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**YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURE: A STUDY OF UGHELLI
SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF DELTA STATE**

BY

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**DELTA STATE UNIVERSITY,
ABRAKA.**

MAY, 2018.

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BY

**EFIMUEH, ROSEMARY OKEOGHENE
FOE/14/15/226045**

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
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**IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN EDUCATION (B.Sc/Ed) IN
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE EDUCATION
DELTA STATE UNIVERSITY,
ABRAKA.**

**MAY, 2018.
DECLARATION**

I declare that this Project was carried out by **EFIMUEH, ROSEMARY OKEOGHENE** in the Department of Vocational Education (Agricultural Science Unit), Faculty of Education, Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria.

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CERTIFICATION

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Project Supervisor

DATE

DR. (MRS) E. N. UNOMAH
Head of Department

DATE

DEDICATION

I dedicate this book to my Mum. **Evangelist Mrs Stella E. Ejenavwo** whom God uses to establish me. Truly mother, you are a woman of virtue. Many mothers might have done virtuously, but thou excellent them all.

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I am sure that I would need just as many pages as are in this research project to do good job of acknowledging every single person who directly made the study of youth participation in agriculture: Ughelli South Local Government Area of Delta State a reality. Atlas I must make the best of the limited space for the acknowledgement.

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ABSTRACT

The Research work was carried out to investigate the proximate analysis of assessing youth participating in agriculture: Ughelli South Local Government Area, Delta State. Thus, ten (10) communities were selected using descriptive non probability research design. A sample of 200 respondents was selected from the ten (10) Local Government Areas of Delta state gotten from six (6) Kingdoms that made up Ughelli South. The information from the respondents were analysed and interpreted using tabular method percentage of $R/N=100/1$ in part A of personal information of the respondent while part B was analysed using mean ($\bar{X}$) with a cut off mean point of 3.00 items in each research question were accepted when it is 3.00 and above mean point and rejected when it is below cut off mean point of 3.00. The major finding is that 70% of farmers in Ughelli South were of the age group into subsistence farming.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

It is clear that Ughelli south local government area during the British colonial rule sustain its economy using agriculture as a tool whereby 70% of the populations engage in subsistence farming (Aweto, 1992). Over the years, some changes occurred of which led to the neglect of youth participation in agriculture, a situation which ought not to exist in an Ecosystem richly endowed with natural ingredient for agricultural productivity.

Agriculture is one of the most viable sectors particularly in terms of its employment potentials. Borrowing a quote from George Washington, "I know of no pursuit in which more real and important services can be rendered to any country than by improving its agriculture, its breed of useful animals and other branches of a husbandman's areas".It is the foundation for the development of stable human communities, both in rural and urban communities. It provides

environmental benefits such as conservation, guaranteed sustainable management of renewable natural resources and preserved biodiversity (Preshstore, 2013). The agricultural sector is strategically positioned to have a high multiplier and linkage effect on any nation's quest for socio economic and industrial development. Unfortunately, Nigeria agricultural is bedeviled with several challenges such as lack of access to markets and credits, low level of technology especially mechanization, inadequate post-harvest infrastructure (storage, processing and transport), low uptake of research findings by stakeholders and limited availability of improved technology packages especially planting materials and certified seed (ministry of Agriculture, 2017). This has made agriculture unattractive and non-lucrative resulting in decline in the number of youths participating in agriculture (Muhammed Lawal, Omotoesho and Falola, 2009). According to Aphunv and Aweto (2010), in Nigeria, farming population is aging. It is practically impossible for this age generation dominating agricultural sector to deliver the expected productivity to meet food needs of the ever growing population. Agriculture has huge and diverse opportunities potentials that can not only transform the national economy but also, tremendous impact on the personal lives of the farmer, particularly the youths. Ovwigho and Ifie (2009) posited that, Nigeria youth have the potentials to promote agriculture but most of them are not interested in agricultural activities.

Before now, the youth were fully involved in agriculture by assisting their parents at the farm. The youth diverse agricultural engagement included land clearing, Stumping, planting, fertilizer application, weeding, collection of fodder, clearing of pens. The type of agriculture practiced in the Paleolithic and Neolithic age was on small scale of agriculture which deals with crop production and livestock production on a small piece of land without using advanced or expensive technologies. This type of farming is usually characterized by intensive labour and in most cases, animal traction, limited use of agro-chemicals and supply to the local or surrounding market while the large scale commercial agriculture plays a dual role of been a source of household food security as well as income from scale of sum plus. Economically, small scale agriculture enhances local economic development as it is a source of employment and keeps most of the income local as the market is predominantly localized, especially in traditional land. The produce is first meant to feed the household thereby contributing to food security.

The farmers usually grow tree crops especially rubber (*hevea brasiliensis*) pure in order to generate income. Produce in the farm (field) include cassava (*manihot esculenta*) while guinea yam (*dioscorea rotundata*), water yam (*dioscorea alata*), plantain/banana (*musa spp*), cocoyam (*colocasia esculenta*) and groundnut (*arachis hypogea*). These crops are usually intercropped with three or

more crops grown on the same field. Farm to be cultivated are cleared in December/January and the cut slash of cleared vegetation is allowed to dry before being burnt. The ash released by the burnt slashed vegetation releases potassium, calcium and phosphorus into the soil thereby giving the planted crops a head start at the inception of the growing season. Crops such as yam, cassava and maize are planted before the outset of the wet season but Sometimes, after the first rain in February or March. Maize is usually harvested after four (4) months while yam and cassava takes longer time to mature.

The two (2) most important cash crops produced are rubber and oil palm; both of which are tolerant to acidic sandy soils. Rubber is the most widely grown crop with 50 % of arable crop under rubber production. These rubber trees are sold to wood timbers for a large amount of money. They cut the wood into logs for easy transportation and sold to those who use wood as fuel, building, and furniture. Although oil palm tree is one of the indigenous trees in the forest zone of West Africa, the tree usually grows wild and is protected by the farmer in sites.

Sustainability of farm youth participation in agricultural development cannot be over emphasized as they have been in the farm, socialized into farming and found to have developed adequate ruggedness suitable for farming right from tender age. Youth participation in agriculture is very important because they have

the potentials to contribute actively and productively in all significant aspect of agriculture which include crop production, livestock rearing and fish production. The female has been found to be more engaged in agricultural production than the male counterparts who are more involved in processing of woods and selling of commodities produced also by the male folk.

But lately, the euphoric feelings of which the youth have in participating in agriculture have fallen, leaving farming for the aged people.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Youth participation in agriculture has remained a problem. farmer has been unfortunately stereotyped as one who is poor, wear tattered cloths and is always in the bush, in the sun and in the rain. Majority of the food crops and cash crop is produced by the aged men and women in the rural communities using crude technologies. This happen when crude oil was discovered and exodus of young people from agriculture moved to the cities in search of white collar jobs.

