecol,* 44(2): 139-147 (2013).

Moreki, J.C and Keaikitse, T. (2013). Poultry waste management practices in selected poultry operations around Gaborone, Botswana. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences.* ISSN: 2319-7706. 2(7): 240-248

National Population Commission,(NPC) (2006). "The Nigeria Population Census, 2006." Retrieved fromhttp://www. population.gov. ng/index.php?option=com_content&view=artide&id=89 (verified on 12 December, 2011).

Ogbe, S.E.(2009). Determinants of Microcredit and microfinance outreach to farmers in Abia State; A case study of National special programme on food security. MSc Thesis, `Department of Agricultural Economics, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike. 2009;51.

Ohajianya D.O. (2005). Economic Efficiency Among Small Scale Poultry Farmers in Imo State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Agricultural Development.*

Oladeebo, J.O. and A.I. Ambe-Lamidi (2007). Profitability, Input Elasticities and Economic Efficiency Of Poultry Production Among Youth Farmers In Osun State, Nigeria, *International Journal Of Poultry Science.* 6 (12): 994-998.

Olumayowa, O., and Abiodun, O.O. (2011). Profit efficiency and waste management in poultry farming: The case of Egba Division, Ogun State, Nigeria. Int. J. Poult. Sci. 10 (2): 137- 142.

United Nations Youth Agenda (UNYA), (2004). Empowering for Development and Peace. http://www.un.org/youth.

e 1: Socio- economic characteristics of youth commercial poultry farmers 50)

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Mean
Gender			
Male	120	80.0	
Female	30	20.0	
Age (years)			**32.05**
20 and below	19	12.7	
21 – 30	48	32.0	
31 – 40	83	55.2	
Marital Status			
Single	38	25.3	
Married	112	74.7	
Educational Level			
No formal education	2	1.3	
Primary education	3	2.0	
Secondary education	10	6.7	
Tertiary education	135	90.0	
Main Occupation			
Poultry Farming	105	70.0	
Others	45	30.0	

ce: Field survey, 2015

Table 2: Farm characteristics of youth commercial poultry farmers (n=150)

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Mean
Farming Experience (years)			**8.18**
1 – 5	55	36.7	
6 – 10	45	30.0	
11 – 20	50	33.2	
Age of Farm (years)			**7.54**
1 – 5	62	41.2	
6 – 10	46	30.8	
11 – 20	42	28.0	
Farm Size (Number of birds)			**1233.22**
1 – 1000	90	59.6	
1001 – 2000	30	19.8	
2001 – 3000	16	10.5	
3001 – 4000	6	3.9	
4001 and above	8	5.3	
Bird type			
Broiler	17	11.3	
Layers	32	21.3	
Broiler and layer	86	57.3	
Cockerel	15	10.0	
Management type			
Battery cages	35	23.3	
Deep litter	25	16.7	
Both	90	60.0	
Labour type			
Self	59	39.3	
Family	21	14.0	
Hired	44	29.3	
Combination	26	17.3	
Land tenure			
Rented	47	31.3	
Leased	18	12.0	
Owned	85	56.7	

Source: Field survey, 2015

Table 3: Perception of respondents on environmental issues associated with poultry farming.

Perception statements	SD	D	U	A	SA	Mean (Std D)	Rating (Level)
Odour from poultry wastes can cause sickness to farmers and their neighbours	49 (32.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	101 (67.3)	**4.61** (0.693)	1 (High)
Offensive odour coming from animal house can cause conflict between farmers and their neighbours.	0 (0.0)	6 (4.0)	4 (2.7)	74 (49.3)	66 (44.0)	**4.33** (0.720)	2 (High)
Odour from poultry house produces flies and causes discomfort to the neighbours.	10 (6.7)	9 (6.0)	4 (2.7)	38 (25.3)	89 (59.3)	**4.25** (1.187)	3 (High)
Unpleasant odour coming from the animal house can cause neighbours to vacate the area.	0 (0.0)	10 (6.7)	5 (3.3)	79(52.7)	56(37.3)	**4.21** (0.797)	4 (High)
Offensive odour coming from animal house can make neighbours house unfit for social gathering.	6 (4.0)	11 (7.3)	25 (16.7)	27 (18.0)	81 (54.0)	**4.11** (1.165)	5 (High)
Improper poultry waste disposal invites pests and rodents such as rats, cochcroaches e.tc which can be vectors or carriers of diseases.	10 (6.7)	15 (10.0)	4 (2.7)	4 8(32.0)	73 (48.7)	**4.06** (1.233)	6 (High)
Bad odour coming from poultry house can make house rent low in the area	5 (3.3)	38 (25.3)	13 (8.7)	68 (45.3)	26 (17.3)	**3.79** (1.125)	7 (High)
Too many birds kept together in	12 (8.0)	8 (5.3)	17 (11.3)	75 (50.0)	38 (25.3)	**3.79** (1.125)	7 (High)

the pen generate dust which can cause respiratory problems to the farmer.							
Poultry wastes gathered up together in one place can decay and contaminate the water table and pollute drinking water nearby.	11 (7.3)	12 (8.0)	19 (12.7)	100 (66.7)	8 (5.3)	**3.55** (.980)	9 (High)
Poultry wastes produce poisonous gases which can cause respiratory problems to the farmers when continuously inhaled.	18 (12.0)	14 (9.3)	13 (8.7)	80 (53.3)	25 (16.7)	**3.53** (1.224)	10 (High)
Dust generated during feed distribution can cause nose irritation to the farmer.	18 (12.0)	10 (6.7)	9 (6.0)	101 (67.3)	12 (8.0)	**3.53** (1.127)	10 (High)
Too much noise from birds inside the pen can cause disturbance to neighbors leaving nearby.	18 (12.0)	10 (6.7)	9 (6.0)	101 (67.3)	12 (8.0)	**3.53** (1.127)	10 (High)
Excessive dumping of poultry wastes in water can cause harm to aquatic life.	35 (23.3)	17 (11.3)	19 (12.7)	50 (33.3)	29 (19.3)	**3.14** (1.466)	13 (High)
Pesticides used in washing or disinfecting poultry house can cause pollution	20 (13.3)	36 (24.0)	24 (16.0)	52 (34.7)	18 (12.0)	**3.08** (1.267)	14 (High)

when they enter surface or ground water.							
Dead birds buried in the ground can decay and contaminate the ground water.	34 (22.7)	16 (10.7)	9 (6.0)	82 (54.7)	9 (6.0)	**3.11** (1.342)	15 (High)
Poultry wastes produce gases which contribute to global warming and climate change.	12 (8.0)	31 (20.7)	72 (48.0)	27 (18.0)	8 (5.3)	**2.92** (.959)	16 (Low)
Too much noise from birds kept inside the pen can cause hearing problems to the farmers.	47 (31.3)	23 (15.3)	18 (12.0)	46 (30.7)	16 (10.7)	**2.74** (1.444)	17 (Low)
Over application of poultry wastes to the soil can contaminate the soil and make it useless for crop production.	61 (40.7)	24 (16.0)	6 (4.0)	49 (32.7)	10 (6.7)	**2.49** (1.460)	18 (Low)
Unpleasant odour from the poultry house can prevent vehicles from transporting people to the area.	30 (20.0)	82 (54.7)	13 (8.7)	17 (11.3)	8 (5.3)	**2.27** (1.074)	19 (Low)
Grand mean						**3.53**	

Source: Field survey, 2015

Note: SA=Strongly Agree, A=Agree, U=Undecided, D=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree. 1-19 implies highest to lowest rank; Decision rule: Mean (0.00-2.49) = Low level of perception while mean (3.00 and above) = high level of perception.

Table 4: Types and extent of wastes generated in poultry farm

Poultry Wastes generated	No extent	Small Extent	Large Extent	Mean (Std. Dev)	Mean rating
Poultry droppings	0 (0.0)	87 (58.0)	63 (42.0)	**2.42** (0.495)	1
Litter/bedding material	28 (18.7)	68 (45.3)	54 (36.0)	**2.17** (0.721)	2
Dead birds	22 (14.7)	103 (68.7)	25 (16.7)	**2.02** (0.561)	3
Feed bags/health care products	23 (15.3)	102 (68.0)	25 (16.7)	**2.01** (0.567)	4
Waste feed	22 (14.7)	128 (85.3)	0 (0.0)	**1.85** (0.355)	5
Damaged crates	52 (34.7)	72 (48.0)	26 (17.3)	**1.83** (0.702)	6
Waste water for slaughtering house	67 (44.7)	41 (27.3)	42 (28.0)	**1.83** (0.839)	6
Waste water from poultry house disinfection	31 (20.7)	115 (76.7)	4 (2.7)	**1.82** (0.450)	8
Abattoir waste	42 (28.0)	101 (67.3)	7 (4.7)	**1.77** (0.523)	9
Dead rats	71 (47.3)	63 (42.0)	16 (10.7)	**1.63** (0.670)	10
Damaged /rotten eggs	52 (34.7)	72 (48.0)	26 (17.3)	**1.59** (0.493)	11

Source: Field survey, 2015

Table 5: Methods used for poultry waste removal among respondents

Method of waste removal	Never	Sometimes	Always	Mean (Std. Dev)	Mean rating
Sweeping with hard broom	22 (14.7)	32 (21.3)	96 (64.0)	**2.49** (0.740)	1
Washing through slopped floor	34 (22.7)	35 (23.3)	81 (54.0)	**2.31** (0.820)	2
Use of spade, hoe, rake or shovel	47 (31.3)	64 (42.7)	39 (26.0)	**1.95** (0.758)	3
Mechanical scrapping	104 (69.3)	6 (4.0)	40 (26.7)	**1.57** (0.885)	4
Flushing into gutter/ soak away pit	122 (81.3)	4 (2.7)	24 (16.0)	**1.35** (0.742)	5
Pumping from deep pit into open field	110 (73..3)	36 (24.0)	4 (2.7)	**1.29** (0.512)	6

Source: Field survey, 2015

Table 6: Methods of Wastes Disposal among Respondents

Method of Waste disposal	Never	Sometimes	Always	Mean (Std. Dev)	Mean rating
Poultry wastes are channel into nearby stream or river through open canal	50 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	100 (66.7)	**2.33** (0.946)	1
Poultry wastes are given free to the public to be used for farming	12 (8.0)	95 (63.3)	43 (28.7)	**2.21** (0.571)	2
Poultry wastes are sun-dried and burnt	62 (41.3)	0 (0.0)	88 (58.7)	**2.17** (0.988)	3
Dead birds are burnt inside a pit or in a heap near the farm	67 (44.7)	0 (0.0)	83 (55.3)	**2.11** (0.998)	4
Dead birds are given freely to interested farm workers	82 (54.7)	0 (0.0)	68 (45.3)	**1.91** (0.999)	5
Dead birds are given to animals such as dogs etc to eat	85 (56.7)	0 (0.0)	65 (43.3)	**1.87** (0.994)	6
Poultry wastes are used as manure on farmer's farm	73 (48.7)	25 (16.7)	52 (34.7)	**1.86** (0.905)	7
Dead birds are sold or given freely to interested members of the public	95 (63.3)	0 (0.0)	55 (36.7)	**1.73** (0.967)	8
Poultry wastes are flushed into a soak away pit beside the farm	100 (66.7)	22 (14.7)	28 (18.7)	**1.52** (0.792)	9
Poultry wastes are dumped in a far bush or open waste land	114 (76.0)	36 (24.0)	0 (0.0)	**1.48** (0.857)	10
Dead birds are buried in a pit near the farm	115 (76.7)	0 (0.0)	35 (23.3)	**1.47** (0.849)	11
Dead birds are thrown into a nearby bush	119 (79.3)	0 (0.0)	31 (20.7)	**1.41** (0.813)	12

Poultry wastes are channel to farmer's fish farm to be use as feed	98 (65.3)	42 (28.0)	10 (6.7)	**1.41** (0.615)	13
Slurry wastes are channel into farmer's farm for irrigation	111 (74.0)	23 (15.3)	16 (10.7)	**1.37** (0.670)	14
Poultry wastes are dumped in a nearby bush	125 (83.3)	25 (16.7)	0 (0.0)	**1.33** (0.748)	15
Dead birds are burnt inside an incinerator on the farm	118 (78.7)	18 (12.0)	14 (9.3)	**1.31** (0.634)	16
Poultry wastes are sold to the public to be used for farming	121 (80.7)	23 (15.3)	6 (4.0)	**1.23** (0.511)	17
Poultry wastes are dried and used as part of poultry feed ingredient	133 (88.7)	1 (0.7)	16 (10.7)	**1.22** (0.623)	18
Poultry wastes are dumped around the farm	139 (92.7)	11 (7.3)	0 (0.0)	**1.15** (0.523)	19
Poultry wastes are sold to fish pond owners to be used as fish feed ingredient	148 (98.7)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.3)	**1.03** (0.230)	20

Source: Field survey, 2015

Table 7: Sources of information for poultry waste management practices

Sources	Frequency*	Percentage
Radio	106	70.7
Newspaper	83	55.3
Fellow farmers	142	94.7
Environmental protection agency	35	23.3
Friends	103	68.7
Poultry Famers Association	89	59.3
Extension Agent	58	38.7
Feed miller	103	68.7
Veterinary officer	121	80.7
Customer	99	66.0

Source: Field survey, 2015 *: Multiple responses

ble 8: Constraints to effective poultry waste management practices

Constraints	SD	D	U	A	SA	Mean (Std. Dev)	Mean rating
Lack of awareness on how to use the wastes	7 (4.7)	5 (3.3)	0 (0.0)	94 (62.7)	44 (29.3)	**4.17** (0.66)	1
Excessive odour from waste	12 (8.0)	27 (18.0)	0 (0.0)	95 (63.3)	16 (10.7)	**3.77** (0.)	2
High cost of chemical treatment	17 (11.3)	12 (8.0)	9 (6.0)	88 (58.7)	9 (6.0)	**3.67** (1.065)	3
High cost of transportation	42 (28.0)	33 (22.0)	0 (0.0)	35 (23.3)	40 (26.7)	**3.49** (1.163)	4
No agricultural land nearby where the wastes can be used	8 (5.3)	24 (16.0)	6 (4.0)	79 (52.7)	33 (22/0)	**3.22** (0.965)	5
High cost of private waste management agencies	46 (30.7)	14 (9.3)	12 (8.0)	53 (35.3)	25 (16.7)	**3.22** (1.268)	5
High cost of removal by waste collection agents	46 (30)	10 (6.7)	27 (18.0)	12 (8.0)	55 (36.7)	**3.15** (1.603)	7
Insufficient farm labour.	26 (17.3)	81 (54.0)	4 (2.7)	29 (19.3)	10 (6.7)	**3.10** (0.857)	8

Source: Field survey, 2015

Note: SA=Strongly Agree, A=Agree, U=Undecided, D=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree. 1-8 implies highest to lowest rank

Table 9: Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis showing the relationship between the demographic characteristics of respondents and their perception toward environmental issues associated with poultry farming.

