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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 (CYIAP-Network: visit our website www.cyiap network.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 Olutade Torimiro, an Associate Professor in the Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria was unanimously appointed as the Editor-in-Chief and the Department was chosen as the Editorial Office of the Journal.

Annals of Child and Youth Studies CYIAP-Network Publishing
September 2018 Vol. 8 (1)

Table of Contents

Annals of Child and Youth Studies September 2018
Vol. 8(1), pp 1 - 13
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RURAL CHILDREN'S INVOLVEMENT IN FARM PRODUCE MARKETING ACTIVITIES IN KEBBI STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract
The study assessed rural children involvement in farm produce marketing activities (FPMAs) in Kebbi State. Multistage sampling procedure was employed to select 120 respondents. Data collected were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The study showed that mean age of respondents was 13.18 years and (73.9%) of the respondents were female while a majority (99.1%) were single. The study further revealed that a majority (64.3 %) of respondents makes about ₦500 per day and they were highly involved in FPMAs to support their family income. More than half (51.3 %) of the respondents claimed they are being harassed by the elders in same market and this has been a threat to their involvement. Marketing activities carried out were displaying farm produce, price negotiation, moving products from farm to market, and hawking. The result showed that there is a significant relationship between respondents' family type (χ^2 = 46.659 $p \leq 0.01$), Motivators (χ^2 = 23.785 $p \leq 0.01$) and their involvement in marketing activities at 1% level of significance. While income and household size show a positive and significant relationship with their involvement in marketing activities. The study concludes that rural children were highly involved in the marketing of farm produce to support their parents' income, although with some threats.

Key words: Rural, Children, Involvement, Farm produce, marketing

Introduction

Rural children are those children whose parents are living in rural areas and whose primary occupation is agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Farm produce marketing activities involves activities such as harvesting, processing and distribution to the final consumer. Rural children play a vital role in the distribution of these farm produce to ultimate consumers. They are mostly seen hawking from one street to other in urban areas with the aim of making farm produce available to consumers and in return they make their little money as a gain thereby contributing to the overall household income, state economy and the country at large. Globally millions of children of 5 – 17 years are into different fields of agriculture, such as crop farming, fish farming and processing, forestry and livestock farming and agricultural related occupations. Howbeit, the role plays by these children are not included in employment data base of many countries. Hence, many stakeholders are ignorant of their contribution to the economic development of their states. Government wants to bring children into economic mainstream and wants them to take part in Agricultural activities (Olujide and Ojo, 2011), this can only be achieved when the rural children are genuinely identified and considered as active participants or stakeholders in Agriculture and rural development programmes by integrating them in the National Agricultural Policy (Adekunmi and Awoyemi, 2015). The focus of the study is to assess children's involvement in the marketing of farm produce in Kebbi state.

The specific objectives are: to

i. describe the socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents;
ii. examine the reasons for the involvement of the respondents in farm produce marketing activities;
iii. reveal the level of involvement of respondents in the marketing activities and
iv. Identify and describe the risk associated with their involvement in farm produce marketing activities.

Hypotheses of the study: The hypothesis for this study was stated in a null form.

Ho: There is no significant relationship between rural children's involvement in FPMAs and their socio-economic characteristics.

Methodology

The study was conducted in Kebbi state, Nigeria. The population for the study consisted of children between the ages of 5-17 years old, who dwells in rural areas and are involved in farm produce marketing in Kebbi state. A multi stage sampling procedure was employed to select 120 rural children. The State consists of 21 Local Government areas (LGAs) in which four of them were purposively selected based on availability of large agricultural market. These LGAs are Argungu, Bunza, Zuru and Yauri. The second stage, involves a simple random selection of two markets from each LGA to make a total of 8 rural agricultural markets. The third stage, involves simple random selection was employed to select 15 rural children from each market to make a total of 120 rural children. The dependent variable (Involvement) was measure on a scale of 0-3 where 0= not involved, 1= involved, 2 = rarely involved 3 = always involved. The data were collected using structured interview schedule and were analyzed using both the descriptive statistics and inferential statistics (Chi-square and correlational analysis). Also, focus group discussion (FGD) was used to explicitly convey the claims of the respondents on the risk associated with their involvement in farm produce marketing activities.

Results and Discussions

The socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents

The results in Table 1 shows that many (47.5%) of the rural children involved farm produce marking activities were above 14 years old while 11.7 percent were less than 10 years old and 40.8 percent were between the age of 11-13 years old. The mean age and standard deviation of the respondents were 12.9 years and 2.4 respectively. This implies that rural children in the market are well grown to be able to make simple transactions of farm produce in the rural market where there are a few buyers and sellers. The result agrees with

ILO, 2010 which posited that rural children between the ages of 5-17 were involved in various Agricultural activities and this accounted for 70 million children globally. It also supports the findings of Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO, 2013) that about 60% of rural children are engaged in Agriculture globally. Furthermore, majority (90%) of the rural children were female and 99.2 percent of them were single. Majority of the respondents (82%) practice Islam while only 9 percent were Christians and a few (9 %) practice traditional religion. It shows that Islamic religion dominates the study area. The result also shows that 40% of the respondents were from monogamous homes with only one wife in the household while 60% of the respondents also came from polygamous homes. It was believed that the Northern part of the country has a large household size because of the number of wives in a single compound. Almost 21 percent of the respondents have no formal education while 21.7 percent have formal education and 39.2 percent of them have Islamic education. The result also revealed that 18.1 percent attended both Islamic school and western education. It implies that Islamic education is mostly appreciated than any other forms of education in the study area.

The result further shows that majority (78%) of the respondents earns below ₦1000 per day while 32.5 percent earns between ₦1001 – ₦2000 per day and only a few of the respondents earns more than ₦2000 per day in the Agricultural market. The mean amount earned by the respondents on the sales of farm produce in the market was ₦ 1,037.75. Also 47.5 percent of the respondents parents have household size of less than 5 members while many (47.5%) of the respondents have household size of between 6-11 members and a few 12.5 percent of the respondents parents have household size greater than 12 members. The mean household size was 6.53 members with a standard deviation of 3.54. The result is in consonant with National Bureau of statistics as cited in Nigeria General Household Survey (NGHS, 2016) that the average household size in the rural areas of Nigeria is 5.9 persons while that urban

centers is 4.9 persons. The result also revealed that 39.2 percent of the respondents spent less than or equal to 4 hours in the market while 37.5 percent spent between 5-8 hours in the market and a few 23.3 percent spent more than 9 hours in the market selling agricultural produce. The result further revealed that 45.8 percent of the respondents were motivated to get involved in agricultural produce marketing by their parents while 40.0 percent were motivated by friends and only a few (14.2 %) were motivated by their neighbours.

The reasons for rural children involvement in farm produce marketing

The result in Figure 1 shows various reasons for rural children involvement in farm produce marketing activities. It was revealed that majority (40%) of the respondents were involved in FPMAs mainly to support parent's income, 28 percent of the respondents indicated that they were involved in FPMAs was to sponsor themselves to school, while 20 percent of the respondents revealed that their involvement in FPMAs was to start a lucrative business, 10 percent of the respondents indicated that they were involved in FPMAs to cater for their siblings and only 2 percent of the respondents imitate their friends. The findings imply that, rural children have a sense of responsibility at early age.

Risk associated with the involvement in marketing of farm produce

The risks associated with the marketing of farm produce were discussed through the focus group discussion.

All the respondents agreed that sexual harassment from male adult buyers was the major risk associated with FPMAs in the study area. This claim was buttressed during FGD "the *major challenge faced in the business is sexual harassment from adult male buyers, who sometimes through deceit harassed the girls*". This was agreed by all the participants across the study area.

Another form of risk associated with FPMAs agreed by the respondents was nonpayment. This assertion was validated through FGD conducted *"we as rural children involved in*

FPMAs are faced with the problem of nonpayment, for instance some buyers will ask us to give them our produce with the hope that, they will pay us back, but unfortunately these people will just disappear without paying for the produce and this is really affecting our business". This was also agreed by all the participants across the study area. Respondents also revealed that perishability of some farm prqduce was another risk associated with FPMAs; this revelation was also buttressed through FGD thus *"we are sometimes faced with the problem of spoilage when it comes to farm produce like fresh tomatoes, pepper, potatoes and watermelon among others. In the case of the later, consumers use to ask us to cut deep inside the fruit to see if it's fully ripped or not. If the fruits are not ripe they will ask us to cut another one leaving us with the first with nobody to buy it from us".* This was also agreed by all participants across the study area.

Rural children involvements in farm produce marketing activities

Result in Table 2 shows that respondents were always involved in 4 out of 6 farm produce marketing activities. Using mean and standard deviation as a yardstick price negotiation and displaying farm produce in the market environment were ranked 1st (mean= 4.750 ± 0.801), displaying farm produce with the market environment (mean= 4.750 ± 0.597), hawking farm produce within the market and moving farm produce from the farm to market environment were ranked 2nd (mean= 4.650 ± 0967 and moving farm produce from the farm to market environment with (mean= 4.650 ± 0785) while using promotional strategies was ranked 3rd (mean= 4.567 ± 0.719) and finally packaging of farm produce was ranked 4th (mean= 1.175 ± 0.461). The implication of this result is that rural children were involved in all the activities except packaging which requires special skills, capital, and training.

Result in Table 3 showed the overall level of respondents' involvement in FPMAs in the

study area. It was established that a majority (65.8 %) of the respondents were highly involved in farm produce marketing activities, 25.8 percent of the respondents were moderately involved and only a few (8.3%) had a low level of involvement in FPMAs in the study area. The high level of involvement was influenced by their decision to support their parents' household income.

Hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between involvement of respondents in farm produce marketing activities and their socioeconomic characteristics.

Result in Table 4 showed the association between respondents selected socio-economic characteristics and their involvement in FPMAs. It was revealed that at p=0.001 there was positive and significant association between respondents' family type (χ^2= 46.659; p=0.001), and sources of motivation (χ^2= 23.785; p= 0.001) and their involvement in farm produce marketing activities. The implication of the association observed between the respondents' family type is that in most of the polygamous families competition does exist between the children and this could be the reason for this positive and significant association. Simply put children from polygamous homes tend to be more involved in FPMAs than those from monogamous homes. The implication of the association between the source(s) of motivation and involvement in marketing activities could be that the parents influenced the livelihood strategies of their children. The result corroborates the findings of Ajayi and Torimiro (2004) that parents everywhere in the world encourage their children to make a living.

Result in Table 5 showed the relationship between some selected socio-economic characteristics of respondents and their involvement in FPMAs. It established that a positive and significant relationship existed between respondents' socio-economic characteristics and their level of involvement in FPMAs. At p=0.05 there was a significant relationship between respondents' income (r=0.621; p=0.020) and their level of involvement in FPMAs. It

implies that income realized by rural children influenced their level of involvement in FPMAs. In essence, the higher the income, the higher their level of involvement and vice-verse. At p=0.01 there was a significant relationship between respondents' parents' household size (r=0.787; p= 0.001) and their level of involvement in FPMAs. It shows that the higher the household size of respondents parents, the more their involvement in FPMAs and vice-verse.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The study assessed rural children's involvement in the marketing of farm produce in Kebbi state. It discovered that rural children involved in the marketing of different farm produce. However, parental influence was a very strong reason why rural children were involved in farm produce marketing activities. The study established a significant association between respondents' family type, sources of motivation and their involvement in FPMAs. It also found that income level, and household size of respondents' parents had a positive and significant relationship with the involvement of the respondents in farm produce marketing activities.

The study recommends the following:

Rural children should be identified as active participants in farm produce marketing and rural development programmes and they should also be integrated into national Agricultural policy.

Parents of children who are abused should always seek for justice by making their voices heard instead of concealing it within their family.

Children who are victims of these vices should be educated on the dangers involved in following people beyond their selling point, this will go a long way in reducing these forms of abuses.

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Table 1: Personal and socioeconomic characteristics. of the respondents n = 120

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	S. D
Age				
≤10	14	11.7	12.9	2.4
11-13	49	40.8		
≥14	57	47.5		
Sex				
Male	30	25.0		
Female	90	75.0		
Marital status				
Single	119	99.2		
Divorced	1	0.8		
Religion				
Christian	11	9.2		
Islam	99	82.5		
Tradition	10	8.3		
Family types				
Monogamous	48	40.0		
Polygamous	72	60.0		
Education				
No education	25	20.8		
Formal education	26	21.7		
Islamic education	47	39.2		
Both Islamic and formal	22	18.3		
Income (₦) Per day				
≤1000	78	65.0	1,037.75	483.03
1001-2000	39	32.5		
≥2001	3	2.5		

Household size				
≤5	48	40.0	6.53	3.54
6-11	57	47.5		
≥12	15	12.5		
Hours spend in the market				
≤ 4	47	39.2	5.23	2.32
5-8	45	37.5		
≥9	28	23.3		
Sources of motivation				
Parents	55	45.8		
Friends	48	40.0		
Neighbours	17	14.2		

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table 2: Children's involvement in farm produce marketing activities in study area

S/N	Marketing activities	Mean	Rank
1	Price negotiation	4.750	1st
2	Displaying farm produce in the market	4.750	1st
3	Hawking farm produce	4.650	2nd
4	Moving produce from the farm to market	4.650	2nd
5	Using promotional strategies	4.567	3rd
6	Packaging of farm produce	1.175	4th

Source: Field survey, 2017

Table 3: Overall level of rural children involvement in farm produce marketing activities

Involvement	Frequency	Percentage	Decision
≤ 20.0	10	8.3	Low
21.0-24.0	31	25.8	Moderate
≥ 25.0	79	65.8	High

Source: Field survey, 2017 **Mean = 24. 5417 S.D = 2.05347**

Table 4: Chi-square analysis showing the association between the selected socio-economic characteristics of respondents and their involvement in marketing activities

Variables	χ^2	d.f	C	p-value	Decision
Sex	5.480	2	0.209	0.065	NS
Religion	2.930	4	0.115	0.056	NS
Marital status	0.523	2	0.066	0.770	NS
Family type	46.659	8	0.529	0.000	S
Sources of motivation	23.785	4	0.407	0.000	S

**** Significant at P ≤ 0.01** *** Significant at P ≤ 0.05**
Source: Field survey, 2017

Table 5: Correlation analysis showing the relationship between the selected socio-economic characteristics of respondents and their level of involvement

Variables	r-value	(r^2)	p-value	Decision
Age	-0.049	0.0002	0.269	NS
Income	0.621	0.3850	0.020**	S
Household size	0.787	0.619	0.000	S

** Significant at P ≤ 0.01 * Significant at P ≤ 0.05
Source: Field survey, 2017

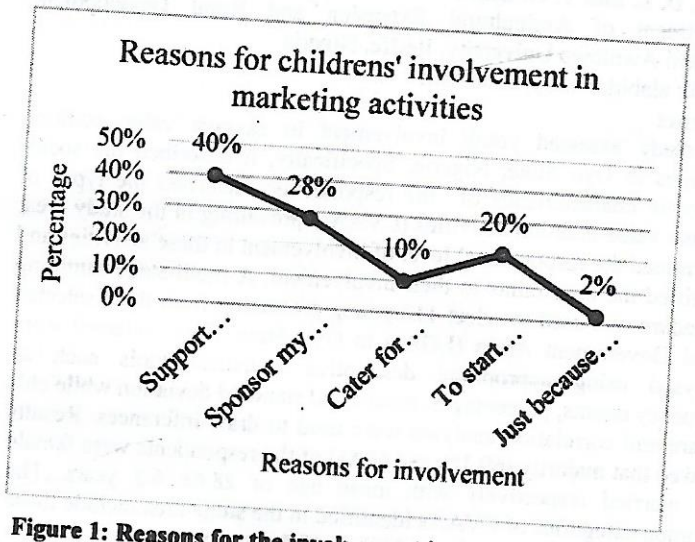

Figure 1: Reasons for the involvement in farm produce marketing activities

Source: Field survey, 2017

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YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN CASSAVA VALUE ADDITION ACTIVITIES IN OYO STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract
The study assessed youth involvement in cassava value addition activities in Oyo State, Nigeria. Specifically, it described the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents; identified the types of cassava value addition activities (CVAAs) prevailing in the study area; determined the respondents' level of involvement in these activities and identified the constraints to their involvement. A multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select 110 young processors from the 3 selected Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Oyo State. Data collected were analysed using appropriate descriptive statistical tools such as frequency counts, percentages, means and standard deviation while chi-square and correlation analyses were used to draw inferences. Results showed that majority (69.1% and 60 %) of the respondents were female and married respectively with mean age of 28.6± 6.5 years. The common categories of CVAAs identified in the study area include those related to production and marketing of indigenous roasted cassava granules (garri) (82.7%), fermented flour (lafun) (75.7%) and wet fermented cassava paste (fufu) (74.5%) while the modern CVAAs were not popular. Majority (82.7%) of the respondents had low level of involvement. Lack of modern processing facilities (mean=3.264), unstable power supply (mean =3.236) and difficulties in obtaining credit facilities (mean=3.018) were identified as major constraints to the young processors' involvement in CVAAs. Sources of information (χ^2 = 25.335), experience in cassava processing (r= 0.312) and income (r = 0.335) had significant relationship with the respondents' involvement in CVAAs. The study concluded that youth involvement in CVAAs was very low and recommended that relevant stakeholders should organize capacity building programmes for youth along cassava value chain and provide necessary incentive

Keywords: Youth processors, Cassava value addition, Involvement, Activities

Introduction

Cassava has played and continues to play a remarkable role in the history of Nigeria agriculture. Since its debut into the country in the late 1600s on Portuguese trade ships from Brazil, it has gone from being a minor to a major crop that accounts for between 40-50% of all calories consumed in Southern and Central Nigeria (Maziya-Dixon, 2001). Cassava production is vital to the economy of Nigeria as the country is the world's largest producer of the commodity, with a total annual production of about 54 million metric tonnes and an average yield of 11.7 t per ha (FAO, 2012 and Adesina, 2013).

Cassava production is mostly carried out by smallholder farmers in the rural areas for food and income security. They utilize a low-level production techniques resulting into production of cassava tubers without much value addition. Currently, commercializa- tion of higher-value cassava products is occurring at a small scale (Kleih *et al*., 2013). Cassava, like other agricultural produce is—highly perishable, hence, most rural farmers do not get the desired reward for their work as their produce deteriorate shortly after harvest (Aniedu *et al*., 2012). The resultant effect is low farm output and income. Given the above scenario, the governments at various levels have been trying to encourage farmers to adopt the modern cassava production technologies to increase their production and value addition through dissemination of information on improved technologies in rural farming communities.

Cassava as an important source of income has been playing an important role in rural livelihoods (Kleih *et al*., 2013). It is a competitive crop especially for the production of starch and animal feed (Fuglie, 2002). The crop can also be processed into flour which can further be used for food products like glucose for pharmaceutical purposes as well as food supplements to make alcohol and other beverages (Adebayo, 2010; Odunaya, 2013). All these emphasize the potentials of cassava in food security and poverty alleviation, through value addition.

Youths have been identified to be playing a vital role in agricultural

activities especially in developing countries like Nigeria, where their contribution is paramount. Ugwoke, Adesope and Ibe (2005), show that children and youths contribute significantly to agricultural activities. However, because of the prevalent pursuit of Western education among them in recent times, there has been a depletion of youthful labour force in agriculture. There is also mass rural urban migration of young people who mostly have no vocational or technical skills looking for scarce white collar jobs (National Economic and Empower- ment Development Strate- gy, 2004). This results into increasing level of unemployment and social vices in urban areas. Besides, youths face a lot of challenges on daily basis: such include a low level of empowerment, poverty, malnutrition, low quality of life, unemployment, and other societal issues associated with underdevelopment.

Falola *et al.* (2014), describe value addition as the transformation of raw agricultural commodities to consumer-ready food products. It includes local processing, packaging, cooling, drying, extracting or any other types of process aimed at improving the value of raw agricultural produce. Value addition has been identified as a pathway for farmers out of poverty. A study conducted by Unterschultz *et al.* (2000) revealed that farmers would be better off with increased prices of their produce if values are added to their produce. Lundy *et al.* (2002) also reiterated that opportunities exist for rural households to improve their incomes and diversify their livelihoods through value addition.

The involvement of youth in cassava value addition activities will enhance sustainable livelihood and reduce youth unemployment. Although, previous studies have shown that youths are contributing significantly to agricultural activities (Adebisi *et al.*, 2015 and Ugwoke *et al.*, 2005), yet, there is dearth of information on their involvement in cassava value addition activities, hence, the need for the study.

Objectives of the study

The main objective of the study was to assess the involvement of

youths in cassava value addition activities in Oyo State, Nigeria. The specific objectives were to

1. describe the socio- economic characteristics of the respondents;
2. identify the categories of cassava value addition activities that were predominant in the study area;
3. determine the level of youth processors' involvement in cassava value addition activities; and,
4. identify the constraints to youth involvement in cassava value addition activities in the study area.

Hypothesis

There is no significant relationship between youth' involvement in cassava value addition activities and their selected personal and socio-economic characteris- tics.

Methodology

The study was carried out in Oyo State, Nigeria. Oyo State has 33 Local Government Areas (LGAs). Multistage sampling procedure was used to select the sample (young cassava processors). At the first stage, 9% of the LGAs in the study area were randomly selected translating to 3 out of 33 Local Government in Oyo State namely Ido, Ibarapa Central and Oyo west LGAs. At the second stage, a total of 11 communities were purposefully selected from the three selected LGAs based on the concentration of cassava processing activities. At the final stage, snowball sampling technique was used to select 10 young processors from each community, making a total of 110 respondents in all. A duly validated and pretested structured interview schedule was used to elicit information from the respondents. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques like frequency counts, percentages, means and standard deviation while chi-square and Pearson correlation analyses were used to draw inferences from the hypotheses.

Measurement of variables

The dependent variable for this study was level of involvement in cassava value addition activities. The processors were asked to indicate the extent of their involvement in 17 cassava value addition activities and was

measured on four point Likert like scale highly involved (3), moderately involved (2), less involved (1), not at all (0). The maximum and minimum scores were 51 and 0 respectively. The total involvement score of respondents in cassava value addition activities were generated while mean plus one standard deviation were used to categorize them into high, medium, and low levels of involvement. Respondents with involvement scores within mean score plus standard deviation and above were categorized as high while those with scores within mean score minus standard deviation and below were categorize as low. Respondents with scores within the high and low categories were considered as medium.

Results and Discussion

Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

Results in Table 1 show that almost half (45.4%) of the respondents were above 30 years with the mean age of 28.6 ± 6.5 years. As expected, the finding suggests that majority of the youth processors were in their productive age during which they would be strong enough to engage in various economic activities that could enhance their financial status. This is in line with reports of Adebisi *et al.* (2016) who gave the mean age of rural youth engaging in cassava production activities in Oyo State, Nigeria as 27.9 years. Majority (69.1%) were females while the remaining (30.9%) were males, indicating that cassava addition value activities were female dominated. This is in line with the observation of Ezedinma *et al.* (2007) and Falola *et al.* (2016) who reported cassava processing activities as female dominated. Almost two-third (60%) of the respondents were married implying that they have family members that they could leverage upon as source of ready labour for their cassava value addition activities. Although majority (81.8%) had formal education but their level of education was low with the mean year of education of 9.6 ± 5.2 years. This could limit their enlightenment and knowledge on modern cassava value addition techniques since level of education could influence a person's skills, ability and how informed, an individual would be

(Agbom, 2012). Also, more than half (56.4%) were members of one association or the other while about one-third (29.5%) engaged in cassava processing as their primary occupation which implies that majority of youth processors take cassava processing as part-time or secondary occupation.

Furthermore, Table 1 shows that majority (60.7%) of the respondents had at most 5 years of processing experience with the mean year of experience of 6.7 ± 4.3 years implying that majority of the youth processors were still new in the enterprise. Also, majority (60.9%) of the respondents sourced information on cassava value addition from their friends and relatives, followed by internet/social media platform (39.1%), radio (29.5%), television (24.5%) research institutes (19.1%) and extension agents (15.5%). This ability of respondents to explore various sources of agricultural information could be due to the fact that majority of them had some level of education no matter how low. This could enhance their involvement in cassava value addition activities. Majority (70% and 60.9%) of the respondents indicated that their personal savings and contributions respectively were their major sources of capital for the enterprise. This could have negative implication on the ability of processors to afford and utilize modern cassava value addition techniques because, personal savings and contributions are usually very low compared with other sources like microfinance bank and cooperative societies. Majority (80%) of the respondents made less or equal to ₦ 250,000.00 from cassava value addition activities annually with the mean annual income of ₦ 287,400 ± ₦ 98,093 translating to about ₦ 24,000 per month. This income, although, relatively higher than the monthly minimum wage of ₦18, 000.00 for the least paid Nigerian worker is still very low. This finding is in line with the report of Olugbade (2015) and Alabi *et al.* (2018) which established that majority of youth agribusiness entrepreneurs especially those involved in agricultural value additions activities are low income earners.

Identified categories of cassava value addition activities

Results in Table 2 show that respondents mostly identified value addition activities in the processing of cassava into indigenous roasted cassava granules (garri) and marketing (82.7%), closely followed by processing cassava into fermented cassava flour (*lafun*) (75.5%), production of wet fermented cassava paste (*fufu*) (74.5%) and production of animal feed (60.9%) among others. Majority of the cassava value addition activities identified by the youth processors were those connected with the processing of the indigenous cassava products indicating that modern cassava value addition activities were not popular in the study area. This is an indication of low level of awareness and knowledge of modern cassava value addition technologies. This is line with the findings of Agwu *et al.* (2015) who established that prevalent cassava based products identified in Abia State, Nigeria were the indigenous ones such as fufu, garri, cassava tapioca, cassava flour among others.

Youth involvement in cassava value addition activities

Based on the scale of measurement, results in Table 3 show that youth processors were moderately involved in value addition activities relating to production of roasted cassava granules (*garri*) (mean= 1.91) and processing of fermented cassava flour (*lafun*) (mean= 1.64) while they were less involved in activities relating to production of animal feed from cassava waste (mean= 1.09), production of wet cassava paste (*fufu*) (mean= 1.00) and production of tapioca (mean= 0.87). They were least involved in activities relating to production of High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) (mean= 0.69), production of high quality cassava starch (mean= 0.62), production of odorless fermented cassava (*fufu*) powder (mean= 0.52) among others. This implies that the knowledge of modern cassava value addition activities was shallow among the respondents which may be due to their limited exposure. This could be a disadvantage to the processors as the local value addition activities are usually laborious and time consuming

with low output. This finding agrees with Falola *et al.* (2016) who reported that the major value-added products produced by farmers in Kwara State were roasted cassava granules (locally called garri), cassava flour, cassava paste (locally called fufu) and cassava starch.

Level of involvement in cassava value addition activities

Results in Table 4 show that majority (82.7%) of respondents had low level of involvement in cassava value addition activities; few (16.4%) of them were moderately involved while very few (0.9%) were involved at high level. The finding implies that the majority of the youth processors who are expected to develop the cassava enterprise along its value chain were minimally involved in the enterprise activities. This shows the need for public campaign to sensitize youths on the potential of cassava value addition activities for job creation and income generation. This finding however, contradicts Adebisi *et al.* (2015) who reported that majority of the rural youths in Oyo State had high level of involvement in cassava production activities.

Constraints to youth processors' involvement in cassava value addition activities

Results in Table5 show that lack of modern processing facilities (mean=3.26) ranked highest among the constraints limiting youths' involvement in cassava value addition activities in the study area, followed by unstable power supply (mean=3.24) and difficulties in obtaining credit facilities (mean=3.02). Others include: lack of appropriate technologies (mean=2.89), inadequate extension contact (mean=2.87), hazards associated with cassava processing (mean=2.69) and high cost of transportation (mean=2.64). This result conforms to the findings of Ekwe *et al.* (2008) who identified lack of capital and lack of appropriate processing equipment as major problems facing cassava processors in Abia State.

Test of hypothesis

The results in Table 6 show that educational level (χ^2 = 25.335; $p \leq 0.05$), sources of capital (χ^2 =

27.712; p≤0.05) and sources of information (χ^2 = 19.417; p≤0.01) had significant association with youth processors' involvement in cassava value addition activities. This implies that these three variables could contribute to respondents' involvement in cassava value addition activities. Furthermore, analysis in Table 7 reveal that income from cassava value addition activities (r = 0.335; p≤ 0.05) and years of experience (r = 0.312; p≤ 0.05) had significant relationship with youth processors' involvement. The findings imply that the higher the income the youth processors realized from cassava value addition activities and the higher their years of experience in cassava value addition activities, the higher their involvement in cassava value addution activities. This conforms to Agwu *et al.* (2015) who reveals that education and income were statistically significant to cassava value addition.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that youth involvement in cassava value addition activities was low in the study area and limited to the indigenous cassava products. Also, several constraints including lack of modern processing equipment facilities, unstable power supply and difficulties in obtaining credit facilities affected their involvement while educational level, sources of information, experience in cassava processing and income from cassava value addition activities were the main determinants of their involvement in cassava value addition activities.

The study therefore recommended that relevant stakeholders should adequately sensitize youth in the study area on the entrepreneurial potentials in cassava value addition activities while capacity building workshops on modern cassava value addition should also be organized for them to enhance their sustainable entrepreneurial interest along cassava value chain opportunities. Finally, government should provide necessary institutional support services including credit facilities and rural infrastructure so as to attract these young people to

seek full time employment opportunities within the cassava enterprise value chain.

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Table 1: Distribution of respondents by their selected socio-economic characteristics (n=110)

Personal Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Age				
Below 20yrs	18	16.4		
20- 30yrs	41	37.3	28.6	6.5
Above 30yrs	51	46.4		
Sex				
Male	34	30.9		
Female	76	69.1		
Marital status				
Single	35	31.8		
Married	66	60.0		
Divorced	9	8.2		
Years of formal education				
No formal education	20	18.2		
1-6 years	11	10.0		
7-12years	43	39.1	9.6	5.2
> 13years	36	32.7		
Association membership				
Yes	62	56.4		
No	48	43.6		
Primary occupation				
Crop farming	3	2.7		
Civil service	23	20.9		
Artisan	27	24.5		
Cassava processing	30	29.5		
Trading	13	11.8		
Livestock farming	11	10		
Years of				

experience in processing				
≤ 5.00	67	60.9		
6.00 - 10.00	13	11.8	6.7	4.3
11.00+	30	27.3		
Sources of information				
Friends	67	60.9		
Extension agents	17	15.5		
Radio	30	29.5		
Internet/social media	43	39.1		
Television	27	24.5		
Research institutes	21	19.1		
Sources of capital				
Personal saving	77	70		
Cooperative	21	19.1		
Government credit scheme	10	9.1		
Micro-finance bank	20	18.2		
Relatives	14	12.7		
Contributions	67	60.9		
Income from Cassava processing				
≤₦ 250000.00	88	80.0		
₦ 250001.00 - ₦ 500000.00	17	15.5	₦ 287,400	₦ 98,093
₦500001.00 +	5	4.5		

Source: Field survey, 2018. ** Multiple Responses

Table 2: Distribution of respondents based on categories of cassava value addition activities (n=110)

Categories of CVA Activities	Frequency	Percentage
Production of roasted cassava granules (*garri*)	91	82.7
Packaging and marketing of garri	91	82.7
Processing of fermented cassava flour (*lafun*)	83	75.5
Production of wet cassava paste (*fufu*)	82	74.5
Production of animal feed	67	60.9
Production and marketing of tapioca	30	27.3
Production and marketing of high quality cassava flour (HQCF)	27	24.5
Processing of cassava leaf to soup	23	20.9
Production and marketing of high quality cassava starch	23	20.9
Production and marketing of odorless fufu powder	22	20.0
Making pastry from HQCF	11	10.0
Processing of cassava tuber to snacks	10	9.1
Production of ethanol from cassava	9	8.2
Production of composite cassava bread	9	8.2
Production of confectionaries	8	7.3
Production of confectionaries from HQCF	4	3.6
Production of megua from tapioca	3	2.7

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 3: Distribution of respondents based on their involvement in cassava value addition activities (n=110)

Categories of cassava value addition activities	Ranked Mean
Production of roasted cassava granules (*garri*)	1.91
Processing of fermented cassava flour (*lafun*)	1.64
Production of animal feed from cassava waste	1.09
Production of wet cassava paste (*fufu*)	1.00
Production of tapioca	0.87
Production of HQCF	0.69
Production of high quality cassava starch	0.62
Production of odorless fufu powder	0.52
Processing of cassava leaf to soup	0.46
Production of composite cassava bread	0.38
Processing of cassava tuber to snacks	0.37
making pastry from HQCF	0.24
Production of ethanol from cassava	0.21
Production of confectionaries from HQCF	0.17
Production of confectionaries from high quality cassava starch	0.11
Production of megau from tapioca	0.10

Cut off point = 0.75, **Source**: Field survey, 2018.