In the course of crude oil exploration various materials were also released into the environment such as Benzes and poly-nuclear aromatic hydro carbon on oil and water bodies. The toxicity of the adversely affect the soil, plants, animals and water resources. According to Mike (2012), during exploration and exploitation of oil, rural communities have the first rural destruction of farmlands,

vegetation and pollution of streams. The problem associated with oil exploitation as summarized by Olojoba(2009) includes; pollution, environmental degradation, damage of farm produce, loss of farmlands and economic hardship amongst others.

Majority of the youth in the rural has the highest neglect of farming. They see it as pathetic and generally describe as “old”. A profession left for the “tired” “retired” and the “jobless”. It is becoming now increasingly difficult to get food on the table for the common man. In recognition of this, ,drastic steps need to be taken to integrate the physically and mentally active individual in the revitalization of the agricultural sector. Consequently, the age men and women who are less energetic with low innovations are left in the rural areas to carryout productive agricultural activities. Their inefficient and unproductiveness constitute a bane to agricultural development.

Therefore, poor perspective of agriculture has led to an exodus of youth to urban areas. This situation is further fueled by the attitude of rural youths pertaining activities and their inclination to pseudo jobs (Ghadini, 2003). Omani (2000) noted that job security and good living conditions attract the youth to urban areas. This integration increases leading to problem in the urban area by overcrowding population, inadequate distribution of resources and a heavy

challenges encountered by the youth such as; poverty and low income, youth have low self-esteem (Samendic et al, 2000). The low self-esteem associated with youth increases the negative perception they have about agriculture, leading to non-participation. Similarly, Outley (2008) posted that, parenting and social status act as barrier to youth pursuing careers agriculture, as well as lack of information. The researcher seeks to state the problems broadly in the terms of what will happen to agriculture in Ughelli-South Local Government Area when the aged people participating in agriculture are gone (death)? This will lead to food insecurity, scarcity of food, inflation of commodities and migration will be the talk of the day in search for food.

All these must be taken into consideration by the government governing the affairs of the states, by the Okobaro (kings) governing the affairs of the clans and by the community executives governing the affairs of the communities that makes up the kingdom or else, the Ecosystem would be like a desert where there is no food which will lead to starvation, increase in death rate or in the case that happened in the Bible whereby parent killing their children as meat. It will not be nice to be part of such phase. Something must be done to bring back our youths into the mother occupation that gave birth to all other careers in the whole world. Man is a living being and when there is life, there must be something to keep it living. Food is very vital to life.

The problems going to militate Ughelli South, when the youth are not participating in agriculture cannot be over emphasized. According to Ovwigho(2000), new problems behavior was being found daily in addition to old ones. Therefore, the attitude needs have to be taken into consideration.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Today, in Ughelli South Local Government Area, most of the young men and women will sign and walk away at the mention of the word “farm” and “Farm jobs”. Agriculture is not only farming by the poor but a business. This implies that the modern farmers should use less of the input to produce more output or products. In other words, he must be able to manage his resources – land, labour and capital most efficiently such that production cost is minimized. He must be able to evaluate risk, keep farm records, combat problems efficiently and make intelligent and material decisions so as to make more profit (Egbule, 2016).

The researcher purpose of the study is to determine how the youth in Ughelli South Local Government Area will perceive and efficiently participate in agricultural activities.

Specifically, the study will focus on the following state of objectives;

1. To investigate the areas of farmer's participation in agriculture in Ughelli South Local Government Area.
2. To identify the rural activities that the youth participate in various communities that makes up Ughelli South Local Government Area.
3. To make known the role of government in agricultural development in Ughelli South Local Government Area.
4. To examine the factors militating against youths' involvement in agriculture.
5. To ascertain the attitude of youth leaders in agricultural development intervention.
6. To make policy recommendation that will increase the quantity and quality of agricultural produce.

1.4 Research Question

Food security occurs or exists when all people at all-time have physical, economic and sustainable access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs for an active and healthy life (FAO, 2006, world bank, 1998). According to Egbule 2016, these sources identifies four (4) pillars of food security as follows; food availability, food access, food

utilization and food stability. Food availability comes mainly through feed production, storage of inputs and access food, by having income to buy it or the financial resources to grow it to the required quantity. When a nation is food secured, her citizen feels happy and safe from danger and worries. A short fall in the minimum production will results in individuals being unsafe, unhappy and vulnerable to danger of malnutrition, violence, pugnacious act. Onwere (1994) observed as follows;

A man who goes without food for 24hours must quarrel, one who is denied food for 48hours must steal and one who is who is without food for 72hours will fight.

The researcher seeks to bring out these questions in copious to the solution for the youth to participate in agricultural activities in ughelli south local government area delta state.

1. What are the areas of farmer's participation in agriculture in ughelli south local government area?
2. What are the rural activities that the youth participate in the various communities that makes up the ughelli south local government area?
3. What are the roles of government in agricultural development in ughelli

south local government area?

4. What are the factors militating against youth involvement in agriculture?
5. What are the attitudes of youth leaders in agricultural development intervention?
6. What are the policy recommendations that will increase the quality and quantity of agricultural produce?

1.5 Research Hypothesis

The study is designed to focus on the youth participation in agriculture in ughelli south local government area in delta state. The following null hypothesis have been stated (Ho) below;

Ho1: there is no significant difference between the areas of farmer's participation in agriculture and them not participating in agriculture in ughelli south local government area.

Ho2: there is no significant relationship between the rural activities that the youth participates in various communities that makes up the ughelli south local government area and their participation in agriculture.

Ho3: there is no significant difference between the role of government in agricultural development and not involving them in agricultural development in

ughelli south local government area.

Ho4: there is no significant difference between the factors militating against youth involvement in agriculture and them not participating in agricultural activities.

Ho5: there is no relationship between the attitude of youth leaders in agricultural development intervention and the youth involvement in agricultural development intervention.

Ho6: there is no significant difference between the policy recommendation and no recommendation that will increase the quantity and quality of agricultural produce.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The outcome of the study will awaken the awareness of government governing the affairs of the state, Okobaro (king) governing the affairs of the clan in Ughelli-South and the Executives, ruling the affairs of the communities on “youth participation in agriculture” and successful ways of eliminating the problems.

It is also believed that the result of the findings and recommendation would motivates the youth to give a serious thought to the progress and development of agricultural productivity to be enhanced both in quality and quantity. The

government will also benefit immensely from the study because the recommendation will of help to the National Economy growth.

The study will encourage our youth to be more interested in the programme of agriculture to adopt the new innovation and save them from their burden so as to enhance successful agricultural output to raise their standard of living.

In all, the result of this study will serve as a source of information for the present and future development in agriculture to all countries, states, clans and communities all around the continent (World).