Socio economic characteristics / Perception of youth farmers on environmental issues associated with poultry management practices	r – value	Significance (P – value)	Decision
Gender	0.154	0.060	Not Significant
Age	0.004	0.965	Not Significant
Marital Status	-0.147	0.073	Not Significant
Religion	0.015	0.855	Not Significant
Education	0.173*	0.034	Significant
Main occupation	0.018	0.826	Not Significant
Farming experience	0.273**	0.001	Significant
Age of farm	0.288**	0.000	Significant
Farm size	0.245**	0.002	Significant

Source: Field survey, 2015

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

ıle 10: Analysis of Variance showing the difference between perceptions of ɔondents on environmental issues associated with poultry farming and their ltry waste management practices

Perception on environmental issues associated with poultry farming		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Waste removal methods	Between Groups	4.374	20	0.219	3.172	**0.000***
	Within Groups	8.895	129	0.069		
	Total	13.270	149			
Waste disposal methods	Between Groups	4.975	20	0.249	4.373	**0.000***
	Within Groups	7.338	129	0.057		
	Total	12.313	149			

Source: Field survey, 2015 *Significant at 1%

Annals of Child and Youth Studies, October 2016
Vol. 7 (1), pp. 147- 158

CYIAP-Network Publishing

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN IKOLE-EKITI: A WHEEL TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

OgunjimiS.I. and K.V. Ibiyemi
Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, Federal University Oye-Ekiti
Email: jinisunday@yahoo.co.uk; sunday.ogunjimi@fuoye.edu.ng.
+2348035996430

Abstract
The role of the youths to fast-track Community Development (CD) Programmes has been recognized, particularly, in local communities where they have played pivotal role in education, health, environmental sanitation,mass mobilization, religious and rural development. The study assessed extent of youths participation in community development projects in Ikole Local Government,Ekiti State, Nigeria. The study assessed the areas of youth participation in CD programmes, examined the level of youths participation in CD programmes and factors that impede effective youth's participation in CD programmes.Multi-stage sampling procedurewas employed to select 120 youths in the study. Data were generated using structured questionnaire and interview schedules. Descriptive Statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation were employed in data analysis while parson correlation was used to analysed the hypotheses. Results show that youths (83.3.%) were between ages ranging between 20-29 years and majority (70.0%) were males. Majority (79.2%) had secondary and tertiary education.Findings further revealsthat youths in this area highly participated cultural festivities in the community(m=4.2), followed by road rehabilitation and water project. Constraint to youth participation in community development project include inadequate funding (m=3.43), Lack of good leadership(m=3.4) and inadequate training (m=3.28). Furthermore, the result shows positive and significant relationship between level of education (r=0.102) and youth participation in community development programmes. Conclusively youths participation in community development project were at moderate level so there is need to encourage activeparticipation of youth in community project through training and re-training of youth in leadership roles and need for government and

community support in the project at the project planning, implementation and evaluation.

Keywords: Youths, Participation, Community Development, Programmes

Introduction

According to United Nations, (2008) and World Bank, (2010) reports estimated that about 50 percent of the developing world population are youth and about 1.2 billion of this population falls within the bracket 15 and 24 years. Of this lot, about one billion lives in the developing countries alone. The above statistics indicate that youths constitute a serious development opportunity as well as a challenge particularly in developing countries. The imperative of youth participation in community development programmes considering their numerical strength is an unlimited window in which a larger and younger workforce who can drive economic development faster and play a significant role in national security, leadership and social development of their communities can be enhanced.

Experts argue that, it will be impossible to reach the Millennium Development Goal targets, particularly on extreme poverty and hunger (MDG 1), child mortality (MDG 4), maternal health (MDG 5) and environmental sustainability (MDG 7), if the youths are not properly incorporated into the MDGs programmes. The development of community is a dynamic process involving all segments of the locality, including the often-overlooked youth population. Youth represent a vast and often untapped resource for immediate and long-term community development efforts. They also provide an invaluable resource for programme planning and effective evaluation. As youths are brought into and connected with community development programmes that they have often times participated actively and contribute in decision-making at multiple levels. As youths are engaged in more sustained positive relationships with adults, other youth, and community development experts, apart from realizing that they are valued citizens of their communities, such collaborations and participation may lead to skill enhancement, empowerments, patriotism and confidence-building

traits, which will help prepare them for active Community Development(CD) services in future.

Nitzberg (2005) also argues that youth must be fully engaged and involved in change efforts at the community level, if they are to learn to function as effective members of society. Youth participation refers to their active involvement and real influence in the decisions that affect their lives. Youth participation is the active engagement of young people throughout their own communities.In this approach, participation quality is measured not only by its scope, such as the number of young people who attend a number of activities or are involved in a programme, but also by the quality of their contributions. Participation is effective when people (youth) have some positive effect on the CD process, influence a particular decision, or produce a favourable outcome.Youth participation according to Cornwall (2010) refers to the involvement of youth in responsible, challenging action that meets genuine needs, with opportunities for planning and/or decision-making affecting others in an activity whose impact or consequence is extended to others i.e. outside or beyond the youth participants themselves. Rajani(2004), notes that, it is only through participation that youth develop skills, build competencies, form aspirations, gain confidence and attain valuable resources. This shows that youth participation therefore is a product and strategy of sustainable human development.

An understanding of the level and extent to which youths in Ikole-Ekiti has participated in community development programmes is a strong indicator to access the success of such programmes. Therefore the study assessed Youths Participation in Community Development Project in the study area as a wheel to Community Development Approach

Objectives of the study

The specific objectives were to

(i) examine the areas of youth participation in CD programmes.
(ii) assessthe level of youth participation in CD programmes.
(iii) Identify factors that impede effective youth's participation in CD programmes.

Hypothesis of the Study

There is no significant relationship between youth participation and socio-economic characteristics such

as age, source of income and education

Methodology

The study was conducted in Ikole-Ekiti, Ekiti State which is located in the Southwestern part of Nigeria. The state lies between the latitude7^0 37'16"N 5^0 13' north of the equator and longitudes 4°5^1 and 5°45^1 east of the greenwich meridian. It lies south of Kwara and Kogi States, east of Osun State and bounded by Ondo State in the west and south. By the 2006 census, the population of Ekiti state was 2,384,212. Ekiti is an upland zone rising over 250 metres above sea level. It has rhythmically undulating surface and also consist of dome rocks. The State experiences climate of two distinct seasons. These are the rainy season (April – October) and dry season (November – March). Temperature ranges between 21° and 28°c with high humidity. Tropical forest exists in the south, while guinea savannah predominates in the north (Unique solutions Int'ltd, 2008).

A multistage sampling procedure wasemployed to select respondents in study area. At the first stage, eightcommunities were selected because of the presence of youth associations in these communities.At the second stage, three youth associations were selected from each of the community totally 12. At the third stage 10 youths were randomly selected in each association, making a total of 120 youths. The data was collected through structured questionnaires, which was administered considering the followings: types of the project executed by the youths. level of youths participation in CD programmes and factors that limits effective youth's participation in CD programmes.

The participation of respondents in the organization and management of association was measured by asking the respondents to indicate to what level they participated in community development programme/ projects fully participated = 2, occasionally participated = 1 and not participated = 0. The index of participation score was the summation of all the scores in the entire all the mode of operation of youth in CD project.Level of participated was calculated by using mean± standard deviation.Data was analysed using descriptive statistical techniques such as mean, standard deviation, frequency count, percentages, measure of central tendencies (mean and standard deviation).

Results and discussion

Socio-economic characteristics of youths

Results in Table 1 shows that majority of the youths (83.3%) were between ages ranging between 20-29 years. This indicated that majority of the youth were in their active year where they can contribute to community development. Majority 70.0%) were males while (30.0%) were females. The Involvement of more males than female might be due to the fact that males are less involved in domestic activities than the females. The results in Table 1 also show that about 38.7% of the respondents were married while 61.7% are single.

The educational status of the respondents showed that majority 46.7% had secondary education and 32.5% had tertiary education. A high level of literacy among the youth is an indication that they can easily comprehend whatsoever they learn and can also tend to develop their community.

Different types of projects that youth participated in

On the different types of projectsthat youth participated in. The results in Table 2 reveal that majority (71.7%) mentioned social events (cultural festival). Other projects mentioned include Summer lesion (55.8), road construction (55.0%), market construction (51.7%) and environmental sanitation(51.7%), while less than average of the respondents participated in water project. This reveals that majority of youths involved in cultural festival, educational development of the youths in the communitiesand construction works, which showed positive factors towards the development of the area.This is in line with the findings of Iwuchukwuetal (2015) and Udensietal (2013) in which most of youths participated in community development programme such as cultural festival, road construction and market.

Mode of participation and level of participation in community development project

Results in Table 3 show that majority of the youths who were members of the youth community associationsoccasionally participated in the community development projects through provision of manual labour (51.7%), payment of levies (60.0) and motivating other youths towards planning and execution of community development projects(50.4%)and participation in evaluation of projects (46.4%).However, half of the

youths did not participate in donation of materialstowards community development projects. This implied that youth's attitude towards donation of materials for the implementation of the projects was not favourable which might be as a result of the fact that majority had low source of income.

Figure 1 revealed that over half of the youths (54.1%) indicated moderate level of participation in community development projects, while 26.5 and 19.9%low or highly participated in community projects. This implies that most of the youths level of participation was moderate which might be as a results youth employment and inadequate access to funds. This finding is contrary to Akinboyeetal (2007) findings in Ogun State that majority of the youths highly participated in community development projects.

Funding of community development projects

Table 4 shows sources of fund for sustaining the activities of theyouth associations as ascertained by the study and presented in the table above. Results shows that majority of the members of youth association claimed that projects executed were sustained through donations from community members (76.7%) and membership contribution such as levies and dues (61.7%). This implied that members as well as non-members of youth association in the community where the projects were located contributes to the funding of the project which would allowed for sustainability of the projects.

Factors that limit youth participation in community development projects

Factors that limit youth participation in community development project in the area of study were revealed to be inadequate funding (M=3.43) hamper the execution of major developmental projects in the community. Most youth organizations depend on voluntary donations by members of the community or contribution among the members for the execution of their projects. Poor leadership within the organization (M=3.40) is another major factor affecting youth participation in rural development in the study area. Respondents complained that some leaders could not give proper account of their stewardship in the organizations. Other limiting factor include that non-challant attitude of members towards CD projects(M=3.0) and inadequate training(M=3.28) . This finding is

inline with Iwuchukwuetal (2015)who identified various challenges to youth participation in community development programme which includes inadequate funding, inadequate training on organization and management of community development associations by ministry of youth and women development and other relevant agencies and non-challant attitude towards community development programme.

Hypothesis Testing

Data in Table 6 showed the correlation coefficient, which establish that at P <0.05 level of significant, there exist a negative and significant relationship between the age of youth (r = -0.120) and participation. This implies that the higher the age, the lower the level of participation. It is significant but negative.Resultsshows that there was a negative and significant relationship between the marital status of the youth (r= -0.272) and their level of participation. It implies that once they were married, youth participate less in community development programmes. Also, the result shows positive and significant relationship between level of education (r=0.102) and youth participation in community development programmes.This is an indication thatthe higher the youths level of education and the higher youth participation.

Conclusion

Youths in the study area were literate and the areas were male-dominated. Rural projects such as educational development such as summer school and extra moral classes, roads and construction works wereexecuted by the youth in the areas.The study showed moderate level of participation in community development project by youths. Most youth organizations depend on voluntary donations by members of the community or contribution among the members for the execution of their projects. The constraints to youth participation in community development project include inadequate funding, Poor leadership within the organization and inadequate training.There is need to channel and redirect young people's energies towards positive direction by creating an environment that will enable them to reclaim their space for creative cultural expression. This will inculcate in youth a sense of belonging, self-worth and self-identity. This can be achieved through active

mobilization and engagement of youth on issues affecting their lives.Finally,Government should strengthen its relations with non-government organizations involved in youth development and ensure that youth are train and re-training youth in leadership role and project implementation.