Table 4: Level of youth involvement in cassava value addition activities (n=110)

Involvement score	Level of involvement	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 14.30	Low	91	82.7
Between 14.31 and 28.90	Medium	18	16.4
Above 26.91	High	1	0.9

Source: Field survey, 2018.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by constraints militating against youths' processors involvement in cassava value addition activities (n=110)

Constraints	Ranked mean
Lack of modern processing equipment /facilities	3.26
Unstable power supply (electricity)	3.24
Difficulties in obtaining credit facilities	3.02
Lack of appropriate technologies	2.89
Inadequate extension contact	2.87
Hazards associated with processing	2.69
High cost of transportation	2.64
Poor transport system	2.57
Lack of regular training	2.42
Drudgery associated with manual processing	1.94

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 6: Results of Chi-square analysis showing association between selected socio-economic characteristics and youths' involvement in cassava value addition activities (n=110)

Variable	χ^2value	D.f	P-value	Decision
Sex	234.122	2	0.887	NS
Marital status	33.123	6	0.167	NS
Religion affiliation	74.112	4	0.345	NS
Educational level	25.335*	12	0.013	S
Association membership	32.423	2	0.156	NS
Sources of capital	27.712*	6	0.015	S
Sources of information	19.417**	6	0.000	S

D.f = Degree of freedom, ** Significant at $p \leq 0.01$;* Significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 7: Results of correlation analysis showing relationship between some selected socio-economic characteristics of respondents and involvement in value addition activities (n=110)

Variable	r	P-value	Decision
Age	0.122	0.887	NS
Years of education	0.523	0.107	NS
Year of experience	0.312*	0.015	S
Income from cassava	0.335*	0.034	S

** Significant at $p \leq 0.01$, * Significant at $p \leq 0.05$
Source: Field survey, 2018

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CONSTRAINTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AMONG YOUTH MARKETERS IN ILORIN METROPOLIS, KWARA STATE, NIGERIA.

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Abstract
The study assessed the constraints of fruits and fruit vegetables among youth marketers in selected markets in Ilorin metropolis, Kwara state, Nigeria. A two- staged sampling technique was employed to select 90 respondents for the study. Information was elicited from the sampled respondents through a structured questionnaire. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as the mean, frequency distribution, percentages and Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC). Majority of the respondents were females (83.3%) with the mean age of 30±7 years, 70 per cent were married with mean household size of 5±3 persons, and majority (93.3%) were educated with mean years of marketing experience of 13±8 years, the major capital source was personal savings (88.9%) with mean weekly income of □6,883±□4,102. Also, result of the correlation analysis showed that age (r=-0.258) and marketing experience(r=-0.225) were negatively associated with constraints at 0.01 significant level while the number of fruits types (r=0.184) was positively associated to the constraints at 0.05 significant level. Majority of the respondents indicated perishability of products (M=4.72), damage cost (M=4.32), poor road networks (M=4.10), weather condition (M=4.07), as major constraints that youth marketers of fruits and fruits vegetables encountered. Conclusively, the research findings showed that the respondents were faced with many problems which had negative effects on their marketing in the study area. Based on the findings, access to credit, entrepreneurship programs especially the ones that involves agri business should be organized by government to augment income realized from individual businesses.

Key words: Constraints, Youth marketer, Fruits, Vegetables.

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CONSTRAINTS OF FRUI AND [2] VEGETABLES AMONG YOUTH MARKETERS IN ILORIN METROPOLIS, KWARA STATE, NIGERIA.

Introduction

There is a great diversity of fruits and vegetables in the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world. In Nigeria, there is abundance of seasonal fruits which replace others as soon as these are out of season. Many Nigerian indigenous fruits and vegetables are native to different ecological zones of the country. However, some of these species have been introduced to other parts of the country. Most Nigerian indigenous vegetables are cultivated all year round especially as dry season crops with irrigation, while others grow in the wild without irrigation (Ubani and Okonkwo, 2011). Fruits and vegetables are important in both human and animal nutrition; these crops provide nutrients such as minerals, vitamins and dietary fiber which are essential for animal and human health. Some of these fruits are also rich sources of antioxidants which play a role in cancer prevention from environmental pollutants such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHS) emitted from fossil fuels which are now of great concern globally (Ubani and Okonkwo, 2011). Fruits and vegetables are cultivated in Nigeria for economic purposes both in the rural and urban environments, some of the perennial fruits trees such as citrus, avocado pear and others are planted as ornamental trees in homesteads while some of the annuals such as tomatoes, leaf vegetables, garden eggs and okra are cultivated either as seasonal or irrigated crops. Farm and market surveys (Ubani, Okonkwo and Ade (2010) showed that the prices of these commodities are more than doubled during their off-season period. The producers and marketers hardly benefit from these price increases because of the lopsided marketing system where the collectors (middlemen) sell to retailers. Major fruits produced in Nigeria include mango, pineapple, plantain/banana, citrus, guava, pawpaw, while vegetables include onion, tomato, okra, pepper, amaranthus, carrot, melon, Corchorus olitorus (ewedu), Hibiscus sabdariffa (sobo), Adansonia digtata (baobab leaves) according to Ibeawuchi *et al.*, (2015).

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CONSTRAINTS OF FRUI AND [2] VEGETABLES AMONG YOUTH MARKETERS IN ILORIN METROPOLIS, KWARA STATE, NIGERIA.

The consumption of fruits and vegetables are not only rich in vitamins, minerals, and dietary fiber, they also help in calorie required for the normal functioning of human body (Uusiku, Oelofse, Duodu, Bester and Faber; 2010). The micronutrients supply by fruits and vegetables are also vital for the optimal functioning of the gastro-intestinal tract as they also enable the body to use other nutrients required for its normal function like energy from fats and carbohydrate (Nayga, 1995; Banwat, Lar, Daber, Audo and Lassa; 2012). However, increase in consumption of these food items have been associated with reduced risk of health conditions/ non-communicable diseases such as obesity, diabetes, cancer, and cardiovascular disease globally (World Health Organization, 2004; Bazzano, 2006; Tohill, B.C., J. Seymour, M. Serdula, L. Kettu-Khan and B.J. Rolls, 2004. Fruits are widely accepted as important component of a healthy diet and adequate consumption could help to reduce a wide range of diseases. They play a significant role in human nutrition, especially as sources of vitamins C (ascorbic acid), A, thiamine (B1), niacin (B3), pyridoxine (B6), Folacin (also known as folic acid or folate), (B9), E, minerals, and dietary fiber (Craig and Beck, 1999; Quebedeaux and Eisa, 1990). According to Food and Agriculture Organization/ World Health Organization (FAO/ WHO) (2004), approximately 16.0 million (1.0%) disability adjusted life years (DALYs; a measure of the potential life lost due to premature mortality and the years of productive life lost due to disability) and 1.7 million (2.8%) of deaths worldwide are attributable to low fruit and vegetable consumption.

Tropical vegetables have been part of the food systems in Nigeria and other sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries for generations (Lyatuum, Msuta, Sakala, Marope, Safi , Lebotse, 2009). They are referred to as plants which are consumed in addition to starchy basic foods in order to make it more palatable. More so, the increased awareness of the health protecting properties of vegetables has directed immense

attention for its consumption in daily diets (Smith and Eyzaguirre, 2006). Tropical vegetables add to the bulk of the diet and help the body to achieve smooth digestion of food. In Nigeria, vegetables are not consumed in the right proportion despite that because they are cheap sources of important nutrients. Tropical vegetables form an important part of our daily diet: the market is crammed with varieties of vegetable. They help in protecting our body against cancers, diabetes and heart diseases. Almost all the vegetables are low in fat and calories, none has cholesterol, and many of them are great sources of fiber. The high levels of fiber in vegetables keep the digestive system healthier; allowing you to avoid issues with constipation. The presence of many vitamins, minerals and other substances in vegetables provide nutrients to the body. Vegetables provide essential amino acids which the body needs to survive (Agbugba Okechukwu and Solomon , 2011). Although Nigeria produces enormous quantity of these produce, but there are shortages in consumption and nutrition due to losses in the production value chain system. These losses are mainly attributed to lack of efficient management technique in the handling, transporting, storage and marketing systems; which in turn leads to food and nutrition insecurity in a rapidly urbanizing Nigeria. As reported by Aremu (2011) socio-economic characteristics of vegetable farmers greatly influence their productivity, costs and returns and eventually their profitability. Vegetables are items of daily consumption, they are essential in human diet but they are very perishable in nature. Therefore, the cultivation of vegetables are generally concentrated around towns and cities, so that they can be harvested and transported to the market immediately and in fresh form. With the increase in transport and communication facilities, vegetable cultivation has spread in interior areas where irrigation facilities are available. This is because growing vegetable crops is more profitable than any other seasonal crop particularly the

food grain crop. The spread of vegetable cultivation in rural areas has created new problems, particularly of transport, handling, packing and storage which are still in their formative stage. There is also regional specialization in growing some vegetables. They are grown in one area but marketed in other areas for creating wider market and also to fulfill the demand of some people, who have liking for them. This also involves long distance transport. For this purpose, good roads in the interior villages are necessary. Fortunately, there are good state and national highways, but there are no good roads in the interior. This brings us to the problem of marketing of vegetables grown. The producer cannot go to wholesale market or long distant market and he has to depend on some intermediaries to sell his vegetables. Therefore, in the marketing of vegetables costs are involved for grading, packing, transport, loading/unloading, fees, among others In addition, the intermediaries such as the retailers also take some margins for them. These costs and margins determine the final price to be paid by the consumer. After deducting market costs and margins from the final price paid by the consumer, farmer gets his net price, which is referred to "Farmer's share in consumer's price". This determines efficiency of marketing. There has been dearth of information concerning challenges faced by youth in the marketing of horticultural crops in the study area. It is against this backdrop that this study was carried out to identify the problems associated with marketing of these horticultural crops among youths for a better and healthier nutrition in Ilorin metropolis, Nigeria. The main objective of the study was to identify the challenges faced by fruits and fruit vegetable youth marketers in Ilorin metropolis, kwara state, Nigeria. Therefore, the specific objectives were to; identify the socio-economic characteristics of fruits and fruit vegetables youth marketers in the study Area, identify the Constraints faced by youths on fruits and Fruit vegetable youths marketers in the study Area, evaluate the strategies to use in solving the

problems faced by youths marketers of fruits and fruit vegetable in the study area.

Hypothesis

Ho 1 There is no significant relationship between the socio-economic characteristics of fruits and fruits vegetable youth marketers and the constraints faced by the youth marketers in the study area.

Methodology

The Study Area

Ilorin is the capital of Kwara State, Nigeria. The State lies midway between the Northern and Southern parts of the Country. It has a population of about 2,371,089 with a total landmass of 32,500 square kilometers, most of which is arable (NPC, 2010). About 1,094,232 people of the State are engaged in direct farming, out of which 26,865 are vegetable farmers. The State has two main climatic seasons, the dry season and wet season with annual rainfall ranging between 1,000 and 1,500 mm while the average temperature lies between 30°C and 35°C. The climate is conducive for growing fruits and vegetables. Common vegetables cultivated include: amaranthus, okra, pepper, lettuce, rosette, tomato, carrot, cucumber, cabbage and jute mallow (Kwara State Diary, 2002).

Sampling technique and analytical framework

The study was carried out in six major vegetable and fruits markets within Ilorin metropolis, namely: Oja Oba (Kodi), Mandate, Sango, Ipata, Oko-Olowo and Ganmo markets. A two-stage sampling technique was adopted to select 90 respondents for the study. The first stage was a purposive selection of six (6) markets from the study area due to their pronounced involvement in the sales of food products. The second stage was a random selection of 15 respondents from each market. Questionnaire and interview schedule were used to elicit information from the respondents. Data were analyzed using Inferential and descriptive statistics which involved the use of mean, frequency distribution and percentages. Simple frequency tables and percentages were used to profile the socio-

economic characteristics. The information collected on the constraints faced by the marketers included, Perishability of product, season of production, bulkiness of products, quality variations in production, irregular supply, high storage cost, transportation cost, damage cost, lack of storage facilities, intermediaries exploitative practices ,lack of proper grading, lack of proper quality control, long marketing channel, inadequate post-harvest care, primitive method of selling and price fixation, packing of products, monopoly of middleman, packing and loading problems, long travel distances for market access among others. The data was collected on a five-point Likert scale and the mean value was used to profile the constraints. The hypothesis was analyzed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC)

Results and discussion

Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

The sex of fruits and fruits vegetable marketers could determine to a great extent the business they would engage in, this is because there are some businesses that are gender based. Results from table 1 showed that 16.7% of total vegetable marketers who were interviewed were males, while 83.3% were females. This is contrary to the findings of Haruna, Sani, Danwanka, and Adejo, (2012), who found out that 88% of tomato marketers in Bauchi State were males. About 46.7 % of the respondents fell within the age bracket of 30-39 years while 38.9 per cent fell between 20-29 years. This corroborates Schippers' (2000) study on tropical vegetable in a sub Saharan African country and he established that the ages of key market players in vegetable marketing fell between 25 and 45 years of age. The marketers of fruits and fruits vegetable were in their active and productive age, which is a good indication for sustainable and active vegetable marketing in the study area. It was further indicated that 90 per cent of the respondents practices Islamic religion while just 10 per cent were Christians. This is because the study area is dominated by Muslims. Most of the marketers

of vegetable were married (70.0%) and single (27.8%) which implies that there is responsibility obligation available in the household by respondents to cater for their family as they contribute to the welfare of their family. It thus corroborates Taphone (2009) who reported that married people have more responsibilities in taking care of their family members and this may be the reason why the business is dominated by them so as to be able to meet these responsibilities. Results of the study put the mean household of the respondents as 4±2 persons, whereas 46.7 percent had household size of between 1-5 people, while 30 per cent had above 6 people. This implies that quite a number of the household size was involved in the business which can help in quick sales and rapid income to sustain the household.

In addition, 93.3 per cent of the respondents had formal education as 68.9 per cent had secondary education, 14.4 per cent had primary education, 10 per cent had formal education till tertiary level, while 8.7 per cent had no formal education. Given this level of literacy, it is expected that information can be disseminated with ease among the respondents. Also, the number of years spent in school shows that about 57% spent between 7- 12 years in school which correlates with their educational status. This also is a significant factor for adoption of new and improved technology (Akinbile and Ndaghu, 2000).Majority (65.6%, 71.1%, 51.9%, 75.6%, 96.7%, 63.3%, 55.6%, and 76.7%) are into the sales of Mango, Avocado pear, Oranges, water melon, Okra, Tomato and Plantain, respectively. This corroborate the study of Ibeawuchi*et al*, (2015) which states that major fruits produced in Nigeria include mango, pineapple, plantain/banana, citrus, guava, pawpaw, while vegetables include onion, tomato, okra, pepper, amaranthus, carrot, melon, Corchorus olitorus (ewedu), Hibiscus sabdariffa (sobo), Adansonia digtata (baobab leaves).

The results revealed that most (57.8%) of the respondents have

high market experience which is between 10 – 19 years which is considerate since our respondents were youth. This therefore agrees with Adejobi , Babatunde and Idowu (2011) who claimed that the more the number of years a marketer engage in a business, the better he will be equipped in exploring the business opportunities due to business tactics and networking he would have developed over the years. The major source of capital to start up their business was through personal savings (88.9%), while 7.8 per cent used family members to start up and 3.3 per cent used other sources. High interest rates, embarrassments and requirement for collateral demanded by banks, cooperatives and friends may be responsible for the poor utilization as source of capital for investment in marketing of fruits and fruits vegetables by the respondents. Also, majority (88.9 %) of respondents used less than 100,000 Naira to set up the fruits and fruits vegetable business which implies that more money is needed to start up their business as credits facilities is needed to bridge the gap of good nutrition in our Nigeria households which agree with Uusiku *et al.*, 2010 that states that consumption of fruits and vegetables are not only rich in vitamins, minerals, and dietary fiber, they are also helps the calorie required for the normal functioning of human body.

The study showed 42.2 per cent of respondents have a weekly income of between □5000 – □9999 [in translation to monthly income of between □20,000 – □39,996] which is an indication of a growing business that is profitable for household responsibilities. This conforms to Aremu (2011) who reported that marketing of fruit vegetables such as tomatoes is a highly profitable business in Nigeria. In addition, 96.7 per cent of respondents had travelled out of their locality at one time or the other and this will contribute to a large extent their exposure and different methods in their marketing. Majority of them visit other LGA within their community weekly (42.2%), while visit to local governments within the state is mostly monthly (43.4%). Visits to other states of federation is

mostly yearly (75.6%), while visits to outside the country is rare as majority have never visited other country (96.3%) and only few visits yearly (3.3%) through sponsorships. It was also revealed that 62.2 per cent of respondents belong to one organization and association or the other. The organization like fruits sellers' organization had 95.6% members where 4.4% were officers, also Egbe Alata had 6.7% officers with 93.3% members and thrift and credits cooperatives had 5.6 per cent officers with 94.4% are members, Religious group had 2.2% per cent officers and 97.8 per cent are members. Most are not officers of these organization but just members who are not fully active as they see their meeting as waste of time and non-beneficial to them and others that are benefiting from it join for the benefit only.

Constraints of respondents

On examining the constraints faced by youth marketers of fruits and fruits vegetable in the study area, perishability of products (M = 4.72) was found to be the highest constraint, Damage cost (M = 4.32), Poor Road Networks (M = 4.10), Weather Condition (M = 4.07), primitive method of selling and price fixation(M= 4.03), Lack of Access to credits (M=3.98), Transportation cost (M=3.80), High storage cost (M = 3.75), Pest Attack (M= 3.66), Long Travel distance to market (M=3.55), Lack of customers (M = 3.53), Bulkiness of products (M = 3.48), Packing and loading problems (M=3.45), Quality variations in production (M = 3.35), Packing of products (M = 3.33), Season of production (M = 3.23), Expensive renting of Shops and Spots(M=3.22), High cost of labour (off loaders) (M = 3.13), Lack of access to markets (M = 3.10), and Lack of proper grading (M = 3.04) among others were prevalence with the youth marketers. This implies that marketing of fruits and fruits vegetable among youths in the study area will continue to dwindle if these constraints remained unaddressed and these factors may constitute a barrier for respondents to expand their operations and as well as discourage individuals taking up the enterprise in the study area.

Many of these constraints are in conformity with (USAID, 2005), that inadequate credit markets as well as weak extension systems. Improving access to appropriate inputs and information resources can help farmers raise productivity and contribute to sound natural resource management.

Strategies to use in solving the problems faced by respondents

After identifying the constraints faced by respondents, its only logical to explore some strategies to solving many of the prevalence problems faced and these are listed according to its important to the respondents among which are Access to credit, Good road networks, Prevention of Pest attack, Moderate cost of transportation, Good government policies, Readily Availability of customers, Improving the Environments, Good preservation of fruits and fruits Vegetables, Access to extension services, Access storage facilities, Reasonable Tax Charges, Moderate cost of labor (off loaders) among others. The use of these strategies will at least reduce a number of major problems faced by the respondents.

Relationship between the socio economic characteristics and the constraints faced by youths of fruits and fruit Vegetable in the study Area

Results of correlation analysis from table 4 showed that age (r = - 0.258) and years of marketing Experience(r = - 225) had negative significant relationship with the constraints faced by youth marketers of fruits and fruits vegetables in the study area at 0.01 significant level, while number of fruit types (r=0.184) had a positive significant relationship with the constraints faced by marketers of fruits and fruits vegetables in the study area at 0.05 Significant level.

It was indicated that the age and experience have a negative significant relationship with constraints which explain that the higher the age and marketing experience of the respondent the lower will be the constraint that they face as they would have developed some strategies and methods of solving the problems

encountered in the marketing of their products. Also, the higher the number of fruit types, the higher will be the constraints faced by the respondents as the different fruits and fruits vegetable have different problems and all things been equal will lead to higher problems for the youth marketers in the study area. Among these problems are perishability of the products, high transport cost, high damage cost, high storage costs, and weather conditions among others.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The research findings showed that fruits and fruits vegetable marketers are faced with many problems which had a negative effect on the respondents in the study area. Based on the findings, perishability of product, damage cost, poor road networks, weather condition, primitive method of selling and price fixation, lack of access to credits, transportation cost, high storage cost, among others are the major constraints faced by them. In lieu of this, if the various constraints perceived by the youth marketers are addressed forthwith, marketing of fruits and fruits vegetables will remain on the increase and consequently, the living standard of these youths would be positively enhanced and more opportunities would be opened for them to cater for their family and the community they live.

The study therefore recommends that strategies supported like access to credit, good road networks, prevention of pest attack, moderate cost of transportation, good government policies, among others be addressed and government should try as much as possible to involve these youth in entrepreneurship programs organized by them especially the ones that involves agribusiness to augments the income realized from their individual businesses.

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Table 1: Socio-economic characteristics of fruits and fruits vegetable marketers

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Male	15	16.7
Female	75	83.3
Age		
Less than 20	5	5.6
20 – 29	35	38.9
30 – 39	42	46.7
40 and above	8	8.9
Religion		
Christian	9	10.0
Islam	81	90.0
Educational Status		
Primary Education	6	6.7
Secondary Education	13	14.4
Tertiary Education	62	68.9
No formal Education	9	10.0
Marital Status		
Single	25	27.8
Married	63	70.0
Divorced	1	1.1
Widower	1	1.1
Household size		
Less than 1	21	23.3

1 – 5	42	46.7
6 and above	27	30
Market Experience		
Less than 10	25	27.8
10 – 19	52	57.8
Above 20	13	14.4
Income		
Less than 50,000	20	22.2
50,000 – 99,000	38	42.2
100,000 – 149,999	26	28.9
Above 150,000	6	6.7
Cosmopoliteness		
Yes	87	96.7
No	3	3.3
Organisation Membership		
Yes	56	62.2
Source of Capital		
Personal savings	80	88.9
Family source	7	7.8
Cooperatives and banks	3	3.3
Amounts used to start up business		
Less than 100,000	80	88.9
100,000 – 199,999	7	7.8
Above 200,000	3	3.3
No	34	37.8

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 2: Constraints faced by youths of fruits and vegetable marketing in the study Area

Variables	Mean	Rank
Perishability of product	4.72	1st
Damage cost	4.35	2nd

Poor road networks	4.10	3rd
Weather conditions	4.07	4th
Primitive method of selling and price fixation	4.03	5th
Lack of access to credit	3.98	7th
Transportation cost	3.80	8th
High storage cost	3.75	9th
Pest attack	3.66	10th
Long travel distances for market access	3.55	11th
Lack of customers	3.53	12th
Bulkiness of products	3.48	13th
Packing and loading problems	3.45	14th
Quality variations in production	3.35	15th
Packing of products	3.33	16th
Season of production	3.23	17th
Expensive renting of Shops and Spots	3.22	18th
High cost of labor (offloaders)	3.13	19th
Lack of access to markets	3.10	20th
Lack of proper grading	3.04	21st
Monopoly of middleman	3.01	22nd
Exorbitant tax charges	2.92	23rd
Poor security	2.84	24th
Irregular supply	2.84	25th
Long marketing channel	2.80	26th
Lack of proper quality control	2.77	27th
Intermediaries exploitative practices	2.72	28th

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 3: The strategies to use in solving the problems faced by youths of fruits and vegetable marketing in the study area

Variables	Mean	Rank

Access to credit	3.3	1st
Good road networks	3.2	2nd
Prevention of Pest attack	3.1	3rd
Moderate cost of transportation	3.0	4th
Good government policies	3.0	5th
Readily Availability of customers	2.9	6th
Improving the Environments	2.9	7th
Good preservation of fruits and fruits Vegetables	2.8	8th
Access to extension services	2.8	9th
Access storage facilities	2.4	10th
Reasonable Tax Charges	2.1	11th
Moderate cost of labour (offloaders)	2.0	12th

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table 4 - Relationship between the socio-economic characteristics and the constraints faced by marketers of fruits and fruit Vegetable among youths in the study Area.

Variables	r – values
Age	-0.258*
Household size	-0.349
Number of years spent in school	-0.183
Amount used to setup business	0.107
Weekly income on fruit and vegetable	-0.166
Number of Fruits types	0.184**
Frequency of Travel	0.004
Number of Sources of Capital	0.057
Years of Marketing Experience	-0.225*

** Significant at the 0.05 level
* Significant at the 0.0 level

Source: Field Survey, 2018

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FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PATRONAGE OF BANK OF AGRICULTURE AMONG FARMERS IN OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract
The study identified the factors associated with farmers' patronage of the Bank of Agriculture in Ogun State. A multistage sampling procedure was used to select 160 respondents from the study area. Data were collected with an interview schedule and analyzed with Chi-Square and Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) analyses. Results showed that the mean age of the respondents was 44years and 63.75% were males. Majority (86.25%) were married with 61.21% literate. Majority (70%) have 1-2 hectares of farmland with 45% having a family size of 5-6 people. The result also showed that 61.25% of the respondents were aware of the Bank of Agriculture. 20.40% of the respondents who are aware of the bank applied for loan while only 5.10% obtained the loan. Most (62.75%) of the respondents had a negative perception of the bank and majority (93.75%) regarded difficulty in getting guarantors as their foremost constraint. This was followed by 83.12% who regarded high-interest rate as a major constraint in obtaining loans. Other constraints identified include untimely release of loans to beneficiaries (22.50%), too short repayment period (16.25) and administrative bureaucracy in the processing of loans (44.37%). Correlation analysis results showed a significant relationship between farmers' age ($r=0.32$, $p\leq0.05$) and farm size ($r=-0.31$, $p<0.05$) and their patronage of the bank while an inverse relationship was established between household size (($r=0.21$, $p\leq0.05$)

and their patronage of the Bank of Agriculture. Chi-Square results revealed that educational status (χ^2=28.30, p≤0.05), the farming system used (χ^2=27.36, p≤0.05) and farm training (χ^2=13.13, p≤0.05) are significantly related to farmers' patronage of the bank. Correlation results also established a significant relationship between the constraints and patronage of the Bank of Agriculture. The study concluded that age, household size, farm size, educational status and farming systems used played significant roles in farmers' patronage of the Bank. The study therefore recommended that more awareness of the bank should be created and the collateral on the loan made more flexible.

Key Words: Constraints, Patronage, Bank of Agriculture, Loan, Perception, Bureaucracy.

Introduction

Agriculture is the cultivation of crops and animal husbandry for human consumption and production of raw materials for industries. It is the most important industry in Nigeria. Agriculture also deals with the aspect of Research and Training where Research Institutions and extension activities are prominent (Adeyeye and Dittoh, 1995)

Agricultural production in Nigeria has for many years been moving in a downward trend in terms of contributing to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and also in satisfying the country's general food requirement of the nation despite the fact that about 70% of the population living in rural areas engage in one form of agriculture. Hence, the agricultural sector of Nigeria does not meet the basic and traditional role of being the source of food for the nation making importation of food to be on the increase (Odigbo, 2000).

Millions of people experience prolonged hunger resulting in malnutrition, growth retardation, susceptibility to diseases and sometimes outright death due to starvation. The issue of food sufficiency and food security is germane to the survival of the human race and the stability of the economy of the nation.

For food to be produced in sufficient quantities for the teeming population of Nigerians, farmers need adequate credits among other agricultural inputs. Nigerian farmers are generally small-scale farmers and usually limited by unfavorable economic, social, cultural and institutional conditions (Olubiyo and Hill, 2000). Rural farmers are also income and credit poor and face a number of problems in accessing formal finance (Altman, 2002). These include high level of illiteracy which makes them to be unaware of the existing credit facilities, lack of information about sources of credit and the problem of security of loan arising from risks and uncertainty of agricultural production (Bazabih, Abe, Gebreegziabher and Borga, 2013). Insufficient capital has been a major constraint or limitation to agricultural development in Nigeria (Agu, 1998). To improve agricultural productivity, modern and improved agricultural techniques and inputs are required. Most of

these improved technologies require money and most of the Nigerian farmers do not have the financial capability to purchase them.

Farmers' access to loans has been a major challenge due to some circumstances which can either be from the part of the lender (banks and credit agencies) or the borrowers (farmers and agricultural investors) (Olagunju, 2000).

In Nigeria, it has been noticed that there is a serious absence of adequate facilities for the financing of general agricultural activities and that is one of the major constraints associated with agricultural development and improvement in Nigeria (Awoke, 2004). Most of the stakeholders in agriculture therefore find it difficult to access loans from the Bank of Agriculture thereby facing a serious challenge of funds for agricultural purposes.

Nigerian farmers have had difficulties in assessing funds from financial institutions. Some of the farmers who have access to funds from financial institutions usually divert the funds to non-agricultural based projects and sometimes unproductive uses. This act reduces fund available, leading to a decline in agricultural production of the nation (Osakwe and Ojo, 1986).

The Bank of Agriculture was established primarily for the purpose of providing credit facilities to finance both micro and non-micro agricultural activities and enterprises (Ajakaiye, 1998). The loans can be assessed by arable/field crop farmers, fish farmers, agro-processors, livestock farmers, agricultural produce marketers, tree crop farmers as individuals, cooperative groups and self-help groups. However, most of these stakeholders find it difficult to access loans from the Bank. Injection of capital in agricultural production in form of credits and loans to farmers is very necessary. It is an indispensable factor for the improvement of agriculture in Nigeria.

It is against this background that the study provided answers to the following research questions which form the basis upon which a strong case can be made to the government to address the issue of low patronage of the Bank of Agriculture by the farmers: Are farmers aware of the existence of

the Bank of Agriculture? Through which sources did farmers become aware of the bank? Are there other sources of credits available to the farmers? How do the farmers perceive the Bank of Agriculture? What are the major constraints experienced by farmers in obtaining loans from the Bank of Agriculture?

The main objective of the study was to identify the major constraints associated with farmer patronage of the Bank of Agriculture while the specific objectives were to: Determine farmer's awareness of the banks existence, identify farmers' sources of awareness of the bank, identify other sources of credits available to the farmers, determine farmers' perception of the Bank of Agriculture and identify the constraints experienced by the farmers in obtaining loan from the bank.