1.7 Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The study area, Ughelli South Local Government Area Delta State is located in the South-South geo-political zone of Niger Deltaregion of Nigeria having six (6) kingdoms. One of which is Effurun-Otor having its Okobaro (king) as chief Duke II Second. The second kingdom is Olomu having its Okobaro as Owhode of Olomukingdom known as chief Ogbor from Iwru-Oghoni. This clan has fourteen (14) communities that make up Olomu kingdom. The third of it is ughievwen kingdom having its okobaro as Owawha II second Edinilgbie His Royal Majesty of Ughievwen kingdom. This clan has thirty-one (31) communities that make up that kingdom. The fourth one is Eghwukingdom having its okobaro as Onanesa OgagaOkporUfuoma II first of Eghwu kingdom. The fifth clan is Arhavwanrien

kingdom, having its Okobaro as the Ovie of Arhavwanrien Solomon Akporhiere Okukeren III His Royal Majesty and lastly the Okparebe kingdom. The research revolves around the youth participation in agriculture, their occupation and ways of living.

1.8 Operational Terms

The researcher in the course of the research used certain operational concepts which may be too technical and difficult for a lay man to understand. He/she needs to define these concepts and terms so that the report is more clearly understood. In doing this, the concepts are alphabetically arranged.

1. "Agripreneur" is a farmer who has the willingness and ability to manipulate human and natural resources in agriculture to yield anticipated outcome.
2. "Clan" came into existence at the onset of british colonial rule in Urhobo land in the beginning decades of the 20th century (1894-1899).
3. Exodus means movement.
4. Field is also another word or name as farmland.
5. "His Royal Highness" was the expression used by his majesty in 1979 as author of urhobo kingdom.

6. "kingdom" is the current rival of "clan". It was first applied to the special case of Okpe by Onigu of Otite in his 1969 P.h.D thesis in London university.
7. Neolithic means the new age
8. Ovie and Okobaro is the Urhobo word for king
9. Paleolithic age means the old age or stone age
10. The origin of the new usage "kingdom" has been traced to HRH Adiara III Andy Omoknis (1997) as Urhobo Kingdom.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concept of Agriculture

The term agriculture is derived from two latin words; “ager” meaning field, and “cultura” meaning cultivation. Literally, agriculture means field cultivation. The term is usually more broadly defined as the production of plant and animal useful to man. OLaitan stated that in (2005) that agriculture involves the cultivation of crops and rearing of animals that have benefits to man under the control of the farmer. He further noted that agricultural production involves series of activities which include the cultivation and rearing of animals and the preparation of their byproducts into farms that could be useable by man. Agriculture today is not only farming; it is also a business.

Agriculture is an old as man. It had its beginning in the dim age of the early men and the biblical times. There is biblical evidence that the first instruction (teaching) given by God to Adam and eve after creating them is to look after the plants and animals created by him (Genesis: 2:19-20).

Agriculture therefore is the “life wire” of human beings; consequently, without

agriculture, the space will be wild of human race (Anello 2001). In Nigeria, agriculture is the main stay of the economy with about 70-75% of the estimated 85 million adult population engaged directly or indirectly on it. It is obvious that the country is endowed with abundant natural resources for agricultural development. This ranges from rich soil, rivers and simple man power.

Agriculture production provides the means to increase food production of the nation. Food production therefore, is very important in the economics of tropical developing countries with the aim of eliminating hunger in the society through agriculture. A country can harness natural resources of land, the forest, the rivers, streams, lakes and the seas to provide all natural health and economy need for the people and to promote national development. It also plays a leading role in people lives in tropical countries, where at least 75 percent of the total labour force is engaged in agriculture (Igbokwe,2001).

Presently, Nigeria agriculture production falls into three categories according to (Egbule, 2004). They include:

- I. Domestically consumed crops e.g. maize, rice, wheat, sorghum, millet, yam, cassava, cocoyam, sweetpotatoes, fruit and vegetable, rough estimate show that food crops production constitutes about soil of Nigeria total agricultural production.

- II. Crops grow for local use, as well as export e.g. groundnut, cotton, palm produce, timber, tobacco and rubber. Quantities of these commodities are consumed and the rest exported.
- III. Crops grown mainly for exports e.g. cocoa

Some areas have natural advantage such as rich soil, water supplies and good weather condition that favour the production of crops and the growth of animals. This facilitated the development of commercially agriculture in that area. Nigeria for instance has a total land area of about 91.3 million hectares, out of which 22.7 million hectares are used for staple crop production while 0.9 hectares are used for the cultivation of permanent crops about 26 million hectares are used for pasture while the remaining 41.6 million hectares are used for forestry (FAD 1974). The implication is that Nigeria has high potential for commercial agriculture as she is greatly endowed in land and other natural resources.

2.2 Youth and Agriculture

Youths are very important resources for every nation especially for sustaining agricultural productivity, an important sector for the development. The youth is a stakeholder in the development process especially in view of the great assets of youth, resilience, resourcefulness and perseverance. Unfortunately, this category of people is eventually left out in policies and programme

considerations (FAO,ILO,UNESCO,2009) even though this is a period of transition into adulthood is a critical stage for this group of people.

Youth in his most narrow definitions “Is the period between childhood and adulthood, described as the period of physical and psychological development from the onset of puberty to maturity and early adulthood” (<http://Wikipedia.org/wiki/ijowa>). While the United Nations (UN) sees youth as those persons between the age of 15 and 24years. World bank defines youth “time in persons’ life between childhood and adulthood, between the ages of 13 -18 years” (Kinuljssen, 2009). Youth in agriculture generally refers to the young members of our communities at the various levels of the educational system, more specifically, they are made up of teenagers, adolescents and young adults within the ages of 15-35years (Egbule, 2004).

However, in the African definition of youth, marital status and economic standard were the major consideration in differentiating youths from adults. Ovwigho and Ifie (2000) stated that youths were considered people who were not yet married and depended on their parents for social and economic survival. By this definition, a 50years old man who was not married cannot be classified as an adult even if he has a stable means of livelihood. They stated further that in the religious African Definition, youths were considered as people between the

age of 15-40year; irrespective of marital status and means of livelihood. Even people above 40years join youth organization in the mosques and churches. Closely allied to the religious African definition is the social-personal definition, under the social-personal definition, any person could be regarded as youth provided that he is quite sound in mind, health and body. The proponents of this assertion are the older generation who feels that age categorization is youth was superficial and might be devoid of the strength and agility associated with youth.

Incidentally, the greater percentage of youth in Nigeria can be found in our primary, secondary and post-secondary institutions. Youth in Nigeria constitute about 26-69 percent of the estimated population of 173,906,439 (National Bureau of Statistics,2013).

However, age is the easiest way to define the group, particularly in relation to education and employment. Therefore, youth is often indicated as a person between the age which he/she may leave compulsory education and the age at which he/she may find his/her employment. This later age limit has been increasing, as higher level of unemployment and cost the cost of setting up an independent household puts many young people into a prolong period of dependency. When carrying out youth strategy, UNESCO uses different definitions of youth depending on the context.