References

Akinboye O.A, Ayanwuyi E, Kuponyi F.A and Oyetoro J. (2007) Factors affecting youth participation in community development in Rem North Government Area of Ogun State. The Social Sciences 2(3):307-311.

Cornwall G.P (2010), Youth participation in local (community) level development. A development strategy, paper presented at the 11th annual salises conference St Augustine Trinidad, March 24-26,

Iwuchukwu J.C, Ogbonna O.I and Agboti I.O (2015) Role of youth group in rural community development in EbonyiState , Nigeria. Journal of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development 7(2): 41-47

Nitzberg J (2005) The meshing of youth development and community building, putting youth at the center of community building, new directions for youth development. no 106.

Rajani, R.R(1999) Promoting strategic adolescent participation: A *discussion paper for UNICEF.*

Udensi L.O, Daasi G.L.K, EmahD.S,Zukbee S.A (2003) Youth in community development (CD) programmes in Cross River State: Implication for sustainable youth development in Nigeria. IOSR.J.Humanit. Soc. Sci.(IOSR-JHSS) 13(5): 61-67. www.iosrjournal.org.

United Nations (2008) Figures of World Population Prospects: 2008 revision (Geneva: UN Population Division, 2008). Unique solutions international limited (2008) Ekiti State of Nigeria Location and Boundaries. Retrieved from *http//www.ekiti.com.* accessed on 7/30/2008

World Bank, (2010). World population report (Washington: D.C.: World Bank.

Table 1: The Distribution of youth according to Socio-Economic Characteristics

Age	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	S.D
20-29	100	83.3	26.17	2.35
30-Above	20	16.7		
Sex				
Male	84	70.0		
Female	36	30.0		
Marital Status				
Married	46	38.3		
Single	74	61.7		
Education Level				
No formal education	4	3.3	3.4333	0.77385
primary education	21	17.5		
secondary education	56	46.7		
Tertiary education	39	32.5		

Source: Field survey 2015

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to the type of community development programme participated in community.

*Type of community development programme participated in	Frequency	Percentage
Social events (cultural festival)	86	71.7
Summer lesion (Extra mural lesson)	67	55.8

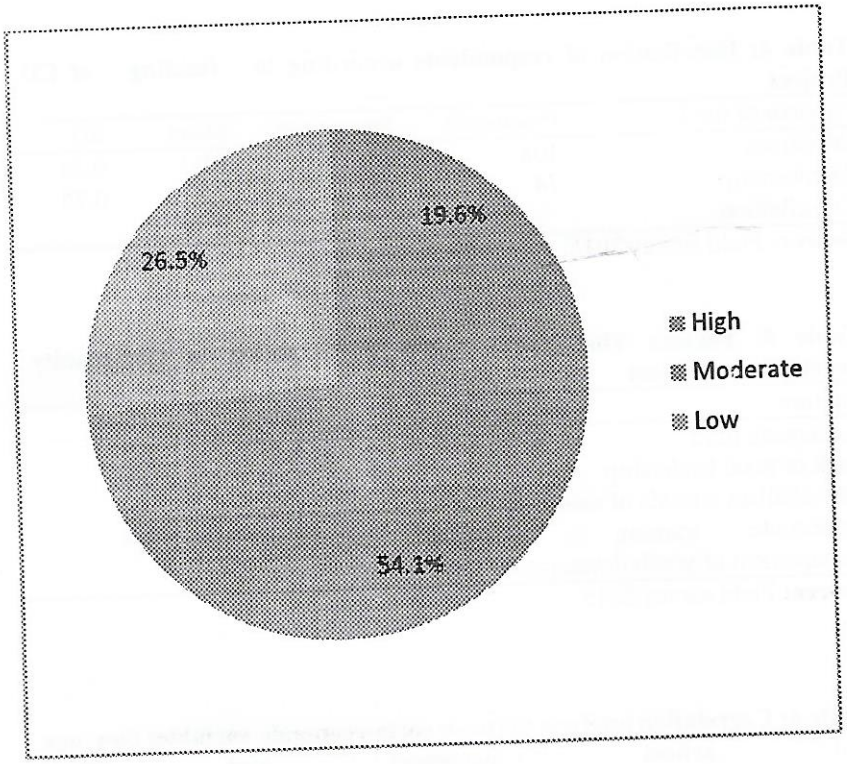
Road rehabilitation	66	55.0
Environmental sanitation	62	51.7
Market construction	62	51.7
Town hall building	52	43.3
Water project	40	33.3
Vigilant	30	25.0

Source: Field survey 2015 * multiple responses

Table 3 Distribution of respondents according to mode of participation N=60

Mode of participation	Fully participated %	Occasionally participated %	Not participated %
Provision of manual labour	28.3	51.7	20
Payment of levies	25.0	60.0	15.0
Motivating other youths	18.3	50.4	31,3
Donation of materials	15.0	35	50.0
Participation in planning of the CD project	53.3	28.3	18.4
Participation in evaluation of projects	13.3	46.3	40.4

Source: Field survey 2015



Source: Field survey 2015

Figure 1: Pie chart showing the level of youth participation in community development project

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to funding of CD Project

*Source of fund	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Donations	108	76.7	1.9	0.36
Membership Contribution	74	61.7	1.3	0.25

Source: Field survey 2015; * multiple responses

Table 5: Factors That Limit Youth Participation in Community development project

Factors	Mean	Rank
Inadequate fund	3.43	1st
Lack of good leadership	3.40	2nd
Non-challant attitude of member	3.30	3rd
Inadequate training on organization and management of youth development association	3.28	4th

Source: Field survey 2015

Table 6: Correlation analysis between socio-economic variables (sex, age and school experience) and youth participation in community development projects

Variables	r	Co-efficient of determination (r^2)
Age	-0.120*	0.014
Marital status	-0.272*	0.074
Education	0.102**	0.010
Participation	0.10**	0.01

Source: Field survey 2015 **Positively significant * Negatively significant P≤ 0.5

Annals of Child and Youth Studies, October 2016CYIAP-Network Publishing
Vol. 7 (1), pp. 159 -170

PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF NEEM TREES (*AZADIRACHTA INDICA*) AMONG YOUTH FARMERS IN DUTSE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF JIGAWA STATE, NIGERIA

[1]Oladipo, F. O., [2]O. G Bello, [1]A.K. Daudu, [3]T.H. Aliyu, [1]O.Agbana, [4]S.B. Shuaibband [5]I.M. Koloche
[1]Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development,University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria
[2]Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, Federal University, Dutse, Nigeria
[3]Department of Crop Protection, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria
[4]Department of Agric. Education, Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria
[5]Department of Shea Tree Research and Development, Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research, (NIFOR), Benin city, Nigeria
Email: felixoladipo5@gmail.com

Abstract
Desertification in the Northern part of Nigeria has claimed hundreds of hectares of farm landhas been successfully combated in the recent years by the planting of Neem trees. The study therefore assessed the youths'perceived benefits of Neem Trees in Dutse Local Government Area of Jigawa State, Nigeria. Three stage sampling technique was used to collect data from 120 youthsNeemfarmersand analyzed using frequency counts, percentages, means, standard deviation and charts.The study revealed that majority (74.2%) of the respondents were married, 95.8% muslim, with mean age of 30 years,farm size of 4hectares, 12 years farming experience, monthly income of ₦21,904.18 and 23.4% having formal education. The major source of awareness of Neem tree was through family, friends and neighbors (91.7%). Major perceived benefits of Neem tree were firewood and charcoal making (99.2%), making cow haulage transport system (98.3%), cover and shade tree (94.2%), erosion control and burial tool (92.5%).Respondents' indigenous knowledge of Neemtree use includesskin diseases and gastro-intestinal infections in ruminants (57.5%), for grains and cowpea storage (92.5%). Majorconstraints on Neem use were lack of subject matter specialists (100.0%), poor extension contact (97.5%), dosage knowledge (85.8%). In conclusion, Neem tree was however perceived with a wide range of usefulness among the respondents. It is therefore, recommendedthat extension service delivery on utilization of Neem tree in the state.
Keywords: Perceived, Benefits, Neem trees, Youth, Farmers

Introduction

Neem tree (*Azadirachtaindica*) is a tree in the mahogany family *Meliaceae* is an ancient native of India and Pakistan growing in the tropical and semi-tropical regions (Greencleanguide, 2012) and was brought to West Africa in the 1920s. Neemtree has been planted at Mecca for shade and it is often used as a shade tree and wood source in Africa Communities (Obara*et.al.*, 2004). The tree has been used for thousands of years as a homeopathic, cosmetic and health aids (Sharma *et.al.*, 2007) with both traditional and scientific proven antibacterial, antiviral, anticancer, antimalarial, contraceptives and dermatological application (Subapiya and Nagini 2005). According to Yadav and Tarafdar (2004), Neem can be used as a natural soil amendment or bio-pesticides to maintain agricultural yield with fewer synthetic inputs, in water and land remediation, for timber, for nutrition, as well as in various industrial processes.Tewari and Vongadow (2005) posited that Neem tree is useful in many contexts; notably each of its parts is also useful, back, wood, leaf, flower, seed kernel, seed oil, and extracted compounds. Agwu (2001) affirmed that, the leave are considered most sustainable and easily accessible Neem resources, particularly in the areas where the typical evergreen shed leaves annually, followed by fruits/seeds including extracted oil, and then bark/wood, which can be often be sustained through pollarding or coppicing as it is good agent against desertification. Desertification in the northern part of Nigeria which has claimed hundreds of hectares of farm land, leaving hunger, homelessness and poverty in it wake has been successfully combated in the recent years by planting Neem trees, but has reduced poverty, empowering women and youths on the economic importance of the tree through improving educational infrastructure, teaching and learning aids in the communities (Vanguard, 2012). The tree has been adopted as said in many parts of the north especially the North West where the temperature is very high as it serves the purpose of a cooling shade for vast majority of the people. Jigawa among the northwestern states is noted for high level of stone with extreme temperature day and night. Youths in vast area within the state adopted planting the tree simply because it is very common and very hardy compared to other economic trees. The seeds are propagated in different ways, transplanted and in some cases the branch are propagated as stems.

Based on the fact that the tree is an economic tree, the youths being majorly farmers at their capacity

resulted into the use of the tree based on the indigenous knowledge and ideas at their disposal for agricultural and medicinal purposes. Younger people everywhere are key agents for social change, economic development and technical innovations, as they have aspirations and want to participate fully in the development of their societies. They have potentials to overcome some major constraints in expanding agricultural production in the country because; they are often more open to new ideas and practices than adult farmers (Lyock*et al.*, 2013). According to Daudu*et al* (2009) youths have the potential to overcome some of the major constraints to expanding agricultural production and processing in developing countries such as pest and diseases control, storage, feeding, genetic improvement, protection against predators and search for new ideas and knowledge because they are often more open to new ideas and practices than adult farmers and they play an important role in awareness raising on different subjects. It is on the premise that the study poised to assess the perceived economic benefits of Neem tree among Youth farmers in Dutse local government area of Jigawa state, Nigeria. Specifically, described the socio-economic characteristics of the youth farmers, identified the perceived economic benefits of Neem tree, determined indigenous knowledge of the youths on the benefits of Neem tree and identified the constraints of the youths in using Neem bye-products in the study area.

Methodology

The study was conducted in JigawaState, Nigeria. Jigawa State is situated in the North-Western part of the country between latitudes 11.00°N to 13.00°N and longitudes 8.00°E to 10.15°E.The State has a total land mass of approximately 22,410 square kilometers with twenty seven (27) Local GovernmentAreas(JigawaWikipidia, 2014 and National Population Commission, 2006). The topography is characterized by high land areas which is almost 750meters. Soil tends to be fertile ranging from sandy-loamy with many pockets of Fadama and alluvial plains suitable for the cultivation of rice, sugar-cane, millet, vegetables, sorghum etc. JigawaState is predominantly an agrarian state with over 80% of the population involved in agriculture. The major rain fed crops grown in the state includes millet, sorghum, cowpea, groundnut, cocoyam, soya beans. Dry crops include sugarcane, hot pepper, okra, tomatoes, onions and spinach while the predominant economic trees are

Neem, Date palm, Eucalyptus and Shea- butter.

Three stage sample technique was used in selecting the respondents for the study. The first stage was a purposive selection of Dutse local government due to the predominance of Neem treein the area. Second stage involved a random selection of six communities from the selected local government. And lastly, twenty (20) youth farmers were randomly selected from each of the selected communitiesto make a total sample size of one hundred and twenty respondents for the study. Data for the study were collected using a structured questionnaire administered through interview schedule with the assistance of well-trained enumerators. Data were described using frequency counts, percentages, means score, standard deviation and charts.

Results and discussion

Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

Results in Figure 1 shows that majority (85.9%) with mean age of 30 years, (95.8%)Muslim with only 23.4% having formal education.This implies that they were not so educated. Also, majority (74.2%) of the respondents were married with household size of 1-5 persons (63.3%), average farm size of4.4., 12 years farming experience with average monthly income of 21,904.18. Also indicated in the Figure 1 was no extension contact as signified by majority (75.8%) of the respondents.

Source(s) of information of the benefits of Neem tree among the respondents

As shown in Figure 2, the major source(s) of information/awareness about the benefits of Neem tree is the family/friend/neighbors (91.7%) which imply that these benefits are indigenous knowledge that the youths gained from parents and relatively followed by radio programmes (4.2%) while other sources (4.1%) are either Television, Extension agent or others.