The following hypotheses stated in the null form were tested:

H_{01} There is no significant relationship between farmers' socio-economic characteristics and their patronage of the Bank of Agriculture.

H_{02} There is no significant relationship between the constraints experienced by the farmers and their patronage of the Bank of Agriculture.

Methodology

The study was carried out in Ogun State which is one of the thirty six states in Nigeria. The State is bounded in the West by the Republic of Benin, in the East by Ondo State, in the North by Oyo State and in the South by Lagos State. The State has a land area of about 16,409.26 square kilometers and is located between Latitude 6°30` and 8°10` North of the equator and Longitude 2°15` and 4°15` to the East (Batholomeu, 1990). The vegetation of Ogun State ranges from fresh water swamp with mangrove forest in the South East through diverse woody guinea savannah in the North Western tip. Ecologically, the State largely falls within the rainforest zone and partly within the Southern Guinea Savannah zone. It experiences bimodal rainfall distribution which lasts for upward 7 to 8 months (mid-March-late October) with temporary cessation in the first three weeks of August, referred to as "August break". The mean annual rainfall distribution in the

state is about 1300mm (Lawal-Adebowale, 2002) while the annual rainfall varies over the years, the temperature of about 28°C and relative humidity of about 78% relatively remain uniform. Ogun State is divided into twenty (20) Local Government Areas (LGAs) and is occupied mainly by Yoruba speaking people but with subgroups of dialects such as Egba, Yewa, Ijebu, Remo, Awori and Egun. People from other parts of Nigeria also reside in the State. The people of Ogun State engage in one form of economic activity or another as means of livelihood. These include trading, farming, tie and dye production, civil service, pottery and other professional and technical occupations. Farming is the dominant economic activity of the people of Ogun State. They engage in both crops and livestock production. The population of this study is made up of farmers in Ogun State.

Multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 160 respondents as follows:

Stage 1 – Two Zones were randomly selected out of the four Agricultural Zones in Ogun state.

Stage 2 – Two Extension Blocks were randomly selected from each of the Zones to have a total of 4 Blocks.

Stage 3- Two cells were randomly selected from each of the 4 Blocks to have a total of 8 cells.

Stage 4 – Four villages were selected randomly from each of the 8 cells to have a total of 32 villages.

Stage 5 – Five households were then randomly selected from each of the 32 villages to have a total of 160 households. The head of each of the 160 households constitute the respondents for the study.

Data were collected through the use of interview guides administered to the household heads. Variables studied included the personal characteristics of the respondents such as age, sex, marital status, religion, educational status, years of farming, membership of associations and farm size. Other variables measured are farmers' awareness of the Bank of Agriculture, sources of awareness, other sources of credits available to the farmers, farmers' perception of the Bank of Agriculture and the constraints

associated with farmers' patronage of the Bank of Agriculture.

Descriptive Statistics such as percentages, mean and frequency distribution were used to describe the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents while Inferential Statistics such as the Chi-Square and Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) were used to test the hypotheses of the study.

Results and Discussion

Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents

Results in Table 1 showed that the mean age of the respondents is 44 years with 25% falling within the age bracket of 41-50 years. The study also shows that people in the age range of 60 and above have the lowest frequency of 13 as they are not in their full productive age and cannot perform major or strenuous farm activities.

The result showed that 63.75 percent were male and 36.25 percent were females. This shows that there are fewer women involved in farming in the study area. This upholds the opinion that men are more in farming activities because of the drudgery associated with traditional farming.

The result also showed that majority (86.25%) of the respondents were married while 61.21 percent were literate. The study discovered that majority of the respondents have one form of education and are not totally illiterates.

The mean household size is 5 and 45 percent of the households have a size of between 5-6. Twenty-five percent (25%) having a household size of between 7 and 8, seventeen point five percent (17.5%) have a household size of between 1 and 2; ten percent (10%) have a household size of between 3 and 4 while the remaining 2.5 percent have a household size of above 8. Most rural families with large family sizes use members of their families to supply labor on the farm which in turn have an effect on farmers' productivity.

The study also showed that majority (71.25%) of the farmers still use the traditional farming system which involves the use of hoes, cutlasses and other local equipment, the semi-mechanized farming (22.5%) while 6.25 percent engaged in mechanized farming.

Findings from the study also showed that 62.5 percent employ the use of hired labor for their farming process while 32.5 percent make use of family labor. The remaining 5 percent use exchange method to achieve farming responsibilities. Also majority (81.3%) of the respondents belong to a farming organization.

Respondents' Awareness of the Bank of Agriculture

Results presented in Table 2 showed that 61.25 percent of the respondents were aware of the existence of the Bank of Agriculture while 38.75 percent of the respondents were not aware of the bank.

Respondents' sources of awareness of the Bank of Agriculture

Table 3 showed that most (66.12%) of the farmers heard about the bank from friends and fellow farmers while 16.12 percent became aware of the bank through the radio. Other media through which the farmers became aware of the bank are television (9.67%), newspapers (1.61%) and posters/ handbills (6.45%). The implication of this is that more awareness of the bank needs to be created through print and broadcast media so that more farmers could benefit from the loan facilities of the bank.

Respondents' Application for loan

As presented in Table 4, twenty point four zero percent (20.40%) of the respondents who were aware of the bank applied for loans while only 5.10 percent were given the loan. The implication of this low percentage of beneficiaries is that there are constraints associated with the access to the loan facility.

Other sources of credit available to the Respondents

Table 5 shows other sources of credit available to the farmers. The sources as mentioned by the respondents are: Cooperative societies (90.0%), Money lenders (40.0%), Community/Micro-finance bank (30.0%) and Commercial banks (2.5%).

Respondents' Perception of Bank of Agriculture

Table 6 below showed the respondents' perception of the Bank of Agriculture. More than half (58.75%) of the respondents

saw the Bank of Agriculture as a waste of government funds (Mean=2.66). In other words they have a negative perception of the Bank, seeing it as a waste of government's funds. Very low percentage (30.0%) agreed that the bank is a good and an easy source of credit for the farmers with a mean of 2.68. This implies that the Bank of Agriculture is not an easy source of credit for farmers thereby substantiating the constraints associated with farmers' access to the bank credit facilities. This position is further confirmed by the 68.75% of the respondents who disagreed that many farmers have benefited from the Bank of Agriculture loan facilities.

Majority (57.50%) agreed that the Bank of Agriculture is a bank for the elites and the educated farmers while this view is also presented by 58.75 percent of the respondents who agreed that the bank is for large-scale farmers only (Mean 2.38). Using the minimum mean score of 2.12 and the maximum as 2.84, the study confirmed that most of the respondents have a negative perception of the Bank of Agriculture.

Constraints Associated with Farmers Patronage of the Bank of Agriculture

In Table 7, a majority (96.77%) of the farmers indicated that difficulty in getting guarantors was the foremost constraint limiting their access to the Bank of Agriculture loan facilities. This limitation was inevitable owing to the fact that many farmers found it difficult to repay their loans and therefore disappointed their guarantors hence the difficulty in finding guarantors. High-interest rate was ranked second among the constraints with 93.54 percent. This was followed by difficult collateral (85.48%), bureaucracy in processing loans (56.45%), the untimely release of loans to beneficiaries (51.61%) and too shot repayment period (48.38%). This finding is in consonance with Arene *et al* (2015) who found that the major problems that hindered farm households' access to the services of Microfinance Institutions were collateral (99%), interest rate (92.7%), duration of loan (93%) and bureaucracy (82%). This finding also highlights Osondu (2014) assertion that most farmers are denied access to

credit by money lenders on grounds of their inability to provide acceptable collaterals or guarantors.

Hypotheses Testing

The relationship between farmers' socio-economic characteristics and their patronage of the Bank of Agriculture.

Hypothesis One: There is no significant relationship between farmers' socioeconomic characteristics and their patronage of the Bank of Agriculture.

The result of the Chi-Square analysis revealed significant associations between educational status (χ^2=28.30, $p \leq 0.05$), farm training (χ^2=13.13, $p \leq 0.05$), farm size (χ^2=10.62, $p \leq 0.05$) and farmers patronage of the bank. The correlation test of relationship presented in Table 9 also showed a significant relationship between farmers' age (r=0.32, p≤0.05) and farm size (r=0.31, p≤0.05) and their patronage of the Bank of Agriculture while an inverse relationship was established between household size (r=-0.21, p≤0.05) and their patronage of the Bank of Agriculture.

Hypothesis Two: There is no significant relationship between the constraints experienced by the farmers and their patronage of the Bank of Agriculture.

Results in Table 10 showed that there is a significant relationship between difficulties in getting guarantors (χ^2=2.52, P≤0.05, difficult collateral (χ^2=4.64, p≤0.05), high-interest rate (χ^2=18.14, p≤0.05), bureaucracy (χ^2=16.52, p≤0.05) and farmers' patronage of the Bank of Agriculture. If the farmers could not find guarantors, they will be discouraged from patronizing the bank despite their need for credit for farm operations. The same is true of high-interest rates which may make it difficult for the farmers to repay the loan in record time. The bureaucratic attitude of the bank officials can also discourage the farmers thereby making them opt for other sources of farm credits.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the outcome of the analyzed and interpreted study data, it was concluded that age, household size, farm size, educational status, extension/farm training and

farming system used are significantly related to farmers' patronage of the Bank of Agriculture. Although farmers wanted to benefit from the loan facility of the bank, they were constrained mainly by the difficulty of getting guarantors, high-interest rate on loans, difficult collateral and bureaucracy in 9processing the loans. The constraints limited farmers' patronage of the bank and made them to look for alternative sources of farm credits.

The study, therefore, recommends that:

1. The Bank of Agriculture should create more awareness of the existence of the bank to allow more farmers to benefit from their loan facilities.
2. The Bank of Agriculture should try as much as possible to enlighten the farmers on the requirements for obtaining loans from the bank.
3. The Management of the bank should review their requirements for collateral and make the aspect of guarantors less stringent.
4. The Management of the Bank of Agriculture should check some key factors that hider patronage such as bureaucracy and untimely release of loan to beneficiaries in order to create a better environment for farmers to patronize the bank.

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Table 1: Socio-economic characteristics of the farmers (n=160)

Variable	Frequency	Percent	Mean
Age:			
20-30yrs	28	17.5	44
31-40yrs	36	22.5	
41-50yrs	40	25.0	
51-60yrs	30	18.8	
61 years and above	26	16.3	
Sex:			
Male	102	63.75	
Female	58	36.25	
Marital Status:			
Single	4	2.5	
Married	138	86.25	
Divorced	4	2.5	
Widowed	14	8.75	
Education Status:			
No formal education	62	24.8	
Primary education	80	50.0	
Secondary education	14	8.75	
Tertiary education	4	2.50	
Household Size:			
1-2	28	17.5	
3-4	16	10.0	
5-6	72	45.0	5
7-8	40	25.0	
Above 8	4	2.5.0	

Farming system used:			
Traditional	114	71.25	
Semi-Mechanized	36	22.5	
Mechanized	10	6.25	
Type of labor used:			
Family	52	32.5	
Hired	100	62.5	
Exchange	8	5.0	
Farm Size			
1-2ha	112	70.0	
3-4ha	44	27.5	2
5-6ha	2	1.3	
Above 8ha	2	1.3	
Extension/Farm Training			
Membership of Association			
Yes	136	85.0	
No	130	81.5	

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 2: Respondents' awareness of the Bank of Agriculture

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Aware	62	38.75
Not Aware	98	61.25

Source: Field survey 2016.

Table 3: Respondents' sources of awareness of the Bank of Agriculture

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Radio	10	16.12
Television	6	9.67
Newspapers	1	1.61
Posters and Handbills	4	6.45
Friends/Fellow farmers	41	66.12

Source: Field survey, 2016.

Table 4: Loan Application and Beneficiaries

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Application for Loan	20	32.25
Beneficiary from the loan facility	5	8.06

Source: Field Survey 2016

Table 5: Other sources of credit available to the Respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Community banks	48	30.0
Cooperative societies	144	90.0
Money lenders	64	40.0
Commercial bank	4	2.5

Source: Field survey, 2016. * Multiple esponses

Table 6 Respondents' Perception of Bank of Agriculture.

Perception Statements	SA		A		D		SD			
	Freq	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Mean	SD
I see the Bank of Agriculture as a waste of government fund.	32	20.0	62	38.75	64	40.0	2	1.25	2.66	0.58
Bank of agriculture is a good and easy source of credit for farmers.	4	2.50	44	27.5	110	68.75	2	1.25	2.68	0.55
Bank of Agriculture is for large scale farmers only.	14	8.75	80	50.0	66	41.25	0	0.0	2.38	0.59
Bank of Agriculture provides credit facilities for both large and small scale farmers.	2	2.50	64	40.0	88	55.0	4	2.5	2.50	0.58
I see the Bank of Agriculture as a bank for the elites and educated farmers.	22	13.75	70	43.75	62	38.75	6	3.75	2.23	0.76
The Bank of Agriculture serves both the educated and the illiterate farmers.	8	5.0	50	31.25	90	56.25	12	7.50	2.64	0.75
Most farmers have been disappointed by the Bank of Agriculture.	24	15.0	76	47.5	52	32.5	8	5.0	2.12	0.82
Many farmers have benefited from the loan facility of the Bank of Agriculture	8	5.0	42	26.25	84	52.50	26	16.25	2.84	0.99

Source: Field survey, 2016

Table 7: Constraints Associated with Farmers Patronage of the Bank of Agriculture

Variable	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Difficulty in getting guarantors	60	96	1
Difficult Collateral	53	85.48	3
High-Interest Rate	58	93.54	2
Untimely release of loan to beneficiaries	32	51.61	5
Bureaucracy in processing loans	35	56.45	4
Too short repayment period	30	48.38	6

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 8: Chi-Square of the relationship between farmers' socio-economic characteristics and their patronage of the bank

Variable	χ^2	Df	P	Decision
Sex	0.98		0.32	NS
Marital Status	5.31	3	0.15	NS
Educational Status	28.30	3	0.00	S
Farm training	13.13	1	0.00	S
Farming system used	27.36	2	0.00	S
Type of labor	1.62	2	0.44	NS
Farm organization	3.30	1	0.06	NS
Other activities outside farming	3.72	1	0.05	NS

Source: Field survey, 2016.

Table 9: Result of correlation test of the relationship between farmers' socio-economic characteristics and their patronage of the Bank of Agriculture

Variable	R	P	Decision
Age	0.32	0.08	S
Household Size	-0.21	0.10	S
Size of farm	0.31	0.10	S

Source: Field survey 2016.

Table 10: Relationship between Farmers' Constraints and their patronage of the Bank of Agriculture

Variable	χ	p	Decision
Difficulty in getting guarantors	2.52	0.03	S
Difficult Collateral	4.64	0.01	S
High Interest Rate	18.14	0.00	S
Untimely release of loan to beneficiaries	2.22	0.08	NS
Bureaucracy in processing loans	16.52	0.02	S

Source: Field Survey, 2016

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ASSESSMENT OF CONSTRAINTS TO YOUTH FARMERS IN YAM PRODUCTION IN NASARAWA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract
The study investigated constraints to yam production among youth farmers in Nasarawa State. It identified constraints to yam production and coping strategies to eliminate these constraints. Data were obtained through a two-stage sampling procedures. From each of the six districts in Kokona, two villages were selected while purposive sampling procedure was used to select ten young farmers from each village to make a total of one hundred and twenty (120) respondents. Data obtained were analysed using descriptive statistics such as frequency counts, percentage, ranking and inferential statistics like pearson product moment correlation was used to test the hypotheses set for the study. The finding reveals that majority of respondents (82%) were males. Majority (61%) were within the age range of 25-35 years. The study also shows that majority (70%) of the respondents had formal education and could read and write while (63.4%) were married. Among the identified constraints were inadequate working capital, high cost of labour, inadequate farm inputs and limited access to credit. Eleven coping strategies were identified and ranked accordingly. These include timely harvesting and disposal of the produce, use of agrochemicals, fallowing, late planting and selling in bulk. There was a significant but negative relationship between selected respondents' demographic characteristics (Age and Education) while Farm size was positively correlated ($p< 0.05$). The study recommended that adequate yam storage technologies should be disseminated to the youths in yam production for maximum profits and reduction of postharvest losses.
Keywords: Assessment, Yam production, Youth farmers, Constraints

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ASSESSMENT OF CONSTRAINTS [3]O. TO YOUTH FARMERS IN YAM PRODUCTION IN NASARAWA STATE, NIGERIA

Introduction

Yam (Dioscorea spp), according to International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), is a starch staple in the form of large tubers produced by annual and perennial vines grown in Africa, the Caribbean, the Americas, the Asia and South Pacific (IITA, 2008). Nigeria is the world's largest producer of yam accounting for over 76% of the world production. In 2007 Africa's yam production was 96% of the total world production, the West Africa accounted for 94% out of which Nigeria alone produced 71% totalling over 37 million tons (IITA, 2008).

Yam has many species out of which six are economically important staples. The most commonly grown of these species in Nigeria are Dioscorea rotundata (white yam) and Dioscorea alata (water yam). Yam is grown by planting pieces of tuber or small whole tubers (seed yam) saved from previous season. Small-scale farmers who form the majority of producers often intercrop yam with cereals and vegetables. In some cultures, yam is used as social status in gatherings and also for religious functions. For status, it is assessed by the size of yam holdings one possesses (Donye et. al., 2012). Consumer demand for yam is generally very high in the sub-region being studied and yam cultivation is very profitable despite high production cost (IITA, 2008).

The concept of children and youth in agriculture

In Nigeria about 77 million (22%) of the populace is made up of youths (UNICEF, 2008). Youths in all countries are both a major human resource for development in agriculture and technology innovation (Nwanchukwu, 2008; Ovwigho and Ifie, 2004). Participation or involvement of youths in agriculture is a way of increasing their skills, knowledge, confidence, self-reliance and opportunity to collaborate and engaged in sustainable development (Akinbile *et al.*2008).

The youths' population is more than half of the total population in the rural areas. These are groups of young men and women in a society who have a lot of energy, new ideas, and new way of seeing life and face

the identified problems (Onyeoziri, 2002).

Youth in Nigeria context, according to Torimiro and Laogun (2005), are young people between the age of thirteen (13) and thirty (30) years. This is based on the expected age of entering the primary education or entry into vocational apprenticeship which is 13 years while 30 years is the terminal age for participating in the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC).

Youth is a state of transition between childhood and adulthood characterized by possession of attributes such as energy, intelligence and hope which enable the youth to improve their knowledge and capabilities (Erenie, 2002). The United Nations Youth Agenda (UNYA, 2004) defined youth as an individual between the ages 15-24 years. The youths are regarded as economic assets due to their potential roles in productive contributions and also in generation of income to both households and the nation (Olawoye. 2001). Besides, the youth stood as a link between present and future in terms of nation's development. Rural youths have an important responsibility for their development as well as for the improvement of their localities because of their energy, enthusiasm and relatively uncommitted time. Therefore, if the rural youths are given the opportunity, organizational direction and support, they can participate and contribute significantly to agriculture (Olawoye, 2001; Torimiro and Laogun 2005). Yam production is labour intensive requiring a lot of time and energy. Youths are therefore the most predispose and fitted for its production (Donye *et. al.*, 2012).

Despite the role played by most youths in their communities some of them are being faced by series of problems and until a comprehensive assessment of some of the constraints affecting youth to fully engage agriculture, particularly in yam production, are clearly identified and courageously tackled, agricultural development efforts will continue to suffer and the nation efforts to meet food

sufficiency will not be achieved. Moreso efforts have not been taken to really study the constraints of youths to yam production, since yam is

one of the major crops being grown in the study area. Therefore, this study was designed to carry out the assessment of the constraints to yam production among youths in the study area and evaluate their coping strategies. Consequently answers were provided to the following questions:

(i) What are the socio-economic characteristics of the youth in yam production in the study area?
(ii) What are the major constraints to yam production faced by youth in the study area?
(iii) What are the coping strategies employed to solve these constraints?

Objectives of the study

The main objective of the study was to investigate the constraints to yam production among youth

farmers in Nasarawa State, Nigeria.

The specific objectives were to

(i) describe the socio-economic characteristics of the youths engaged in yam production in the study area;
(ii) assess the major constraints faced by the youths in yam production in the study area and
(iii) identify the coping strategies employed by the youths to solve these constraints in the study area.

Hypotheses of the study

Two hypotheses were set for the study:

Ho_1: There is no significant relationship between selected youths' socio-economic characteristics and constraints faced by them in yam production.

Ho_2: There is no significant relationship between selected youths' socio-economic characteristics and their coping strategies adopted to mitigate yam production constraints.

Methodology

The study was conducted in Kokona Local government Area of Nasarawa State. Nasarawa State was created out of the old

Plateau State on October 1st, 1991 with its capital in Lafia. The state lies between latitude 8^0 32' and 8^0 18'N and longitude 6^0 15' and 8^0 50' E of the equator. It covers a land mass of 27, 117 square kilometre. Nasarawa state has thirteen (13) Local Government Areas (LGAs) and based on National Population census (2006), it has population of 1,863,275. Kokona LGA is one of the LGAs in the central agro-ecological zone of the state with its headquarters in Garaku town. The LGA, based on National population Census (2006) has a land area of 1,844km^2 and a population of 109,747.

Record from Nasarawa Agricultural Development Programme (NADP) shows that there are two main climate seasons, the dry and wet with intervening cold and dry harmattan period usually experienced from December to January every year. The annual rainfall ranges from 1250mm to 2000mm at the peak of rainfall while the maximum range of temperature is between 20^0C and 34^0C (NADP,2015).

The major occupation of the people of the area is farming. Farmers cultivate a wide varieties of food crops like yam (*Discorea spp*), Maize (*Zea mays*), cassava (*Manihot esculentus*), guinea corn (*Sorghum spp*), groundnut (*Arachy hypogaea*), cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*), cocoyam (*Taro/Colocassia esculenta*) benniseed (*Sesanum indicum*) and a lot of leafy vegetables (NADP, 2017).

Sampling Size and Data Collection

The data for this study were obtained from a sample survey conducted among the rural youths in Kokona Local Government Area (LGA) of Nasararwa State through a two stage sampling procedures. Kokona LGA was purposively selected because of its yam production potential and preponderance of youths who are majorly farmers.

Kokona LGA is made up six districts. From each district two (2) villages were selected for this study. Purposive sampling method was used to select ten (10) youths who are yam farmers from each village to

make a total of one hundred and twenty (120) young farmers.

Data collection and Analysis

Data were collected with the validated interview schedules technique to elicit information on socio-economic characteristics viz : age, gender, educational attainment, farming experience, marital status, hours spent on farm, output level and coping strategies used to overcome some of the constraints faced yam production process. Constraints faced by youths in yam production were measured through a likert- scale type response and thereafter rescaled as follow: 10-29% mild; 30-49% moderate; and ≥ 50% major, while coping strategies were measured with five point likert-scale type response of Very Effective (4), Moderately Effective (3), Effective (2), Fairly Effective (1) and Not Effective (0).

Data Analysis

Data were summarized with descriptive statistics such as frequency table and percentages to give brief description and background information of socio-economic characteristics of respondents and the coping strategies of young farmers to constraints of yam production. Furthermore ranking was employed to order constraints and coping strategies based on their severity and effectiveness respectively while Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) was used to test the hypotheses set up for the study.

Results and Discussion

Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

Table 1 shows that majority of respondents (82%) were males which indicates that a greater number of rural youths engaged in agricultural production in the study area was male. This indicates that male dominated the production of yam in the study area. The respondents were mainly youth. The table equally shows that those within the age range 15-19 constitute (14%), 20-24 (25%) while the age range within 25-35 constitute almost (61%) This implies that the majority of the youths in the sample area were in the age range which is

regarded as economically active age (i.e 25-35). This age range is the period of high physical fitness, strong energy and mental alertness which if properly utilized will boost yam production in the state. Also (63.4 %) of the respondents was married while (30.5%) single. This indicates that majority of the sampled youths were responsible and can take decision on their own as many of them claimed that their responsibility is to provide food and shelter for their family. The result confirms assertion of Ugwoke *et al.* (2005) who noted that young people in rural area married earlier than their peers in the urban area and become involved in adult responsibilities before their urban youth counterparts. The distribution of respondents according to their educational attainment reveals that about 40%, 24% and 4% had primary, secondary and tertiary education respectively while (30%) had no formal education. It therefore means that about (70%) of the respondents had formal education and could read and write. This implies that if appropriate innovation on yam production is properly introduced to youth farmers in the study area, adoption will be higher judging from their educational attainments.

Table 1 also reveals that the respondents were operating on small scale farming as their farm size ranges between 1.0 and 4.0 hectares and the majority (73.3%) acquired their farm land through inheritance. Household size of respondents ranges from one (1) and more than six (6) with modal class range of 4-5 accounting for (45.5%). It expected that members of households will serve as source of labour on the farm. Majority of the respondents (73.3%) were full time farmers and this was reflected in the number of hours spent on the farm daily as (88.6%) of them spent between five (5) and more than nine (9) hours per day on the farm. Equally (93.8%) had farming experience ranging between five (5) and more than nine (9) years. This implies that majority of the youths in the study area were proficient farmers based on the fact that they had engaged themselves in farming early in their lives. This is in line with

the result of Donye *et. al* (2012) in his study where majority had about 6-10 years of farming experience. Therefore given the right working environment, they would be willing to improve their productivities and invariably improve their living standards. Also the output level (number of tubers) shows that majority (77.5%) of the youths in the study area produced between 2000 and more than 5000 tubers annually. This shows that they were really into yam cultivation. This was reflected in the analysis of annual income which indicates that (53%) of the respondents earned between one hundred thousand and six hundred thousand naira (□100,001-□600,000) average income annually from yam production excluding the household consumptions. This shows that yam production when properly encouraged among the youths is capable of lifting them out of poverty. This was corroborated by some of the respondents' assertion that they had built houses of their own and were equally sponsoring their brothers and sisters in schools from yam proceeds.

Major constraints faced by respondents

The result in Table 2 shows that after rating the constraints faced by the respondents in yam production through ranking, ten (10) major constraints were identified. They include inadequate working capital (81%), high cost of labour (79.2%), inadequate farm input (78.3%), limited access to credit (72.5%), inadequate storage facilities (71.7%), pests and diseases problem (70.0%), postharvest losses (55.8%), soil fertility problem (50%), inadequate extension services (43.3%) and market accessibility problem (40.0%). It can, therefore, be deduced that inadequate working capital, high cost of labour, inadequate farm input and storage facilities and so on will always keep yam production unattractive to the youths and thereby affecting food supply in the area.

Coping strategies employed by the respondents to combat the constraints.

The result in Table 3 shows that eleven (11) coping strategies were identified as being effective after dropping some

ineffective ones. That is, strategies whose percentages were less than fifty (<50%). The strategies were timely harvesting and disposal of yam tubers (76.4%) was ranked highest followed by use of agrochemicals (74.3%), fallowing (73.3%), late planting (69.5%), selling in bulk at cheaper prices (68.2%), mixed cropping (67.0%), mulching (65.7%), hiring of tractors from the LGA (58.4%), borrowing from cooperative (56.0%), using contact farmers (55.7%) and the use of organic manure (51.4%). The result implies that most young farmers in the study area adopt early harvesting and selling of yam in order to prevent some diseases that affect yam and because of storage problems too. The use of agrochemicals was ranked second which means that the youths in the study area use chemicals in controlling yam pests and diseases. Tractor hiring is another important coping strategy employed in reducing cost of labour and ease production processes.

Test of Hypotheses

The hypothesis was tested using PPMC and the result (Table 4) shows that there is significant but negative relationship between selected respondents' demographic characteristics (Age and Education) while Farm size has a positive relationship. The calculated (r) values were greater than tabulated values ($p< 0.05$). This implies that as the respondents were growing older, the constraints faced were getting lesser and vice versa. This may be as a result of experience and professionalism. Also educational attainment indicates that the higher the educational qualification of the respondents the lesser the constraints faced in yam production. This shows the importance of education as a tool to innovation and aid to adoption of innovation. Similarly, the bigger the farm size the more the constraints faced in the production yam.

Relationship between selected socio-economic characteristics of respondents and their coping strategies.

PPMC analytical tool was employed in testing the hypothesis, the result shows that there was a significant relationship between the selected socio-economic characteristics (age, educational attainment, nature of involvement, farming experience and annual income) and coping strategies of the respondents. It can therefore be deduced from the result that as the respondents were getting older in age, farming experience, and involvement in full time yam production activities, the greater the their capacity to cope with the constraints. Equally the higher the educational attainment of the respondents, the greater is their ability to adopt different innovation to cope with constraints and the higher their yam production. This, in turn, will increase the income accrued to the respondents annually.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study revealed that the majority of the youths in yam production were within the economically active age range of (25-35) years. Their major occupation is farming of which yam production is regarded as one of the high income enterprises. Similarly, finding revealed that most of the respondents operate on a small-scale farming system as their farm sizes ranges between 1.0 and 4.0 hectares. The major constraints being faced by the youths in yam production in the study area, among others, were inadequate working capital, high cost of labour, limited access to credit, and inadequate storage facilities.

It is, therefore, recommended that youths should be encouraged to use their cooperative platform for hiring tractor to work for them on their farms from their LGAs for easy access. Credit facilities should be made available through micro finance banks for youths who are interested in agriculture. Adequate yam storage technologies should be disseminated among youths in yam production for optimum profit and reduction of postharvest losses while the LGAs should endeavour to

establish more markets for easy marketing of yam tubers.

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Table 1: Distribution of Socio-economic characteristics of respondents

Variables	Option	Frequency (N=120)	Percentage
Gender	Male	98	82
	Female	22	18
Age (in years)	15-19	17	14.2
	20-24	30	25.0
	25-29	18	15.2
	30-35	55	45.6
Marital status	Single	37	30.8
	Married	83	69.2
Educational attainment	No formal education	37	30.5
	Primary education	48	40.3
	Secondary education	29	24.4
	Tertiary education	06	04.8
Farm size (hectares)	≤1.0ha	11	9.5
	1.1-2.0ha	33	27.1
	2.1-3.0ha	30	24.8
	3.1-4.0ha	43	36.2
	>4.0ha	03	2.4
Sources of land acquisition	Inheritance	90	75.0
	Lease/Rent	13	10.7
	Purchase	17	14.3
Household size	0-1	08	6.7
	2-3	36	30.0
	4-5	55	45.5
	>6	21	17.8
Nature of involvement	Full time	89	74.2
	Part time	31	25.8

Hours spent on the farm	≤4 hours	14	11.4
	5-6 hours	44	36.4
	7-8 hours	55	45.5
	≥9 hours	07	06.7
Farming experience	≤4 years	10	08.3
	5-6 years	26	21.4
	7-8 years	54	45.0
	>9 years	30	25.3
Number of Tubers	< 1000	12	10.0
	1000-2000	11	09.2
	2001-3000	16	13.3
	3001-4000	36	30.0
	4001-5000	20	16.7
	>5000	25	20.8
Annual income (□)	≤□100,000	18	15.0
	□100,001-□200,000	30	25.4
		42	34.7
	□200,001-□300,000	21	17.2
		09	7.7
	□300,001-□400,000		
	□400,001-□500,000		

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 2: Distribution and ranking of major constraints faced by respondents

Items	Mean Score	Rank
Inadequate Working Capital	2.854	1st
High cost of Labour	2.732	2nd
Inadequate farm inputs	2.540	3rd
Limited access to credit	2.343	4th
Inadequate storage facilities	2.250	5th
Pest and Diseases Problem	2.213	6th
Post-harvest losses	2.120	7th
Soil fertility problem	2.011	8th
Inadequate Extension Services	1.322	9th
Market Accessibility Problem	1.114	10th

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table 3: Distribution of the respondents based on coping strategies employed to solve the constraints.