For activities at the international, united nation defines youths as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by member states.

For activities at the national level, youth may be understood in a more flexible manner. Youth is defined as every person between the ages of 15 and 35 years.

In agriculture, youth has been seen as those vibrant young men and women who are fit to carry out farming activities as Agripreneurs.

2.3 Concept of Participation

Already in 1970, Pateman White (1970, p.1) stated that participation refers to a wide variety of different situation by different people, and this situation has not altered. As used today, the word “participation” has the general sense of being involved or associated with others in some activity. According to Webster’s Third New International Dictionary, the word derives from the Middle English participacioun, which first appeared in the 14th century as the equivalent of the Late Latin participatio, a substantive related to the Latin verb participare, meaning to share. The Oxford English Dictionary gives the earliest meaning as the sharing of the substance, quality or nature of something or person. By the 17th century, the word “participation” was being used to mean a taking part, association or sharing with others in some action or matter. According to

Mariam Webster dictionary, participation means to be involved with others in doing something; to take part in an activity or event with others. Participation is an obvious strategy for the success of any development project. It is a powerful tool for mobilizing new and additional resources. According to Ataneh (2012) participation entails the ability of individual to have an input in the decision making process and play a role in measures aimed at improving their quality of life.

Youth participation may be defined as a process in which the youth take part –whether on a voluntary or obligatory basis and whether acting alone or as part of a group – with the goal of influencing a decision involving significant choices that will improve agricultural production. Such participation may or may not take place within an institutional framework, and it may be organized either by members of civil society (for example, through class action, demonstrations, youth organizations etc.) or by decision makers (for example, through youth development programme, etc.).

There is insufficient youth participation in agricultural sector (Manga, 2009) even though this class of people is the most productive of any society as it contains people of their lives physically and mentally buildup. Agriculture, being one of the foundation pillars of any society can only function as such of this insufficient

youth participation is reversed. The youth with the dynamism and flexibility has the potentials as an agent of positive change and this should be ensured by development programmes. In the most adverse and risky situation, young people has an extraordinary resilience and ability to cope, according to UNFAA (2006). As stakeholders, rural based youth are participating poorly in farming and this is a threat to the future of agriculture and rural economic transformation on the continent (Ghana News Agency, 2012).

2.4 Importance of Youth Participation in Agriculture

The maxim that youth are the leaders of tomorrow applies more to agriculture. The fact remains that the present youths at the various level of the Africa are the future farmers, the youthful zeal, energy, strength and industry which are the universal characteristics of youths are needed to galvanize agricultural production process for improved productivity (Egbule, 2016).

As stakeholders, rural-based youths are actually engaged in family livelihood activities and play key support role within their family and usually desire to beacknowledged emotionally and financially for such contributions and for the supporting role they played within their families, in addition, controlling the financial returns from their activities (PAFUET, 2010). Thus, youth participation in agriculture presents the nation with an opportunity to expand the agricultural

sector.

Youth is an important and vital segment of human resources which not only today, but in future will have to shoulder the responsibilities for the development including agriculture and rural sectors, the same was voiced by UNESCO (2004) as youth “not only the future, is also the present”. To produce enough food for the world’s six billion inhabitants with the aim to give a voice to the world’s one billion youths (15 to 20 years old) who with better opportunities for education, training and employment, could funnel their youthful idealism, energy and determination into a positive force for change (Piqa, 1999).

The youth also play important role in the supply of labour, donation of materials, initiating of projects, attending meetings punctually and use initiatives to gain outside help.

2.5 Factors Militating Against Youth Participation in Agriculture

The issues of poor youth interest in farming and farm jobs has been well documented (Abelega, 1995; Akpam, 2010; Akpo, 1985; Akubulo and Mybada, 1999; Bakari, 1998; Egbule, 1998; Egbule, 2005a; Egbule, 2005b; Olsen, 1990). There is therefore, an urgent need for a re-evolution of policies and programmes for agricultural education, youth engagement in agricultural production and development, the drudgery in agriculture had limited the farm youth participation

aside the inability to meet their production needs. Other reasons for this may be due to farm hazards, inadequate extension education, poor farm input, poor infrastructure, storage facilities. The influence of these factors might have contributed to their reduced satisfaction in crop farming, hence their participation could not be sustained. However, for food and raw materials to be available at the require quantity to meet the local and expert demands, the production and sustainable needs of the rural youth must be met so as to check their influx into urban centers where they can constitute socio-economic burden on the nation and more importantly to boost agricultural production and food security in Nigeria.

The youth face several challenges in their endeavor to participate in development. Participation of youth in economic development is mainly constrained by the following key challenges such as unemployment and underemployment; population pressure which fuels scarcity of resources such as land for agricultural production, rural to urban migration in search of life and employment which reduces rural population who would otherwise engage in agricultural production, marginalization of developmental programmes, inadequate capital and limited access to information and communication technology (ICT) (Kanga and Mbunu, 2012). Limited access to land has been noted to be another socio-economic factor that affects the participation of youth

in agricultural programme (Divyokinti, 2013). Report by FAO (2010) revealed that inheritance is still the most common system to obtain land in most developing countries. Cothia (2011) observed that life expectancy is increasing in all regions. As a consequence, rural youths often have to wait many years before inheriting their share of the family land.

Market access for farmers, means the ability to acquire farm input and farm services, and the capability to deliver agricultural produce to buyers (IFAD, 2010a). markets provide the opportunity to generate income, contributing to a reduction in poverty and hunger in developing countries. Market also drive production to meet consumer demand in terms of quantity and quality (Van Schalkwyk et al, 2012). Sustainable market is required to generate smallholders an income increase and to lift them out of poverty.

Since rural youth are the future of the agricultural sector, their access to markets is vital for boosting productivity, increasing incomes and reducing poverty and hunger for the years to come. Nevertheless, young face a number of challenges while trying to access market. Many young people often lack business management and entrepreneurial skills and like many other smallholder farmers, they lack information about prices (MIJA RCL/IFA, 2012). Access to information and education is poorer in rural than in urban areas. ICT literacy is also lower in

particular among poor young women (Valerie, 2009).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the method and procedures adopted in carrying out the study. It involves the methods used in selecting the respondents, the instruments used and method of analyzing data collection, these are briefly discussed under the following subheadings;

- Research design
- Population for the study
- Sample and sampling techniques
- Research instrument
- Validity of the Research Instrument
- Reliability of the research instrument
- Method of data collection
- Method of data analysis

3.2 Research Design

The method adopted for this research is a descriptive survey of ex-post facto design. According to Ezegi (2004), a survey research design is one which involves the assessment of public opinion using collection of detailed description of existing phenomenon with the intent of using the data to justify current conditions and practices or to make better plans for improving phenomenal. For any investigation, the selection of an appropriate research design is crucial so as to ensure that the evidence obtained enables one to answer the initial question. Hence, the research design that was adopted for the study is the descriptive and quantitative survey research design. The design is suitable for the study because it involves the collection of data as they exist without any manipulation.