Perceived economic benefits of Neem Tree among the Youth farmers

Using mean score and standard deviation, the youths saw the most benefit of the Neem tree in firewood and charcoal making for the purpose of domestic cooking and this serve as one major occupation for some of the youths (0.97±0.96) ranking first, then in the manufacture of cow haulage transport system (0.88±0.94) because most of the indigenous people believed in using this animal powered transport and so also as a cover crop to provide shade at home and farm to reduce heat intensity (0.86±0.93). Both used as erosion control and the

leaves for Muslim burial (0.81±0.90) ranked fourth. They are erected as barriers (0.80±0.89) to control cattle grazing on farm land and protection at home against wind force to reduce desertification (0.79±0.87). Also, the respondents agreed that Neem is a good source of green/organic manure (0.56±0.75), medicinal for gastro-intestinal problems in ruminants (0.57±0.74) although the specified dosage is not ascertain and finally mulching (0.50±0.71) among others (Table 2).

Indigenous knowledge of the Youth farmers on the benefits of Neem Tree

It can be seen from Figure 3 that majority (92.5%) of the respondents agreed that the leaves and seeds of the tree when soaked in water at high concentration can be used to spray arable crops like cowpea, soya-beans or vegetables for insect attack. Greater percentage (90.8%) of the respondents agreed that it can be used to control termites attack on wood or houses and farms but the only thing is that the treatment has to be done at intervals. It is also effective for manpower which is a very common condition amongst men, fever and piles (81.7%) although other additives must be included to boost the efficacy. About 75.0% agreed similarly that it is an agent of food preservation on the farm for grain crops, but they could not explain the duration the treatment can take before it can be consumed. Also, majority (60.0%) agreed that it could be used for abortion of pregnancy at the early stage, while 57.5% of the respondents agreed that the leaves are soaked to help ruminants and or dried with seed and mixed with share-butter for curing dematophylosis in ruminants and dogs. Almost average of the respondents (49.2%) supported that the outer layer can be used as source of farm rope.

Constraints of Youth farmers on Neem tree

Results in Figure 4 showed that the most serious constraint is lack of subject matter specialists (100.0%) who could advise them on the quantity and how to make further research on Neem tree through research institutes, Universities and NGOs. This is because of lack of extension contact with the youths (97.5%). The implication of this is that there is no synergy between the respondents and research and also lack of research institutes in the study area (only NIFOR is available as a sub-station). There is lack of understanding to translate the idea into meaningful dosage (85.8%). This was followed by lack of qualitative and quantitative education (75.8%) to help the respondents to comprehend and understand the dosage (40.8%). The cultural difference (36.7%)

among the Hausa and the Fulani were not seen as major constraints.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the study, it could be concluded Neem tree is an economic tree that has wide range of usefulness like firewood and charcoal for cooking, shade tree and agent of erosion control and control for nomadic grazing. It is also good as green manure/organic manure, highly medicinal for wide range of conditions like; preservative purposes at home and farms, source of manpower for men, for gastro-intestinal control and dematophylosisin ruminants. Also,there were little or no extension services available to the youths to link them with research institution. The study recommended provision of adequate trained men and women extension agents by government to reduce the wide ratio of extension agent and farmer in the state and linkage between the youths and researchcentres as well as health stake holders for effective determination of the optimum dosage of the Neem required at different level of use.

References

Agwu, A.E. (2001): Commercialization of agricultural extension services deliver in Nigeria. Prospects and problems proceeding of the seventh annual national conference of the agricultural extension society of Nigeria.*Russian Journal of Agricultural and Socio-Economic Sciences*, 1(13).http://www.rjoas.com/issue-2013-01/i013_ article_2013_08.pdf

Daudu, S, Okwoche, V.A and Adebayo, O.G (2009): Role of Youths in Agricultural Development inMarkurdi Local Government Area of Benue State, Nigeria. *Journal of Agricultural Extension.*Vol.13(2).

Echebiri, N., (2005): Characteristics and determinants of urban youth unemployment in Umuhia, Nigeria. A paper presented at World Bank Conference on Share growth in Green Clean Guide: Economic importance of Azadirachtaindica February 26, 2012.greenCleanguide.com/economic_importance-of-azadirachta-indica/.

Innih, C.D and Dimelu, M.U. (2013): Participation and Altitude of Beneficiaries to the Third National Fadama Development Project in Kogi State, Nigeria. Extension Vol.17 (2) December, 2013. ISSN: 1119-944X: http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/jae.v/712.8

Lyocks, J.S, Lyocks, S.W.J and Kagbu, J.H (2013):Mobilising

Youth for Participation in Nigerian Agricultural Transformation Agenda: A Grassroots' Approach. *Journal of Agricultural Extension,* Vol.17 (2) Dec,2013. ISSB 1119-944X.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), publications 2008 and 2010.

Obara,A, Hoft,M and Hoft,R, (2004).Neem -Azadirachtaindica A. Juss (Meliaceae), and its potential for Sustainable Wood carving in Kenya. Economic Botany 58(1): 98-111.

Sharmu,H, Chandola, H, Singh, G and Basight, G. (2007): Utilization of Ayurveda in Healthcare. An Approach for Prevension, Health Promotion and Treatment of Disease.Parts-Ayurvade in Primary Healthcare.*Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine* 13(10): 1135-1150.

Subrapriya, R, Kumaraguruparan,R, Abraham, S and Nagini, S. (2005): Protective Effect of EthanolicNeem Leaf Extract on N-Methyl-N-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine- induce Genotoxicity and Oxidative Stress in Mice. Drug and Chemical Toxicology. 27(1):15-26.

Teweri,V.P and Von Gadow, K. (2005): Basal Area Growth of Even-Aged *Azadirachtaindica* Stands in Gujarat State, India. *Journal of Tropical Forest Sciences* 17(3): 386-388.

Yadav,B.K and Tarafdar, J.C. (2004):Phytase Activity in the Rhizosphere of Crops, Trees, and Grasses under Arid Environment. 58(3): 285-293.

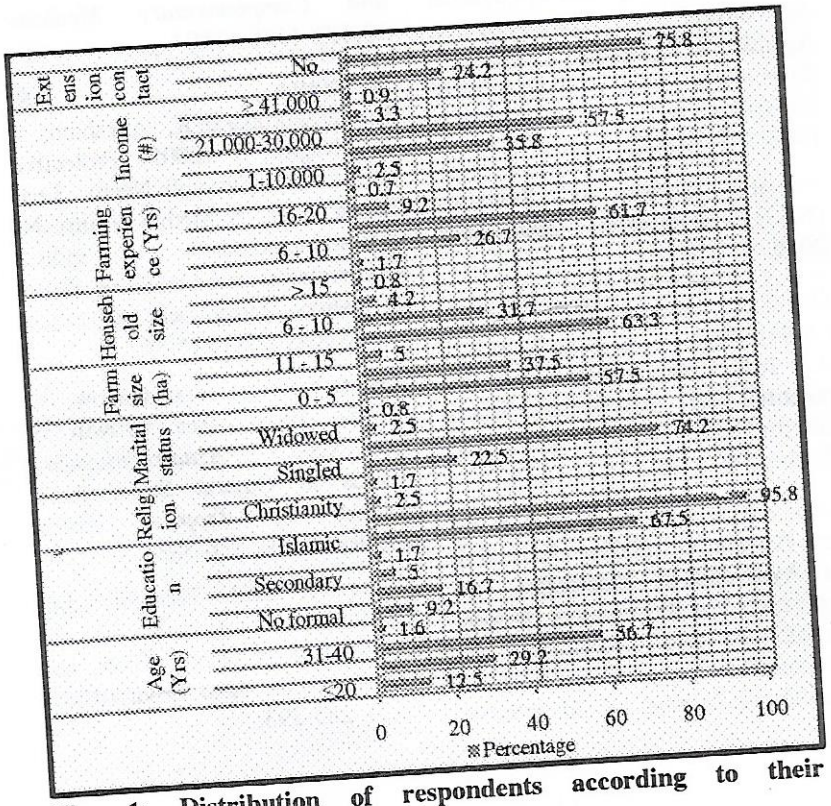


Fig. 1: Distribution of respondents according to their socioeconomic characteristics

Source: Field survey, 2016

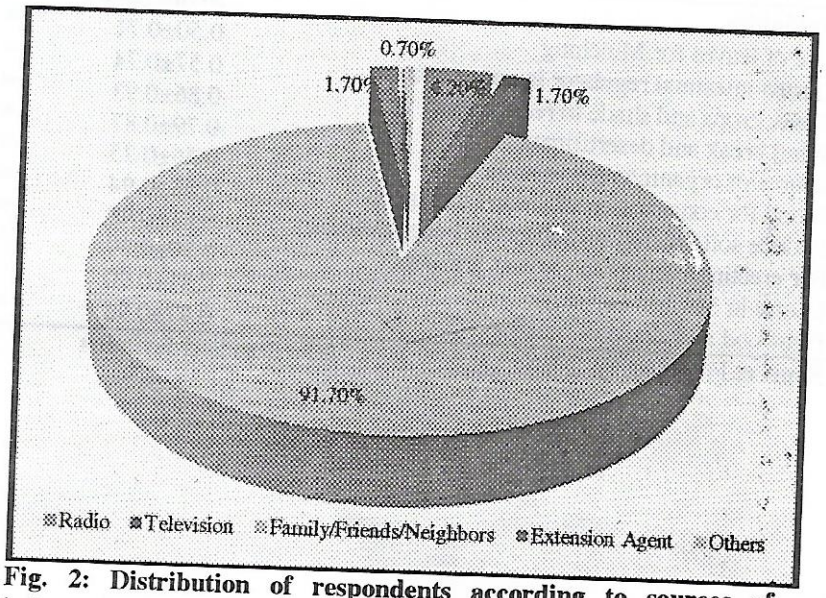


Fig. 2: Distribution of respondents according to sources of information on the benefits of Neem tree
Source: Field survey, 2016

Table 2: Perceived Economic Benefits of Neem Trees

Variables	Mean (±SD)	Ranking
Use of leaves for Mulching	0.50±0.71	9th
Gastro-intestinal regulator in ruminants	0.57±0.74	8th
Cover crops and shade to reduce heat	0.86±0.93	3rd
Wind break and desertification	0.79±0.87	6th
Source of organic/green manure	0.56±0.75	7th
Wood for construction of animal transport	0.88±0.94	2nd
Reduce soil erosion and other land degradations	0.81±0.90	4th
For erecting barriers to prevent grazing	0.80±0.89	5th
Useful in Muslim burial rite	0.81±0.90	4th
Firewood and charcoal making	0.97±0.96	1st

Source: Field survey, 2016 SD= Standard deviation

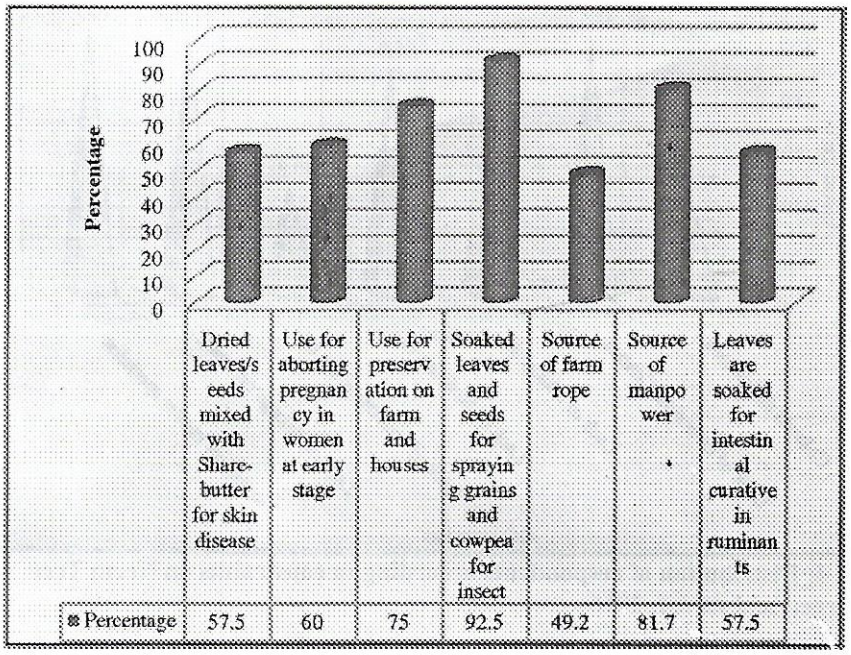


Fig. 3: Available indigenous knowledge of the Youth farmers on Neem tree

Source: Field survey, 2016

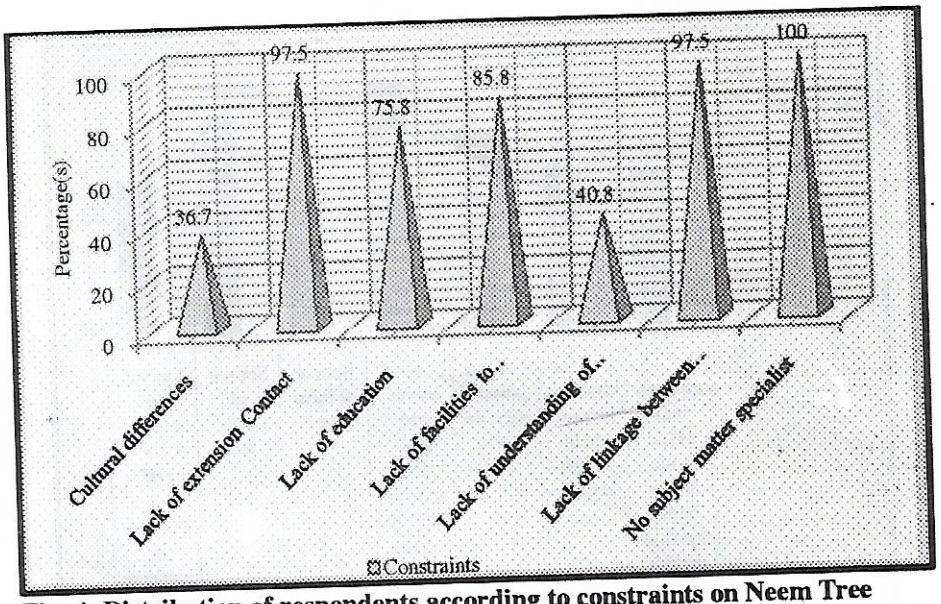


Fig. 4: Distribution of respondents according to constraints on Neem Tree
Source: Field survey, 2016

Annals of Child and Youth Studies, October 2016
Vol. 7 (1), pp. 171 - 185

Network Publishing

ROLES OF ADULTS AND YOUTHS IN ENSURING FOOD SECURITY IN OYO STATE, NIGERIA.