Coping strategies	Mean Score	Rank
Timely harvesting and disposal of yam produce	2.881	1st
Use of agrochemicals	2.832	2nd
Fallowing	2.664	3rd
Late planting	2.645	4th
Selling in bulk at cheaper prices	2.633	5th
Mixed cropping	2.452	6th
Mulching	2.348	7th
Hiring tractor from the LGA	2.113	8th
Borrowing from cooperatives society	1.676	9th
Use of contact farmers	1.482	10th
Using organic manure	0.854	11th

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table 4: Results of correlation showing significant relationship between selected demographic characteristics of respondents and constraints faced in yam production

Characteristics	Calculated (r) value	P-value	Decision
Age	-0.888	0.0000	S
Educational attainment	-0.930	0.0001	S
Farm size	0.652	0.0043	S

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 5: Results of correlation showing significant relationship between selected socio-economic characteristics of respondents and their coping strategies

Characteristics	Calculated (r) value	P-value	Decision
Age	0.864	0.0001	S
Educational attainment	0.900	0.0000	S
Nature of involvement	0.816	0.0000	S
Farming experience	0.790	0.0002	S
Annual income	0.967	0.0000	S

N =120, significant at 0.05 level of significance

Source: Field survey, 2018

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RURAL WOMEN'S PERCEPTION TOWARDS CHILD RIGHT ACT TO EDUCATION AND HEALTH CARE IN ODEDA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF OGUN, NIGERIA

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Abstract
The child's Right Act (CRA) 2003 mandate institutions and authorities in whose care children are placed to provide the necessary guidance, education and training to enable the children to live up to their responsibilities in strengthening social and national solidarity. On this premise, this paper sought to analyze rural women's perception towards CRA and awareness of its legal implications in Ogun State, Nigeria. A multistage sampling procedure was used to select 80 rural women for the study. Data were collected using structured interview guide. Results were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Results indicate that the mean age and standard deviation of the respondents were 37 years and 9.07 respectively, 35.0% had secondary school education, the mean and standard deviation of respondents' household size and monthly income were 4±3 person and 46,000±30,000 respectively. Majority (98.7%) of the respondents indicated that they are aware that children should not roam the street during school hours. Also, 90.0% of the respondents revealed their awareness on the legal implications of CRA that it is an offence if their children roam the street during school hour. Furthermore, majority (92.5%, 88.7% and 91.2%)of the respondents indicated that radio was their major source of information on education related issues, health care services and CRA respectively. Findings indicated that the major rural women's perception on CRA were; enrollment of children in

school is a waste of time ($\bar{x}$=4.42), I don't believe in children education because I am

not educated ($\bar{x}$=4. 42), children should be permitted to roam about even during school hours ($\bar{x}$ =3. 84). There were significant correlation between rural women's awareness of legal implications of CRA ($r = 0.01$, $p < 0.05$) and their perception of CRA. The study concluded that rural women were aware of the legal implication of CRA but have a neutral perception towards it. The study therefore recommends that orientation and sensitization programme should be organized by government agencies and relevant stakeholders for the rural women to enable them develop positive perception towards CRA. .

Keywords: Child's Right Act, Legal implication, perception, rural women.

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Introduction

The preponderance of human practices against children in Nigeria poses enormous challenges to the realization of the rights of a child as stipulated in regional and global instruments that cumulated in the enactment of the Child Right Acts (CRA). The implementation of the CRA, which seeks to address a wide range of violations of children's right, particularly in some critical aspects of their development ranging from health, education welfare, general well-being and right to life, has been a cause for concern in the country over the decade now (Eric, 2014).

According to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (2007), convention on the right of the child, a child is any human being below the age of 18 years under the law applicable to the child. The term child does not necessarily mean minor, but can include adult children as well as adult non – dependent children. Olayinka (2009), noted that children's right are the human rights of children, these rights includes rights to special protection and care afforded to them as is necessary for their well-being. They also have right to association with parents, human identity, universal state paid education, health care, basic needs for food, and freedom from discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity and protection of the child's civil rights.

As minors, children do not have the authority or rights to make decision on their own for themselves in any known jurisdiction of the world. Instead, their adult care givers including parents, social workers, guardians and teachers are vested with this authority depending on the circumstances. Some individuals believe that the state of affairs gives children insufficient control over their own lives and causes them to be vulnerable (Eze, 2003). In November, 1989, the United Nation (UN) general assembly adopted the

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RURAL WOMEN'S PERCEPTION TOWARDS CHILD RIGHT ACT TO EDUCATION AND HEALTH CARE IN ODEDA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF OGUN, NIGERIA

Convention on the right, the convention consists of fifty-four articles that address the basic human rights of children anywhere. The four core principles of the convention are; non discrimination, devotion to the best interest of the child, right to life, survival, development and respect of the view of the child (UNICEF, 2007). In Nigeria, the child right act was passed into law in 2003 and was adopted by some of the states in the country. Lot of problems associated with children are being circulated, issues like child trafficking, child abuse, early marriage of the girl child, child rape, street begging, child labour among others. Despite the act, these issues are still unattended to and having negative effect on the children. Idowu (2004) noted that some states in the Northern part of the country refused to adopt this act, in states where the act is adopted, it is not effectively enforced and nothing is being done to punish offenders. Also, institutions nowadays are not even built to consolidate the enforceability of the laws and children are still being treated unfairly. Some individuals and parents do not even know that this law exist and are not bothered by it. These issue should be looked into and addressed so that everyone is aware of the act especially the rural women. Sequel to the foregoing, this study assessed the rural women's perception towards child right to education and health care in Odeda Local government area of Ogun State, Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study were to;

i. describe the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents;
ii. determine rural women's awareness of the legal implications of child's right;
iii. determine rural women's sources of information on Child's right to education and health care services and ;
iv. determine rural women's perception of Child's right to education and health care.

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Hypotheses of the study

Ho_1: There is no significant association between respondents' socio-economic characteristics and their perception of child right Act.

Ho_2: There is no significant relationship between women awareness and perception of child right Act.

Methodology

The study was carried out in Odeda Local Government area, Ogun State. Odeda is one of the twenty Local Government in Ogun State located along Abeokuta – Ibadan road at about 20 kilometer from the state capital, Abeokuta. It is composed of homogenous population of mainly Yoruba speaking people. It is also inhabited by people from other parts of the country like the *Igedes.* A multistage sampling procedure was used to select respondents for this study. Purposive sampling technique was used to select four (4) cells namely; Osiele, Kila, Olodo and Ilugun within Odeda LGA and these cells were selected due to nearness and proximity. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 18 rural women from Osiele, 24 from Kila, 21 from Olodo and 17 from Ilugun making a total of 80 rural women. A structured interview guide was used to elicit response from the rural women after it was validated. Perception towards child right act was measured using a Likert scale of strongly agree = 5, agree = 4, undecided = 3, disagree = 2 and strongly disagree = 1. The perception index was calculated as unfavorable perception (14-42) and favourable perception as (43-70). Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency count, percentages, mean and standard deviation and inferential statistics such as Chi square analysis Person Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) were used to measure hypotheses 1 and 2 respectively. The result of this hypothesis "there is no significant association between socioeconomic characteristics of rural women and their perception of children right to education

and health care was tested using chi-square test (χ^2) for variables measured at nominal & ordinal levels, while Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) was used for variables measured at interval level and the significance of the association was determined at 0.05 levels.

Results and Discussion

Socioeconomic characteristics of rural women

Table 1 reveals that the mean age and standard deviation of rural women were 34±9.07 years. Many (68.9%) of the respondents were within the age ranges of 40 years and below. Age of rural women is an essential variable in womanhood. This finding is an indication that rural women were still in their child bearing age, agile and active. Result in Table 1 also reveals that many (78.85%) of the respondents were married. This implies that there were more married women within the study area. This result is similar to Fakoya *et al* (2009) who noted that there were more married women in farming communities of Ogun State. In addition, the mean and standard deviation of household size was 4±3 persons while 60.0% of the respondents were Christians. Findings further revealed that 35.0% had secondary education while 32.5% had tertiary education. It therefore implies that some of the rural women within the study area were literate. This is in line with Adamu *et al* (2008) that few of rural women in Oyo State had basic education.

Rural Women's Awareness of the Legal Implications of Child's Right

Result in Table 2 show rural women's awareness of the legal implications of child right to education and health care. Findings indicated that 90.0% of the rural women were aware that roaming about the street by children during school hours is an offence while 75.1% indicated that they were aware children that roam about the street during school

hours will be detain in juvenile remand homes. This is an indication that rural women within the study area were aware of their children's right to basic education by not allowing them to roam about the street or hawk during school days/hours.

Sources of Information on Child's Right to Education and Health Care

Rural women sources of information on child right to education and health care service is presented in Figure 1. The sources of information considered are; health workers, extension agents, radio/Television newspaper, internets and family/friends. Findings indicate that 92.5% and 88.7% of the respondents sourced information on education and health care services respectively through the radio. Also majority (78.8% & 71.30%) of the respondents received information on their children's right to education and health care through family/friends. This result implies that radio and family/friends were the major information sources to those rural women on children's right to education and health care.

Rural Women's perception of Child's Right Education and Health care

Results in Table 4 indicate the rural women's perception of child's right education and health care. Finding shows that the main identified rural women's view to their children's right to education and health care were; enrollment of their children in school is a cheer waste of time ($\bar{x}$ = 4.42), I don't believe in children education because I am not educated too ($\bar{x}$ = 4.24). Furthermore, the respondents also reiterated that their children were not allowed to attend schools on market days ($\bar{x}$ = 3.97), however some of them were of the view that children should not be allowed to roam about the street during school hours ($\bar{x}$ = 3.84) while few of them indicated that they do

not see the need for their children to attend school in rural area ($\bar{x}$ = 3.82). From the foregoing, it was observed that an appreciable number of the respondent do not see the need of their children's right to basic education and health care and this might be adduced to the insufficient, decapitated and unequipped school and health care facilities in rural areas.

Rural Women Perception Index

Table 4 shows the categorization of rural women perception to child right to education and health care. Many (67.5) of the rural women had unfavorable disposition and perception to their children having the right to basic education and access to health care Rural women unfavorable disposition to their children right to education and health care could be influenced by the level of inadequate and dilapidation of school and health care facilities in the study area.

Test of relationship between respondents' socioeconomic characteristics and perception of child right to education and health care

Finding in Table 5 shows the result of the significant association between rural women socio-economic characteristics and their perception to child right to education and health facilities. The Chi square statistical analysis shows that there was a significant association between rural women educational status (χ^2=2.107, df=3) and their perception of child right to education and health care. This shows that rural women's educational status enabled them to identify and perceived well on the relevance of child right and access to quality education and health care service delivery.

Test of relationship between rural women awareness and Perception of child right to education and health care

Findings in Table 6 present the result of the hypothesis "there is no significant relationship between rural

women awareness and perception of child right to education and health care" and findings show that there is significant relationship between awareness ($r = 0.591$, $p > 0.05$) and perception of child right act. This finding therefore indicates that the higher the level of awareness of rural women on child right acts the better their perception on how they handle issues relating to their child's rights. The null hypothesis is therefore rejected and the hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between rural women awareness and perception of child right ac is accepted.

Conclusion and recommendation

From the findings of the study, it can be concluded that rural women's major sources of information on child right to education and health care were through radio, TV and family/friends. Also, rural women have unfavorable perception towards their children right to education and health care. It was therefore recommended that health workers, extension agents and social workers should intensity effort to conduct sensitization and awareness campaigns on child right to education and health care.

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Table 1: Socioeconomic characteristics of respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Mode/Mean	Std. D
Age (Years)				
Less than 31	23	28.8	34years	9.07
31-40	32	40.1		
41-50	21	26.3		
51-60	3	3.8		
61 and above	1	1.0		
Marital status				
Single	8	10.0	Married	
Married	63	78.8		
Widowed	4	5.0		
Household size				
Less than 3	10	12.5	4	3.0
3-6	60	75.0		
7 and above	10	12.5		
Religion				
Islam	32	40.0	Christianity	
Christianity	48	60.0		
Occupation				
Artisan	15	18.8	Civil servant	
Civil servant	19	23.6		
Traders	46	57.6		
Monthly income				
Less than 30,000	7	8.8	46,000	30,000
30,000-	43	53.8		

60,000			
61,000 and above	30	37.5	
Educational status			
No formal education	4	5.0	Secondary edu
Primary education	22	27.5	
Secondary education	28	35.0	
Tertiary education	26	32.5	

Source: Field survey, 2017

Table 2: Rural Women's Awareness of the Legal Implications of Child's Right

SN	Aware of Legal implication of child right	Frequency	Percentages
1	Children roaming the street during school hours is an offence	72	90.0
2	Children that roam the street during school hours will be detain in juvenile remand homes	60	75.1
3	Government has the right to take necessary action on children that are not taken care of	59	73.8
4	Refusal to immunize your children against diseases is an offence	57	71.3
5	Refusal to sent your children to school is a punishable offence	53	66.2
6	Refusal on second conviction leads to imprisonment	38	47.5

Source: Field survey, 2017

Table 3: Rural Women's perception of Child's Right Act

SN	Perceptual Statements	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	STD
1.	Enrolment of children is a waste of time	3(3.8)	1(1.3)	4(5.0)	23(28.8)	47(61.3)	4.42	0.94
2.	I don't believe in children education because I am not educated too	5(6.3)	1(1.3)	1(1.3)	34(42.5)	39(48.8)	4.24	0.34
3.	Children should not attend schools on market days	7(8.8)	8(10.0)	-	28(35.0)	38(47.2)	3.97	1.29
4.	Children should not be allowed to roam the street during school hours	9(11.3)	9(11.3)	1(1.3)	27(33.8)	34(42.6)	3.84	1.38
5.	I do not see the need for education of children in rural areas	8(10.0)	9(11.3)	3(3.8)	28(35.0)	32(39.9)	3.82	1.33
6.	Education is very	20(25.0)	24(28.6)	5(6.3)	11(13.8)	21(26.3)	2.90	1.59

	expensive therefore it is not a child of children							
7.	Every child has a right to free and compulsory basic education	43(53.8)	31(38.8)	-	3(3.8)	3(3.8)	1.66	0.95
8.	Every child under the age of 2 years should be immunized	47(58.8)	28(35.2)	1(1.3)	3(3.8)	1(1.3)	1.53	0.81
9.	Every child has the right to free health care services	49(61.3)	29(36.3)	-	1(1.3)	1(1.3)	1.44	0.65
10.	Children should not be maltreated	52(65.0)	26(33.6)	-	2(2.5)	-	1.39	0.62
11.	Betrothal and marriage of children should not be allowed	48(60.0)	27(33.8)	-	4(5.0)	1(1.3)	1.53	0.84
12.	There should be no discrimination of sex among children in	52(65.2)	22(27.5)	3(3.8)	2(12.5)	1(1.3)	1.48	0.79

	terms of treatments							
13.	The government has the right to take necessary actions if children are not well taken care of	22(27.5)	46(57.6)	5(6.3)	6(7.5)	1(1.3)	1.97	0.87
14.	The government has the right to detain any child found roaming about during school hours	18(22.3)	44(55.1)	5(6.3)	8(10.0)	5(6.3)	2.23	1.19

Source: Field survey, 2017. **SA=Strongly agree, A=Agree, U=Undecided, D=Disagree, SD=Strongly disagree, STD=Standard deviation**

Table 4: Rural Women Perception Index

Variables	Categorization	Frequency	Percentage
Unfavorable perception	14 – 42	54	67.5
Favourable perception	43 - 70	26	32.5

Source: Field survey, 2017

Table 5: Test of relationship between respondents' socioeconomic characteristics and perception of child right Act

Variables	Chi-square	Df	P-value	Decision
Marital status	0.855	3	0.836	NS
Religion	0.886	1	0.347	NS
Occupation	0.890	3	0.825	NS
Educational status	2.107	3	0.05	N

Source: Field survey, 2017

Table 6: Test of relationship women awareness and Perception of child right Act

Variables	Correlation value	P value	Decision
Awareness and Perception	0.591**	0.01	Significant
Age	2.908	0.1561	NS
Monthly income	3.975	0.133	NS
Household size	1.115	0.577	NS

Source: Field survey, 2017

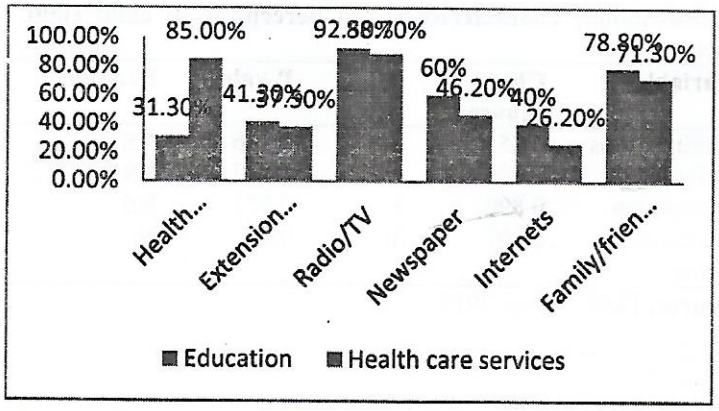

Figure 1: Sources of information on child's right to education and health care services

Annals of Child and Youth Studies September 2018
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PARTICIPATION OF RURAL YOUTH IN RUBBER PRODUCTION IN EDO AND OGUN STATES, NIGERIA

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Abstract
Increasing global demand for natural rubber creates opportunity for expansion of land cultivated to rubber and increased participation of youth in rubber production in Nigeria. This study therefore assessed rural youth participation in rubber production in Edo and Ogun States. Proportional random sampling was used in selecting 107 rural youth from the list of 156 youth rubber farmers obtained from Rubber Research Institute of Nigeria (RRIN). Data obtained were described using frequency, percentage, mean and analyzed using Pearson Product Moment correlation (PPMC) at $p \leq 0.05$. Result revealed moderate (71.9%) level of participation of youth in rubber production. Rural youth participated mainly in land clearing ($\bar{X}$= 2.69), holing ($\bar{X}$= 2.38), field lining ($\bar{X}$= 2.34), planting of budded stumps ($\bar{X}$= 2.34) and tapping ($\bar{X}$ = 2.33). Serious constraints militating against participation of rural youth in rubber production were inadequate credit on time ($\bar{X}$=2.73), fluctuation in market price ($\bar{X}$=2.64), inadequate information on credit available to farmers ($\bar{X}$=2.48), unavailability of improved planting material ($\bar{X}$=2.36) and shortage of skill labour ($\bar{X}$=2.07). Result revealed that rural youth had favourable attitude towards rubber production (58.9%). The hypothesis showed a significant relationship between attitude and youth's participation ($r = 0.398$; $p<0.05$). The study concludes that the level of participation of rural youth in rubber production was moderate. Regulation of rubber price, provision of credit, improved planting materials as well as credit information are therefore recommended for increased participation of rural youth in rubber production.

Keywords: Attitude, Rubber production, Participation and rural youth

Introduction

Natural rubber is an important industrial and export crop which plays a significant role in many developing nations, including Nigeria. The primary and major product of rubber is the latex (the milky juice obtained from the rubber tree) which contains about 24 to 45% natural rubber by weight (Delabarre and Serier, 2000). There is increasing global demand for natural rubber as a result of economic growth of countries such as China, India, South Korea (Rahman and Haris, 2009). It is predicted that in the year 2035, more tonnage (31million mt) will be required to supply the various rubber related industries especially tyres and household equipment industry (International Rubber Study Group (IRSG), 2013). According to IRSG (2013), the greatest potential for significant production lies in producing countries in Africa especially Nigeria with very vast potential for rubber production due to land availability and suitable climate. The increasing demand creates opportunity for expansion of land cultivated to rubber as well as increased participation of youth in rubber production in Nigeria.

Youth make up a significant portion of the workforce in both rural and urban communities. Brooks, Zorya and Guatam (2012), asserted that increased productivity in agricultural sector depends on the youth who comprise about 30-40% of the world active population. Their energy, numbers creativity and networking capacity provide tremendous opportunities for increasing agricultural productivity. In developed countries such as Great Britain, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, the United States of America and China, the involvement of youth in agricultural production programmes contributed significantly to agricultural development (Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 1999). For instance, the involvement of new generation farmers (less than 40 years of age) in China expanded the production of high value products. Crops such as cereal, vegetable and fruit production increased by an average of 2%, 27% and 35% annually respectively. As a result of their enhanced participation, the structure of agricultural sector in China

changed to reflect new market opportunities (Swanson, 2008).

In Nigeria, there is a growing awareness of youth participation in agriculture. Several studies such as Nnadi and Akwiwu (2008); Bello, Madza and Saror (2011); Donye, Gway, Nuhu, and Zhintswen (2012) and many others have documented youth participation in agricultural production activities in different part of the country. These studies revealed that the youth play vital roles such as land clearing, planting, weeding and harvesting in the production of these crops. However, most of these studies focused on arable crop. There is ample evidence that tree crop production, specifically rubber production is a goldmine where youth can realize their dreams as global demand for natural rubber is on increase. Adebayo, Awotunde, Okuneye and Okonowo (2006), however, pointed out that the potential of youth are yet to be taped to a greater rural development advantage despite their rich rural background and experience, Aphunu and Akpobasa (2010), added that this is related to the dearth of viable institutional framework for mobilizing, developing and channelling the unique abilities, experiences and aspirations of rural youth towards modern agriculture. Auta (1997), noted that the youth have suffered a great neglect, deprivation, marginalization and exploitation. Consequently, the youth have developed a negative attitude towards agriculture as a career, thus they are no longer interested in taking up careers in agriculture and are migrating to cities with little success of finding gainful and decent employment thereby adding to the already serious unemployment problem. Adisa (2008), also reported that the attitude of youth towards agriculture was negative and very discouraging. Though, the exodus of the youth from agricultural sector seems to be high, some youth continue to derive their livelihood from rubber farming. These young people need to be adequately empowered to take advantage of this market opportunity for wealth creation and sustainability of the rubber industry. However, little is known about the participation and the constraints faced by these young people in rubber production. This study therefore, assessed rural youth

participation in rubber production and constraints faced by youth in rubber farming.

Specifically, the objectives of the study were to:

1. describe the socio-economic characteristics of rural youth in rubber farming in the study area.
2. assess the participation of rural youth in rubber production activities.
3. ascertain the attitude of rural youth toward rubber farming.
4. examine the constraints militating against rural youth participation in rubber production.

Hypothesis of the study

There is no significant relationship between youth's attitude and participation in rubber production.

Methodology

The study was conducted in Edo and Ogun States of Nigeria. The mean annual rainfall in the Northern part of Edo State is 1,270 mm to 1,520 mm while the Southern part of the State receives about 2,520 mm to 2,540 mm rainfall respectively. In Ogun State, the distribution of rainfall varies from about 1,000 mm in the western part to about 2000 mm in the eastern part. The climate and soil of the two States are suitable for the cultivation of a wide range of crops including food and tree crop.

The population of the study comprises of youth (ages 18-40 years) who owned rubber plantation. Proportional (44.9% Edo and 55.1% Ogun) random sampling was used to select 107 youth from the list of 156 (70 Edo and 86 Ogun) rural youth who owned rubber farm obtained from Rubber Research Institute of Nigeria. Interview schedule was used for collecting data from the respondents. Simple descriptive statistics such as mean, frequency counts, percentages, mean as well as inferential statistics which involve Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) were used to analyze the data obtained. Extent of participation in rubber production activities was measured using a 3- point scale of rarely (1), often (2) and very often (3) to assess respondents on the basis of labour, cash, ideas and motivating others they put into each of the twelve production activities. The mean

of the four forms of participation was summed up and divided by 4 to obtain a grand mean participation score for each activity. A mean of 2.00 was used as cut off mark. Participation score was also generated to achieve objective 2. The possible maximum score was calculated by multiplying the number of forms of participation which is (4) by the number of types of listed production activities which is (12) and by highest point on participation scale which is three (3). (4 x 12 x 3 = 144). The minimum score was 48 (4 x 12 x 1= 48).The total score per respondent was calculated while the mean score and standard deviation of the respondents scores were used to categorize the participation score into low, moderate and high. One standard deviation was added to the mean so as to get the high cut off point. One standard deviation was subtracted from the mean to get the low cut off point. The scores between low and high cut off points were used as moderate as did Adisa (2008)

Attitude was measured using a 20 item statement as follows; Rubber farming is a profitable business; I am self-reliant in rubber farming; Income from rubber farming is sufficient to meet my needs; There are lots of job opportunities for youth in rubber farming; Rubber farming gives hope of survival in future; I feel socially relevant as a rubber farmer; Rubber cultivation brings social and economic development to my community; Steady income is derived from rubber farming; My living standard is improved as a result of my involvement in rubber farming; I will never abandon rubber farming even if I am offered alternative job; Only elderly people can be successful in rubber farming; Rubber farming is for drop out and illiterate youth; All aspects of rubber production activities are too difficult; People who have likely failed in other endevours of life are those that go into rubber farming; Rubber cultivation waste land; Cultivating other tree crops is easier than cultivating rubber; The long maturity period of rubber is highly discouraging; The oduor of coagula is highly discouraging; Getting market for rubber is too difficult and frequent price fluctuation of rubber is highly discouraging.

The Statements were rated on a five point Likert type scale of

Strongly agree = 5, Agree = 4, Undecided = 3, Disagree = 2, Strongly disagree = 1. The scoring was reversed for negative statements. Total attitude score was computed for each respondent and used to categorize them as having favourable and unfavourable attitude

Results and Discussion

Table 1 revealed the socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents. The mean age of the respondents was 31.59 ± 6.79 years and majority (91.6 %) were males. This implies the dominance of male over female in rubber production. This agrees with Adekunle, Oladipupo, Adisa and Fatoye (2009), who reported that majority of the youth engaged in agriculture in Kwara State were predominantly male. The mean year of schooling of the respondents was 11.91 ± 3.87. This implies that youth involved in rubber production in the study area were literate. The finding agrees with that of Aphunu and Atoma (2010), who reported that majority of the youth in rice production in Delta Central Agricultural one had between7-12 years of formal education. However, the mean year of schooling of youth in Ogun State was higher (13.05± 3.64) compared to the mean year of schooling (10.60 ±3.74) of respondents in Edo State. The implication of this is increased ability to obtain, process and use information relevant to rubber production. More than half (59. 8%) of the youth were married. It could be inferred that majority of the respondents were responsible youth on the basis of their marital status and might likely show more commitment to their work to generate more income to meet the needs of spouse and children. The study also shows that the mean annual income of the respondents from rubber farming was ₦454, 645. However, the mean annual income of youth in Ogun State was higher (₦ 496, 596) compared to the mean (₦ 406,820) annual income of respondents in Edo State. This suggests that the youth were making more money in rubber farming compared to the national minimum wage of ₦216,000 per annum for a level 1 officer in the Nigerian workforce.

Table 2 further shows that the level of participation of majority (71.9%) of the youth

was moderate. However, more (12.2%) youth in Ogun State had high participation compared to 6.0 % of youth in Edo State.

Surprisingly, majority (58.9 %) of the youth had favourable attitude towards rubber farming (Table 3). This implies a willingness to take up rubber farming as a means of livelihood. This finding contradicts the findings of Adisa (2008), who reported that the attitude of youth towards agriculture in Ogun State was negative and very discouraging. The likely reason for this might be that earlier studies on youth attitude towards agriculture were focused on arable crops while this present study focused on tree crop which has potential to generate more income.

Production constraints faced by the youth as presented in Table 4 include; untimely supply of fertilizer ($\bar{X}$= 2.51), unavailability of improved planting materials $\bar{X}$= 2.36) and shortage of skilled labour ($\bar{X}$ =2.07). Serious financial constraints include; unavailability of credit ($\bar{X}$= 2.73), high interest rate ($\bar{X}$= 2.60) and inadequate information on available credit for farmers (=$\bar{X}$ 2.48), while instability in prices ($\bar{X}$= 2.64), low price of rubber ($\bar{X}$= 2.62), inadequate market information ($\bar{X}$= 2.34) and exploitation by middle men ($\bar{X}$= 2.10) were identified as serious marketing constraints.

Result in Table 5 shows that there is a significant relationship between youth's attitude towards rubber farming and participation (r= 0.398, p≤0.05). This means that the more favourable the attitude of youth is to rubber farming, the more they participate in rubber production activities. This finding is in line with the finding of Thacher and Scellhas (1997), who found significant relationship between farmers' perception of economic and conservative value of tree crop and participation in reforestation in Costa Rica. A little motivation of these youth from change agents and research institutes will therefore enhance their participation for increased production.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study concluded that the level of participation of youth in rubber production activities

was moderate. In particular, the youth were mostly involved in land clearing, holing, field lining, planting of budded stumps and tapping. untimely supply of fertilizer, unavailability of improved planting materials, shortage of skilled labour, unavailability of credit, high interest rate, fluctuation in market price, low price of rubber, inadequate market information and exploitation by middle men constituted serious problems to youth 's participation. It is thus recommended that policy measures should be directed at stimulating the interest of youth towards rubber farming as means of livelihood through media campaign and field visits to rubber estate plantations owned by successful young rubber farmers. Also, inputs such as startup credit, fertilizer and improved planting materials should be provided for the youth at subsidized rate as well as market information to enhance youth participation in rubber production.

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Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their personal characteristics

Socioeconomic characteristic	Edo (n=50)		Ogun (n=57)		Total (n=107)	
	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean
Age						
18-25	28.0		19.3		24.8	
26-33	26.0	31.10±7.27	35.3	32.10±6.38	38.0	31.5.9 ± 6.79
36-40	46.0		47.7		29.2	
Sex						
Male	90.0		93.0		91.6	
Female	10.0		7.0		8.4	
Years of schooling						
0	2.0		-		0.9	
1-6	22.0		8.8		15.0	
7-12	52.0	10.60 ±3.74	45.6	13.05± 3.64	48.6	11.91± 3.87
Above 12	24.0		45.6		35.5	
Marital status						
Married	60.0		59.6		59.8	
Single	40.0		40.4		40.2	
Estimated income per annum						
200, 000 and below	8.0		24.6		16.8	
200,001-600,000	80.0	406,820	50.9	496,596	64.5	454,645
Above 600,000	12.0		24.6		18.7	

Source: Field Data, 2015

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to level of participation in rubber production

Level of participation	Edo		Ogun		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Low	19	38.0	1	1.8	20	18.7
Moderate	28	56.0	49	86.0	77	71.9
High	3	6.0	7	12.2	10	9.4

Source: Field Data, 2015

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to attitude score

Attitude	Edo		Ogun		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
unfavourable (score<=60)	13	26.0	31	54.4	44	41.1
Favourable (score>60)	37	74.0	26	45.6	63	58.9

Source: Field Data, 2015

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to constraints to participation in rubber production

	Edo		Ogun		Total	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Production constraints						
Unavailability of improved planting materials	2.62	0.7	2.14	0.9	2.36	0.9
Untimely supply of fertilizer	2.62	0.7	2.42	0.8	2.51	0.8
Shortage of skilled labour	2.24	0.8	1.93	0.8	2.07	0.8
Insufficient land	2.00	0.9	1.30	0.7	1.63	0.9
Financial Constraint						
Non availability of credit on time	2.88	0.4	2.60	0.7	2.73	0.6
High rate of interest	2.72	0.6	2.49	0.7	2.60	0.7
Inadequate information on available credit to farmers	2.50	0.7	2.46	0.7	2.48	0.7
Marketing constraints						
Instability in market prices	2.72	0.5	2.58	0.7	2.64	0.6
Exploitation by middle men	2.38	0.7	1.86	0.8	2.10	0.8
Low price of the produce	2.78	0.5	2.47	0.7	2.62	0.7
Markets are far away	2.12	0.8	1.63	0.8	1.86	0.9
Inadequate market information	2.48	0.6	2.21	0.8	2.34	0.7

Serious (mean > 2.00)* **Source: Field survey, 2015

Table 5: Relationship between attitude and participation

Variable	Coefficient (r)	Significant
Attitude	0.398	0.000

Source: Field Data, 2015

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EFFECT OF COMMUNITY BASED FARMING SCHEME ON YOUTH AGRIPRENEURAL SKILL ACQUISITION AT FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, ABEOKUTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.