3.3 Population for the Study

The population for the study consist of all the clans that makes up Ughelli South Local Government Area of Delta State. There are six (6) kingdoms and seventy-two (72) communities that makes up the clan. However, Effurun-Otor kingdom has just itself as a community, Ughievwe kingdom has thirty-two (32) communities, OKparebe kingdom has just one (1) as a Community, Olomu kingdom has fourteen (14) communities, Eghwu Kingdom has Twenty-three (23) communities and Lastly, Arawharieu kingdom has just itself as a community.

3.4 Sample and Sampling Techniques

Positive sampling will be used in the selection of ten (10) communities whereby the researcher picks out three (3) communities from Ughievwe kingdom, two (2) from Eghwu Kingdom, two (2) communities from Olomu Kingdom, one (1) community from OKparebe kingdom. Effurun Kingdom representing itself as one (1) and lastly, Arawharien kingdom representing itself as one (1) which makes up the ten (10) communities as population.

- Ekakpamre community
- Effurun-Otor community
- Egbagolor community
- Olota community
- Okpare community
- Owwor community
- Orere community
- Ekrokpe community
- Arhawarien community

- Usiefurun community

Each community selected purposefully will have a respondent of twenty (20) youth. The total number of the sample size is two hundred (200).

3.5 Research Instrument

A sixty (60) item structured questionnaire title: youth participation in agriculture in Ughelli South Local Government Area of Delta State will be used as an instrument for data collection. The questionnaire will have two (2) parts: A and B.

Part **A** will be used to obtain information on personal data of the respondents.

Part **B** consist of items administered only to youth and age people involved in farming activities. Questionnaires will be designed in such a way that the respondent would have no difficulty in answering the questions asked. The respondent indicates their response by ticking [] any answer of their choice;

- Strongly agreed ()
- Agreed ()
- Undecided ()

- Disagree ()
- Strongly Disagreed ()

3.6 Validity of Research Instrument

In validating the questionnaire used for the research work, copies of the questionnaire were given to experts for validation together with guidelines on which they are expected to do. The purpose of the study as well as the items of their clarity. The appropriateness of the language and expressions of the respondents, because validity as a term is defined as the ability of a test, questionnaire or many other instruments to measure what it is intended to measure.

3.7 Reliability of Research Instrument

Reliability is concerned with the degree of consistency or stability, which the test exhibits. It connotes the accuracy trust worthiness or dependability of the test. The reliability of instrument used in the research work is not in doubt, this is because over the years, experts have tested their reliability. The instrument also shows their reliability by yielding consistent responses in all the communities visited, in most cases, the responses were close and very relevant to the study.

3.8 Method of Data Collection

The research will administer the constructed questionnaire after due permission and approval from the supervisor. The researcher will explain the need for the research exercise as well as the purpose of the research to the respondent so as to respond freely. Therefore, the research will administer sixty (60) to each of the respondent which will be collected back from them at the sport of analysis.

3.9 Method of Data Analysis

Data collected will be analyzed using mean and simple percentage. Part **A** of the questionnaire will be analyzed using simple percentage tool while part **B** of the questionnaire will be analyzed using mean. Each item in the part **B** will be accepted when it is above the cutoff point mean of (3.00) and rejected when it is below the cutoff point mean of (3.000). An item will be rated strongly agreed when it is above (3.50) as the cutoff point of mean. Agreed will be rate (3.00-3.49) as the cutoff point. Strongly disagreed will be rated (1.00-1.95) as the cutoff point while disagreed will be rated (2.00-2.95) as the cutoff point of mean undecided will be rated below 1.00 cutoff point of mean.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Part A

The data analyzed from the area of study in part **A** are the personal information of the youth and the farmers which are presented in a tabular form. The data analyzed will be discussed immediately the data are analyzed.

Table 1: Age and Sex Respondents

Age	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
10-20 years	5	2.50
21-30 years	10	5.00
31-40 years	60	30.00

41-60 years	100	50.00
61 and above	25	12.50
TOTAL	200	100%
Sex	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
M	80	40
F	120	60
TOTAL	200	100%

Discussion of Table 1

The data presented in table 1 above shows that 50% of the farmers were between the ages of 40 to 60 years. The finding is in the agreement with Sani, Musa, Daneji, Yakasai and Ayodele (2007) that majority are still in their active and more receptive to innovation. Also, young adults of 30% are between the age range of 31 to 40 years' while youth of 7.5% are between the ages of 10 to 30 years. According to (Egbule, 2002) the youth in context refers to the generality of the young members of our community, more specifically, they are made up of our teenagers, Adolescents and young adults. They are normally of school age members of the community commonly with the age span of 10-30 year. Similarly,

60 % of the respondents made up of female farmers in the area and 40% made up of male in the study area. According to Egbedegbe Gabriel (2012) found out more female participate in agriculture than the male. Age is one of the factor affecting decisions and actions made in agriculture, because people thought, behaviors and need are primarily related to their ages (Simsek and Kankacur, 1996.

Table 2: Marital Status and Number of Children of the Farmer.

Marital Status	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
SINGLE	60	30.00
MARRIED	120	60.00
DIVORCED	5	2.50
SEPARATED	15	7.50
TOTAL	200	100%
No. of Children	No. of Respondent	Percentage(%)

1-2	10	5.00
3-5	20	10.00
6-9	90	45.00
10 & ABOVE	80	40.00
TOTAL	200	100%

Discussion of Table 2

The data presented in table 2 above shows that 30% of the farmers are single of the 200 farmers interviewed. 60 percent of the farmers are married with 2% divorced and 7% separated. Ekongi, (2003) pointed out that marriage in our society is highly cherished. This ascertain was further confirmed by the report of Fakoya, (2000) and OladojaAdedoyin and Adeokun (2008), who assert that marriage confer some level of responsibility and commitment on individual who are married.

The right hand side of the table shows the family numbers of children the farmers have in all, 5% of the total respondent have 1 to 2 children, 10% have 3 to 5 Children, 45% have 6 to 9 children and 10 and above of 40 %. This is due to polygamous marriage most of the farmers engage in.

Table 3: Educational Qualification of Farmers

Educational Level	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Primary Education	60	30.00
Post primary Education	120	60.00
Tertiary Education	20	10.00
TOTAL	200	100%

Discussion of Table 3

The table above revealed that 90% of the respondents are of the educational level of primary and post primary education while 10% of the farmers are of the tertiary education level of either OND, NCE or Degree Holders. Studies have revealed that education influences the adoption of practices in modern agriculture (Obinne, 1991). The reason has been that an educated person is more likely to adopt modern practices easily, better inventions and hence be a better producer. It is also expected that; the year of education will contribute significantly to decision making of farmer. This finding support Obinne (1991); Alabi and Aruna (2006) and Ndahitsa (2008) that years of education determines the quality of skills of farmers, their allocative abilities and how well informed

they are to the innovations and technologies around them. Also support of the result is the work of Okidipi and Adekule (2010) that individuals with higher educational attainment are usually being faster adopters of innovations. The level of education is sufficient enough to support adoption of technology through information sharing and distribution. This result tallies with the assertions of Imo and Essien (2005) that education increases adoption and enhances farmer's ability to understand and evaluate new production techniques.