[1]Oyegbami, G.A., [1]I .Ogunlade, [2]A. B. Ogunwale and[1]M.A Ojetayo
[1]Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, University of Ilorin, Nigeria
[2]Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development,LAUTECH, Ogbomoso
Corresponding author email-gabrieloyee2011@gmail.com08067618226

Abstract
Youth-in agriculture programme has been described as a very important structure for land and agrarian reform which will go a long way towards promoting the interest of youth in the agricultural sector of the economy. This study analyzed the integration of adult and youth in agriculturalprogramme in Ogbomoso agricultural developmentzones, Oyo State. Purposive Random sampling was used inselecting 110 respondents across five blocks of 40 extension cells in the rural areas of the study. This paper disclosed the role of youth and their effort towards ensuring food security. It was revealed that youth who involved in agriculture were young, well educated, male, and earn average income. It was also revealed that they had many limitations to their integration even though they observed that their integration was very significant. This study concludes that complete and perfect symbiotic relationship between adult and youth in agriculture will put an end or a reduction to growing youth unemployment, crimes, ageing farmers and drenching crop and animal yields under traditional farming systems, wasteful human and non-human resources through Government interventions. The research recommends that adults and youth integration requires good agricultural "curriculum" designed for the youths in the country.

Key Words: Roles; Adult and Youths; Food Security

Introduction

Most issues discussed in Nigeria these days relate to problems associated with agricultural development (Asogwa et al, 2014). It is believed that the agricultural sector of the economy remains the main economic stay of the nation despite the revolution in other sectors of the economy like banking,oil and communication industries among others. Agriculture provides the greatest avenue for employment, income and food for Nigerian populace. The agricultural sectors have been an important component of the Nigerian economy with peasant farmers producing over 90% of available food in the country and 70% of the labour force relying on these sectors.

Youth-in-Agriculture programme has been described as a very important structure for land and agrarian reform which will go a long way towards promoting the interest of youth in the agricultural sector of the economy (Gwanya, 2008). Since agricultural development is the basic tool for economic development, there is the need for more emphasis to be placed on the role youth can play in agriculture (Fatula, 1996). In Nigeria, agricultural production is still carried out using physical strength which declines with age. This has therefore been observed as one of the major constraints to agricultural production in Nigeria (Okeowo et al, 1999). Though youths have desirable qualities that can promote agriculture, most of them have strong apathy towards it. (Jibowo,1998; Adedoyin, 2005).

Apathy towards agriculture by the youth has resulted in mass unemployment and lack of sustainable livelihood activities among the youths (Breitenbach, 2006). With fewer youth into agriculture, the long-term future of the agricultural sector of the Nigerian economy therefore depends on the young people, more especially the rural youths. This is because a larger population of youths represents the links between the present and the future as well as a reservoir of labour(Okeowo et al, 1999).

Youth involvement can benefit organizations and their programmes as well as the youth themselves. Programmes that are developed in partnership with youth are more likely to be effective at engaging the population and, therefore, to have greater impacts (Eccles and Gootman, 2002; Gavin et al; 2009). Involving youth as partners in making decisions that affect them increases the livelihood that the decisions will be accepted, adopted, and become part of their everyday lives. In addition, empowering youth to identify and respond to community needs helps them become empathetic, reflective individuals, setting them on a course to

potentially continue this important work in their future carriers (Cargo et al, 2003).

Meaningful youth engagement views youth as equal partners with adult in the decision-making process (Gambone and Connell, 2004). Programme and activities are developed with youth, rather than for youth. In this kind of equal partnership, both adults and young people need to be fully engaged, open to change in how things are done, and shared a unified vision for the partnership.

Positive youth development can be integrated into any agricultural development programme. First and foremost, all youth serving organizations should work towards assuring that young people have the chance to develop across all aspects of their lives in order to acquire the most positive experience possible. Positive youth development strategies include giving youth access to experiences that build leadership, boost self-awareness, and connect youth to caring adults. (Eccles and Gootman, 2002). A comprehensive review of the research literature focused on community programmes (rather than agricultural programmes) for youth (Eccles and Gootman, 2002) identified key environmental factors and experiences that have been found to promote positive youth development. They include;- physical and psychological safety, appropriate structure, supportive relationships, opportunities to belong, positive social Norms, opportunities to make difference, opportunities for skill development, integration of family, school, and community efforts. (Jones,2006 and Jones,2005).

It is advisable to follow key principles of integration in involving youth in agriculture. These include the following:

(i) positiveyouth development complements efforts to prevent risky behaviours and attitudes in youth and complements efforts that work to address negative behaviours,

(ii) youth assets are both acknowledged and employed through positive youth development. All youth have the capacity for positive growth and dev elopement which enables youth to thrive and flourish in their teen years, and safe adulthood,

(iii) positive youth development involvesyouth as active agents. Adult may set the structure, but youth are not just the recipients of services. Youths are valued and are encouraged to bring their assets to the table. Adults and youths work in partnership,

(iv) youth leadership development is a part of positive youth development, but youths aren't required to lead. Youth can attend,

actively participate, contribute or lead through positive youth development activities, and

(v) positive youth development involves civic engagement-youth contribute through service to their rural communities.

Youth development integration involves and engages every element of the rural community-homes, schools, rural community members and others. Young people are valued through this process. (Lerner, 2005; Pittman et. al, 2001; Youth Leadership Institute, 2002;Zeldin, 2004; Benson, 1997 and Damon, 2004). The need to analyze the roles of adults and youths in ensuring food security was the basis for this study. Specifically thestudy:

(i)describethe socio-economic characteristics of respondents.

(ii). identify areas of influence as a result of youthsparticipation infood security

(iii) identifyvarious sources of agricultural information available to youths and

(iv)identify the determinant factorsaffecting youths participation in agriculture

(v) suggest ways of encouraging youth participations in ensuring food security.

Methodology.

Ogbomoso land is sub-divided in to five Local Government Areas namely; Ogbomoso South, Ogbomoso North, Surulere, Ogo-Oluwa and Orire local governments. Based on these five local government areas, the Oyo State Agricultural Development Programmes grouped their extension works in to five blocks in which each block containing eight extension cells. A three-stage sampling technique were used for this study, first stage involved75% of the extension blocks in the zone, second stage comprised of 60% of the extension cells and third stage involved a purposeful random sampling of respondents from each of Ogo-oluwa(37), Oriire (37) and Suurulere(36) agricultural extension blocks respectively making a total of one hundred and ten(110) respondents for the sample size. Data collected were analyzed using simple frequency counts,percentages and mean ranking after which responses which were tabulated

Although Ogbomoso is located within latitudes $07^{0}48^{1}$N and 08 while her longitudes has between $04^{0}15^{1}$E and $04^{0}.29'$E (Accola 1963) it is bounded in the North by Kwara State, in the South by Oyo town, in the East by Ogun state and in the west by Olorunsogo local Government.

The climate is a humid tropical one with distinct dry and wet seasons. The rainfall is usually high between April and October with slight drop in August and very low between November and March. However, the

mean annual rainfall for Ogbomoso in the derived savannah area of the forest zone is 1253, 49mm (Carter 1970).

Results and discussion

Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents.

Table 1 revealed that,majority of the respondents are,the energy that spark economies within the age rangeof 21-25 years with good basic elementary education, (55.45%), had foundational (55.45%) farming experience and they were majorly males (72.73%). Hence, they will be expected to be very productive and agile for agricultural operations. Majority of the respondents (66.36%) had their sources of income from non-farming activities. Although,large number of respondents cannot estimate their annual income, due to lack of record keeping ethics.Damon (2004) and Cargo et al (2003) supported the result that positive youth development enables youth to thrive and flourish in their teen years, and prepares them for a healthy, happy and safe adulthood; and also allows adults and youth work in partnership.

Youth access to agricultural information

It was observed that (M=33,25) respondents access agricultural information (Table:2) through radio and television; and mobile/ telephone (M=25.86), Farmer's Club or Association (M=23.40), M=17.24 respondents through Resource person while others received agricultural information through, teachings (M=6.98) and magazine (M=1.23). Can we feed the world (2014) suggested that the rise of social media and its attraction among young people could be linked in some way. Mobile phone use in Africa is growing rapidly and people are now much more connected to sources of information and each other. Utilizing these channels to promote agriculture and educate young people could go a long way in engaging new groups of people in to the sectors

Limitations towards youth interest in Agriculture

Table 3 revealed that in case of the limitation towards respondents interest in agriculture, very few youth (M=12.53) attached their constraints to too much risk and little reward, deteriorating financial conditions as well as to problems association with agricultural produce and produces marketing others worth mentioned include, faulty or communication disorder (M=8.54), lack of agricultural production knowledge (M=7.40) and loss of self esteem (M=6.38).The above view was supported by Okeowo et. al. (1999)that in Nigeria, agricultural production is still carried out using

physical strength which declines with ages , that this therefore been observed as one of the major constrains to agricultural production in Nigeria . Jibowo (1998) also added that, though youths have desirable qualities that can promote agriculture yet most of them have strong apathy toward it. These have resulted in mass unemployment and lack of sustainable livelihood activities among the youths; this has led most youths into cultism, prostitution, and street beginning among others (Sodique, 2006).

Signification of youth participation in Agriculture

Table 4 indicated that very few of the respondents (M=10.69) emphasized that youth participations in agriculture will do both the young people and the nation at large more good than harm interns of food security.(M=7.78) respondent stressed that integration will foster positive relationship among youth, (M=8.27) pointed development of high sense of creativity and imaginations; while M=7.78, M=7.29, M=6.91, and M= 6.18% affirmed that, it will fosters high leadership development, improve social and emotional outcome, build self confidence and high self esteem and works towards substance abuse prevention respectively. To this end, Okeowo et al (1999) remarked that, the development of the agricultural sector of the Nigerian economy depends on the young people more especially the rural youths this is because a larger population of youths represents the link between the present and the future as well as a reservoir of labour.

Suggestions to encourage youth participations in food security

Favourable attitude observed by the respondents towards their suggestion to encourage youth participations in agricultural productions. Tables 5, showed that highdegree of resources (M=11.19) towards backing up of agricultural programme with necessary farm inputs, timely credit provision, organization of viable agricultural youth associations followed by training and re-training programmes for the youth, regular in-flow of productive information; provision of latest and adoptable technologies for agriculture. (M=9.53) this stands to encourage youth in a successful adult-youth agricultural integration.

Table 5 revealed that respondents suggested that provision of easy, timely and sufficient credit facilities at low interest, backing up agricultural programme with basic inputs, and establishment of viable agricultural youth organization (M=11'19) will encourage youths integration in farming while M=9.53 optioned for provision of youth with adequate knowledge of latest technologies and subjecting youths to training and retaining on agricultural

production will encourage them while the lowest (M=6.99) went to remunerating price to farm produce. The result was backed up by Can we feed the World (2014) that "making agriculture more profitable" is an easy statement to make but it difficult to realize, low yields and market failures in Nigeria reduce the potential of agriculture to be profitable and to provide people with a chance of escaping poverty and improving their quality of life. He added that making agriculture profitable requires that the costs of farming and doing business should be reduced while at the same time increase productivity,although, large scale commercial farming springs to mind, this is not necessarily the case, and small farms can be highly productive with low labour costs.

Conclusion

The conclusion from the findings indicated that, youthslost self esteem in agriculture and had diverse sources of income that are buoyant than farming to this effect, youths need more awareness and there should be rightful orientation and re-orientationso as to entice more youths and steer on the need and significance to be integrated in food security practices, in as much as that youth participations agricultural programmes aimed at strengthening and engaging young people in many productive and constructive ways while recognizing and enhancing their strengths but in a redefined, re-scheduled, organized and well formed "agricultural curriculum" seriously handled by government through an improved and fastest means of information technologies while the basic and the 'foundational' inputs are at stake. Nonetheless, youths are designated to form a vibrant farming association that would steer colleagues into farm business, as link between the present and the future as well as reservoirs of labour, to give agriculture a brighter, long-time future, to partner with adults in the decision making process which help them to become empathetic and reflective individuals and to perceive and participate fully in agriculture as an alternative cheaper source of asset accumulation.

References

Adedoyin, S.F (2005) "Youth and Children Programme in Nigeria"in :*Agricultural extension in Nigeria (edAdedoyin, S.F) 251pp.*

Benson, p. (1997). All kinds are our kids: What Communities must do to raise caring and responsible Children and Adolescents. San Francisce: Jossey-Bass publishers.

Breitenbach, M.C (2006), "A model for Rural Youth participation in Local Government: A south African case

study," *Annals of Child And Youth studies* 1(1): 72-84.