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Abstract
Entrepreneurs are innovators who drive changes in the economy by creating new ways of doing things. Agripreneurship is synonymous with entrepreneurship in agriculture and refers to agribusiness establishment in agriculture and allied sectors. The study determined the effect of Community Based Farming Scheme (COBFAS) of the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Ogun State on students' agripreneural skill acquisition. A two stage sampling technique was used to select respondents for the study. Data was collected using a well-structured questionnaire. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data for this study. Most of the students (74.8%) were below 25years with mean age of 24years. Furthermore, majority (78.8%) of the respondents reported that they have acquired skills from COBFAS program. Areas identified included; managing the planting and marketing of vegetables within the period of a month ($\overline{X}$ = 3.85) and understanding the social economic factors to be considered in starting an agricultural enterprise ($\overline{X}$ = 3.64). All the respondents' socio economic characteristics were found to show significant association with their respondents' level of agripreneural skill acquisition. Also there was an inverse but significant relationship between challenges faced by respondents under Farm Practical Year (FPY) programme and their level of agripreneural skill acquisition. The study therefore recommended that the COBFAS programme is a good model which can be replicated in other higher institutions to encourage youth involvement in agriculture.
Keywords: Youths, COBFAS, Agripreneural, skill acquisition, FUNAAB

Introduction

With fewer youths into agriculture, the long-term future of the agricultural sector is in question. So many factors are believed to have contributed to this undesirable situation. Such factors included inadequate capital, land acquisition and usage, use of traditional tools, inadequate extension services, rural-urban migration, poor rural infrastructure, pests and diseases outbreak, poor methods of processing, inadequate storage facilities, social and political instability, low returns among others. The development 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 link between the present and the future as well as a reservoir of labour (Okeowo *et. al.*, 1999). The problems associated with unemployment can be solved by empowering the youths through agricultural development program which will enable them to have opportunities for self-employment in agriculture (Agu, 2013). According to World Bank (2003), the bulk of the rural population has a high level of illiteracy and unemployment and is generally poor. Poverty as measured by low income tends to be at its worst in rural areas. The problems of malnutrition, lack of education, low life expectancy and sub-standard housing are prevalent in rural areas (International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), 2012). This therefore means that rural areas lack all it takes in terms of infrastructure to make life comfortable and raise standard of living of people living in it. However, despite efforts made by successive government in expanding markets for primary and secondary agricultural commodities, the involvement of youth in agricultural activities has steadily declined in recent years, in spite of the high current youth unemployment rate and abundance of agricultural opportunities available for youth to go into agriculture.

The challenge is to develop a comprehensive programme that reaches out to youth, inspires

positive attitudes among them, promotes necessary sets of farming and agribusiness skills and create a setting where youth can contribute to, become recognized and thrive within their rural communities (Sanginga, 2015). Nigerian's government has attempted to stimulate youth's interest in agricultural production and processing since the late 1980s. In 1986, the federal government established the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) to provide vocational training to the youth and in 1987, the Better Life Program was created to empower women, especially female youths in the rural areas through skills acquisition and healthcare training. In addition, the People's Bank and the Community Banks were established in 1989 and 1990 respectively, to provide credit facilities to low income earners embarking on agricultural production and other micro enterprises, with special consideration to youths engaged in agricultural production. In 1992, the Fadama program was initiated to enhance food self-sufficiency, reduce poverty, and create opportunities for employment for youths in the rural areas. Most state governments as well as private agencies have also provided internship and training opportunities for youth to create agricultural enterprises (Adewale *et al*., 2005).

The focus of government at the federal, state and local levels in enhancing agriculture is to evolve means of enhancing sustainable food production and supply for its citizens. The establishment of the three Universities of Agriculture in Abeokuta, Makurdi and Umudike by the Federal government of Nigeria was a milestone towards agricultural development. The creation of the Community Based Farming Scheme (COBFAS) by the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta is equally an innovation with a thrust to build modern farmers that will be willing to take agriculture as a profitable business (COBFAS handbook, 2016). It is aimed at inculcating in the students the necessary skills and imparting the requisite knowledge to practice agriculture as a business. The scheme is compulsory for

every student running the Bachelor of Agriculture programme and it is being undertaken in the fourth year across various locations.

It is believed that the evaluation of a project provides the opportunity to look into the planning and implementation of a project with a view to improving the said project. Therefore, the study sought to consider the effect of COBFAS activities on youth agripreneural skills acquisition at the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta with the following objectives, to:

The Specific objectives were to:

1. describe the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents;
2. identify the challenges the respondents face during the Farm Practical Year;
3. determine the respondent's perception of COBFAS activities across its locations; and
4. determine the level of agripreneural skills acquired by students during the Farm Practical Year.

Hypotheses of the study

The hypotheses of the study are stated in null form.

Ho_1: There is no significant relationship between respondent's personal characteristics and level of agripreneural skills acquisition under the programme

Ho_2: There is no significant relationship between the challenges the respondents face during the programme and level of agripreneural skills acquisition under the programme.

Methodology of the study

The research was conducted at the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Ogun state, Nigeria. The institution was established on January 1, 1988 by the Federal Government of Nigeria. The population of the study was the 500 level agricultural students of the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Ogun state, Nigeria. Multi stage sampling technique was used to select respondents from the study area. The First stage was a purposive selection of three (3)

agricultural colleges namely COLPLANT, COLANIM and COLAMRUD from the ten (10) colleges. This is because these are the three colleges that participate in the Farm Practical Year programme. The second stage involved was the proportionate selection of 40 percent of the departments in two of the selected colleges and 25 per cent of the departments in the third college selected.

In COLPLANT, two out of the five existing departments was selected which are the department of Crop Protection and the department of Horticulture. In COLANIM, two of the existing five departments was also selected which are the department of Animal Breeding and Genetics and the department of Animal Physiology while in COLAMRUD, one of the existing three departments (offering undergraduate programme) was selected which is the department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management. The third stage was the random selection of 25 per cent of students in all the selected departments. The sample frame for the study is as shown in Table 1. Data was collected using validated questionnaire.

The dependent variable, perception, This was measured on a 5 point Likert scale of strongly agree = 5, agree = 4, undecided = 3, disagree = 2 and strongly disagree = 1. The perception score of the respondents was further classified into high, medium and low using the mean values. The level of agripreneural skill acquisition under the farm practical year programme was also measured,. this was also measured on a 5 point Likert scale of strongly agree = 5, agree = 4, undecided = 3, disagree = 2 and strongly disagree = 1. The score of the respondents on agripreneural skill acquisition was further classified into high, medium and low using the mean values. The challenges encountered under the farm practical year programme. This was measured on a 3 point scale of not to serious = 1, serious = 2 and very serious = 3. Data collected was analyzed using relevant descriptive statistics such as:

frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation and these inferential statistics: Chi Square and Pearson Product Moment Correlation.

Results and discussions

Personal characteristics of respondents

The result presented in Table 2 the mean age of the respondents was 24 years. This finding was synonymous to that of Alabi *et. al.* (2017) who reported that the average age of ex-trainees of Leventis Foundation School of Agriculture was 28 years. People in this age range possess mental and physical capabilities for the rigour of university education and enterpreneuriaship. The result also revealed that majority (71.5%) of the respondents were male while 28.5 per cent were female indicating that more male students were admitted into each agricultural related department across the colleges, because agricultural tasks are considered tedious and therefore attracts more male students. This finding corroborated that of Alabi *et.al.* (2017) who reported that more males tend to participate in agricultural development programme than females. The result also showed that majority (77.2%) of the respondents was Christians.. As seen in the Table, 39.3 per cent of respondent's parents are public servants while 52.5 per cent of them had self-employed parents. This characteristic could be a motivation in the career choice of the students.

Respondents' perception of COBFAS activities across locations

Results presented in Table 3 reveals the mean values of the respondents responses to the statements on perception on COBFAS activities across the various locations. The results reveal that the statement 'COBFAS made the program an unforgettable experience' had a mean score ($\overline{X}$ = 3.81) followed by 'COBFAS activities cut across various agricultural sections' with mean value (x = 3.61) and the statement 'the FPY program has increased my knowledge of agriculture as not only a profitable enterprise but an

employable one' with mean value (x = 3.50). Most of the respondents also agreed that the FPY program provided an avenue to learn real life skills' with the statement having mean value ($\overline{X}$ = 3.31). These findings point to the fact that the respondents perceived the FPY programme as a one that gave them the opportunity to experience agriculture as a worthy enterprise.

On the other hand, the statement 'sincerely speaking, if given another chance I would love to retake the FPY program' ranked third to the last with mean value (x = 1.89) followed by the statement 'COBFAS activities are carried out with low level of technology' with mean value ($\overline{X}$ = 1.68) and the statement 'although knowledge-oriented, the FPY activities were stressful and physically demanding' came last with mean value ($\overline{X}$ = 1.49). It can be deduced from the statements above that respondents were not willing to retake the program considering the stress involved and its low level of technological applications. Furthermore, result in Table 4 reveals that the mean perception score of the respondents was 39.56 with a standard deviation of 11.24. Also, a little bit above average (55.2%) of the respondents had indifferent perception towards COBFAS activities across locations.

Level of Agripreneural Skill Acquisition under the FPY programme

Results presented in Table 5 show the mean values statements measuring the level of agripreneural skill acquisition of the respondents during the FPY programme. The finding of the study reveals that the statement 'I can successfully manage the planting and marketing of vegetables within the period of a month had a mean value ($\overline{X}$ = 3.853) which implies that respondents had acquired vegetable production and marketing skill under the FPY programme. Also, the statement 'I am conscious now more than ever of the social economic factors to be considered in starting an

agricultural enterprise had a mean value ($\overline{X}$ = 3.636) which also implies that respondents had also acquired skills in starting and managing agricultural enterprises. Furthermore, the statement 'I can intercrop cassava with maize without been crowded with mean value ($\overline{X}$ = 3.546) indicated that respondents had acquired skills in crop production especially in the application of mixed cropping system of crop production.

Furthermore, the statement 'my skill acquired as a tractor driver can make me operate a mechanized farming with mean value ($\overline{X}$ = 2.008) implies that respondents are not confident that they have acquired enough skill in tractorization, Also, the statement 'I can formulate feeding rations for fish of different sizes with mean value ($\overline{X}$ = 2.000) indicate the low level of skill acquired fish feed formulation by the respondents under the FPY programme.

The result shows that the statement 'I can run an abattoir with my acquired skills had a mean value ($\overline{X}$ = 1.959) which suggest that respondents level of skill in abattoir management acquired under the FPY programme is not satisfactory enough. It can be deduced from the above statements that respondents lack the required skills in running mechanized agriculture and also in fish production and animal slaughtering and dressing for sale. Comparing the skills therefore acquired in both the crop and livestock enterprises, it can be concluded that respondents were more skillful in the crop production enterprise management than in the livestock production enterprise management as a result of participation in the FPY programme. This finding corroborates that of Alabi *et. al* (2017) who reported that ex-trainees of Leventis Foundation School of Agriculture ranked highest crop production as the leading production system they were exposed to during their training.

Result presented in Table 6 shows the further classification

\of respondents' level of skill acquisition under the FPY programme. Findings of the study reveal that the mean score of respondents on agripreneural skill acquisition was 52.71 with a standard deviation of 13.42. The results further reveal that many (57.6%) of the respondents skill acquisition under the programme could be adjudged medium.

Challenges encountered by respondents under the FPY programme

Results presented in Table 7 reveals the mean values of the challenges faced by respondents under the FPY programme at the different COBFAS location. The statement 'low level of technology at COBFAS location' is the most serious challenge faced by respondents during the FPY programme with mean value ($\overline{X}$ = 2.64). This implies that students carry out most of the activities the same strenuous way farmers do in the rural areas. This is inappropriate way of practicing agriculture in the 21st century. Also, the statement poor power supply at COBFAS location is another serious challenge with mean value ($\overline{X}$ = 2.55). The implication of this is that many activities will drag or be carried out manually even if there are machines for them especially if the machine requires electricity to run.

Furthermore, the statement inadequate facilities at various farm enterprise and poor working conditions and environments of COBFAS locations are some of the other serious challenges faced during the FPY programme with mean values ($\overline{X}$ = 2.53) and ($\overline{X}$ = 2.35) respectively. The implication of these is that facilities needed for some of the farm enterprise are inadequate in the locations used for the FPY programme and the working conditions and environment of some of the locations are not too encouraging for learning. This might hinder effective transfer of skill and knowledge from the instructors to the students on internship since the environment and physical facilities are equally important

aspect of the teaching – learning situation needed for effective knowledge transfer.

Hypotheses testing

Result of the Chi-square analysis carried out to test the association between the selected personal characteristics of the respondents and their level of agripreneural skill acquisition under the FPY programme was presented in Table 8 and respondents agripreneural skill acquisition under the FPY programme. This might mean that the gender of the respondents could influence their agripreneural skill acquisition under the FPY programme by influencing the choice of skill acquisition due to societal expectation. Also, the implication of marital status showing significant association with agripreneural skill acquisition might be due to the demand marriage places on people financially which is already being experienced by those married and also starring those unmarried in the face which may induce them to acquire skills that might guarantee financial stability.

Furthermore, the significant association of religion and agripreneural skill acquisition might be explained in the line of religious sentiments that forbids some agricultural enterprises and allows some for adherents of such faith. Lastly, the significant association of parent profession on agripreneural skill acquisition might be due to the fact people tend to take after those they look up to. If many of the parents are self-employed and they are capable of financing university education for their wards, the respondents might desire to acquire relevant skills needed to start them off in businesses of their own.

Furthermore, result presented in Table 9 shows that age ($r = 0.720$, $p < 0.01$) showed a significant relationship with the level of agripreneural skill acquisition of respondents under the FPY programme. This implies that the older the respondents, the higher their agripreneural skill acquisition under FPY programme. This might be as a result of the maturity that comes with age that influences concentration.

choice and eventual performance.

The result reveals that the challenges faced ($r = -0.181$, $p < 0.05$) showed an inverse but significant relationship with the level of agripreneural skill acquisition under the FPY programme. The implication of this finding is that the more the challenges faced under the FPY programme, the less the level of agripreneural skill acquisition. This means that various challenges faced has a negative influence on agripreneural skill acquisition under the FPY programme.

Conclusion and recommendations

The perception of the students towards COBFAS activities in the FPY programme could be adjudged relatively good. This may influence agripreneural skill acquisition of the students. Furthermore, the level of agripreneural skill acquisition of the students under the FPY programme is higher in crop production than in livestock production. Based on the conclusions of the study, the study made the following recommendations.

1. The programme content of the FPY programme should be revisited to scale up the design and implementation of livestock production
2. enterprises available to aid agripreneural skill acquisition along this line
3. The programme design and implementation should also be reconsidered in the light of the challenges plaguing the programme so as to create a more conducive atmosphere for agripreneural skill transfer under the programme

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Table 1: Sampling frame for the study

Selected Colleges	Selected Department	No of Respondents	Numbers Selected
COLAMRUD	AEFM	110	28
COLANIM	ABG	105	26
	ANP	100	25
COLPLANT	CPT	90	22
	HRT	95	24
TOTAL		510	125

Source: Field survey: 2017

Table 2: Socio-economic characteristics of respondents

Personal Characteristics		Frequency	Percentage
Parents Profession	Public Sector Employee	48	39.3
	Private Sector Employee	5	4.1
	Retiree	5	4.1
	Self-Employed	64	52.5
Age *Mean ≈ 24*	<= 25	92	74.8
	> 26	31	25.2
Sex	Male	88	71.5
	Female	35	28.5
Religion	Christian	95	77.2
	Islam	28	22.8

Source: Field survey 2017

Table 3: Respondents' perception of COBFAS activities across location

Perception statements	Mean	SD
COBFAS made the program an unforgettable experience.	3.81	1.2
COBFAS activities cut across various agricultural sections	3.61	1.2
The FPY program has increased my knowledge of agriculture as not only a profitable enterprise by an employable one	3.50	1.3
With the experience gathered during the FPY program, I could venture into agriculture and make it a source of living.	3.32	1.2
The FPY program provided an avenue to learn real life skills.	3.31	1.3
COBFAS locations are good environment for practicing agriculture.	3.30	1.4
The FPY program has effectively bridged the gap between the classroom and the field.	3.29	1.4
The FPY program made me like my course of study and also enhanced my interest in agriculture	2.89	1.5
COBFAS activities are organized and well-designed.	2.77	1.3
The field trip organized by COBFAS enlightened me of the untapped opportunities in agriculture.	2.47	1.5
The field trip organized by COBFAS was a total waste of my time.	2.19	1.5
Sincerely speaking, if given another chance I would love to retake the FPY program.	1.89	1.3
COBFAS activities are carried out with low level of technology	1.68	0.9
Although knowledge-oriented, the FPY activities were not stressful and physically demanding.	1.49	0.8

Source: Field survey 2017

Table 4: Classification of respondents perception score

Score range	Frequency	Percentage
Favourable (>50.8)	35	28.0
Indifferent (28.32 – 50.8)	69	55.2
Unfavourable (<28.32)	21	16.8

Source: Field survey, 2017. **Mean score = 39.56. standard deviation = 11.24**

Table 5: Level of agripreneural skill acquisitions of respondents under FPY programme

Agripreneural skills	Mean	SD
I can successfully manage the planting and marketing of vegetables within the period of a month	3.853	1.14
I am conscious now more than ever of the social economic factors to be considered in starting an agricultural enterprise.	3.63	1.2
I can intercrop cassava with maize without been crowded.	3.55	1.2
FPY has enhanced my competence in brooding and management of broiler feeding regimes.	3.38	1.2
FPY has enhanced my skills in agribusiness and marketing.	3.31	1.3
I can prepare a standard business plan for any agricultural enterprise.	3.30	1.3
I have acquired the skills to supervise 5-10 employees effectively.	3.26	1.3
I can prepare a feasibility report for any agricultural enterprise.	3.05	1.3
I can establish a poultry farm on my own with the skills acquired during Farm Practical Year.	2.88	1.3
I can prepare a balance sheet, net worth statement or income statement with little or no supervision.	2.87	1.3
I can prepare cheese, barbecue and other value-added products from cattle milk and table-size broilers.	2.87	1.3
I can determine the current or long-term solvency of farm enterprises.	2.83	1.3
I have acquired skills to manage goat and sheep enterprise.	2.75	1.3
I have acquired skills to construct barns for storing farm produce.	2.197	1.22
FPY has enhanced my skills in fish farming.	2.172	1.28
My skill acquired as a tractor driver can make me operate a mechanized farming.	2.008	1.34
I can formulate feeding rations for fish of different sizes.	2.000	1.12
I can run an abattoir with my acquired skills.	1.959	1.08

Source: Field survey 2017

Table 6: Classification of respondents agripreneural skill acquisition score

Score range	Frequency	Percentage
High (>66.13)	24	19.2
Medium (39.29 – 66.13)	72	57.6
Low (<39.29)	29	23.2

Source: Field survey, 2017, **Mean score = 52.71, standard deviation = 13.**

Table 7: Challenges encountered by the respondents under the FPY programme

Challenges statement	MEAN	SD
Low level of technology at COBFAS locations.	2.64	0.642
Poor power supply at COBFAS locations.	2.55	0.692
Inadequate facilities at various farm enterprise.	2.53	0.647
Poor working conditions and environment of COBFAS locations.	2.35	0.781
Poor irrigation of farms at COBFAS locations	2.32	0.782
Poor transportation network between the campus and COBFAS locations.	2.28	0.771
Poor storage facilities of farm produce at various farm enterprise.	2.25	0.775
Poor marketing of farm produce.	2.13	0.782
Pests and disease outbreak on field crops.	2.13	0.724
Poor pricing of produce from COBFAS farms.	2.11	0.831
Poor communication network at COBFAS locations.	2.07	0.782
Poor security system at various locations.	2.06	0.849
Unavailability of improved variety of seedlings	1.97	0.778
Pests and disease outbreak on stored produce.	1.95	0.729
Poor quality of feeds provided for the livestock enterprise.	1.86	0.813
Having issues with farm managers' approach in assigning duties to students at various farm enterprises.	1.61	0.768
Poor quality of instructions from farm managers.	1.45	0.633
Students being consistently attacked by animals	1.26	0.584
Students being sexually harassed.	1.25	0.635
Attacks by herdsmen/Fulani herdsmen at COBFAS locations.	1.19	0.487

Source: Field survey, 2017. Note: VS =Very Serious, S = Serious, NTS = Not Too Serious.

Table 8: Chi-square test between personal characteristics and agripreneural skill acquisition

Variables	χ^2	Df	p-Value	Decision
Sex	22.837	1	0.000	S
Marital Status	94.620	1	0.000	S
Religion	36.496	1	0.000	S
Parents profession	89.475	3	0.000	S

Source: Field survey, 2017.

Table 9: Relationship between age of respondents and Agripreneural skill acquisition

Variables	R	p-Value	Decision
Age	0.720[x]	0.000	S

[x] **significant at 0.01 level of significance**
Source: Field survey, 2017.

Table 10: Relationship between challenges faced and Agripreneural skill acquisition

Variable	R	p-Value	Decision
Challenges faced under the FPY programme	-0.181*	0.046	S

[x] **significant at 0.05 level of significance**
Source: Field survey, 2017.

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ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND LEARNING OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AMONGST SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN IFE-EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF OSUN STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract
The study considered the achievement motivation as a precursor to the learning of agricultural science amongst secondary school students in Ife East LGA of Osun State. Specifically, the study described the demographic characteristics of students in the study area; determined their attitude towards agricultural science; described the agricultural teaching-learning situation in their schools; determined the level of their achievement motivation towards learning of agricultural science and examined their performance in agricultural science in the study area. A multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select 150 senior secondary school students' for the study. A pre-tested questionnaire was used to elicit information from them. Data collected were analysed using relevant statistical tools. Results showed that the mean age of the students was 16.13±1.53 years. Above average (51.3%) of the students were female. The mean score of students' attitude towards agricultural science was 79.21±11.86 with many (68.0%) of them having neutral attitude towards agriculture. Also, the average score for the students' perceived teaching-learning situation of agriculture in their schools was 35.42±4.51 with many (60.0%) of the students ranking it as moderate. The mean score of students' achievement motivation towards learning of agricultural science was 79.78±9.51 with many

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(66.7%) ranking achievement motivation as medium. Furthermore, attitude towards agriculture ($r = 0.286$, $p < 0.01$) and achievement motivation ($r = 0.202$, $p < 0.05$) have significant relationships with students' performance in agricultural science. The study concluded that achievement motivation of students is an indication to their performance in learning. The study recommended that adequate facilities should be put in place in the schools to improve the teaching-learning situation of agricultural science in secondary schools.

Keywords: Achievement motivation, Learning, Agricultural science, Performance

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Introduction

Motivation has been widely accepted by psychologists as a necessary ingredient for learning (Biehler and Snowman, 1986). This implies that there might not be effective learning in schools, if there is no sufficient motivation towards learning (Fontana, 1981). Several authors had attempted to define the concept of motivation. Campbell and Pritchard (1976) defined motivation as the set of psychological processes that cause the initiation, direction, intensity and persistence of behaviour. Slavin (2006) speaking along the same line defined motivation as what gets people going, keeps people going and determines where people go. Denhardt *et al.* (2008) puts it succinctly that motivation is what causes people to behave as they do. According to Lawler (1994) and Denhardt et al. (2008), motivation is always directed towards a particular goal. Although motivation is not directly visible, it is always conscious and directly controllable.

Motivation according to Muola (2010) is one of the factors of academic success. Empirical findings had established that motivational orientation had predicted pupils' achievement scores – pupils with intrinsic motivation orientation had higher overall achievement scores compared to their extrinsic motivated counterparts (Boggiano *et al.* 1992). This therefore implies a significant correlation between academic achievement and motivation (Sikhwari, 2014). This statement supported that of Tella (2007) who earlier submitted that highly motivated students performed better academically than their lowly motivated colleagues.

Gesinde (2000) opined that the urge to achieve varies from individual to individual. This variation in the achievement motivation could be tied to the socialization process. The author posited that people with high achievers as role models in their early life experiences would tend to develop a high need for achievement while those who have low achievers as role models will hardly develop the need for achievement. Goc (2010) submitted that effectiveness of the teacher,

individual's attitude towards school, students' perception about their own abilities are some of the factors affecting students achievement motivation and by extension their eventual performance. This establishes the fact that the contribution of the subject teacher is immense to how willing the student is, to learn. This contribution of the teacher could be summarised as the overall teaching-learning process towards the subject. This comprises the classroom environment; the facilities available for teaching; the number of students to be taught and the personal disposition of the teachers among others. Furthermore, the attitude of students towards school and specifically the subject matter is also very important to performance. Currently, students' performance in agricultural science does not seem to be a major concern to most of them, their parents and the society at large. To many of the students and their parents, agricultural science is just the extra subject required to complete the total number of subjects to be registered for in the school leaving certificate examination.

The Nigerian economy is rural based with huge agricultural potentials. This has informed the government activities towards ensuring that people see agriculture as a business and not just a development project. To maximise therefore the potentials in agriculture, there is a need to enlist motivated youth to actively participate in agricultural production and take over from the aged generation for adequate food production for local consumption and export. Therefore, understanding the relationship between achievement motivation and learning of agriculture might be part of the impetus to trigger the interest of students in agricultural related careers from their secondary school days. Therefore, the focus of this study is to consider the influence of achievement motivation on students' learning of agricultural science in secondary schools in Ife-East Local Government Area (LGA) of Osun State.

Objectives of the study

The main objective of the study is to consider the influence of achievement motivation on the learning of agricultural science amongst secondary school students in Ife-East Local Government Area of Osun State. Specifically the study sought to:

1. describe the demographic characteristics of secondary school students in Ife-East LGA;
2. determine the achievement motivation of the students towards the learning of agricultural science in the study area;
3. determine the attitude of students towards agricultural science and careers in agriculture in secondary schools in the study area;
4. describe the agricultural science teaching – learning situation in the secondary schools in the study area; and
5. describe the performance of students in agricultural science in secondary schools in the study area.

Hypothesis of the study

The study further hypothesised that there is no significant relationship between achievement motivation, attitude towards agriculture and agricultural science teaching – learning situation and the learning of agricultural science in secondary schools in the study area.

Methodology of the study

The study was carried out among the senior secondary schools in Ife-East LGA of Osun State. The LGA is partly rural and partly peri-urban and it comprised of both indigenes and non-indigenes. Yoruba language is the major language of the people within the LGA. As at the time of the study, there were 10 public senior secondary schools in the LGA. Most of the secondary schools within the LGA offer agricultural science as a compulsory subject while some offers it as an alternative subject to Food and Nutrition. The population of the study is the total number of students in public senior secondary schools in the LGA. A multi-stage

sampling procedure was used to select respondents for the study. At the first stage, 50 per cent of the total number of senior secondary schools in the LGA was selected using simple random selection technique. At the second stage, class two and three were purposively selected. At the third stage, 15 students each from both class two and three were selected from each of the schools giving 30 from each school and 150 from the LGA using simple random sampling technique. The last stage of the procedure (the actual selection of the 30 students in each school) was carried out with the support of the teachers during the lecture period for agricultural science in the respective schools selected.

Data collection was done using validated questionnaire. The questionnaire was administered personally by the researchers within a 4 – week period in all the schools selected under the supervision of the various agricultural science teachers in the schools selected. Achievement motivation scale according to Ellez (2004) was adopted and modified for use in this study. The students responded to a set of questions under 4 subheadings on a 5 point scale of 1= strongly disagreed, 2= disagreed, 3=undecided, 4=agreed and 5=strongly agreed. The subheadings were Strive with 9 items, Participation with 5 items, Willingness to Work with 4 items and Maintaining Work Standard with 5 items. The score of students in the 4 subheadings give their achievement motivation score. The achievement motivation score of students was further classified into high, medium and low using the mean plus or minus one standard deviation.

Students were required to respond to twenty attitudinal statements on agriculture as a subject and agricultural related careers on a 5 point scale of 1= strongly disagreed, 2= disagreed, 3=undecided, 4=agreed and 5=strongly agreed. Total obtainable score was 100 and minimum score possible was 10. The total attitudinal score of students was the sum total of his/her responses to the twenty attitudinal statements. The

attitudinal score was further classified into positive, neutral and negative using mean plus or minus one standard deviation. Section D in the questionnaire elicited information on the agricultural science teaching – learning situation in the selected schools. Students were required to respond to some questions on the number of periods for agricultural science in a week, presence of a school farm in their school, reasons for visiting the school farm and the student population in agricultural science class. Furthermore, students were requested to respond to a fourteen items relating to the teaching of agricultural science subject in their school on a scale of Always = 3, Sometimes = 2 and Never = 1. The total obtainable score was 42 and the minimum was 14. The scores of students were further classified into high, low and medium classes using the mean value plus or minus one standard deviation.

The learning of students in agricultural science (the dependent variable of the study) was conceptualised as the performance of students in agricultural science in the last terminal examination. The score was gotten directly from the agricultural science teachers. Data collected was analysed using appropriate statistical tools like frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation to summarise the data and Pearson Product Moment Correlation to test the hypothesis.

Results and discussions

Demographic characteristics of the students

As shown in Table 1, the mean age of the students was 16.13±1.53 years. Majority (94.0%) of the students were between ages 12-18 years while only 6.0 per cent were 19 years of age and above. This age bracket is very crucial as it forms the foundation for adult years. Many important decisions are to be taken during this time that will definitely have a great consequence later on in life. Also, majority (98.0%) of the students practise foreign religions (Christianity 67.3% and Islam 30.7%). This might probably influence their belief,

values and subsequently their achievement motivation. Majority (75.3%) of the students are non-indigene of the LGA and 51.3 per cent of them are females. This shows that more females are in senior secondary schools in the study area. Furthermore, majority (82.0%) of the students had between one and five siblings and 69.3 per cent of them had parents who engage in backyard farming and 61.3 per cent of the students help their parents out in gardening activities. Also, majority (68.7%) of the students had role models in the field of agriculture. This might be a positive influence towards developing a positive attitude towards agriculture and towards developing high achievement motivation towards agriculture. This stand is supported by the findings of Gesinde (2000) who claimed that achievement motivation is learnt through socialization process. He concluded that students with high achievers as role models usually develops a high need for achievement and others with low achievers as role models will hardly develop the need for achievement. This succinctly means like begets like as far as the need for achievement is concerned.