Table 4: Farmer's Satisfaction in Doing Farming Work

Response	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
Yes	180	90
No	20	10
TOTAL	200	100%

Discussion of Table 4

From the above, it shows that majority of the farmers of about 90% felt so unsatisfied in doing the job while 10% agreed that they feel so satisfied in doing the job as a means of living, thus; satisfaction is a function of the

correspondence between the reinforce system of the work environment (which include materials and non-material aspects of the job) and the individual needs, provides the individual abilities correspond with the ability requirement of the work environment. (Dawis, Lofquist and Weise, 1968). The above theoretical explanations and research findings revealed that, there are many sources of job satisfaction as well as elements which under appropriate conditions will bring satisfaction. The maintenance needs are basic to motivation and job satisfaction because it is only when they are reasonably well satisfied that the individual starts thinking of seeking the motivate needs. In most farm situations where provision is not made for the satisfaction of various kinds of needs, the youths are more concerned about their maintenance needs which will become more powerful source of job satisfaction than their motivator variables. The fact that Nigeria youths shun farm jobs is an indication that the satisfying elements are largely absent.

4.2 Part B

The data analyzed from the area of study in part **B** are the information gotten as a reaction to agricultural activities presented in a tabular form in line with each research question. The data analyzed will be discussed immediately the data are

analyzed.

Research Question 1

What are the areas of farmers' participation in agriculture in Ughelli South Local Government Area?

Table 5:

Mean distribution of respondent scores of the areas of farmers' participation in agriculture in Ughelli South Local Government Area.

S/N	Areas of Farmers Participation in Agriculture in Ughelli South Local Government Area	$\bar{X}$	Remarks
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1.	Cultivation of cocoa	2.70	Disagreed
2.	Milk production	2.45	Disagreed
3.	Oil seed production	4.20	Strongly Agreed
4.	Planting, weeding, Harvesting and processing of cassava	4.50	Strongly Agreed
5.	Piggery	3.50	Strongly Agreed
6.	Poultry	3.69	Strongly Agreed
7.	Breeding	1.09	Strongly Disagreed
8.	Floriculture [gardening and flower production	2.09	Disagreed
9.	Fish farming	3.87	Strongly Agreed
10.	Bee keeping	2.02	Disagreed

Discussion of Table 5

Table 5 above shows that items 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9 were regarded as the areas that the farmers are participating in agriculture. The above mean score of those areas above 3.00 which is the cut off mean point was accepted while the item 1,

2, 7, 8 and 10 were rejected as not being among the areas of farmers' participation in agriculture because it is below the cutoff point mean of 3.00. According to Enwere (1998), Agriculture involves various activities such as; production, processing, storage and marketing, even as well as packaging. The result also showed that the farmers in some parts of Ughelli South Local Government area has fishing experience. Fishing experience is the knowledge, skill and practices acquired over a certain period that is accrued to farmers in practice. The findings agree with the work of Oluwatayo, Sekumale and Adesoji, (2008) that farmers with more experience would be more efficient, have better knowledge of climatic conditions and market situations and are thus; expected to run a more efficient and profitable enterprises. Also support the findings of Onyebinama, (2000) that previous experience in farm business management enables farmers to set realistic time and cost targets, allocate, combine and utilize resources efficiently and identify production risks.

Research Question 2

What are the rural activities that the youth participate in the various communities that makes up Ughelli South Local Government Area?

Table 6:

Mean distribution of respondent score of rural activities that the youth participate in the various communities that makes up Ughelli South Local Government Area.

S/N	Rural Activities That The Youth Participate in The Various Communities That Makes Up Ughelli South Local Government Area	$\bar{X}$	Remarks
1.	Petty trading	3.08	Agreed
2.	Tailoring	3.11	Agreed
3.	Barbing	4.01	Strongly Agreed
4.	Transportation	3.67	Strongly Agreed
5.	Shoe repair/shoe shining	2.09	Disagreed
6.	Craft work	1.08	Strongly disagreed

7.	Carpentry	2.48	Disagreed
8.	Home lesson teaching	2.30	Disagreed
9.	Hired labour	1.09	Strongly Disagreed
10.	Migration	4.11	Strongly Agreed

Discussion of Table 6

Table 6 above shows that items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 were regarded as the rural activities that the youth participate in the various communities that makes up Ughelli South Local Government Area while the other items such as 5, 6,7,8 and 9 are regarded as the rural activities that the youth does not participate in, however many of the youth population migrate to the cities due to low profitability, poor security of land tenure, high risk just to seek for jobs. The migration could see Africa with shortage of farmers in the future, since agriculture is one of the continent's biggest economic sectors, generating broad economic development and providing much of the population with food. This poses a serious threat to the future of farming and meeting the demands of rapidly growing urban population (Agriculture for Impact, 2014).

Research Question 3

What are the roles of government in Agricultural development in Ughelli South

Local Government Area?

Table 7

Mean distribution of respondents score of the roles of government in Agricultural development in Ughelli South Local Government Area.

S/N	Roles Of Government in Agricultural Development in Ughelli South Local Government Area	$\bar{X}$	Remarks
1.	Credit or Grant Facility	3.79	Strongly Agreed
2.	Subsidy and Incentive	4.20	Strongly Agreed
3.	Recognition on job	3.89	Strongly Agreed
4.	Drinkable Water Supply	3.50	Strongly Agreed
5.	Electricity Supply	4.00	Strongly Agreed
6.	Marketing Facility & Banking Facility	4.87	Strongly Agreed
7.	Extension Training	3.94	Strongly Agreed
8.	Agricultural Youth Programme	3.60	Strongly Agreed
9.	Audio-visual Center	3.00	Agreed
10.	Motorable Roads	3.77	Strongly Agreed

Discussion of Table 7

Table 7 above shows how items 1 to 10 were regarded as the role of the government needs to play in agricultural development because it is above the accepted cut off mean point of 3.00. according to Ovwigho (2000) recommended that credit facilities could be channeled through extension agents, community Banks, informal money lenders and NGOs working in the rural areas. The latent talent of youths cannot be actualized without conscious investment in terms of finance. Government and non-governmental organizations can assist the youths and farmers by providing credit facilities to enable them sustain their chosen occupations. The lack of markets and marketing facilities hinders the production of certain goods and services especially in the rural areas. The government should put all these items into consideration for the growth of the communities.

Research Question 4

What are the factors militating against youth involvement in Agriculture?

Table 8

Mean Distribution of respondents score of factors militating against youth

involvement in Agriculture.