Can We Feed the World, (2014). 9 ways to engaged youth in Agriculture https://canwefeedtheworld. Word press:/2014/04/25/9 ways- to =

Cargo, M, Grams, G.D, Ottoson. J.M, Ward, P., and Green, L.W (2003). Empowerment as fostering positive youth development and Citizenship. *American Journal of Health Behavior.* 27:66-79.

Damon, W, (2004). What is Positive Youth Development? *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences,* 591(1), 13-24

Eccles, J.S, and Gootman J.A (Eds). (2002). *Community programs to Promote youth development.* Washington D.C.: Natural Academy Press.

Gambone, M.A, and Connell, J.P., (2004). The Community actionFramework for youth development. The prevention Researcher,11(2), 17-20.

Gavin, L, Catalano, R, David-Ferdon, C., Gloppen, K., and Markham C. (2009). A review of positive youth development programs that promote adolescent sexual and reproductive health. Journal of Adolescent Health, 44, 511.

Gwanya, T. (2009), *Address by the Director-General at the Lautech of Youth in Agriculture and Rural Development (Yard) on 20-22 June 2009),* Goudinispa, Western Cape Development of land Affairs, Republic of South African retrieved on 1st August, 2008 at http//www.land.pwv. gov.zal...publications/2008speech%20 of % pa. pdf.

Jibowo, A. A. (1998), *Agricultural Transmission: The Secret of National Food Surplus.* In inaugural lecture Delivered on July 11th at the ObafemiAwolowo University, Ile-Ife.

Jones, K. R. (2005), Positive youth development cooperative Extension Service, Lexington, KY: University of Kentucky.

Jones, K. R. (2006), Relationships matter: A mixed methods education of youth and adults working together as partner, Journal of Youth Development, 1(2).

Lerner, R. M. (2005), Liberty: Thriving and civic engagement among Americas youth. Thousand Oaks: sage.

Okeowo, T. A; Agunbiade, J. B and Odeyemi, L. A. (1999) "An Assessment of the level of Involvement of Farm-Children in Farming Decisions in Ikorodu Area of Lagos State" In Farm-children and Agricultural Productivity in the Century Processings of the second

Annual Conference of Children-in-Agricultural Programme (CIAP) held at the Conference, O. A. U. Ile-Ife ledsstella, B. W., Oginini, F. O and Akinloye, J. F.) May pp. 275-282

Pittman, K. Irby M., Tolman J., Yohalem N., and Ferber, T. (2001) Preventing Problems, Promoting development, encouraging engagement competing priorities or separable goals? Forum youth investment org/node/105.

Sodique, F. R. (2006), "Bee honey production: A strategy for poverty Alleviation among youths in Nigeria" Annuals of child and youth studies 1(1): 113-124.

Youth leadership Institute (2002). Young active curricular youth and adults at the table San Francisco, CA: Youth Leadership Institute.

Zeldin, S (2004), Youth as agents of adults and community development: Mapping the processes and outcomes of youth engaged in organizational governance Applied Development Science, 8, 75-90.

TABLE 1: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLED YOUTH IN OGBOMOSO ADP ZONE OF OYO STATE

S/n	Characteristics	No of respondents	Percentage
1.	**Age**		
	15-20 years	13	11.81
	21-25 years	49	44.55
	26-30 years	34	34.55
	31-35 years	10	9.09
2.	**Education**		
	Non formal edu.	03	2.73
	Primary edu.	26	23.63
	Secondary edu	01	55.45
	Post secondaryedu	20	18.18
3.	**Family Status**		
	Single	67	56.36
	married	43	43.64

4.	**Farming Experience**		
	Non farming experience	48	43.64
	Less than 5 years	33	30.00
	More than 5 years	29	26.36
5.	**Sex**		
	Male	80	72.73
	Female	30	27.27
6.	**Sources of Income**		
	Non- farming	73	66.36
	Farming	37	33.64
7.	**Annual Income**		
	Not-estimated	83	75.45
	Estimated	27	24.55
	Total	**110**	**100.0**

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table2:YOUTH ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION OGBOMOSO ZONE OF OYO STATE

INFORMATION SOURCES	NEVER		RARELY		SOMETIMES		MOST	
	M	Rank	M	Rank	M	Rank	M	Rank
Television/Radio	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	1
Program					11.32	4	-	-
Newspaper	-	-	-	-	9.05	6	-	-
I.C.T/internet Access	-	-	-	-	2.26	7	1.23	6
Magazine	65.39	1	12.83	3	-	-	23.40	3
Farmer's	36.92	2	14.67	2				
Club/Association					24.90	2	-	-
Demonstration	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Friends/Relations	5.38	3	-	-	9.51	5	25.86	2
Mobile/ Telephone	2.31	4	82.50	1	55.80	2	-	-
Leaflets/Posters/Folders	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.42	4
Resource person	-	-	-	-	27.16	1	6.98	5
Classroom teachings	-	-	-	-				

etc

Source: Field Survey, 2016
***M =Mean and R=Rank**

TABLE 3: YOUTH IDENTIFIED LIMITATION TO THEIR INTEGRATION INTO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN OGBOMOSO ZONES IN OYO STATE

S/N	*Limitations	Mean	Rank
1.	Too much risk and little reward	12.53	1
2.	lack of Agricultural Knowledge	7.40	9
3.	Deteriorating Financial Conditions	12.53	1
4.	Land tenure system	12.53	1
5.	Marketing problem	12.53	1
6.	Personal loss of interest	6.38	10
7.	Poor Government policy implementation	12.53	1
8.	Strenuous nature of agricultural activities	12.53	1
9.	Faulty/ communication disorders	8.45	8
10	Unfavorable weather	12.53	1

Source: Field Survey, 2015 Multiple Choice Response
*M =Mean and R=Rank

TABLE 4: AREAS OF INFLUENCE AS A RESULT OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME OGBOMOSO ADP ZONES , OYO STATE

S/N	Significance	Mean	Rank
1.	Timely employment by greeting economic diversity	10.69	1
2.	Build self confidence and high self esteem	6.91	11
3.	Fosters leadership development among youths	7.78	9
4.	Develop high sense of creativity and imagination	8.27	8
5.	Improve farm labour productivity	10.69	1
6.	Increase farm product yields	10.69	1
7.	Fosters positive relationships in youths	8.75	7
8.	Prevent risky behaviours and violence	10.69	1
9.	Improve social and emotional outcome	7.29	10
10.	Substance abuse prevention	6.81	.12
11.	Stabilizes country's prevention	10.69	1
12.	As caring and supportive for adult	10.69	1

Source: Field Survey, 2015 ***Multiple choice responses**

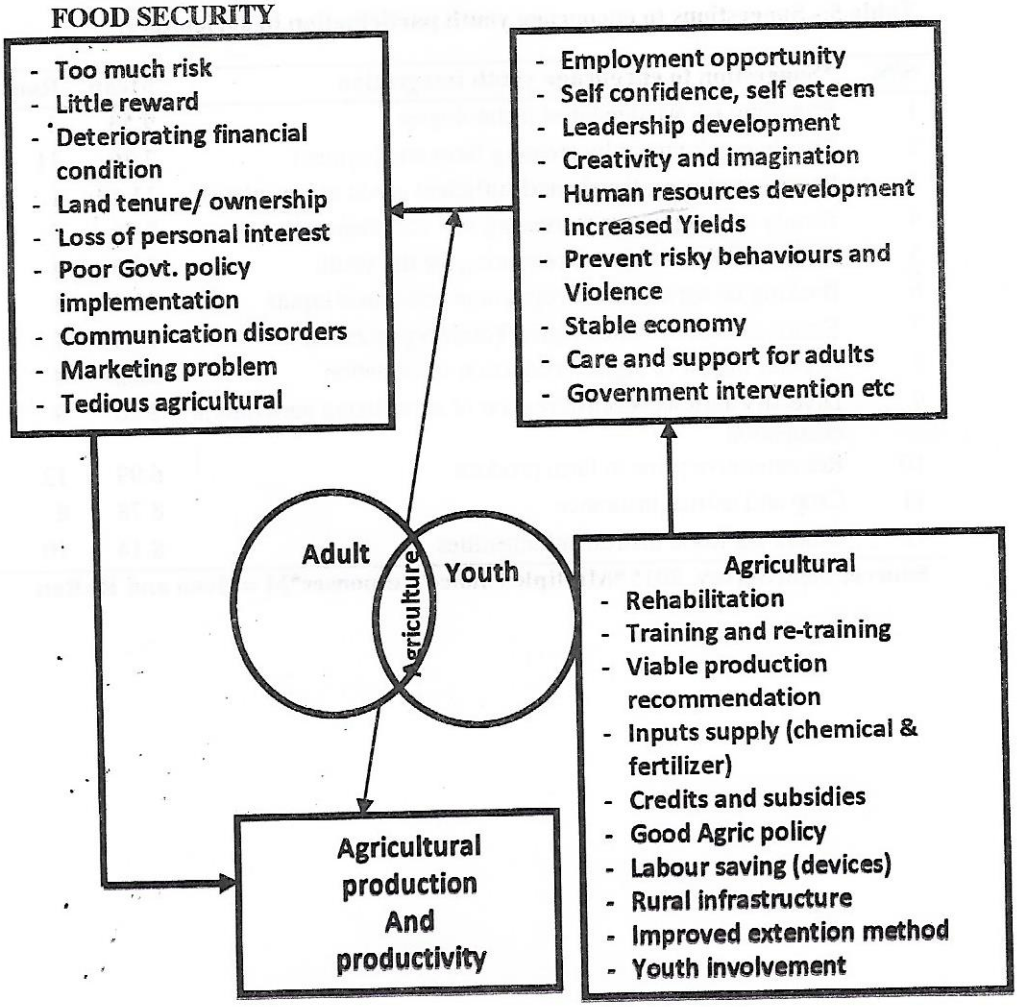
*M =Mean and R=Rank

Table 5:- Suggestions to encourage youth participation in agriculture.

S/N	*Suggestion to encourage youth integration	Mean	Rank
1	Providing knowledge latest technologies	9.53	4
2	Timely employment by creating farm employment	7.36	11
3	Provision of easy, timely and sufficient credit at her interest	11.19	1
4	Family counseling for increasing self confidence	8.26	9
5	Agricultural training and retraining for the youth	9.53	4
6	Backing up agricultural programme with basic inputs	11.19	1
7	Establishment of viable Agric Youth organization	11'19	1
8	Regular inflow of Agric Production information	9.53	4
9	Diversity agric-economy/creation of subsidizing agricultural occupation	8.26	9
10	Remunerative price to farm produce	6.99	12
11	Crop and animal insurance	8.78	8
12	Others e.g Rural instrument amenities	8.14	10

Source: Field Survey, 2015***Multiple Choice Responses*M =Mean and R=Ran**

ADULT AND YOUTH INTEGRATION FRAMEWORK IN ENSURING FOOD SECURITY



Author's Design June, 2015.

Annals of Child and Youth Studies, October 2017
Vol. 7 (1), pp. 186 - 203

-Network Publishing

INVOLVEMENT OF RURAL YOUTHS IN THE MARKETING OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS IN ODEDA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.

[1]Sodiya, C. I., [1]A. K. Aromolaran, [1]C. I. Alarima, [2]K. O. Adubi and [1]A. A. Ahmed
[1]Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Nigeria.
[2]Department of Home Science and Management, Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Nigeria.

Abstract
The study assessed the level of involvement of rural youths in the marketing of Non-Timber Forest Products in Odeda Local Government area of Ogun State, Nigeria. Simple random sampling procedure was used in selecting 80 respondents from four villages. Primary data were collected using interview guide and were analysed with descriptive statistics and Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC). Results showed that the mean age of the youths was 25 years. The results also revealed that, 45% and 48.8% of respondents were single and married respectively. Fifty eight percent of the respondents attended secondary school while 31.3% were primary school leavers and 6.7% had no formal education. Fruits and firewood were the most available NTFPs in the study area. The Income generated from the marketing of NTFPs was used for feeding and for satisfying miscellaneous expenses. The results of PPMC showed that age of the respondents and the constraints they faced ($r = 0.23$) had a significant relationship with their involvement in the marketing of NTFPs at $p<0.05$. The study concluded that age and constraints faced had an influence on the involvement of the youths in the marketing of NTFPs in the study area. It is hereby recommended that, good marketing facility and means of transportation should be provided in the study area to assist the youths in overcoming constraints in the marketing of the NTFPs.
Keywords: Rural Youths, Non-Timber Forest Products, Participation and Marketing

about NTFPs use. Indeed, this variation reflects the extent to which NTFPs are an integral part of rural livelihoods. People only exploit resources from the forests when they cannot be found on nearby fallow lands, or when they are collecting for trade and better supplies are available in the forest. Classifying these products into categories is an important first step of understanding the NTFPs industry. NTFPs can be classified into different categories, based on the purpose of use (for example, as food, fuel, medicine, house hold utensils, farm implements); level of use (self-supporting, commercial); the part of plants harvested (leaf, fruit, stem, roots) and trophy from wild animals (Jeannette, 2000).