Achievement motivation of students towards learning of agricultural science

Results presented in Table 4 show the mean values for all the items used in quantifying achievement motivation towards learning of agricultural science in the study area. In the Strive dimension, the item 'I try to be the best in whatever I do' recorded the highest mean (x=4.9) followed by the item 'I try stubbornly not to fail agricultural science with a mean (x=3.9) and the item 'being successful at easy task that anyone can do does not give me pleasure' with a mean (x=3.8). The findings above could be an indication to how students strive towards achieving excellence in learning and by extension in agricultural science. As seen on the table, the item 'I enjoy studying agricultural science lesson led in the Participation dimension with mean (x=4.4)

followed by the item 'I study hard for agricultural science classes with mean (x=4.2) and 'I study agricultural science lessons only during test period with mean (x=3.02). The findings in this subcategory could be an indication to the active participation of students in the teaching – learning of agricultural science in their respective schools. In the Willingness to Work dimension, the item 'I like being successful at school came first with mean (x=4.5) followed by the item 'I get disturbed when I cannot finish my agricultural science homework' with mean (x=3.9). These findings reveal the willingness of the students to be successful in their school work and especially in learning agricultural science. As it is widely accepted, learning takes place better when the learner is willing to learn. Therefore, students' willingness is a good indication towards their learning of agricultural science in schools.

Furthermore, on Maintaining Work Standard dimension, the item 'I feel better when I am successful at school came first with mean (x=4.4) followed by the item 'I review agricultural science lessons even when I don't have examination with mean (x=4.3) and the item 'I try to please my agricultural science teacher with mean s(x=4.1). This underscores that students are developing a good attitude to learning agricultural science and not just passing their examination in agricultural science. The average achievement motivation score for the students was 79.78. As seen in Table 5, further classification of the students score using mean score plus or minus one standard deviation gives many (60%) of the students having moderate achievement motivation towards the learning of agricultural science in schools. This implies that the motivation of student towards the learning of agricultural science could be adjudged moderate and this could be expected to translate into better performance in agricultural science.

Students' attitude towards agricultural science as a subject and agricultural related careers

Findings presented in Table 6 shows that students had mean values of 3.5 and above in 15 of the 20 attitudinal statements. From the table, the item 'I would like to get the highest mark in agricultural science' led in shaping the attitude of students towards agricultural science with mean (x=4.50) followed by the item 'I would like to further my education' with mean (x=4.46) and the item 'I tried out things learnt in agricultural science' with mean (x=4.44). These findings on the predisposition of students towards scoring excellent performance in agricultural science and in putting to practice what they are being taught in agricultural science alongside their willingness to further their education might favour a career in agricultural science all things being equal. The mean attitude score of students was 79.21±11.86. Further classification of students' attitude presented in Table 7 reveals that majority (68.0%) of the students have indifferent attitude towards agricultural science and agricultural related careers. This implies that with little motivation or encouragement towards agricultural science and agricultural related careers, the students might tend towards high performance in agricultural science and may end up choosing a career in agricultural science.

Agricultural science Teaching – Learning Situation in the Selected Schools

Result presented in Table 8 shows the mean values of the students' response to statements concerning the teaching – learning situation surrounding the teaching of agricultural science in their schools. Majority (87.4%) of the students always understand agricultural science when they study. The item had a mean value (x = 3.07). Also, majority (80.7%) of the students opined that their agricultural science teacher always allows students to express their views and opinions concerning subject

0. 202, $p < 0.05$) have significant relationships with students' performance in agricultural science. The implication of this is that the more positive the attitude of students towards agricultural science and careers in agriculture is, the better their performance in the subject. Also, the higher the achievement motivation of students towards the learning of agricultural science is, the better their performance in the subject. This finding is in support of Awan *et. al.* (20011) and Akpan and Umobong (2013) who had earlier submitted that achievement motivation had significant impact on student academic engagement.

Conclusion and recommendations

Attitude of students towards agricultural science and towards careers in agriculture among the students is neutral; the achievement motivation of students towards agricultural science is moderate; and the teaching – learning situation surrounding the teaching of agricultural science is also moderately satisfactory. The following recommendations were made:

1. the government, school management and subject teachers should continue to strive to paint the right picture of agriculture to the students
2. adequate facilities should be put in place to improve the teaching – learning situation of agricultural science in schools.

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Table 1: Selected schools and sample size

SN	Secondary Schools	SSS2	SSS3
1.	ST. John High School 1	15	15
2.	ST. John High School 2	15	15
3.	ST. John High School 3	15	15
4.	Ife Anglican Senior School	15	15
5.	School of Science	15	15
	TOTAL	**75**	**75**

Source: Field survey, 2015

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their demographic characteristics

Variable	Frequency	Percentage	Mean ±St. dev.
Age (in years)			16.13±1.53
≤6	1	0.7	
7-12	1	0.7	
13-18	139	92.7	
19+	9	6	
Religion			
Christianity	101	67.3	
Muslim	46	30.7	
Other	3	2	
Indigene			
Indigene	37	24.7	
Non indigene	113	75.3	
Sex			
Male	73	48.7	
Female	77	51.3	
No of siblings			
1-5	123	82	
6-10	26	17.2	
16-20	1	0.7	

Source: Field survey, 2015

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to their demographic characteristics

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Position in family		
1-5	138	92
6-10	11	7.4
11+	1	0.7
Do your parents engage in backyard farming?		
Yes	104	69.3
No	46	30.7
Do your parents raise any farm animals/poultry		
Yes	71	47.3
No	79	52.7
If yes, do you help them in the management?		
Yes	92	61.3
No	58	38.7
Do you have any role model in the field of agriculture?		
Yes	103	68.7
No	47	31.3
Number of subjects offered aside agric. Science		
<6	8	5.4
6-10	127	80.7
>10	9	6.1

Source: Field survey, 2015

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to their level of achievement motivation to the learning of agricultural science

Dimensions and items under them	Mean	Std. Dev.	Rank
Strive dimension			
I try stubbornly not to fail agric. science.	3.93	1.32	8th
I try to be the best in whatever I do.	4.89	4.17	1st
Being successful at easy tasks that anyone can do does not give me pleasure.	3.82	1.12	9th
I would like to pass subjects fully.	4.55	0.57	2nd
I enjoy answering difficult questions in agric. exams.	4.0	0.97	7th
I try to do my best when I have work.	4.38	0.74	4th
To have low marks in agric. lesson makes me sad.	4.15	1.05	6th
I would like to get the highest mark in all my subjects.	4.46	0.62	3rd
Not to score high marks makes me sad.	4.16	0.93	5th
Participation dimension			
I study hard for agric. lessons.	4.22	0.87	2nd
I study agric. lessons only during test period.	3.0	2.25	4th
I enjoy studying agric. lessons.	4.50	2.56	1st
I get bored when I start studying agric. lessons.	2.98	1.50	5th
I want easy issues to be taught instead of difficult issues in agric. Lessons	3.31	1.31	3rd
Willingness to work dimension			
I like being successful at school.	4.52	0.67	1st
I get disturbed when I cannot finish my agric. homework.	3.88	1.16	3rd
I don't try to learn more than taught.	2.91	1.47	4th
I start studying after agric. Lesson	3.95	1.05	2nd

Maintaining work standard dimension			
I feel better when I am successful at school.	4.46	0.72	1st
I review agric. lessons even when I don't have exam.	4.30	0.81	2nd
I study more than my homework, even more than my teachers want me to do.	4.13	0.91	5th
I try hard to understand agric. lessons.	4.30	0.8	2nd
I try to please my agric. teacher.	4.15	0.95	4th

Source: Field survey, 2015

Table 5: Further classification of students' achievement motivation towards learning of agricultural science

Range of score	Frequency	Percentage
High (>89.29)	27	18.0
Medium (70.27 – 89.29)	100	66.7
Low (<70.27)	23	15.3

Mean = 79.78, Std. dev. = 9.51, Minimum score = 68, Maximum score = 91; Source: Field survey, 2015

Table 6: Distribution of respondent according to their response to attitudinal statements on Agricultural science as a Subject and as a Career

ATTITUDINAL STATEMENTS	Mean	Rank
I would like to get the highest mark in agricultural science lesson.	4.50	1st
I study agric. lesson notes before other subjects.	3.73	13th
I revise agricultural science lessons even when I don't have exam.	4.28	5th
I enjoy practical sessions in agricultural science.	4.28	5th
I try out things learnt in agricultural science	4.44	3rd
I enjoy being taught agricultural science.	4.23	7th
I look forward to agricultural science lessons.	4.17	8th
I contribute actively in agricultural science lessons.	4.29	4th
I have role model(s) in the field of agriculture.	3.68	15th
I would like to further my education.	4.46	2nd
I would like to choose a career in agriculture.	4.09	10th
Agricultural science should be for only those who want to be farmers.	3.09	20th
I would like to own a farm.	3.41	16th
Agriculture is for poor people.	3.41	16th
Agriculture is not inferior to other white collar jobs.	3.12	19th
Agriculture is necessary for nations building.	4.09	10th
I am eager to practice what I'm taught in agriculture.	4.13	9th
Agric. science is not inferior to other subjects.	3.48	18th
With diligence and determination, I can make it big in agric. related career.	4.05	12th
Nobody can make a successful living without agriculture.	3.69	14th

Source: Field survey, 2015

Table 7: Further classification of students' attitude towards agricultural science and careers in agriculture

Range of score	Frequency	Percentage
High (>90.07)	34	22.7
Medium (67.35 – 90.07)	102	68.0
Low (<67.35)	14	9.3

Mean = 79.21, Std. dev. = 11.86, Minimum score = 40, Maximum score = 94. Source: Field survey, 2015

Table 8: Distribution of respondents according to Teaching-learning situation of the schools

Statements	Always	Sometimes	Never	Mean
Do you like your Agric. Science teacher?	122(81.3)	17(11.3)	11(7.3)	2.74
Does your agric. science teacher teach any other subject?	34(22.7)	21(14)	95(63.3)	1.59
Does he/she come to class in time?	116(77.3)	25(16.7)	9(6)	2.71
Does he/she use recommended text books in teaching agric. science?	105(70)	31(20.7)	14(9.3)	2.61
Does he/she allow expression of students' views and opinions in Agric. classes?	121(80.7)	22(14.6)	7(4.7)	2.77
Does he/she use pictures and objects/materials in teaching Agric. science?	95(63.3)	33(22)	22(14.7)	2.49
Do you do understand your agric science notes when you study them?	131(87.4)	17(11.3)	2(1.3)	3.07
Do you read recommended agric. science text books?	107(71.3)	36(24)	7(4.7)	2.67
Do you attempt all agric. science homework?	112(74.7)	34(22.7)	4(2.7)	2.72
Do you participate in	109(72.7)	34(22.7)	7(4.7)	2.69

discussions on agric. science?				
Do you participate in practical sessions on your school farm?	103(68.7)	25(16.7)	22(14.7)	2.53
Does your teacher/school organize agric. science quiz competitions?	63(42)	35(23.3)	52(34.7)	2.0
Does your teacher/school organize agric. science project exhibitions?	65(43.3)	45(30)	40(26.7)	2.17
Is your classroom conducive for learning?	102(68)	25(16.7)	23(15.3)	2.53

Source: Field survey, 2015

Table 9: Further classification of students score on teaching – learning situation surrounding teaching of agriculture in schools

Range of score	Frequency	Percentage
High (>39.93)	40	26.7
Medium (30.91 – 39.93)	90	60.0
Low (<30.91)	20	13.3

Mean = 35.42, Std. dev. = 4.51, Minimum score = 14, Maximum score = 42 **Source:** Field survey, 2015

Table 10: Classification of students' performance in the last terminal examination in agricultural science

Range of score	Frequency	Percentage
High (>77.82)	33	22.0
Medium (48.18 – 77.82)	97	64.66
Low (<48.19)	20	13.33

Mean = 63, Std. dev. = 14.82, Minimum score = 41, Maximum score = 87 **Source:** Field survey, 2015

Table 11: Result of Pearson Product Moment Correlation between selected independent variables and students performance in agricultural science examination

Variable	Correlation value (r)	Coefficient of determination (r^2)
Attitude score of students	$.286^{xx}$	0.082
Teaching – learning situation score	.129	0.017
Achievement motivation score	$.202^{x}$	0.041

^{xx} = Significant at 0.01 level, ^{x} = Significant at 0.05 level
Source: Field Survey, 2015

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DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH'S INVOLVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE IN AGRO-CONFLICT AREAS OF OYO AND OSUN STATES

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Abstract
The study was carried out to identify the determinants of youth involvement in agriculture in agro-conflict areas of Oyo and Osun states. Fifty percent of Local Government Areas that fall in the nomadic corridor in the states where there has been incidences of agro-conflict were randomly selected, which gave three LGAs each, from which two (2) villages were purposively selected, totalling 12 communities. Snowball technique was used to generate a list of youths and 10% of the list was randomly selected. A total of 121 youths were interviewed. Large proportions (83.5%) of the respondents were male. The severity of effect of conflict (63.6%) and change in the level of involvement in agriculture (71.9%) were high among respondents. Significant relationship existed in Oyo between perception of severity of conflict ($r=0.378$; $p= 0.003$) and involvement in agriculture. However, major determinants of youth involvement in agriculture were marital status ($\square= 0.234$) and severity of the effect of conflict ($\square=0.379$). Severity of conflict and marital status determined youth's participation in agriculture. Enforcement of grazing routes and reserves for pastoralists in rural areas was recommended to reduce regularity and severity of conflict in order to sustain the interest of youth involvement in agriculture.

Keywords: Youth, Agro-conflict areas, Agricultural practices, Conflict diversity

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DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH'S INVOLVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE IN AGRO-CONFLICT AREAS OF OYO AND OSUN STATES

Introduction

The low level of youth involvement in agricultural activities has been a matter of great concern among agriculturalists, agricultural researchers as well as administrators. This is because the present state of decline in agricultural production has dimmed the hope of raising the level of agricultural production to ensure sustainable food security for the ever increasing population of Nigeria (Dauda, Okwoche and Adegboye, 2009). One of the major setbacks of agricultural development programmes has been attributed to the inability of the Federal Government to integrate youths into the mainstream of the numerous agricultural development programmes implemented over the years (Muhammed *et al*, 2015). For a country to attain economic stability, the agricultural sector must be vibrant and the youths encouraged to imbibe farming as a noble profession (Lyncks *et al*, 2013). The development of the agricultural sector of the Nigerian economy depends on the young people, more especially the rural youths. The reliance on agriculture for food production and food security at domestic, regional and global levels depend on a virile productive force that are populated by youth to ensure succession and sustainability of production. This is because it is the generation of people that are expected to rise in the coming years for food production and food security (Kimaro *et al*, 2015)

Involvement of youths in agricultural production has suffered naturally in recent years, especially in the rural areas (Issa, Obioma and Sallau, (2014). Youth appear to be more interested in occupations that yield quick returns. So many factors are believed to have contributed to this undesirable situation. Such factors include inadequate capital, land acquisition and utilisation, use of traditional tools, inadequate extension services, poor rural infrastructure that leads to rural-urban migration, pests and diseases outbreak, poor methods of processing, inadequate storage facilities, social and political instability, low returns, manpower (youth involvement), among others.(Ugwoke *et al*,

2005), which are all heightened in face of conflict.

The causes of conflict are many, including social, religious, political and economic factors. Conflict can also arise because of miscommunication between people with regard to their unmet needs, ideas, beliefs, goals, or values (Dike and Dike, 2017). In Nigeria, conflict has become a very widespread occurrence; manifesting in all spheres of human endeavours. The continuing Fulani pastoralists' militancy for the survival of their cattle (heightened by the incidence of cattle rustling) makes fierce struggle and violent conflicts with farmers inevitable. Abbass (2014) found that major sources of conflict between the Fulani pastoralists and farmers shows that land related issues, especially over grazing fields account for the highest percentage of the conflicts. Pastoralists and cultivators have coexisted for a long time, thus the complexities over the land use system have dramatically changed and become the dependent variable in conflicts between herdsmen and farmers.

According to Abbass (2014), conflict between Fulani pastoralists and farmers is not only caused by climate change but a combination of factors. For example, with the expansion of population, the rate of food production would naturally increase, and to meet that increasing demand, it is natural for the farmers to encroach into marginal lands that have been the traditional pasture routes for cattle. This has heightened struggle between livestock and agricultural production which, more often than not, result in the escalation of conflict (Nyong, 2010). Hence, as population grows, more land is being cultivated and less is available for pasture; forcing Fulani to migrate and tramp over crops cultivated by farmers.

Unfortunately, this reoccurring scenario makes exploring the full potential of youth in agriculture more difficult despite the fast growing opportunities for their involvement in the sector. It is quite incredible to see many rural youths opting out of farming in search of non-existing white-collar jobs in the cities leading to unprecedented rural-urban migration. It is

therefore necessary that the effect of the conflicts on youth involvement in agriculture is ascertained by isolating the determinants of youth involvement in agriculture in agro-conflict areas in effort at sustaining the interest of youths in agriculture so as to achieve sustainable agricultural production in the country. It is in this light that the study ascertained the determinants of youth's involvement in agriculture in agro-conflict areas of Oyo and Osun States, Nigeria.

Objectives of the study

The main objective of the study was to isolate factors that determine youth's involvement in agriculture in agro-conflict areas of Oyo and Osun states. The specific objectives include to:

1. identify the type and severity of pastorals-farmers conflict in the study area;
2. identify the effect of conflict on youth involvement in agriculture;
3. identify the conflict management strategies that are being employed;
4. determine the level of youth involvement in agriculture before and after conflict; and
5. isolate the determinants of youth involvement in agriculture as a result of conflict.

Hypothesis of the study

The following null hypothesis was tested in the study

$H_0$1: There is no significant difference in the changes in level of involvement in Agriculture of youths in Oyo and Osun States.

Methodology

The study was carried out in Oyo and Osun States. They are the two states in South-western Nigeria listed by Olayoku (2014) among the foremost states in Nigeria with the most deadliest and recent herders/farmers attacks. The study population was the youths in agro-conflict areas of the states. The study was targeted at youths between the age range of 20-40 years, irrespective of their marital status and means of livelihood. A multistage sampling technique was used to select sample for the study, at first stage, purposively, six (6) Local Government Areas

(LGAs) that have frequent record of nomadic/farmers crisis out of the 33 LGA in Oyo State and five (5) LGAs out of the 30 in Osun State were involved in the conflict. At second stage, simple random sampling was used to select three LGAs each (50%) from the identified conflict proned LGAs totalling six (6) LGAs from the two states. Thus, Iseyin, Kajola and Itesiwaju LGAs were selected for the study in Oyo State, while Egbedore, Irepodun and Ede North were randomly selected from the five LGAs in Osun State.

At the third stage, in each of the six LGAs selected, two farming villages with highest record of conflict were purposively selected. At fourth stage, snowball technique was used to generate a list of 600 youths from Oyo state and 613 from the conflict areas of Osun State, then finally, 10% of the list were randomly selected. A total of 121 youths from all the selected villages were therefore sampled for the study. Data was collected using interview schedule and structured questionnaire, depending on the literacy level of the youth. Variables such as the personal characteristics, youth involvement in agriculture, types of conflict encountered and the conflict management strategies utilised were measured. Level of youth involvement in Agriculture was measured by presenting different farming practices ranging from food crop to fruit and animal farming to the respondents to a three-scale answers of active participation, passive participation and no participation. Scores of 2, 1 and 0 were awarded to responses who were further categorised into high and low participation. Furthermore, the change in the level of involvement of youth in agriculture was determined by obtaining scores of the difference between the level of involvement before and after conflict incidence. The scores obtained after conflict was subtracted from the scores obtained before conflict. The hypothesis was analysed using T-test and regression analysis was used to isolate determinants.

Results and Discussion

Socioeconomic characteristics of respondents

Results of socio-economic characteristics in Table 1shows that the mean ages of respondents were 36.4 and 38.2 years for Oyo and Osun states, respectively. Although the overall mean age of 37.3 years is above the United Nations summit category for youths, persons with this age are still expected to be active and productive. However, Ovwigho and Ifie (2004) defined a youth in the African context as people between the age range of 15 and 40 years, irrespective of marital status and means of livelihood. Majority (83.5%) of the respondents were male. Cliffe and Akinrotimi (2015) found that more male participate in activities that is energy demanding in community development than female. In line with this, male youths in the agro-conflict areas still show more patriotism to their community by their continued involvement in agriculture despite regular confrontations. It could also suggest that ladies are married out early to prevent them from both physical and mental abuse as a result of conflicts. Also, majority (87.6%) of the respondents in both states were married. Majority (76.1%) of the youths had minimum of primary. This should be an advantage in coping with conflicts and facing challenges of agricultural activities. Dike and Dike (2017) posits that any person who wants to get involved in conflict management must acquire the knowledge and skills especially in conflict resolutions.

Types of conflict encountered

Table 2 indicates that the prevailing type of conflict in the study area is agro-based as indicated by majority (98.3%) of the respondents. This result suggests that agricultural activities are disrupted and there is likely destruction of agricultural produce or farmlands during conflict. Fasona and Omojola (2005) as reported by Ofem and Bassey (2014) found that conflicts over agricultural land use between farmers and herdsmen accounted for 35% of all reported crises cases reported in Nigeria's newspaper between 1991 and 2005. These reports thus imply

that the prevalence of agro-conflict in the study area is not a recent occurrence but the one that possibly have been registered with the relevant authority. The consequence of this is a reduction in agricultural produce, high level of insecurity and imbalance in social activities (Dike and Dike, 2017). Corroborating this point, Sulaiman and Ja'afa-furu (2010) posited that one of the consequences of agro-conflict is scarcity of food items which eventually results in poverty. On the other hand, prevalence of agro-conflict poses as a further threat to youth who already have so many factors discouraging them from practicing agriculture. This position is supported by Okwoche *et al* (2012) that conflict is a part of the many challenges youth in Benue state face which hinders their participation in agriculture

Effect of farmers-pastoralist conflict on respondents

Figure 1 presents the severity of farmer – pastoralist conflict. The mean scores show the effect of conflict in the order of severity. The table shows that reduction in production is the highest ($\bar{x}$=1.80) while inability to pay back loan ($\bar{x}$=1.31) and insecurity ($\bar{x}$=1.22) also ranked high in the effect of conflict on respondents. On the other hand, mutual distrust ($\bar{x}$=0.97) and defected social relationship ($\bar{x}$=1.07) were ranked very low. This result implies that as farmer-pastoralist conflict deplete agricultural produce; it also poses a threat to financial and social security of affected community members. This is in tandem with the findings of Dike and Dike (2017) and Sulaiman and Ja'afar-furu (2010) that although conflict is inevitable in social interactions and human relations, it most times produces negative result and that agro-conflict in particular reduces agricultural produce, increases social insecurity and deepens mutual distrust especially among neighbouring communities.

The categorization of effect of conflict in Table 3 shows that conflict was severe for majority (63.6%) of the respondents. Implicating that conflict has affected not only crops / animal farming but also other sensitive areas of their lives. The findings

of Cotula *et al* (2004) agreed to this result that that conflicts have not only heightened the level of insecurity but have also demonstrated high potential to exacerbate the food crisis in Nigeria and other affected countries due to loss of lives among farmers, animals, crops and valuable properties. Nigerian Tribune of June 2013 also observed that apart from the destruction of farmland by herds of cattle in conflict areas, many of the local farmers also suffer severe beatings, flogging and molestation from the herdsmen.

Effect of farmer-pastoralist conflict on production

Table 4 shows the effect of conflict on agricultural production. The table reveals destruction of crops ($\bar{x}$=1.90) and destruction of farmlands ($\bar{x}$=1.88) as high in the ranking of the effect of farmer-pastoralist conflict in the study area. This result corroborates the findings of Adisa (2011) that conflict has negative effects as the impact ranges from economic effects (such as loss of income/yield) to physical such as home/farm destruction, bodily injury or death) as well as socio-psychological effects such as emotional exhaustion and job dissatisfaction. Also, Ofem and Inyang (2014) found that destruction of crops is a major effect of conflict between herdsmen and farmers in cross river state. On the other hand, death of pastoralists ($\bar{x}$=0.02) and villagers ($\bar{x}$=0.08) as caused by agro-pastoralist conflict, had the least effect on production in the area. The foregoing further emphasise the previous findings in figure 1 that agro-pastoral conflict in the area does not target human lives but only destruction of crops and farmland, On the other hand, it may suggest that victims of the conflicts are not active farmers, they may probably be the children, nursing mothers or the aged. Furthermore, it could be inferred that possible causes of agro-pastoral conflict is a misunderstanding surrounding land use. This position is in tandem with Conroy (2017) and Muhammed *et al* (2015) that land issues especially over grazing fields are a leading cause of conflict among farmers and pastoralists in Nigeria, but such conflict would not always

result in loss of human lives. Also, the result indicating that death of villagers is least in the effect of conflict suggests the type of conflict encountered as affirmed by Conroy (2017) that pastoralist and farmer conflicts that result in violent deaths often fall under other categories; such as ethnic or religious issues.

Conflict management strategies employed in the study area

Conflict management strategies utilized shows that more respondents (77.7% and 74.4%) utilized legal authorities and traditional authorities respectively to resolve conflict than other strategies available. The result implies that legal and traditional authorities are held in high regard in managing conflict than every other available strategy. Several studies (Tinashe *et al,* 2015, Ajayi and Busari 2014) have affirmed this position that traditional leaders in African countries play a pivotal role in settling community disputes across rural areas. They are regarded as custodians of traditional law and receive the bulk of the cases dealing with violence which might be political, domestic or anti-social behaviour. Although in traditional African societies, the law enforcement agents, traditional police and courts were responsible for ensuring compliance with the laws of the land, he also agrees that disputants often take their cases to elders and neighbourhood mediators who can be depended upon to resolve conflicts with dispatch in local language, using familiar standard of behaviour.

Level of Youth involvement in Agriculture Before and After Conflict

Table 6 reveals the ranking of the difference in youths' level of involvement in agriculture before and after conflict. The table shows that the difference in food crop planting ($\bar{x}$=1.23) and fruit crop farming ($\bar{x}$=0.86) ranked very high amongst other farming activities. This result implies that the effect of conflict was more felt among youth that are into food crop and fruit farming. Agro-conflict reduces the number of farmers that are involved in food crop production in affected areas. However, the

table reveals that livestock farming ranked least with a negative mean difference ($\bar{x}$= -0.01), which suggest that youth in agro-conflict area diversify from other types of crop farming into livestock rearing as a result of conflict. Although, studies have revealed that Nigerian agricultural production is dominated by rural based small scale arable crop producers (Fayinka, 2004, Arimi and Ewebiyi 2013), agriculture related conflict has a viable potential of changing this normal trend in affected communities. Categorization of the level of involvement in Table 6b also reveals that majority of the respondents (71.9%) experienced a high change in their level of involvement.

Determinants of change in youth involvement in agriculture

Table 7 shows the regression analysis of the determinants of change in youth involvement. The regression analysis was conducted to determine the contributions of some selected independent variables that were found significant in the study. Of all the variables correlated with level of involvement, only marital status and severity of conflict were significant and were the only ones regressed against level of involvement of youth in agriculture. The result indicated an R^2 value of 0.198, revealing that the variables in the regression model put together could explain 19.84% of the variance in change in youth's level of involvement in agriculture. The table further shows that marital status and severity of conflict had individual contributions of 0.234 and 0.379 respectively. The most important predictor was found to be severity of conflict in the study area. Thus, the more severe the conflict is, the more the youths are affected in their involvement in agriculture. Also, married respondents were more involved in agriculture in the face of conflict than those that were not married. This may be a consequence of the married respondents having more commitment to feed their families, and thus having their involvement in agriculture retained. This finding agrees with that of Abdullahi, Atala, Akpoko and Sanni (2015) that socio-cultural barriers is one of

the major factors constraining farmers from participating effectively in Agricultural projects.

Difference in change in level of involvement of youths in Agriculture in Oyo and Osun states

Table 8 shows no significant difference (t-0.91, p-0.36) in the change in level of youth involvement in agriculture in Oyo and Osun states as a result of conflict. This result could be explained by the similarity in the nature of conflict faced by respondents in both states. Nigerian Tribune (2012) observed that the herdsmen popularly referred to as 'Bororo' destroy farmlands and most often flog and molest farmers in affected areas. Youths in the states are thus affected by the same level of conflict and are not different in how conflict affects their involvement in agriculture.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, youths that are into crop production were mostly affected by conflict. The major predictors of youth involvement in agriculture in agro-conflict areas were severity of the effect of farmers-pastoralist conflict and marital status of the respondents. It is therefore recommended that a functional conflict management committee at local village, state and national levels be established to incorporate all stakeholders. Functional grazing routes and reserves should also be established for the pastoralists to ward them off farmer's farmland in order to guide against cattle entering into farmlands to destroy crops and farms. Likewise, youths should be encourage to diversify into livestock production in affected areas as this will help retain the interest of youth in agriculture and help in effort at achieving sustainability in agricultural production.