S/N	Factors Militating Against Youth Involvement In Agriculture	$\bar{X}$	Remarks
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1.	Arrival of Pest and Diseases	3.89	Strongly Agreed
2.	Poor access to basic farming information	3.54	Strongly Agreed
3.	Labour intensive nature of agricultural activities	3.70	Strongly Agreed
4.	Non-challant aptitude of the specialist in the field	3.00	Agreed
5.	Low price of farm produce	4.00	Strongly Agreed
6.	Poor access to land	4.39	Strongly Agreed
7.	Poor storage facilities	4.72	Strongly Agreed
8.	High cost of farm inputs	3.88	Strongly Agreed
9.	Lack of access to capital	3.69	Strongly Agreed
10.	Drudgery	3.81	Strongly Agreed

Discussion of Table 8

Table 8 above shows that all the items listed from 1 to 10 were regarded as the factor militating against youth involvement in agriculture since the mean scores were accepted cut off point of 3.00. according to (Adekunle, Adefalu, Oladio, Adist and Fatoye, 2009), that there are economic, social and environmental factors reducing youth participation in agriculture production in Nigeria such as

inadequate facilities, low price of farm produce, poor storage facilities. According to Ejenavwo (2017) one of the factors militating against youths' participation in agriculture is challenges of some of the specialist having non-challant aptitude of impacting the learner or youth with the practical exercise of the theory been taught.

Research Question 5

What are the attitude of youth leaders in agricultural development intervention?

Table 9:

Mean distribution of respondent score of the attitude of youth leaders in agricultural development.

S/N	The Attitude of Youth Leaders in Agricultural Development Intervention	$\bar{X}$	Remark
1.	Agricultural development programmes are necessary for motivating youth to take up agriculture.	3.70	Strongly Agreed
2.	Agricultural development	3.52	Strongly

	programmes helps to improve the skills of youths in Agriculture.		Agreed
3.	Properly organized Agricultural development programmes can help improve the income of the youths.	3.66	Strongly Agreed
4.	Agricultural development programmes are means of introducing new techniques.	4.00	Strongly Agreed
5.	Agricultural development programmes helps to solve the production problems of rural youths.	4.05	Strongly Agreed
6.	Agricultural development programmes caters for self-interest of government officials.	2.89	Disagree
7.	Agricultural development programmes do not address the	1.09	Strongly Disagree

	felt needs of the youths.		
8.	Agricultural development programmes cannot bring drastic socio-economic change to the youths.	2.00	Disagree
9.	Agricultural development programmes helps only those connected to them.	2.10	Disagree
10.	Government is not committed to agricultural development programmes.	4.09	Strongly Disagree

Discussion of Table 9

Table 9 above shows that items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 were regarded as the attitude of youth leaders towards agricultural development intervention because they were above the accepted cutoff point mean of 3.00 while from 6-9 were rejected. These finding resulted that, the attitude of youth leaders in agricultural development intervention is positive, if the programmes are fully implemented with full attention from the government, youth will likely to participate in

agriculture. According to Oyekale (2011), youth have great roles to play in agricultural development in Nigeria as they are considered to be the active working group. The various government in Nigeria have in past introduced various agricultural programmes for the benefit of all citizen especially youth. Umeh and Odo (2002) noted that various states in Nigeria have design and executed several self-empowerment programme to enhance the economic empowerment of youth such as farm settlement scheme (FSS), river basin development authorities (RBDAs), Green revolution scheme (GRS) and Agricultural development (ADPs). It is unfortunate that young farmers club and FSS are no longer functioning effectively involving youth in agriculture. In the past, myriad of nonchalant policies and programmes of youth development were initiated by various successful administration in Nigeria with the aim of uplifting the living standard of youth and make them self-reliant by establishing their own business independently.

Research Question 6

What are the policy recommendation that will increase the quantity and quality of agricultural produce?

Table 10

Mean distribution of respondent scores of the policy recommendation that will

increase the quantity and quality of agricultural produce.

S/N	Policy Recommendation That Will Increase the Quantity and Quality of Agricultural Produce	$\bar{X}$	Remarks
1.	Proper Supervision	3.89	Strongly Agreed
2.	Extension Agents' Allocation	3.00	Agreed
3.	Recreation Centers	3.40	Agreed
4.	Health Centers	3.67	Strongly Agreed
5.	Agricultural Development programmes	3.92	Strongly Agreed
6.	Youth Motivation	4.00	Strongly Agreed
7.	Effective Communication Skills	3.98	Strongly Agreed
8.	Employment Status	3.00	Agreed
9.	Easy access to Farm Machineries	3.89	Strongly Agreed
10.	Quality Education	3.09	Agreed

Discussion of Table 10

Table 10 above shows that items 1 to 10 were regarded as the policy

recommendations that will increase the quality and quantity of agricultural produce because it is above the accepted cutoff point mean of 3.00. According to Diallo (1990) stated that it is the extension agents who transmit to the farmers the fruit of agricultural research and techniques with which to increase production. According to Oghuvbu (2000) stated that supervision is a superior and subordinate relationship, with emphasis on specialization directed positively towards the effective and efficient utilization of available human and physical resources in achieving specific instructional objectives and goals, for the purpose of national growth and development. He also stated in (2017) that supervisor is a senior member of a profession who provides professional guidance, direction, protection and advice to a junior member for the purpose of improving both the colleagues' professional performance and providing satisfactory service to clients. Proper supervision will lead to high quality yields of the farmers' products. Proper supervision and policy recommendations will increase the quality and quantity of agricultural produce.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter presents the summary of the study, conclusions drawn based on the major findings and necessary recommendations made.

5.1 Summary of Study

This study was conducted to assess youth participation in Agriculture: A study of

Ughelli South Local Government Area in Delta State. Ten (10) towns in Ughelli South LGA were studied and used to make generalization of the population. Six (6) research questions and Six (6) hypothesis were systematically developed to guide the study. Non probability “purposeful sampling techniques” was used in selecting a sample of two hundred (200) respondents. Questionnaire were used for data collection in which a return of 100% was recorded. Mean and percentage were used to analyze the data. Major findings of the study are;

Major Findings

1. The farming population in the area of study is of middle age of about 80%.
This shows that the youth may have probably migrated to cities for more pleasurable life, seeking white collar jobs or alternative hand work, schooling or may be disregarding farming as an occupation.
2. Educational qualification of the respondents is of educational level of primary and post-primary with only 10% of the farmers are of tertiary education.
3. Farmers satisfaction in doing farming work revealed that 90% felt so unsatisfied in doing the job while 10% agreed to be satisfied as a means of living.

4. The main occupation of the rural farmers in agriculture are cassava production, oil production, piggery and fish farming.
5. Inadequate support from government was found to be a major constraint militating against youth participation in agriculture and that government needs to participate fully in meeting the challenges.
6. The attitude of youth leaders in agricultural development intervention is of the positive side that if properly organized, youth will be committed to it.
7. Policy recommendation will increase the quality and quantity of agricultural produce such as proper supervision, extension agent allocation, quality education etc.