It is understandable that the level of available NTFPs in the country is not yet satisfactory. The bulk of NTFPs in the country is from the rural area and a good number of able bodied men are migrating from the rural area to urban area leaving the old and children. It is evident that the old cannot ensure the desired sufficiency and availability of NTFP. In Nigeria, production and marketing of NTFPs is still carried out using physical strength which decline with age. Though youths have desirable qualities that can promote agriculture, most of them have strong apathy toward it (Jibowo, 1998; Adedoyin, 2005; Adewale, Oladejo and Ogunniyi 2005). This has resulted in mass unemployment and lack of sustainable livelihood activities among the youths (Breitenbach, 2006). Trade in NTFPs often provides an important source of cash income for the rural poor. Populations in forested areas are increasingly being subjected to changes brought about by economic growth and are being presented with new opportunities to engage in trade (United Nations Environment Programme – World Conservation Monitoring Center UNEP-WCMC, 2006). It therefore becomes necessary to investigate the present involvement and contribution of youth in the marketing of NTFPs to sustain their livelihood. This study therefore examined the level of involvement of rural youths in the marketing of non-timber forest products in Odeda Local Government area of Ogun state. It specifically identified the NTFPs in the study area, determined the level of rural youth's involvement in the marketing of NTFPs. estimated the income generated from NTFPs, identified the uses of income generated from NTFPs and identified the constraints in the marketing of NTFPs in Odeda L.G.A.

Hypotheses of the study

Ho_1: There is no significant relationship between personal characteristics of the youths in the study area and their involvement in the marketing of NTFPs

Ho_2: There is no significant relationship between constraints faced by youths in the study area and their involvement in the marketing of NTFPs.

Methodology

The study was conducted in Odeda Local Government Area (LGA) of Ogun State, Nigeria. The administrative headquarters of the LGA is at Odeda located on the Abeokuta-Ibadan road which is about 20 kilometers from the state capital. The council area has an extensive landmass with an area of 1263.45 sqkm and a population of 109,499 according to the 2006 census figure with annual growth rate of 10 percent and upward increase of 10,334 to that 1991 population census figure, of 99,115 people (National Population Commission, NPC, 2006). The vegetation is tropical lowland rainforest type with climate being of tropical pattern. The raining season is a bimodal type and it takes place between March and November, while the dry season follows immediately after the end of rainy season. Average temperature is about 32°c but humidity can be as high as 95%. There are about 25-30 semi-urban areas and 860 villages and hamlets in the Local Government Area. The main occupation of the inhabitants is farming while other occupations include food processing, blacksmithing, hunting, crafting, tailoring and trading.

The target populations for the study are the youths in Odeda Local Government involved in the marketing of NTFPs. Odeda Local Government Area is made of ten (10) wards which includes Obete, Opeji, Ilugun, Alabata, Osiele, Obantoko/Asero, Olodo1(Ikereku), Olodo 11(kila), Odeda, and Alagbagba. Simple random sampling technique was employed to select four (4) wards. One village was selected per ward making four villages. Also, twenty (20) youths who were involved in the marketing of NTFPs were randomly selected. In all, a total number of eighty respondents were interviewed for the study with the use of interview guide.

To ascertain validity, the interview guide was given to experts in the field of agricultural extension and rural development for editing and necessary corrections. The reliability of the interview guide was done using the test-retest method. The interview guide was given to sampled youths

that are not part of the study population. The data collected were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. For descriptive statistics, percentages and frequency counts were used while Pearson product moment correlation was used to test the hypotheses of the study.

Results and discussion

Personal Characteristics of Respondents

The results of the study showed that 55% of the population of rural youths in the study area were female while 45% were male. This is an indication that marketing of non-timber forest products is female dominated and that more female youths are involved in the exploitation of NTFPs than the male counterparts. The mean age of respondents involved in the marketing of NTFPs was 25years. About 21.2% of the respondents were below 20 years of age while 32.5% and 23.8% were respectively in the age bracket of 21-25 years and 26-30 years while 22.5% were above 30 years. The results also showed that 57.5% of respondents attained secondary education, 31.3% attained primary education and only 5% attained tertiary education while 6.2% had no formal education. High rate of literacy may have positive effect on their involvement in of NTFPs and forest degradation.

The percentage of married respondents (48.8%) involved in this trade was more than that of those who were still single (45%). Majority (53.8%) had between 5-6 members in their households, 18.8% had 1-4 members while 27.2% had 11-15 members. The household size determines the availability of family labour which may affect their rate of involvement. The result also showed that 56.3% and 43.7% of the respondents were Muslims and Christians respectively. This indicates that the youths were highly religious; however this may not have any serious implications on the involvement in marketing NTFPs.

Availability of NTFPs in the study area

The results in Table 2 revealed that firewood and fruits were the most abundant NTFPs in the study area with a percentage availability of 97.5% and 95% respectively. They are available everywhere in the village and this is due to the easy way of collecting these resources as they require less labour and capital. Other NTFPs that are relatively available are palm-oil, seeds, nuts and leaves, palm-wine, herbs, broom, bush-meat, as well as honey, mushroom and dye. According to FAO (2005), NTFPs are all the resources or

products that may be extracted from forest ecosystem and are utilized within the household or are marketed or have social, cultural or religious significance, they are harvested from within and on the edges of natural and disturbed forest

Life would be virtually impossible for most people living in rural areas in developing countries without the availability of oil palm where the leaves are used for roof thatch, medicinal purposes, natural fibres and also in the construction of fish traps and weaving of baskets (Andel, 2006). NTFPs have an important role in the livelihoods of people living inside or at the forest-fringe areas. Leaves and firewood are used for fuel purposes on a regular basis including other domestic purposes such as food, fodder and medicine. NTFPs can contribute significantly to the livelihoods of forest dependent communities, household food security and nutrition, generate additional employment and income and offer opportunities for NTFP based enterprises. (Ahenkan & Boon, 2011).

Level of rural youth involvement in the marketing of NTFPs.

The result in Table 3 showed that fruits and firewood ($\overline{X}$= 2.05, 1.88) have the highest level of involvement of the youths and this is because they are very much available, easy to get and cheap. Bush meat was ranked third among the list of NTFPs that the youths in the study area were involved in their marketing. This is possible because, when the youths were gathering fruits and firewood, they might also be engaged in gaming and hunting which could result in the killing of the bush animals which eventually they sell to earn some income. NTFPs may serve as important safety net or coping strategy for the rural poor in time of food scarcity. It is known that wild plant and animal species provide a wide range of products for consumption and production (Vongkhamsa, 2007).

Although, the average number of youths involved in palm wine tapping, collecting of herbs, seeds, nuts and leaves is low ($\overline{X}$ = 1.65, 1.63) but collection of herbs and leaves is still very common among in the rural area. The herbs are used in making concoction for the treatment of different aliments among the rural people. According to Andel (2006), estimates done by the World Health Organization reveal that 80% of the people living in developing countries use wild plants to meet some of their health and nutritional needs.

Marketing Channels for NTFPs

Markets provide a set of tools for

people to efficiently add economic value to the NTFPs and products made of it. It also improves the economic viability of NTFPs and hence increases the volume of trade. Marketing helps small family and forest communities to switch to more sustainable and profitable enterprise from a subsistence economy (Gaire, 2005). The result of the study as shown in Table 4 revealed that majority (71.3%) of the respondents marketed their products in the shop while 11.2% and 17.5% marketed their products at farm gate level and hawking around respectively. This showed that respondents market their product at small scale level. NTFPs production, processing and marketing remain critical elements of poverty reduction and livelihood improvement strategies in rural area.

Income generated from the marketing of NTFPs

NTFPs play a vital role in income generation of the respondents. Although the total monetary value of NTFPs is difficult to estimate because of the informal nature of many NTFP markets and lack of comprehensive product tracking and inventory (Chamberlain *et al.* 2009). It was estimated by the FAO that the total value of internationally traded NTFPs is about 1.1 billion US Dollars annually (Ndangalasi, Bitariho and Dovie 2007). The income generated from the marketing of NTFPs by youths on weekly basis were palm-wine ($\overline{X}$= ₦16,450), palm-oil ($\overline{X}$= 8,818), honey ($\overline{X}$= ₦6,272), herbs ($\overline{X}$= ₦4,566), bush-meat ($\overline{X}$= ₦4,041) fruit ($\overline{X}$= ₦3,920), broom ($\overline{X}$= ₦3,429), firewood ($\overline{X}$= ₦2,860), dye ($\overline{X}$= ₦2,666) and seeds, nuts and leaves ($\overline{X}$= ₦2,080). According to Awono, Ingram, Schure and Levang, (2013), non-timber forest products (NTFPs) in forested environments can provide important cash income for local populations, as well as traders, processors and retailers. Collection of NTFPs can be used for marketing or commercial purposes, from which to earn money which can be used for other purposes (Ghosa, 2011). NTFPs increase income and employment opportunities, especially for poor and otherwise disadvantaged people. (Belcher & Schreckenberg, 2007).

Uses of Income Generated From the Marketing of NTFPs

The result of the study revealed that 90% of the youths used income generated from marketing of NTFPs for feeding and 76.3% also uses the

income for miscellaneous expenses while 48.8%, 31.3%, 31.3% and 63.8% use the income for clothing, support other trade, support education and to support their family respectively. Sustainable exploitation of non-wood forest resources represents the most immediate and profitable method for integrating use and conservation' (Peters, 1989).

Constraints youth face as regards the marketing of NTFPs

Entries in Table 7 showed that youths encounter different challenges in the marketing of NTFPs. The major challenge faced by the youths in the marketing of NTFPs in the study area were lack of packaging facilities, scarcity of products and storage problems and transportation ($\overline{X} > 1.7$). The fact that the respondents cannot package the NTFPs properly affects the prices and value of the products and that could affect income from such venture. Proper package for the products depend on the packaging facilities available in the study area.

For transportation 40% of the respondents sees it as a major problem, 47.5% sees it as a minor problem, 12.5% sees it not to be a problem. As for poor pricing regulation and processing equipment 45% and 20% of the respondents respectively viewed them as a major problem. There should be a price control system that are favourable for the sale of the NTFPs so as to encourage the youth that are involve in the marketing of the products. Lyndon (2005) identified lack of effective marketing as a limiting factor for producers to continue to make their traditional products and then sell them, rather than assessing what products are in demand and can command premium prices. Also, limited government support for the NTFP sector and protection of forest resources has also been identified as a limiting factor to the marketing of NTFPs in the study area.

Hypotheses testing

Ho_1: There is no significant relationship between personal characteristics of the youths in the study area and their involvement in the marketing of NTFPs. Entries in the Table 8 shows that there was no relationship between sex, educational status, marital status, and involvement of the rural youths in the marketing of NTFPs. The implication is that regardless of one's sex education and marital status, anyone can be engaged in the marketing of NTFPs in the study area. Therefore any support or intervention for the marketing of NTFPs should be made available for everybody interested in the marketing

of the NTFPs. Table 9 shows that there was significant relationship between age and involvement This means that age of the rural youths would determine their level of involvement.

Ho_2: There is no significant relationship between the constraints and rural youth's involvement in the marketing of NTFPs. The result of correlation shows significant relationship between constrains and involvement of youths in the marketing of NTFPs. The low level of involvement of youth is due to the effect of the constraints that is militating against the rural youth's involvement.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Rural youths involvement in the marketing of NTFPs is vital in rural employment and income generation which results in rural poverty reduction. The study concluded that firewood and fruits were the most abundant NTFPs that most of the youths were involved in their marketing the area. Marketing of NTFPs is still at the local level which resulted in the low level of income generated by the youths. It was also discovered that the youths are faced by many constraints in the process of marketing the NTFPs. In other to continue to encourage the involvement of rural youth in the marketing of NTFPs, the following recommendations were made:

1. The traditional institutions in the rural areas should make effort in sensitizing the youths on the advantages and profitability of involvement in the sales of NTFPs which could be of benefit to them and the society at large.
2. The youths should be given adequate training, moral and financial support by the elders in the community who have vast experience in the marketing of NTFPs. This will improve the productivity of these youths and also encourage their sustainable involvement in the marketing of the NTFPs.
3. Good marketing facilities and means of transportation should be provided in the study area.

References

Adedoyin, S. F. (2005). Youth and children Programme in Nigeria in Agricultural Extension in Nigeria. (ed Adedoyin, S.F) 251pp.

Adewale, J.G., Oladejo, J.A. and Ogunniyi, L.T. (2005), Economic Contribution of Farm Children to Agricultural Production in Nigeria: A case study of Ekiti State J. Soc. Sci

10(2): 149 – 152

Ahenkan, A. & Boon, E. (2011). Non-Timber forest products (NTFPs): Clearing the confusion in semantics. *Journal of Human Ecology*, 33(1): 1-9

Andel, T. V. (2006). Non-timber forest products: the value of wild plants Agrodok 39. Agromisa Foundation and CTA, Wageningen the Netherlands. Pp 7-19

Belcher B. & Schreckenberg K. (2007). Commercialisation of non-timber forest products: A reality check. *Development Policy Review* , 25 (3): 355-377

Breitenbach, M. C. & Baker (2006). A Model for Rural Youth Participation in Local Government: A South Africa case study", Annals of Child and Youth Studies 1(1):72-84.

Chamberlain, J. L., D. Mitchell, T. Brigham, T. Hobby, L. Zabek, & J. Davis. (2009). Forest farming practices in North American Agroforestry: An integrated science and practice, 2nd ed., Garrett, H.E. (ed.). American Society of Agronomy, Madison, WI. Pp 219–255 .

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), (2004). "Forests for people and the environment". CIFOR Annual Report (2004), 70p

Clay, J. W. (1992). Some general principles and strategies for developing markets in North America and Europe for non timber forest products. Lesson from cultural survival enterprises,1989-1990.advanced economic Botany 9: 101-106

Duong, N. H. (2008). "The role of non-timber forest products in livelihood strategies and Household economics in a remote upland village in the upper ca river basinnghe the Phuong". Journal of science and development feb.2008:88-98

Falconer, J. (1990). "The major significance of 'minor' forest products: The local use and value of forests in the West African humid forest zone" Community Forestry Note 6. FAO.

Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), 2005. Forestry and food security. FAO Forestry Paper 90. FAO, Rome. 128 p

Gaire, D. (2005). An Assessment of non-timber forest products marketing in community forests (a case study from Lamjung district). A Project Paper Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of

B.Sc. Forestry, Institute of forestry, Tribhuvan University, Pokhara. 53p

Ghosa, S. (2011). Importance of non-timber forest products in native household economy. *Journal of Geography and Regional Planning*, 4(3), 159-168

Jeannette, V. R. (2000). "Non timber forest products (NTFP)".Their role in sustainable forest management in the tropics. Theme studies, series1,Forests,forestrty and biological diversity support group ,Wageningen, the Netherlands.49pp.

Jibowo, A.A (1998), Agrological Transmission: The Secret of National Food Surplus An Inaugural Lecture Delivered on July 11th at the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife. 13p

Lyndon, J., 2005. The potential of non-timber forest products to contribute to rural livelihoods in the windward islands of the Caribbean. CANARI Technical Report No. 334. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute, Laventille, Trinidad. 33p

Ndangalasi, H. J., Bitariho, R. & Dovie, D. B. K. (2007). Harvesting of non timber forest products and implications for conservation in two montane forests of East Africa. *Biological Conservation*, 134: 242-250.

National Population Commission (2006). National population estimates. Retrieved 14th January, 2015 from www.onlinenigeria.com

Peters, C. (1989). Valuation of an Amazonian rainforest. *Nature*, 339: 655-656

Pierce, A. R. Shanley, P and Laird, S, (2002). "Tapping the Green Market": certification and management of non-timber forest products. Earthscan, London. Pg 172-182.

Ruiz Pérez, M. (2005). Poverty Alleviation and Forest Conservation: The Role of Non-Timber Forest Products :in NTFPs between poverty allevation and market forces Switzerland.

Shaanker, K. N. Ganeshaiah, S. Krishnan, R. Ramya, C. Meera (2004). "Livelihood gains and ecological costs of NTFP dependence": assessing the roles of dependence, ecological knowledge and market structure in three contrasting human and ecological settings in south India. Environmental Conservation 31(3): 242-253

Vongkhamsa, V. (2007). The importance, role and value of non-wood forest products for laotian food security, nutrition and livelihoods. In

K. Warner, E. McCall and S. Garner, The role of NTFPs in poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation. Proceedings of the international workshop on the theme in Ha Noi, June 2007. 132p

UNEP-WCMC, (2006). Commercialization of not-timber forest products factors influencing success. Lessons learned from Mexico and Bolivia.http://www.od .org.uk /publications/ 2882commercialisation-non-timber-forest-products-factors-influencingsuccess.136p

Table 1: Socio economic characteristics of Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Sex				
Male	36	45.0		
Female	44	55.0		
Age				
16-20	17	21.2		
21-25	26	32.5	25	4.94
25-30	19	23.8		
31 and above	18	22.5		
Educational Status				
No formal education	5	6.2		
Primary	27	33.8		
Secondary	44	55		
Tertiary	4	5		
Marital status				
Single	36	45		
Married	39	48.8		
Divorce	5	6.2		

Widowed	0	0		
House-hold Size				
1-3	15	18.8		
4-6	43	53.8	5	2.03
7 and above	22	27.2		
Religion				
Islam	45	56.3		
Christianity	35	43.7		
Traditional Religion	0	0		
Other income				
Farming	13	16.3		
Tailoring	8	10		
Shoe-making	3	3.7		
Bike-riding	3	3.7		
Bricklaying	7	8.7		
Hair-styling	5	6.3		
Trading	25	31.3		
Others	16	20		

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents based on Level of Involvement in the Marketing of NTFPs

Resources/Products	Actively involved	Partly Involved	Not Involved	Mean	Rank
i. Fruits	37(46.25)	20(25.00)	13(16.25)	2.05	1st
ii. Firewood	24(30.00)	23(28.75)	33(41.25)	1.88	2nd
iii. Bush Meat	21(26.25)	27(33.75)	32(40.00)	1.86	3rd
iv. Broom	20(25.00)	28(35.00)	32(40.00)	1.85	4th
v. Palm oil	15(18.75)	30(37.50)	35(43.75)	1.75	5th
vi Honey	17(21.25)	23(28.75)	40(50.00)	1.71	6th
vii. seeds, Nuts and Leaves	11(13.75)	30(37.70)	39(48.75)	1.65	7th
viii. Palm wine	7(8.75)	36(45.00)	37(46.25)	1.63	8th
ix. Herbs	16(20.00)	28(35.00)	26(32.50)	1.63	9th
x. Others	3(3.75)	32(40.00)	45(56.25)	1.48	10th

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

Table 4: Distribution of Respondents according to their Marketing Channels (n=80)

S/N	Marketing point	Frequency	Percentage %
1	Farm gate	9	11.2
2	Shop	57	71.3
3	Hawking around	14	17.5
	Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents according to Income Generated from Marketing of NTFPs

	Minimum(₦)	Maximum(₦)	Mean(₦)	Std. Deviation(₦)
Bush-meat	2500.00	7000.00	4041.1765	1314.84734
Fruits	1200.00	8000.00	3920.0000	1871.56000
Palm-oil	5500.00	12000.00	8818.1818	2512.69504
Broom	1200.00	8000.00	3429.4118	1597.56248
Seed, nut and leaves	1200.00	3500.00	2080.0000	692.49950
Herbs	3700.00	6000.00	4566.6667	1250.33329
Honey	3500.00	10000.00	6272.7273	2705.21382
Palm-wine	7500.00	25000.00	16450.0000	6103.05024
Firewood	1200.00	10000.00	2860.0000	1919.81359
Others	2000.00	4000.00	2666.6667	1154.70054

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents based on income generated from Marketing of NTFPs (n=80)

	Uses	yes	No
i.	Feeding	72 (90)	8 (10)
ii.	Clothing	39 (48.8)	41 (51.3)
iii.	To support other trade	25 (31.3)	55 (68.8)
iv.	To support education	25 (31.3)	55 (68.8)
v.	Miscellaneous expenses	61 (76.3)	19 (23.8)
vi.	To support family	51 (63.8)	29 (36.3)

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

Table 7: Distribution of Respondents based on Constraints faced in the Marketing of NTFPs (n=80)

Constraints	Major problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Mean
Lack of packaging facilities	36(45)	35(43.8)	9(11.2)	2.34
Scarcity	18(22.5)	56(70)	6(7.5)	2.15
Storage Problem	21(26.2)	37(46.3)	22(27.5)	1.99
Transportation	32(40)	38(47.5)	10(12.5)	1.95
Poor pricing regulation	8(10)	37(47.2)	35(43.8)	1.66
Unavailability of processing equipment	16(20)	20(25)	44(55)	1.65
Pilferage	6(7.5)	32(40)	42(52.5)	1.55

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

Table 8: Chi-Square Analysis Results of Relationship between Selected Personal Characteristics and Level of Involvement in Marketing of NTFPs

Variable	Chi-square	df	p-value	Decision
Sex	0.435	1	0	NS
Educational Status	3.881	3	0	NS
Marital Status	0.573	3	0.751	NS

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

Table 9: Correlation Analysis Results of Relationship between Selected Personal Characteristics and Level of Involvement in Marketing of NTFPs

Variable	R	p-value	Decision
Age	.233	0.037	S
Household size	.018	0.876	NS

Source: Field Survey, 2016. Significant at 0.05 Level

Table 9: Correlation Analysis Results of Relationship between Constrains and Level of Involvement in Marketing of NTFPs

Variable	r	p-value	Decision
Constraints * Involvement in marketing of NTFPs	0.44	0.00	S

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

CYIAP-Network Publishing

NOTE FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Annals of Child and Youth Studies (ACYS) is a multidisciplinary publication of the International Research and Development Network of Child and Youth in Agricultural programme (CYIAP) in Nigeria that serves sociologists, anthropologists, psychologists, educators, psychiatrists, pediatricians, social and community development workers, extension agents, change facilitators and other professionals who deal with research, planning, development and empowerment of child and youth. The periodical provides English translations of work on all aspect of child and youth development such as descriptive and evaluative articles on economics and socio-politico-cultural issues, educational and preventive medical programmes for youth, experimental and observational studies, critical reviews and summary articles. In addition to scientific paper, the periodical will contain reviews reports on conferences and other items of interest. Articles submitted to Annals of Child and Youth Studies should not be under consideration by any other journal, or have been published elsewhere.

Manuscripts should be typed with double spacing and sent electronically to editor acys@yahoo.co.uk, where this is not possible, 3 copies of the article should be submitted to: Dr. Banji O. Adisa, Editor-in-Chief, Annals of Child and Youth Studies, Department of Agricultural Extension & Rural Development, ObafemiAwolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria. Submitted of an original paper to this journal will be taken to imply that it represents original work not previously published, that it is not being considered elsewhere for publication, and that if accepted for publication, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in any language without the consent of the editor and publisher.

Length: The maximum preferred length is 10 pages

Language: Papers are published only in English

Abstract: Each paper requires an abstract of 100-150 words summarizing the significant converage and findings.

Key words: Each abstract should be accompanied by up to four key words, which between them should characterize the paper. These will be used for indexing and data retrieval purpose.

Processing your articles electronically: We strongly encourage you to send the final, revised version of your articles electrically, by e-mail. This will ensure that it can be dealt with quickly and will reduce errors at the typesetting stage. This guide sets out the procedures which will allow us to process your articles efficiently.

Please note: This guide does not apply to authors who are submitting an articles for consideration and peer review; they apply only to authors whose articles have been reviewed, revised, and accepted for publication.

Tables and figures should be saved as separate files, and a separate list of figure captions should also be provided. Give the files clear names such as Name _ text, doc, Name _tables, doc, Name _ figures, doc, or Name _ figure captions. doc.

The approximate position of tables and figures should be indicated in the text file, and they must be mentioned in the text. Ensure that the files are not saved as **read only**. Please see the journal instructions for Authors page for a Word template to help you style your article correctly. Please pay particular attention to the references. Also supply the running heads for your article in the style of the journal (this will usually be the authors' initials and surname plus a short title) Please make sure that the full postal and e-mail address of the author who will check proofs and receive correspondence and off-prints is clearly marked.

Figures: All figures should be numbered with consecutive Arabic numbers, have descriptive captions, and be mentioned in the text. An approximate position for each figure should be indicated in the margin.

Preparation: Figures submitted must be of a high enough standard for direct reproduction. Line drawings should be prepared in black (India) ink on white art paper or tracing paper, with all lettering and symbols included. Alternatively good sharp photo-prints ("glossies") are acceptable Photographs intended for halftone reproduction must be good glossy original prints of maximum contrast. Each figure should be clearly labeled with the author's name and figure number. Re-drawing or retouching of unusable figures will be charged to authors.

Captions: A list of figure captions should be typed on a separate sheet and included with the manuscript.

References: should be indicated in the typescript by giving the author's name, with the year of publication in parentheses. If several papers by the same author and from the same year are cited, a, b, c, etc., should be put after the year of publication. The references should be listed in full, including pages, at the end of the paper in the following standard form:

- *For books*: Stone, A and Water B. (1988) *Youth for the Future* (Nigeria: CY AP – Network Publishing). 10-12
- *For articles*: Shortlady, Y. and Shortman, Z. (1995) Bridging the gaps

between men and women in Africa, *AfricanGender Review*, 10 (1) 5-17

- *For chapters within books*: Torimiro, D.O. (1995) Managing the impossible, in S.H. Noone, E. H. Twoone and P.P.E. Threeone (E d s.) Management *Practices in Rare Organization* Nigeria, People's society of Nigeria, 40-50.
- *For onlinr documents*: Tinko, R (2001) *Hooliganism in colleges in Nigeria.* Available online at www.acys.org/plag.htm(accessed 6 August 2006).

Title of journals and names of publishers, etc. shot **not** be abbreviated. Acronyms for the names of organizations, examinations, etc.Should be preached by the title in full. If you have any further questions about the style for this journal. Please send your mail to banjiolalere@yahoo.comor editor, acys@cyiapnetwork.org . Corresponding authors will receive a copy of the journal by post after publication. Additional copies of the journal can be purchased at the author's preferential rate of ₦1000 or $US 5.00 per copy.

Price charges

Processing fee: ₦10,000.00 or $US 10.00
Page charges: 1st 10 pages (₦15,000.00 or $US100), additional pages (₦500:00 or $US5.00/page).

Payment

The money should be sent in Bank Draft and made payable to: The Editor-in-Chief, Annals of child and Youth Studies, Department of Agricultural Extension & Rural Development, ObafemiAwolowo University, Ile-Ife. Or pay directly to: CYIAP Publications Account ACCESS Bank Plc., Ile-Ife Account No.: 0725017381

Copyright.

It is a condition of publication that authors assign copyright or license the publication rights in their articles, including abstracts, to (Put publisher's name). This enables us to ensure full copyright protection and to disseminate the article, and of course the Journal, to the widest possible readership in print and electronic formats as appropriate. Authors may, of course, use the article elsewhere after publication without prior permission from the Editor-in-Chief, Annals of child and Youth Studies provided that acknowledgement is given to the Journal as the original source of publication, and that the Editor-in-Chief, Annals of child and Youth Studies is notified so that our records show that its use is properly authorized. Authors are themselves responsible for obtaining permission to reproduce copyright material from other sources.