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Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their socio-economic characteristics

Variables	%		
	Oyo	Osun	Total
Age			
20-26	18(29.9)	16(26.2)	34(28.1)
27-33	13(21.7)	11(18.0)	24(19.8)
34-40	29(48.4)	34(55.8)	63(52.0)
Mean	36.4	38.2	37.3
Sex			
Male	48(80.0)	53(86.9)	101(83.5)
Female	12(20.0)	8(13.1)	20(16.5)
Religion			
Christianity	16(26.7)	18(29.5)	34(28.1)
Islam	44(73.3)	43(70.5)	87(71.9)
Marital status			
Single	10(16.7)	5(8.2)	15(12.4)
Married	50(83.3)	56(91.8)	106(87.6)
Educational level			
No formal education	15(25.0)	9(14.8)	24(19.8)
Primary	24(40.0)	12(19.7)	36(29.8)
Secondary	9(15.0)	21(34.4)	30(24.8)
Quaranic	1(1.7)	0(0.0)	1(0.8)
Adult	4(6.7)	0(0.0)	4(3.3)
Tertiary	7(11.7)	19(31.1)	26(21.5)

Source: Field survey 2016

Table 2: Types of conflict encountered by respondents

Conflict type/ states	Oyo (n=60)	Osun (n=61)	Total (n=121)
Land related	4 (6.7)	9 (14.8)	13 (10.7)
Communal based	1(1.7)	2 (3.3)	3 (2.5)
Agro-based	60 (100.0)	59 (96.7)	119 (98.3)

Source: Field survey 2016

Table 3: Categorization of severity of conflict

Category	Scores	Percentage	Mean
Low	0.0 - 6.9	36.4	
High	7.0 - 12.0	63.6	7.00
Total		100	

Source: Field survey 2016

Table 4: Effect of farmers-pastoralist conflict on production

Variable	Mean	Rank
Destruction of crops	1.90	1st
Destruction of farmlands	1.88	2nd
Death of farmers	0.26	3rd
Death of animals	0.09	4th
Death of villagers	0.08	5th
Death of pastoralist	0.02	6th

Source: Field survey 2016

Table 5: Conflict management strategies employed by respondents

Variables	Utilized
Traditional authorities (village elders or heads)	90 (74.4)
Legal authorities (police, SSS, civil defence	94 (77.7)
Local government	-
State Government	1 (0.8)
Settle amicably	28(23.1)

Source: Field survey 2016 (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

Table 6 a: Respondents' level of involvement in agriculture before and after conflict

Variable	Before	After	Difference in level of involvement	Rank
Food crop farming	2.26	1.03	1.23	1st
Fruit crop farming	1.92	1.06	0.86	2nd
Cash crop farming	1.07	0.90	0.17	3rd
Livestock farming	0.83	0.84	-0.01	4th

Source: Field survey 2016

Table 6 b: Categorization of change in level of involvement

Change	Scores	F	Percentage	Mean
No change	0.0	3	2.5	
Low	0.1 – 2.0	31	25.6	2.1
High	2.1 -5.0	87	71.9	

Source: Field survey 2016

Table 7: Determinants of change in youth involvement in agriculture

Variables	Beta	T	sig	Remark
Constant		-1.440	0.155	
Marital status	0.234	1.974	0.053	S
Severity scores	0.379	3.196	0.002	S

$R=0.445$, $R^2 = 0.198$; adjusted $R^2 = 0.169$; standard error = 0.94420

Source: Field survey 2016

Table 8: Difference in level of change among respondents in Oyo and Osun States

States	N	Mean±SD	Mean difference	t	Degree of freedom	p-Value
Oyo	60	2.33±1.04	0.18579	0.913	119	0.363
Osun	61	2.15±1.19				

Source: Field survey, 2016

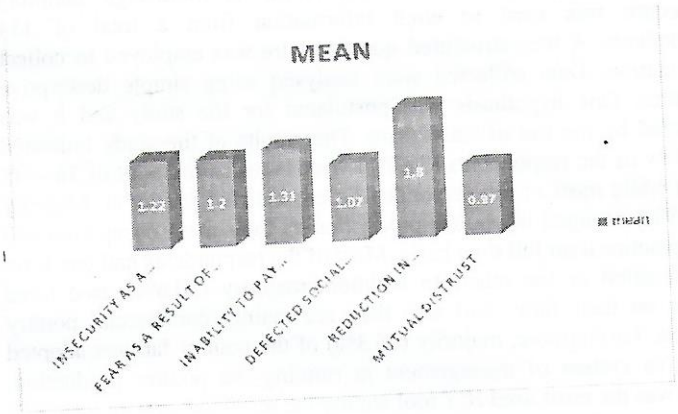

Figure 1: Distribution of respondents on the effect of conflict
Source: Field survey 2016

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EVALUATION ON THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AMONG POULTRY FARMERS IN RURAL AREAS OF LAGOS STATE

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Abstract
The study examined the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) among Poultry Farmers in rural areas of Lagos State. The study was carried out in three Local Government Areas namely Badagry, Epe and Ikorodu North. A multistage sampling procedure was used to elicit information from a total of 154 respondents. A well-structured questionnaire was employed to collect information. Data collected were analysed using simple descriptive statistics. One hypothesis was postulated for the study and it was analyzed by the use of Chi-square. The results of the study indicated that few of the respondents (29.2%) were between the ages of 36 – 45 years while most of the respondents were married (62.34%). Majority (62.99%) engaged in poultry production as their main occupation and they practice it on full time basis. Most of the respondents had one form of education or the other. In addition, majority (50.6%) used hired labour on their farm. and also they are mainly commercial poultry farmers. Furthermore, majority (66.3%) of the poultry farmers adopted intensive system of management in running the poultry production. GSM was the most used ICT tool among the respondents with weighted mean score of 3.86. Chi-square analysis of the hypothesis indicated that marital status(x^2=130.031), other occupation aside poultry(x^2=121.341), educational status (x^2=120.012), source of capital (x^2=166.014), source of labour (x^2=152.311), years of experience (x^2=169.457), level of participation (x^2=140.782) and type of farming

(x^2=193.752) are significantly related to use of ICTs among the poultry farmers (p = 0.000). The study therefore concludes that Information and Communication Technology is of great benefits to poultry farmers if well used since the benefits cut across proper marketing of poultry produce to means of educating farmers, to improving poultry production, proper transaction and reduced rate of crime in the farm.

Keywords: Information and Communication Technologies, Poultry Farmers, Rural Areas.

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EVALUATION ON THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AMONG POULTRY FARMERS IN RURAL AREAS OF LAGOS STATE

Introduction

The inception of Information and Communication Technology has played great roles in our society. The Information and Communication Technology revolution has brought huge implication in both social and economic development in our world. In large parts of the world, over millions of households own television and mobile phones which are used as the source of information to the people in villages and big cities. Shambani, (2003) had pointed out that the use of ICTs in agriculture range from navigation, satellite communication and wireless connectivity, to transmission of information in older technologies such as radio, television and lately the internet in different areas of the world. However, the rural people still lack basic communication infrastructure in accessing important information in order to make timely decisions. It must be noted that the use of ICT in agriculture generates possibilities to solve problems of rural people and also to promote the agricultural production by providing scientific information timely and directly to farmers. According to Shambani (2003), if Information and Communication is adequately utilised by poultry farmers in the rural areas, it will increase their productivity and income, better the lives of those living there and those in the urban centres. Equally important is the fact that a significant portion of the world's population is rural. Eighty-six (86) per cent of rural inhabitants – still depends on agriculture for employment and sustenance (World Bank, 2007). This explains why the rural poultry farmers should be encouraged and adaptable to the use of Information and Communication tools e.g. radio, television, mobile phones etc. to meet the ever increasing needs of the populace.

Sunil (2014) opines that the use of ICT is very interesting and it combines technology and farming into another dimension. Some farms have been using ICT automated farming equipment for a long time to help boost their numbers of final products which will increase the rate of their production. The benefits of ICT for increased agricultural productivity and strengthening the

poultry farming include timely and updated information on agricultural related issues such as new varieties release, emergence of new threats such as diseases, weather forecast, pricing control, warning alerts etc. (Word Press, 2013). Hence it is obvious that with technology, the poultry industry can go to new heights. In order to achieve the primary aim of agriculture (food production) the farmers in the rural areas must be properly guided to use Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) tools effectively. It is therefore logical to postulate that, ICT4D theory is applicable to this study. ICT4D means Information and Communication Technologies for Development. It refers to the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in the field of agriculture to foster its development both in the rural and urban areas.

Aside from its reliance on technology ICT4D also requires an understanding of community development, poverty, agriculture, health care, and basic education. It is concerned with directly applying information technology approaches to poverty reduction. This shows that information technology can be applied directly, benefiting the disadvantaged population, or indirectly, by assisting aid organizations, non-governmental organizations, governments, and / or business, to improve standard of living of people.

Statement of the Problem

It has been observed that poultry production is obviously a growing enterprise in most rural communities. (Ishola and Shopitan, 2015). The development of the industry in terms of advance technologies is therefore very important. It should however be noted that in spite of substantial qualitative and quantitative advancements in Information and Communication Technologies development in the urban areas of Africa continent (e.g. Nigeria), the rural areas of the continent still have difficulties in using ICTs tools, accessing information through ICTs tools and applying the tools in improving their production. Poultry industry is faced with numerous challenges like: instability / unsuitable government policy, feed cost and continuous effort to get a better

understanding of available alternative feed ingredients, disease outbreaks of antibiotics in poultry feed and also the use of alternatives to antibiotic growth promoters, safety of poultry products for human consumption, poultry welfare-related issues, nutrition-related environment issues (excretion of nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus in the manure) and issues related to water in terms of both quality and quantity. Furthermore, ICTs use among the rural poultry farmers faced constraints like high cost of ICTs tools; which makes the farmers depend on local ICTs use among the rural poultry farmers faced constraints like high cost of ICTs tools, unreliable electricity, low level of knowledge on use of ICTs facilities, network unavailability / fluctuation to mention a few. Shambani (2013) suggested that in order to bring an end to challenges facing rural poultry farmers in using and applying ICTs in heightening their production, making more profits and achieving the primary aim of feeding the nation (populace), Information and Communication Technologies should be improved in the rural areas. It is against this background that this research work will hinge on the following research questions:

- What are the selected personal characteristics of poultry farmers in the study areas?
- What are the management systems adopted by the poultry farmers in study areas?
- What are the elements of ICT used by the farmers for poultry operations in the study areas?

Research Hypothesis

The following hypothesis was postulated for the study:

- Ho_i: There is no significant relationship between the personal characteristics of poultry farmers and the use of ICTs.

Research Methodology

The research design used in carrying-out this study was descriptive survey design. The study was carried out in Lagos State. Four local government areas are considered rural in Lagos State. These are: Badagry, Epe, Ikorodu and Ibeju-Lekki. 75% of these rural local

governments were randomly selected for the study. These are Badagry, Epe and Ikorodu. A multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select respondents for the study. 40% of the rural poultry farmers were selected using systematic random sampling procedure to arrive at a total of one hundred and fifty four (154) respondents. Well-structured questionnaires were used to retrieve useful information and results were presented using percentages, bar charts, weighted mean score and histogram. The instrument(s) were administered in the selected rural local government areas. Information gathered on personal characteristics of the respondents include that of age, marital status, religion, other occupation, educational status, source of labour, year of experience, level of participation, and type of farming system. The data collected for the study were subjected to Simple Descriptive Statistics and Chi-square was used to test the hypothesis.

Results and Discussion

Personal Characteristics of the Respondents

The result on age distribution shows that 29.2 percent of the respondents were between 25 – 35years, 27.3 percent of the respondents are 36 – 45 years of age, 25.3 percent of the respondents were between 46 – 55 years of age while the respondents with age range 56 years above have 18.2 percent. This implies that the poultry farmers in the study areas are majorly youths within the age range of 25 – 35 years. This is in line with Mofa (2016) which asserted that the introduction of the youth in Agriculture is necessary and vital to facilitate food and nutrition security.

On marital status of the respondents, it was found that 24.03% of the rural poultry farmers were single, 62.34 percent are married. This implies that most of the poultry farmers are married. Therefore, they are responsible for increasing poultry production so as to meet people's and their families' needs. This was rightly supported by Achoja (2016) who opined that married people have tendencies for settled business life and take advantage of family labour in poultry production system.

Based on the distribution of the respondents by religion, it was discovered that 50.65 percent were practicing Christians while 49.35 percent were practicing Muslims. This shows that both Christians and Muslims engaged in poultry production in the study areas. Furthermore, the distribution of the respondents on other occupation engaged in aside poultry production reveals that 23.38 percent of the respondents were civil servants, 25.32 percent were traders, 5.8 percent are artisans while 7.8 percent of the respondents were practicing poultry production with barbing, but it was discovered that majority of the respondents depended solely on poultry production which claims 37.7 percent of them doing nothing other than rearing poultry birds.

Moreover, on educational status, 14.3 percent of the respondents had Primary Education, 39.6 percent of the respondents had Secondary School Education, and 37.0 percent of them attended Tertiary Institutions while 9.1 percent of the respondents were without formal education. In addition, table 1 also revealed the respondents source of capital. (39.61%) of them obtained loan in running the affairs of their farm, (40.26%) use their personal savings, (17.53%) depended on capital from family and relations while only (2.60%) sourced their capital from their friends. The implication of this is that, majority of the farmers relied on their personal savings as source of capital in funding their poultry business.

On source of labour, 50.6 percent were using hired labour, 44.2 percent were using family and relations as source of labour while 5.2 percent used friends as labour. This implies that most of the poultry farmers in the study areas are mostly involved in hiring labour in carrying-out various operations on their poultry farms. On the basis of years of experience, the result shows that 41.6% had been in poultry farming for a period of 1 – 5 years, 38.3 percent had spent 6 – 10 years while 20.1 percent had over 11 years and above working experience in poultry. This implies that most of the respondents are experienced. On level of participation, 62.99 percent of the respondents engaged in full-time production

while 37.01 percent engaged in part-time production. This implies that majority of the poultry farmers in the study areas are full-time entrepreneurs in poultry production. This allows for proper monitoring of their farms and workers, so as to achieve their aims of establishing the poultry business. Lastly, on the type of farming practiced, 62.2 percent were commercial poultry farmers while the remaining 37.8% were peasant poultry farmers. This uniquely reveals that majority of the poultry farmers in the study areas are rearing poultry birds on large scale which will increase food production and allow them to have more income.

Management System adopted by rural poultry farmers

Table 2 below shows the different management system the poultry farmers adopted in carrying-out their production. 35.1 percent of the respondents are involved in extensive system of rearing their poultry birds, 53.2 percent of the respondents adopted semi-intensive as management system, while the majority of the respondents with 66.2 percent engaged in intensive system of management. The outcome revealed that most of the farmers adopted intensive management as system for their poultry operation. This is in line with Are *et al* (2013) which stated that one of the major advantages of intensive farming is that it provides a high yield.

Information and Communication Technology Tools Used by the Farmers in Poultry Operations

Table 3 below shows the ICT tools used by the poultry farmers in the study areas in their poultry operations. Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) was ranked 1st with a weighted mean score of 3.86 as the mostly used ICT tool, the use of radio closely followed and was ranked 2nd with a weighted mean score of 3.79, television was 3rd with weighted mean score of 3.18, ATM machine was ranked 4th having 2.71 weighted mean score, Newspaper, Computer and Internet were ranked 5th, 6th and 7th with weighted mean scores of 2.65, 2.48 and 2.21 respectively, while CCTV Camera, E-mail and Extension Bulleting were ranked 8th, 9th

and 10th with weighted mean scores of 1.78, 1.76 and 1.42 respectively. This implies that majority of the respondents obtained the information their poultry operation through the use of GSM. This was supported by Aker (2008) who stated that mobile phones reduced search costs by 50 percent compared with personal travel and that mobile phone use increased both traders' and consumers' welfare. This was equally related to Annerose (2010) who orates that GSM especially the mobile phone – is the most powerful marketing tool available to farmers and traders. In the same vein, Rouse (2016) supported radio, television, computer, internet etc. as communication devices or applications which make it easier for people to have access to timely information. The result also revealed CCTV Camera, email and extension bulleting as the closely least used tools by the respondents in sourcing information. This could be due to the low level of the respondents' knowledge on the use of e-mail and unavailability of extension agents in the rural areas needed for disseminating quality information to the farmers about the benefits accruing to use of extension bulleting. Due to this result, the mostly used ICT tool is G.S.M. as supported by Nwagwu and Opeyemi (2015)

Hypothesis Testing

Ho: There is no significant relationship between the personal characteristics of poultry farmers and the use of ICTs

Chi-square analysis between personal characteristics of poultry farmers' and use of ICTs.

Table 4 below shows that there is a significant relationship between personal characteristics of poultry farmers and the use of ICTs, Marital status, Other Occupation aside Poultry, Educational Status, Source of Capital, Source of Labour, Years of Experience, Level of Participation and Type of Farming are significantly related to use of ICTs among poultry farmers ($p = 0.000$). This implies that there are more married rural poultry farmers in poultry production than their unmarried counterpart. It can therefore be deduced that individual that are

much more responsible in the society among poultry farmers are engaged in poultry farming. Also, there are more poultry farmers involved in other occupation. This reveals that most of the poultry farmers depended on poultry production as a means of making both ends meet aside other occupation.

More so, there are more educated people among the poultry farmers; and the more educated the poultry farmers, the more their increased interest and enthusiasm in ICTs use.

In addition, most the respondents use personal savings as source of capital. This implies that most of the poultry farmers are financially secured as they can purchase ICT gadgets needed to carry-out different activities on the poultry farms which can lead to increased production and income. Also, most of the poultry farmers depended on hired labour for their poultry production. This implies that the more the input (labour) the more the output (production + income) of the poultry farmers.

Furthermore, respondents with more years of experience are involved in poultry production. This implies that the more the years of experience, the more they are acquainted to the use of ICTs in their day-to-day poultry activities to facilitate better performance.

Finally, there are more poultry farmers participating in full-time production and those involved in commercial farming than on part-time and peasant farming respectively. The implication of this is that the more time devoted to poultry production, the more the aggravated results obtained through ICTs use; and the higher the level of production (commercial) the more the need of ICTs use which will in-turn lead to higher profit hence the confirmation / skewness of the effect of the relationship and their significance.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Information is a vital tool needed in making meaningful decisions in all operational endeavours. The use of ICT in essence has played tremendous roles on this in our society among poultry farmers. Therefore, there is a need for ICT to be assiduously applied in day-to-day activities of poultry farmers in order to

ensure an all round development in the poultry industry particularly in the rural area.

Findings of this study therefore lead to the conclusion that Information and Communication Technology is of great benefits to poultry farmers if well applied and encouraged to be used. The benefits of ICT (tools) cut across proper marketing of poultry produce to means of educating farmers, to improving poultry production, proper transaction and reduced rate of crime in the farm.

It should be noted that there will be a better opportunities in poultry production if research and extension services are made towards solving the problems of high costs of ICT tools, unreliable electricity supply, lack of financial resources, poor television and radio signals, illiteracy, unfavourable weather condition and unfavourable government policy.

Based on the findings from this study, the following recommendations are hereby put forward:

1. Government should provide adequate infrastructure and amenities in the rural areas;
2. ICT tools should be subsidized to increase the interest of poultry farmers to its effective use.
3. Network providers should be encouraged and supported by the government to make network available regularly in the rural areas so as to facilitate ICT use by the people in the rural areas;
4. Farmers' should attend seminars and workshops related to ICT / poultry production;
5. Government policies should favour ICT use and hence poultry production.

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Table 1: Distribution of Respondents on Personal Characteristics (n=154)

Age (years)	Frequency	Percentage
25 – 35	45	29.2
36 – 45	42	27.3
46 – 55	39	25.3
56 above	28	18.2
Marital Status		
Single	37	24.03
Married	96	62.34
Divorced	14	9.09
Widowed	7	4.54
Religion		
Christianity	78	50.65
Islam	76	49.35
Other	-	-
Other occupation aside poultry		
Civil Servants	36	23.38
Trading	39	25.32
Weaving and Hair Dressing	9	5.8
Barbing	12	7.8
None	58	37.7
Educational Status		
Primary Education	22	14.3
Secondary Education	61	39.6
Tertiary Education	57	37.0
No formal Education	14	9.1
Source of Capital		
Loan	61	39.61
Personal Saving	62	40.26
Family and Relations	27	17.53
Friends	4	2.60

Source of Labour		
Hired	78	50.6
Family and Relations	68	44.2
Friends	8	5.2
Years of Experience		
1 – 5	64	41.6
6 – 10	59	38.3
11 above	31	20.1
Level of Participation		
Full-Time	97	62.99
Part-Time	57	37.01
Type of Farming		
Commercial	102	62.2
Peasant	52	37.8

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents on Management System adopted

S/N	System Adopted	Yes		No	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Extensive	54	35.1	100	64.9
2.	Semi-Intensive	82	53.2	72	46.8
3.	Intensive	102	66.2	52	33.8

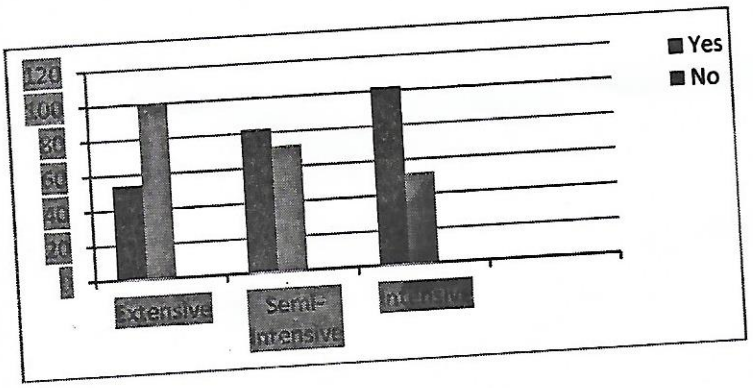

Figure 1: Bar chart of the management systems adopted by the poultry farmers.

Table 3: ICT tool used by the poultry farmers in poultry operations

ICT Tools	Always		Weekly		Monthly		Seldomly		Not at all		WMS	Rank
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Internet	51	33.12	21	13.64	16	10.39	41	26.62	25	16.23	2.21	7th
Television	87	56.4	31	20.13	13	8.44	23	14.94	-	-	3.18	3rd
Radio	132	85.71	14	9.09	5	3.25	3	1.95	-	-	3.79	2nd
G.S.M.	140	90.9	10	6.5	2	1.3	1	0.65	1	0.65	3.86	1st
Computer	52	33.8	32	20.8	23	14.9	32	20.8	15	9.7	2.48	6th
Newspaper	61	39.61	29	18.83	27	17.53	23	14.94	14	9.09	2.65	5th
Extension Bulletin	21	13.64	15	9.74	29	18.83	31	20.13	58	37.66	1.42	10th
CCTV Camera	30	19.5	23	14.94	19	12.34	47	30.52	35	22.70	1.78	8th
E-mail	36	23.4	17	11.0	17	11.0	42	27.3	42	27.3	1.76	9th
ATM Machine	70	45.45	24	15.58	14	9.10	37	24.03	9	5.84	2.71	4th

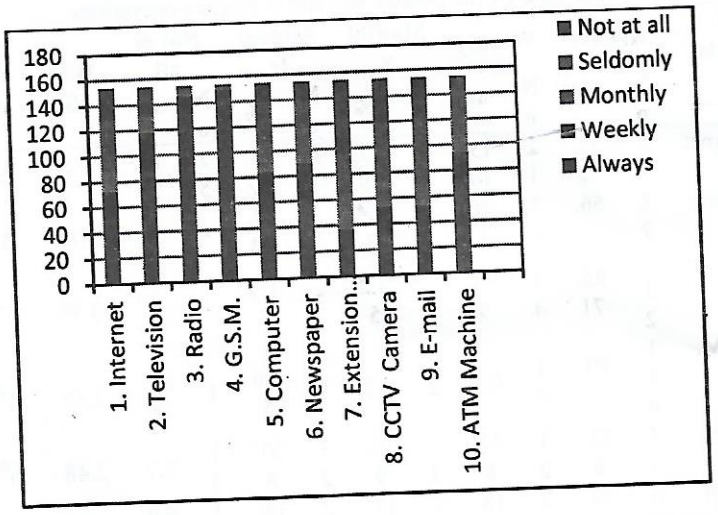

Figure 2 – Histogram of the ICT tool used by poultry farmers in poultry operations

Table 4: Chi-square analysis between personal characteristics of poultry farmers' and use of ICTs.

Independent Variable	*x^2 Value*	*Df*	*Significant P – Value*	*Significant Decision*
Age	49.165	3	0.349	NS
Marital Status	130.031	3	0.000	S
Religion	40.678	2	0.459	NS
Other occupation	121.341	4	0.000	S
Educational Status	120.012	3	0.000	S
Source of Capital	166.014	3	0.000	S
Source of Labour	152.311	2	0.000	S
Years of Experience	169.457	2	0.000	S
Level of Participation	140.782	1	0.000	S
Type of Farming	193.752	1	0.000	S

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PERCEPTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS TOWARDS THE AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES FOR PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE IN FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY (FCT) NIGERIA

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Abstract
This study examined the perception of secondary school administrators towards the availability of resources for the smooth activities during teaching and learning of practical agriculture in Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Nigeria. Two research questions and a hypothesis were formulated to guide the study. A descriptive survey research design was used for the study, the sample size was twenty six secondary school administrators composed of 14 males and 12 females from twenty six secondary schools. The instrument used for data collection was a modified four point response Likert scale questionnaire that was face validated by three experts. Descriptive statistical techniques were used to analyze the research questions and independent t-test was used to test the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. Findings revealed that there were available farm land, laboratories materials and farm inputs for practical agriculture, while inadequate farm machine, farm implement and irregularities in the release of adequate fund for effective teaching and learning of practical agriculture. The availability of resources by male and female secondary school administrators do not have any significance difference on the resources required for practical agriculture. It is recommended that funds should be adequate and regular for practical agriculture, this willlead to adequate facilities and instructional materials relevant for the acquisition of agricultural science practical skills by the students.

Keywords: Perception, Secondary School, Administrator, Practical Agriculture, Resources

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PERCEPTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS TOWARDS THE AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES FOR PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE IN FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY (FCT) NIGERIA

Introduction

The availability of resources for the smooth activities during teaching and learning of practical agriculture to engender the educational and economic development of Nigeria cannot be over emphasized. Practical agriculture is seen as the fundamental principle of returning man to the farm. It remains a vital component and constituent of the study of agriculture which has always been well argued that, the direct impact of practical agriculture on the subject is un-measurable. Little wonder even the West African Examination Council (WAEC) a major examination body in the West African sub-region and the National Examination Council (NECO) syllabi strictly indicates that, the practical aspect must constitute the basics of teaching the subject. More so, that Agricultural Science is one of the subjects in Junior and Senior Secondary Schools and as a vocational subject, it cannot be taught effectively without actively engaging the students in practical activities.

Learning by doing is emphasized in the curriculum so that the students can produce food and other agricultural products for themselves and their community. A series of activities are suggested in the curriculum to ensure the development of psychomotor skills in agricultural science by the students. The syllabi further recommends that, each student is guaranteed adequate equipment, farm space, farm structures and regular supply of fertilizers and animal feeds. In addition to having a farm, each school should keep at least two farm animals. Students' achievement should be continuously assessed through various forms of tests and during field and laboratory practical and individual assessment should be carried out for activities in crop production while group assessment is restricted to performance in animal production activities.

The agricultural sector was once the major backbone of the Nigerian economy accounting for more than half of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the 1960s (Izuchukwu, 2011). A

steady decline in the revenue accruable from agriculture was however noticed with the emergence of the oil boom era in the 1970s. Since then, educational and economic experts have been devoting a lot of attention to how best to bring agriculture back to its lost enviable position. This led to the formulation of various policies. One of these policies from the educational standpoint is the inclusion of Agriculture as a pre-vocational subject at the primary and junior secondary schools and as a vocational subject in the senior secondary school level (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2004). Also, Agricultural Science acquired the status of a vocational subject and it is one of the elective subjects students can choose at senior secondary school levels. This is to enable interested students to acquire practical agricultural skills that would make them self-reliant in future in order to boost food production.

Many of the school administrators in secondary schools in Federal Capital Territory (FCT) have very lukewarm attitudes over the provision of needed farm tools, equipment, and farm inputs required for effective practical agricultural science in secondary schools. This nonchalant attitude tends to retard genuine efforts of some teachers of agricultural science in the secondary schools. In spite of the emphasis being placed on agricultural science as one of the subjects in secondary schools, there is usually not enough time provided in the time-table for a meaningful agricultural science work (Adeyemi, 2006).

Hence, the prosecution of a functional education in relation to agricultural practical in secondary schools still leaves much to be desired. In view of these difficulties, most teachers of agricultural science still resort to the theoretical method of teaching the subject. This undoubtedly, is contrary to the development of agricultural science education, which is greatly needed at this period of our development with emphasis on practical oriented learning (Mammudu, 1996).

Agricultural science curriculum in secondary school is practical oriented, aimed at suitable skill acquisition for a successful transition to the world of work in agri-business endeavours. But the emphasis of integrating productive work into the educational programme could fail if farm resources were not available in the schools to actualize the vocational ends to which agriculture curriculum in secondary schools are designed (Emeya and Ojimba, 2012). School facilities and equipment are assets to a learner and determines how and what the student should learn (Ekanem, 2005) in (Mamman-Lafia, 2016). (Olaitan and Mama, 2002) mentioned that lack of and inadequate school farmland and the farm structures in the school environment affect directly the teaching and learning of practical agriculture in secondary school level.

In transforming agricultural science curriculum into practical and or vocational parlance, various teaching aids, specimen, crop and animal species constitute the major facilities at the disposal of the teacher and students of agriculture (Akpan, 2008). The best way to learn agricultural science is to live in a learning environment where learners are surrounded by all the learning materials of which they can access readily for learning purposes (Nsa, Offiong, Udo and Ikot 2014). (Abimbade, 1999) in (Mamman-Lafia, 2016) indicated that instructional materials when appropriately used enhance learning, improve competence of teachers and make learning more meaningful to learners. (Jatau and Jatau, 2008) reporteds that when instructional equipment are appropriately utilized, they bring about more effectiveness in teaching and learning process, but this depends on teachers' ability to use them efficiently.

Practical agriculture cannot be properly taught without adequate facilities and equipment, such as improved seeds, storage facilities, tractors, farm implement, farm tools, modern laboratories, farmlands and livestock. (Eze and Uzoka 2011). (Osuala, 2004) pointed out that inadequate facilities

hamper the students' learning in cognitive, affective and psychomotor domain. School facilities are the materials resources that facilitate effective teaching and learning in schools. (Jaiyeoba and Atanda, 2003) in (Mamman-Lafia, 2016) posited that they are things which enable a skillful teacher to achieve a level of instructional effectiveness that exceeds what is possible when they are not provided.

The importance of practical agriculture for skill acquisition with the provision of adequate instructional resources for education cannot be over-emphasized, (Owoeye and Yara, 2011). According to (Oni, 1992) resources constitute a strategic factor in organizational functioning, their availability, adequacy and relevance influence efficiency and high productivity. (Owoeye and Yara, 2011) further opined that absence or poor quality of educational facilities can affect academic performance. According to (Hallak, 1990) facilities form one of the potent factors that contribute to academic achievement in the school system. One of such facilities that are vital to any school running agricultural science programme is the school farm.

The objectives of the school farm in vocational agriculture curriculum implementation, the teachers and students should appreciate the importance of the school farm in translating theory in the classroom into practice. In view of this, (Akubuilo, 1999) in (Mamman-Lafia, 2016) reported that school farms should be divided into plots, for each student to own a plot and grow crops assigned to him/her by the teacher while some may rear simple livestock. (Emeya and Ojimba 2012). As a pre-condition for successful implementation of Agricultural science curriculum in secondary schools, West African Examination Council (2006) reported that each school was expected to have adequate equipment and facilities, farm structure; regular supply of inputs coupled with farm spaces, at least two farm animals to be managed by students. (Jemba, 2010), posited that the teaching

of practical agriculture has degenerated into a theoretical exercise with continue emphasis on academic performance, because schools have inadequate funds to provide all the necessary materials for practical work.

Statistics from (Central Bank of Nigeria,2010) in (Mamman-Lafia, 2016) revealed that between 2000 and 2010, allocation to the education sector by Federal Government in Nigeria was not more than 14% of the annual budget, which was even low when compared to allocation of African countries like Kenya, Malawi, Botswana, Angola, Sierra Leone and South Africa. (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). Unfortunately, complaints of inadequate fund for the development of secondary education in Nigeria abound in literature (Omoregie, 2005), (Jaiyeoba, and Atanda, 2003), (Moja, 2000) and (Federal Ministry of Education, 2003) which is attributed to lack of inadequate as well as decay infrastructural facilities in secondary school (Omoregie, 2005).

According to the National Curriculum of Agriculture (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2007) enumerated the following as the specific objectives of introducing agricultural science at the secondary school:

i. To stimulate and sustain students interest in agriculture

ii. To provide students the interest to progressively advance in farming.

iii. To advance food production through improvement of agricultural production techniques in students.

iv. To provide occupational entry level skills in agriculture to the interested students.

v. To prepare students adequately for producing and marketing farm commodities efficiently and profitably.

vi. To enable students acquire basic knowledge and practical skills required for future studies in agricultural field.