5.2 Conclusion

In this research, I have examined and analyzed the issues of youth participation in agriculture as a paramount tool for the economy development and human security. My humble contribution in conclusion to the evolving topic which is of both direct and indirect concern to everybody has been infused within and between the sub-topic in chapter two (2).

The major outcome is that the youth being the future leaders of tomorrow have refused to delve into farm job/agriculture with fewer mechanization and light

subsistence farming, the future of agricultural is at stake.

It is important to spark young people's interest in agriculture and encourage the best and brightest to become involved in agricultural fields and endeavors.

5.3 Recommendation

In the last chapter section of this research, suggestions, prescriptions and recommendations for getting Nigeria youths interested in farm jobs have been enumerated.

The government being in powers to make rules and regulation of the country should motivate the youth in Ughelli South Local Government Area by making policies, agricultural development programme and so on, so that the youth will see effects of farming. i.e there be infrastructure, farm steads, electricity, farm machineries to reduce drudgery in farm jobs. Let there be a company, an industry of agriculture in Ughelli south with this, youths can see agriculture as a white collar job.

As a matter of urgency, each state of the federation Should initiate and implement Supervise Agricultural Experience (SAE), home projects, agricultural programmes. This programme should be targeted toward the secondary school and higher Institutions.

Not just the government alone, the parents have a role to play by supporting their children in payment of dues in such organizations such as “Young Farmers Club” by helping them with their dues payment for membership retention.

The teachers are the brain builders of every student. There should be a shift in the method of teaching to student centered and more emphasis should be made on “Learning by doing” with this student will understand more and thereby creating technicians in Agriculture.

The youth as well should see themselves as Agripreneur because agriculture is not just farming in a subsistence way but as well as a business.

The implementation of the strategies enumerated in this research need urgent attention and consideration. The perception of agriculture as dirty, low paying should begin and fade away. The time is now for the youth to begin to learn and entrance the dance steps with the government paying full attention to agriculture in Ughelli South Local Government Area.

5.4 Suggestion for Further Research

The researcher hereby suggests the following for further research such as;

- I. Government policy in raising youth interest in agriculture in Ughelli South Local Government Area.

- II. Strategy towards effective implementation of policy in agriculture in Ughelli South Local Government Area.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Department of Vocational
Education,
(Agricultural Science Unit),
Delta State University,
Abraka.
11th April, 2018.

Dear Respondent,

I am a final year degree student of the above named Department and school. I wish to inform you that this questionnaire is designed to find out facts on the research topic "Youth participation in Ughelli South Local Government Area of Delta State".

The information is required solely for education purpose by your student in particular fulfilment of her study in Delta State University. Our honest opinion will be highly appreciated and treated with strictest confidentiality.

Thank you for the anticipated co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

EJENAVWO, Okeoghene Rosemary.

INSTRUCTION: Please read the following information and tick the appropriate column in Part A and B.

PART A

PERSONAL DATA OF THE YOUTH AND THE FARMERS

1. Name of Respondent

Surname: _____

Other Name(s): _____

2. Sex of Respondent

Male () Female ()

3. Age of Respondent

15-20 years () 21-30 years () 31-40 years () 41-60 years () 61 and
Above ()

4. Marital Status

Married () Single () Divorced ()

5. Number of Children

None () 1-2 () 3-5 () 6 and Above ()

6. Educational Qualification

Primary school () SSCE () OND/NCE () Degree ()

7. Do you study agriculture as a profession in school?

Yes ()

No ()

**8. Do you choose farm as your occupation as a result of frustration and absence
of other job?**

Yes ()

No ()

9. How long have you been into farming?

2-10 years () 11-20 years () 21-30 years () More than 30 years ()

10. Do you feel satisfied in doing farming work?

Yes ()

No ()

PART B

SA - Strongly Agree

A - Agree

UN - Undecided

DA - Disagree

SD - Strongly Disagree

Research Question 1

What are the areas of farmers’ participation in Agriculture in Ughelli South Local Government Area?

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	UN	DA	SD
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1.	Cultivation of cocoa					
2.	Milk Production					
3.	Oil Seed Production					
4.	Planting, weeding, harvesting and processing of cassava					
5.	Piggery					
6.	Poultry					
7.	Breeding					
8.	Floriculture [Gardening & Floral production]					
9.	Fish farming					
10.	Bee keeping					

Research Question 2

What are the rural activities that the youth participate in various communities that makes up Ughelli South Local Government Area?

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	UN	DA	SD
1.	Petty trading					
2.	Tailoring					
3.	Barbing					
4.	Transportation					
5.	Shoe repair/shoe shining					
6.	Craft work					
7.	Carpentry					
8.	Home lesson Teaching					
9.	Hired Labour					
10.	Migration					

Research Question 3

What are the roles of the government in agricultural development?

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	UN	DA	SD
1.	Petty trading					
2.	Tailoring					
3.	Barbing					
4.	Transportation					
5.	Shoe repair/shoe shining					
6.	Craft work					
7.	Carpentry					
8.	Home lesson Teaching					
9.	Hired Labour					
10.	Migration					

Research Question 4

What are the factors militating against youth involvement in Agriculture?

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	UN	DA	SD
1.	Arrival of pest and diseases					
2.	Poor access to basic farming information					
3.	Labour intensive nature of agricultural activities					
4.	Poor access to market					
5.	Low prices of farm produce					
6.	Poor access to land					
7.	Poor storage facilities					
8.	High cost of farm input					
9.	Lack of access to capital					
10.	Drudgery					

Research Question 5

What are the Attitudes of Youth Leaders in Agricultural Development Intervention?

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	UN	DA	SD
1.	Agricultural development programmes are necessary for motivating youth to take up agriculture.					
2.	Agricultural development programmes helps to improve the skills of youths in Agriculture.					
3.	Properly organized Agricultural development programmes can help improve the income of the youths.					
4.	Agricultural development programmes are means of introducing new techniques.					
5.	Agricultural development programmes helps to solve the production problems of rural youths.					

6.	Agricultural development programmes caters for self-interest of government officials.					
7.	Agricultural development programmes do not address the felt needs of the youths.					
8.	Agricultural development programmes cannot bring drastic socio-economic change to the youths.					
9.	Agricultural development programmes helps only those connected to them.					
10.	Government is not committed to agricultural development programmes .					

Research Question 6

Which of these recommendations will increase the quality and quantity of agricultural produce?

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	UN	DA	SD
1.	Proper supervision.					
2.	Extension agent allocations.					
3.	Recreation centers.					
4.	Health centers.					
5.	Agricultural development programme.					
6.	Youth motivation.					
7.	Effective communication skills.					
8.	Employment status.					
9.	Easy access to farm machineries.					
10.	Quality education.					