The teaching and learning of practical agriculture in developing country like Nigeria has been posed with numerous shortfalls which include; inadequate facilities, inadequate use of instructional materials, inadequate funding, inadequate

farm land among others (Amuah, 2009). An in-depth look at the secondary schools agricultural science programs revealed that there is the need for improving all phases of agricultural science especially the teaching resources for practical agriculture. There is also the need for prompt release of the teaching resources to support the teaching and learning processes. This will lead to improvement on-the-job performance through affecting changes in the knowledge, attitudes, skills and practices of the learners. It is against this background that this paper examined the perception of secondary school administrators towards the availability of resources for practical agriculture in Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Nigeria.

Research Questions

1. How does the availability of resources by the administrators in FCT affect the smooth activities for practical agriculture in schools?
2. How often are funds released for effective practical agriculture activities as noted by the administrators in FCT schools?

Hypothesis

Ho: There is no significant difference in the mean responses of male and female secondary school administrators on the availability of resources required for practical agriculture in FCT secondary schools?

Research Objectives

This study investigated the perception of secondary school administrators towards the availability of resources for practical agriculture in Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Nigeria. Specifically, the study:

1. determined how the availability of resources by the administrators in FCT affects the smooth activities for practical agriculture;
2. determined how often funds were released and relevance to effective practical agriculture activities as noted by the administrators in FCT.

Significance of the Study

The findings of this study, with respect to teachers of agricultural science and school administrators, the study would raise their awareness to invest

resources in practical agriculture as an asset for agriculture curriculum implementation, as well as a veritable alternative source of income that can be derived from the school farm and image maker for their school. It would also be helpful to secondary school administrators whose duties are to raise the standards of the practical agriculture and modification of facilities and programs to improve the existing situations in their schools.

The study would also be useful in educational policy making. The research would arouse instructional education funding agencies such as Federal Ministry of Education, State Ministries of Education, National Teachers' Institutes as well as professional bodies such as Science Teachers Association of Nigeria (STAN) to formulate educational polices which may be useful in implementation of agricultural science curriculum.

The society would also benefit from the findings of this study because when students graduate with expected practical entrepreneurial skills, they would reduce the problem of quack practical agricultural practitioners thereby offering good and efficient services to the society. This would go a long way in achieving the much needed practical agricultural development in Nigeria. To a large extent, the study would provide some framework for developing entrepreneurial skills in agriculture through the effective utilization of farm tools, farm implement, farm machines and other farm inputs or materials necessary for the production and processing of food.

Finally, the result of this study would provide the much needed threshold to improve the standard presently in secondary school practical agriculture, it would adequately meet to the need of being self-sufficient in food production as a nation, improve the lively hood of Nigerians, job creation for our teeming population and further meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Methodology

The Federal Capital Territory (FCT) is located in the geographical center of Nigeria. It has a land area of 8,000 square kilometers. It is bounded on the north by Kaduna State, the west by Niger State, the east and southeast by Nasarawa State and the southwest by Kogi State. It falls within latitudes 70 20′ North of the Equator and longitudes 60 45′ and 70 39′. The FCT's natural endowments such as; its rolling hills, isolated highlands and other endearing features make it a delight. The savannah grassland of the North and the Middle Belt, the richness of the tropical rain forests of the south and an equable climate all combined to make the FCT a soil-rich agricultural haven.

For this study, simple random sampling was applied to give every area council a chance of being selected. The researcher selected and studied two (2) area councils which were Kwali and Bwari area councils out of six (6) area councils in the Federal Capital Territory namely; Abaji, Abuja Municipal, Bwari, Gwagwalada, Kuje and Kwali. This was in line with the recommendation of (Roscoe, 1969) in (Maicibi, 2000) that 30% of total population can be used as a sample for a study, so as to have a fair representation of the entire population. A total of thirteen (13) secondary schools were selected from each of the two area councils for the study. In all, twenty-six (26) secondary schools were selected for the study out of fifty-two (52) secondary schools in the both councils. The total respondents for this study were twenty-six (26) principals, each representing the twenty-six (26) junior and senior secondary schools involved in the study.

Nwana (1982) also opined that there is no fixed and inviolate rule regarding the size of the sample. To him no fixed percentage and number is ideal. Rather, it is the circumstance of the study situation that determined what number or what percentage of the population should be studied. Based on this, the researcher involved twenty-six (26) junior and senior secondary school administrators representing each secondary school for this study.

The instrument used for collecting data for the research was a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire items were derived from the objectives of the study as well as the literature. They were in three parts: Part A obtained information on personal data of respondents; while part B sought information on the availability of resources required by the administrators for the smooth activities for practical agriculture and Part C sought information on how often funds were released for effective teaching and learning of practical agriculture.

Twenty – six (26) copies of the questionnaire were personally administered to the respondents (Secondary School Principals) from the two (2) area councils of the study in the Federal Capital Territory, (FCT). The Secondary Schools selected were visited and respondents were given a copy of the instruction and a questionnaire. The questionnaire copies were later retrieved for analysis.

In calculating the personal characteristics for the 26 respondents, descriptive statistical techniques and simple percentages were used and t-test at 0.05 level of significance was used to test the hypotheses. For each research questions, the responses relating to it were totaled, the total weighted frequencies were used to determine the mean and standard deviation score for each items.

The cut-off point was determined by finding the mean of the nominal values assigned to the options using the formula:

$\bar{X} = \frac{\Sigma X}{N}$, Σ = Summation, X = Nominal values of options, X = Mean, N = Numbers of items

To determine the cut-off point on the criterion level, the following measure was undertaken

From Table 2

$N = 4$

$$X = \frac{10}{4} \quad X = 2.5$$

The cut-off point was fixed at 2.5

In this part of the survey instrument the participants were asked to indicate their level of satisfaction with each of the 33 items using the four Likert Scale ranging from strongly agree to

strongly disagree as follows: 4=Strongly Agree, 3=Agree, 2= Disagree, 1= Strongly disagree. In the following sections, the researcher presents the participant responses to those items in relation to the two key research questions.

Results and Discussion

The results in table 3 below clearly showed that all the Secondary school administrators agreed with item 1 with a mean of 2.65, item 2 with a mean of 3.04 and item 5 with a mean of 2.73. This implies that there were availability of farm land, laboratories materials and farm inputs required by the administrators in FCT for practical agriculture, while item 3 with a mean of 2.31 and item 4 with a mean of 2.08 were disagreed with, which implies that farm machines, farm implement and adequate funds are not available for practical agriculture in secondary schools in FCT. This is in line with (West African Examinations Council, 2006) that farm tools and equipment, tractors and animal drawn implement, surveying equipment and so on are expected in schools. The findings also agree with (Jemba, 2010) that the teaching of practical agriculture has degenerated into a theoretical exercise with emphasis continuing to be placed on academic performance, because schools have inadequate funds to provide all the necessary materials for practical work.

Regularity / Frequency of releasing fund

The results in table 4 below shows that secondary schools administrators disagreed with item 1 with a mean of 2.11, item 3 with a mean of 2.31 and with item 4 with a mean of 2.08. This implies that funds were not released termly neither is there regular source of fund nor are funds being released monthly for practical agriculture. While the secondary school administrators agreed with item 2 with a mean of 3.31 which indicates that funds were released every session for effective teaching and learning of practical agriculture. This finding is in line to a study by (Jemba, 2010) who posited that inadequate funds lead to inadequate

facilities and instructional materials which prevent the demonstration of relevant agricultural science practical skills to students. This also agreed with (Sekamba, 1997) who said that the approach to the teaching of agricultural science has failed to make an impression in the society because it lacked the practical aspect due to low funding which prevented schools from providing all the necessary materials for practical agriculture. (Omaren, 1992) observed that efficient organization of agricultural science curriculum in Schools requires funding, which should be adequate and timely, because timely release of funds affects the frequency of demonstration of practical skills to students. In a similar study (Osam, 2013) affirmed that government budgetary allocations to educational Institutions constitute a major source of funds, but are not effective enough for the implementation of vocational and technical curriculum in general and agricultural science curriculum in particular in Secondary Schools.

Research Hypothesis

Difference between availability of resources by male and female secondary school administrators

The null hypothesis for the variables on table 5 was tested at 0.05 level of significance and 26 degree of freedom. The t-calculated for the two variables i.e. male and female secondary school administrators were less than the critical value and this indicated that there is no significant difference in the mean rating of the two variables. Therefore, the null hypothesis was accepted. This suggests that the administrators' sex do not influence the availability of resources required for practical agriculture.

Conclusion and Recommedations

Based on the findings from the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. There were available farm land, laboratories materials and farm inputs required by the administrators in FCT for practical agriculture.
2. There were inadequate farm machines and farm implement

available for practical agriculture in secondary schools in FCT.
3. There were inadequate fund and irregularities in the release of fund for practical agriculture.

Based on the results of the analysis, the following recommendations were made:
1. Funds should be adequately and regularly provided for practical agriculture, this will lead to adequate facilities and instructional materials relevant for the acquisition of agricultural science practical skills by the students.
2. The resources for effective running of the school farms and other instructional materials needed in the teaching and learning of practical agriculture should be provided primarily by the government and funds can also be sourced from private sector, non-governmental organizations, school internal revenue, alumni, Parents Teachers Association (PTA) and sundry sources.
3. There should be better funding of agricultural science curriculum. This will enable schools to establish learning facilities and acquire equipment and other instructional materials for the practical teaching of the subject. Schools should start viable agricultural projects such as, poultry farms; school farms for growing crops which can generate funds and such funds can be re-invested in agriculture and also used to buy more instructional materials in agricultural science.

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Table 1: Showing Sample procedure and Sample Size

Name of Area Council	Total No. of J.S.S.	Sample size selected for J.S.S.	Total No of S.S.S.	Sample size selected for S.S.S.	Total No. of S.S.	50% of S.S. administrators selected
Bwari	23	11	8	4	31	13
Kwali	17	9	4	2	21	13
Total	**40**	**20**	**12**	**6**	**52**	**26**

Source: Federal Capital Territory Universal Basic Education Board (FCTUBEB, 2017) and Federal Capital Territory Secondary Education Board (FCTSEB, 2017).

NOTE: J.S.S – Junior Secondary Schools; S.S.S. – senior Secondary Schools; S.S. – Secondary Schools

Table 2: Determining the cut-off point

Scaling statement		Values
Strongly Agree	SA	4
Agree	A	3
Disagree	D	2
Strongly Disagree	SD	1

Source: Field survey, 2017.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by availability of resources for practical agriculture (n=26)

S/N	Resources available for practical agriculture	$\bar{X}$	SD	Remarks
1.	School farm land is available for practical agriculture	2.65	1.24	Agree
2.	Laboratory / laboratory materials and equipment: such as soil and rock samples, pH meter, beaker, crucible etc. are available for practical agriculture activities	3.04	1.37	Agree
3.	Farm machines and implements such as tractors, plough, ridgers, harrows, planters etc. are available for practical agriculture.	2.31	1.11	Disagree
4.	Adequate funds are available for practical agriculture activities.	2.08	1.01	Disagree
5.	Adequate farm inputs such as seeds, seedlings, fertilizers are available for practical agriculture	2.73	1.27	Agree

Cut-off point: 2.5 and above = Agreed, less than 2.5= Disagreed
Source: Field survey, 2017.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by frequency of releasing fund (n=26)

S/N	Frequency of releasing funds	$\bar{X}$	SD	Remarks
1.	Funds for agricultural science practical lessons are released termly.	2.11	1.03	Disagree
2.	Funds for agricultural science practical lessons are released every session.	3.31	1.40	Agree
3.	There is a regular source of fund for Agricultural science practical	2.31	0.49	Disagree
4.	Funds for agricultural science practical lessons are released monthly.	2.08	1.01	Disagree

Cut-off point: 2.5 and above = Agreed, less than 2.5= Disagreed
Source: Field survey, 2017.

Table 5: Independent T-test Showing the Differences on the Availability of Resources Required by the School Administrators for Practical Agriculture.

Sex	Freq	Mean of S.S. Administrator $\bar{X}$	S.D	t-critical	t-cal	D
Male	14	0.54	2.69	1.692	0.03	Accept Ho
Female	12	0.46	2.31			

t- cal = 0.03< t critical=1.692, p value = 0.05, df = 26
Source: Field survey, 2017.
NOTE: S.S.- Secondary Schools , D = Decision

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TOURISM DERIVATIVES AS PREDICTORS OF SOCIAL WELFARE AMONG YOUTH IN HOST COMMUNITIES IN OGUN STATE

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Abstract
The study examined the influence of tourism derivatives on social welfare among youth in host communities in Ogun State. A total of two hundred and forty-five (245) youth randomly selected from three tourist destinations across the state constituted the sample for the study. The instrument used for data collection was an author-constructed questionnaire with 0.64 reliability coefficient. The results of the study revealed that, a combination of the independent variables significantly predicted the dependent variable ($R = .285$, $R^2 = .781$, Adj. $R^2 = .017$; $P<.05$). The results also indicated that, significant relationship existed between tourism derivatives; business engagement ($B = 0.052$; $p<0.05$), social inclination ($B = 0.098$; $p<0.05$), healthcare ($B = 0.127$; $p<0.05$), career motivation ($B = 0.163$; $p<0.05$), environmental pollution ($B = 0.027$; $p<0.05$), food/cuisines ($B = 0.014$; $p<0.05$), cultural diversity ($B = -0.013$; $p<0.05$), ecosystem conservation ($B = -0.003$; $p<0.05$), infrastructural development ($B = 0.026$; $p<0.05$), and exposure/education ($B = 0.011$; $p<0.05$) and social welfare benefits. The results further showed the significant position between variables on prevalent tourism induced events such as: rape ($r = -0.781$), employment ($r = 0.848$), crimes ($r = 0.724$), security ($r = 0.623$), brigandage ($r = 0.742$), drug addiction/abuse ($r = 0.674$), healthcare ($r = 0.711$) and social welfare. Based on the results of the findings, it was concluded that tourism development showed significant relationship with social welfare among youth in host communities, hence, should be encouraged at all levels of development.

Keywords: Youth, Tourism, Social welfare facilities, Social welfare benefits, Host communities

Introduction

Youth are highly cherished in any society as they depict the present and reflect the future of the nation. One of the greatest challenges facing governments and policymakers in Africa today is how to provide opportunities for the continent's more than 200 million youths so that they can have decent lives and contribute to the economic development of their countries (Adeline, & Eme, 2015). More often than not, youth are the most needed for vigor and vibrancy, and the most in need, hence, one of the most vulnerable groups in any society. The importance of the youth to national development is without doubt considering the various programmes directed at them by government at various times (Agumagu, Adesope, & Matthews-Njoku, 2006). Youth generally need proper orientation to be propelled by necessary welfare conditions, to maintain reliable status quo in their locality (Angba, Adesope, & Aboh, 2009). For a meaningful existence, every youth requires certain structure to maintain a well-being within a society. Youth have outstanding qualities which include; belief in a better future, daring, inquisitive, enterprising, and full of energy. The African Youth Charter described youth as persons or young people within the ages of 15 and 35 years (African Union, 2006). According to Adedoyin (2005), characteristics of youth are summarised as including; innovation proneness, minimal risk aversion, faster reaction time, less fear of failure, less conservatism and greater physical strength. Others are greater knowledge acquisition propensity, social propensity, and faster rate of learning and faster relation building. Leveraging on vibrant attributes of youth, there is need to provide an enabling structure that will propel a good life and future based on social, economic, physical, and environmental infrastructure. Due to economic hardship and dwindling social welfare infrastructure, youth are experiencing latish transition in socio economic development. For instance, Torimiro and Dionco-Adetayo (2004) found that a high percentage (68%) of rural youth were not married, even at seemingly marriageable age. According to Okuboyejo

(1991) in Torimiro and Dionco-Adetayo (2004), there are more males (50.04%) than females (49.96%) youth in rural areas which mostly constitute tourism destinations premised on presence of abundant resources. Angba *et al* (2009) found that there were more male youth in the rural areas and that age of majority of youth fall within 20 and 30years. Onochie (2008) asseverated that, failure to show interest in youth development is a grave and dangerous omission. It is against this background that the study assessed the influence of tourism derivatives on social welfare of youth.

Social welfare system provides assistance and opportunities to needy individuals, families, tourists, and strangers. In the bid for tourism development, certain welfare infrastructure are provided by accident or design. This included the provision of infrastructure through the development of tourist attractions and experiences, support for festivals and events and the implementation of tourist promotion plans. One of the main criteria for choosing a destination for tour is a presence of cultural, natural or historical attractions (Bakare, & Omiwale, 2015), Nigeria is a haven of tourism resources. Žofčinová (2017) averred that social welfare lends a notional "helping hand" to those who are in greatest need of such help, in the form of social welfare services.

Impact of tourism on social welfare: Tourism is a phenomenon that often arises from opening up of resources bequeathed to a destination, it thus brings with it necessities for basic needs of life inform of service and product to attend to tourists who are away from their immediate environment (Bakare, 2016). Importantly, the sector mobilized a network of stakeholders including governments, agencies, community groups and the private sector to invest in and promote local tourist offering. In addition, tourism creates opportunities for millions of host communities in Africa and provides revenues for cultural and environmental preservation (UNTWO, 2016). Social welfare comprises those forms of social interventions, that is, laws, programmes, and benefits that are primarily concerned with

promoting the well-being of the individual including youth. It deals with provision of basic social and economic needs necessary for the welfare of the population and for the functioning of the social order. Social welfare is not same as standard of living, though. It is more concerned with the quality of life that includes factors such as the quality of the environment (air, soil, water), level of crime, extent of drug abuse, availability of essential social services, as well as religious and spiritual aspects of life. Development, according to Yusuf and Mechanic (2014), is ability to feed, clothe and shelter resulting from more income earned from one occupation and the provision of infrastructural facilities like road, water, electricity, telecommunication, and improve other factors of production. Sherrod (2000) defined development as a check list of technical artifacts, such as; school, hospital, road network, electricity, boreholes, and other infrastructural facilities. These are unequivocally the clamor of youth for well-meaning livelihood. Matheson and Wall (1982) in Sawanta (2017) averred that, social and cultural impacts of tourism are the ways in which tourism is contributing to changes in value systems, individual behaviour, family relationships, collective lifestyles, safety levels, moral conduct, creative expressions, traditional ceremonies and community organisations. It is generally promoted as a source of employment, revenue, additional tax receipts, foreign exchange benefits, and enhanced community infrastructure (Ko, & Stewart, 2002).

Hosts, especially youth, and guests benefit economically due to tourism activities, therefore developing countries are concentrating on economic improvement through tourism (Sawanta, 2017). Economic benefits such as opportunities for local businesses which allows for increased trade among the increased number of visitors and then develops a variety of local businesses. In addition, tourism also brings employment opportunities, enhances the economy of the region, and creates revenue for the local government (Tyrrell, & Johnston, 2006). The Ministry of Budget and National Planning

(2017) identified infrastructure connectivity to promote tourism, for example, airport infrastructure and air travel safety. According to Sawanta (2017), promotion of tourism would bring many direct benefits (such as employment opportunities in tourism and hospitality sector, development of private enterprise, improved standard of living, socials and improved quality of life, better education and training, sustainable environmental practices, foreign exchange earnings) and indirect benefits (such as infrastructure development – power, water, sanitation, hospitals, roads, etc., market for local produce, economic gains due to income multiplier effect) to the people. Level of walkability of an area represents a useful tool to manage the tourist flows and to reduce the conflicts between inhabitants and visitors in tourism cities (Gorinni, & Bertini, 2018).

Tourism provides the economic stimulus to allow for diversification of employment and income potential, and develop resources within the community. Positive impacts begin when there is an increase in job opportunities for locals as the tourism industry becomes more developed. Meanwhile, youth are most suitable for the service requirements in hospitality and tourism industry. There is also an increase in average income that spreads throughout the community when tourism is capitalized on. In addition, the local economy is stimulated and diversified, goods are manufactured more locally, and new markets open for youth to expand to (Rollins, Dearden, & Fennell, 2016).

Travel and tourism create 10.7 percent of the total available jobs worldwide, in both the direct and indirect tourism sectors (Tyrrell, & Johnston, 2006). There are also social costs and inconveniences involved for host populations, such as, having to share favorite recreational areas and incurring inconveniences associated with tourist traffic on country roads, shop inflating rents during the tourist season and other vices that accompany development including crowd control. Youth, skilled and unskilled, scamper for jobs during the tourist season. This is an indicator of

inequalities in the distribution of net social benefits from tourism within regional communities.

Social welfare benefits and personal characteristics of youth: The demographic changes can be considered to be one of the most noticeable and influencing factors of social welfare benefits (Žofčinová, 2017). The demographic factor, in particular, a demographic aging, is a key factor for the provision of social welfare services. In the democratic countries with the prevailing social - oriented economy, the social assistance fulfilment is the basic function in the provision of the living standard of individuals, who are in a pressing social situation and they are not capable of handling that situation alone and seek for an intervention from the part of the state (Žofčinová, 2017). Social welfare is intrinsically linked to other social service systems through which people's needs are met, and through which people strive to achieve their aspirations. Social welfare services and programmes are therefore part of a range of mechanisms to achieve social development, such as health, nutrition, education, housing, employment, recreation, rural and urban development and land reform.

Job creation, employment and entrepreneurship for youth: The youth account for the majority of the unemployed and underemployed in Nigeria (an estimated 17.6 million; 49.7 per cent), and this problem will only get bigger as the population continues to grow (Ministry of Budget and National Planning, 2017). Dearth of substantial economic engagement can trigger a vicious cycle of intergenerational poverty and vulnerability that can adversely impact on sustainable social welfare of youth. Economic hardship coupled with lack of opportunities to meaningfully participate in the society puts youth at risk of long-term social exclusion; this compromises countries' social cohesion and can lead to political instability (Bakare, & Omikunle, 2015), just as it is presently experienced in Nigeria on insurgency and kidnapping menace. Tourism can help with conservation and preservation of important

natural, cultural and industry resources (Esu, 2015). Despite the unsurpassable attributes of youth and astounding benefits latent in tourism, youth are still faced with quagmire that blindfold them from the potentials of infrastructure that result from tourism endeavors for social, economic, and environmental well-being. The young men and women, specifically between the ages of 13 and 30 can significantly contribute to local food security and national development only if they want to stay on the farm or in their village and make use of the potential resources (tourism) of the locality (Torimiro, & Dionco-Adetayo, 2004). Unfortunately, many of these rural young people are choosing instead to migrate to the city in order to make a better life for themselves an exodus that constitutes a severe threat to global food security (FAO, 1999). It is against this background that the study examined the influence of tourism derivatives on social welfare among youth in host communities.

Objectives of the Study

i. examine the relationship between tourism derivatives and social welfare facilities available for youth;
ii. assess the relationship between social welfare benefits and personal characteristics of youth; and
iii. analyse the contribution of tourism derivatives to social welfare benefits.

Hypotheses

Hypothesis I: There is no significant relationship between tourism derivatives, social welfare benefits, and personal characteristics of youth in host communities.

Hypothesis II: There is no significant relationship between tourism derivatives and Social welfare facilities.

Methodology

The study adopted a descriptive survey research design which employed questionnaire to collect data from the respondents. The respondents for the study comprised 245 randomly selected youth who

fell within 15 to 35 years from three purposively selected tourist destinations in Ogun State. These destinations included Olumo Rock and Itoku Market in Abeokuta, and Bilikisu Sugbo in Ijebu. A thirty-seven, author-constructed, self-administered Tourism Infrastructure and Social Welfare Inventory Questionnaire of four-point Likert-scale was employed. It has 0.63 and 0.69 as the internal consistency and revalidation reliability respectively. The data were analyzed using Multiple Regression and Correlation statistics to establish the influence of tourism derivatives on social welfare benefits.

Results and discussion

Personal Characteristics of Respondents:

Table 1 showed the personal characteristics of respondents. The results showed that 35.51 percent of the respondents falls within 15–18 years of age which is classified as early youth. Almost half (46.9%) of the respondents falls between 19 and 29 years of age which falls within the middle youth age. The remaining 43 respondents, representing 17.55 percent falls within the third category of youth age between 30 and 35 years. The results corroborated with Angba *et al* (2009) that, age of majority of youth fall within 20 and 30years. The results indicated that youth of different ages lived in and around tourism host destination. More than half (58.78%) of youth in host destination were female while only 44.22 percent were male. The results is in corroboration with Torimiro and Dionco-Adetayo (2004) that there are more females than male youth in rural areas. Meanwhile, the finding is at variance with Angba *et al* (2009) that there were more male youth in the rural areas.

Majority (60.00%) of the respondents had secondary education, while 09.39 percent had no education, 16.73 percent had primary education, and only 13.88 percent had post-secondary education. Youth in host communities were mostly educated and could go further in education if there was opportunity. Majority (61.63%) of the respondents were single, one third (33.06%) of the respondents were married, while only 5.31 percent belonged to

others which could be divorced or separated. The result on marital status was in agreement with Torimiro and Dionco-Adetayo (2004) that, a high percentage (68.00%) of rural youth were not married. The results also showed that majority (76.33%) of the respondents had been living in and around the host communities for more than 10 years, which translated to since birth. Over half (57.96%) of the respondents were self-employed, 11.43 percent were on private jobs such as banking, attendants, and the likes. While another 12.65 percent on government/public employment such as tour guiding, supervisor among others. In all, 17.96 percent of the respondents were on others, which could mean no job engagements, apprenticeship, and schooling. The study finally showed that majority (83.27%) of the respondents was on tourism generated jobs, while only 16.73 percent were on tourism indirect jobs.

It was shown from the study that economic dependence of the respondents by self (82.12%) was the highest followed by parents (12.65%), and community (1.23%). Finally, social dependence revealed self (21.22%), parents (7.76%), community (43.26%), and government (27.76%)

Tourism derivatives to social welfare benefits of youth in tourism host communities

Table 2 revealed a composite relationship of the independent variables (social inclination, career motivation, food/cuisines, cultural infiltration, ecosystem conservation, infrastructural development, healthcare, education, environmental pollution, traffic challenges, social vices) and the dependent variable ($R = .285$, $R^2 = .018$, Adj. $R^2 = .017$; $P<.05$). The results indicated a significant composite relationship between tourism derivatives and indirect social welfare benefits among youth in tourism destinations agreed to the position of Sawanta (2017), promotion of tourism would bring many direct benefits The findings on Social vices was in agreement with Bakare, & Omiwale (2015). Conservation of the ecosystem was in tandem with the stand of Esu (2015). The findings on Table 2, also revealed the

relative contribution of tourism derivatives on social welfare benefits harnessed by residents of host communities and neighborhoods. Significant relationships existed between business engagement (B = 0.052; $p<0.05$), social inclination/inclusion (B = 0.098; $p<0.05$), career motivation (B = 0.163; $p<0.05$), environmental pollution (B = 0.027; $p<0.05$), food/cuisines (B = 0.014; $p<0.05$), cultural diversity (B = -0.013; $p<0.05$), ecosystem conservation (B = -0.003; $p<0.05$), infrastructural development (B = -0.026, $p<0.05$), and exposure/education (B = 0.011; $p<0.05$), social vices (B = 0.108; $p<0.05$), traffic challenges (B = 0.215; $p<0.05$), and social welfare benefits. Whereas, healthcare was found from the results not to have significant relationship with social welfare benefits in host communities. This could be attributed to the fact that host communities are mostly rural and individuals and youth rely on herbs and local healthcare.

Relationship between tourism derivatives and social welfare facilities: From Table 3, the regression analysis showed that there were associations between these independent variables like roads, schools, family type, water, health services, cultural commodification, course of study, worship centers, electrification, political recognition, and housing, communication network and social welfare facilities. The findings of the study were in corroboration with Ko, & Stewart (2002); entrepreneurship thrived well in the study area (Rollins, Dearden, & Fennell, 2016). Meanwhile, the findings were at variance with The Ministry of Budget and National Planning (2017). No reference was made to airport infrastructure. This may be due to the fact that the study area did not have airport facility. However, there were no association found with religion and social welfare facilities.

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Table 1: Personal Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics	Variable Descriptions	Freq. (n=245)	%
Age in years	15-18	87	35.51
	19-30	115	46.94
	30-35	43	17.55
Sex	Male	101	41.22
	Female	144	58.78
Education background	No formal education	23	09.39
	Primary education	41	16.73
	Secondary education	147	60.00
	Tertiary education	34	13.88
Marital status	Single	151	61.63
	Married	81	33.06
	Others	13	05.31.
Residency duration	Less than 2 years	12	04.90
	2-5 years	27	11.02
	6-10 years	19	07.76
	Above 10 years	187	76.33
Occupation	Self	142	57.96
	Private	28	11.43
	Public	31	12.65
	Others	44	17.96
Occupation status	Tourism oriented	167	68.16
	Non tourism oriented	78	31.84
Economic Dependency	Self	211	86.12
	Parents	31	12.65
	Community	03	01.23
	Government	0	0.00
Social Dependency	Self	52	21.22
	Parents	19	07.76
	Community	106	43.26
	Government	68	27.76

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 2: Regression analysis showing composite and independent prediction of contribution of tourism derivatives to social welfare benefits of youth in tourism host communities.

R = 0.285
R Square = 0.018
Adjusted R square = 0.017

Model	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F	P	R
Regression	15.107	1	0.360	9.021	.0273	S
Residual	33.146	152	0.339			
Total	48.253	153				

Variable Description	Unstandardized coefficients (B)	S.E.	Standardized coefficients	t	p
Constant	52.817	5.184	0.417	10.189	0.000
Business engagement	0.052	0.772	2.665	5.822	0.000
Social inclination/inclusion	0.098	0.759	2.670	9.256	0.002
Career motivation	0.163	0.773	2.648	4.101	0.000
Food/cuisines	0.014	0.760	5.575	4.611	0.000
Cultural infiltration	0.013	0.866	5.755	1.564	0.000
Ecosystem conservation	0.003	0.769	5.558	2.544	0.001
Infrastructural development	0.026	0.021	0.043	7.243	0.002
Healthcare	0.127	0.312	0.011	2.876	0.156
Exposure/education	0.011	0.611	2.341	4.712	0.000
Environmental pollution	0.027	0.724	2.702	3.781	0.000
Traffic challenges	0.215	0.376	1.332	8.112	0.000
Social vices	0.108	0.391	1.113	4.317	0.000

Source: Calculated from field survey, 2018

Table 3: Regression analysis showing the relationship between tourism derivatives and social welfare facilities

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	p-Value
	(B)	Std. Error	(Beta)		
(Constant)	19.76	1.660		11.904	.000
Roads	1.115	0.680	0.271	1.640	0.001
Entrepreneurship	0.233	0.503	0.096	0.464	0.035
Water	0.244	0.346	0.152	0.704	0.005
Schools	0.536	0.314	0.279	1.708	0.010
Political reference	0.936	0.720	0.217	1.302	0.020
Worship centers	0.171	0.677	0.041	0.253	0.080
Market	1.689	0.623	0.294	2.710	0.000
Housing	0.773	0.631	0.179	1.226	0.022
Electrification	0.780	0.703	1.164	1.109	0.027
Market	0.340	0.534	0.089	0.636	0.005
Health services	0.600	0.774	0.095	0.775	0.045
Cultural commodification	0.793	1.235	0.075	0.642	0.005
Housing	0.189	0.261	0.093	0.722	0.004
Communication network	0.212	0.317	0.031	0.402	0.022

Source: Field survey, 2018

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