JARAP

Journal of Business Management & Accounts Studies
ISSN: 2581-7973
Volume 2 Issue 1, 30April 2019
PP. 1-8

DETERMINANTS OF NIGERIAN YOUTHS' CHOICE OF CAREER IN AGRICULTURE: A CASE OF ZAMFARA STATE

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Key words

Determinants
Nigerian Youths
Choice of careers in agriculture
Theory of planned behaviour
Zamfara State

Abstract

Agriculture had been the major source of revenue in Nigeria, but on discovering of oil, oil became the major source of revenue. In recent time, Federal Government of Nigeria calls for diversifying into agriculture in order to promote regional and national economy. The ability and intention of Nigeria youth to engage in agriculture will determine the survival of this agricultural policy. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to determine the factors that influence the Nigerian youths to choose agriculture as a career. In this study, the Theory of Planned Behaviour was empirically tested on a sample of 120 youth in Zamfara. Regression analysis and descriptive statistics were used to determine the youth agricultural intention. The finding shows that subjective norm and perceived behavioral control predicts career in agriculture among Nigerian youths. However, attitude is not a significant predictor of career in agriculture among Nigerian youths. The result of this study has valuable implications for the policy makers and educators. Since Nigerian Government is calling for diversification and youths is the future of every nation, understanding the factors that influence the Nigerian youths' choice of career in agriculture is very timely. This study equally contributed to the development of literature and an important step in designing a more effective policy mechanism for economic growth.

1. INTRODUCTION

Many scholars have shown that agriculture is one of the major sources of youth's employment, and it isequally a sustainable source of food for a growing population.Hence, UNDP (2014) reports that nearly 85% of the world's youth are currently residing in developing countries. However, youth unemployment as well as underemployment in Nigeria, one of the developing countries, is on a steady rise. For instance, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) reports that combined unemployment and underemployment rate for the entire youth labour force in Nigeria (15-35 years) is 52.65% or 22.64 million youths (NBS, 2017).

Thus, before 1980's, agricultural sector was the leading provider of employment in Nigeria; the sector provides employment for more than 70 percent of the Nigerian population (Kemi, 2016). Furthermore, agriculture was the major source of revenue to Nigerian economy during the pre-and post-independence era (1930 to 1965). Thus agricultural sector contributes to economic development through: Employment generation 71%, provision of food 76%, Foreign exchange earning 32%, Poverty reduction 34% and Provision of raw materials 28% (Kemi, 2016). Thus, there is a relationship between agriculture and economic development. However, in the third quarter of 2018, the agricultural sector contributed 29.25% to overall GDP in real terms (NBS, 2018). Arguably, agricultural policy of Buhari's

Administration will increase Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through the agricultural sector.

Nigeria was famous in her agrarian economy, thus was the major exporter of cash crops like palm produce, cocoa, rubber, timber, ground nuts before the discovery of oil in 1956. Thus the discovery of oil shifted the attention of government, which resulted in progressive decline of agricultural sector. And Kemi (2016) stated that "any government that runs a mono-economy is announcing her economic obituary" p 107. The recent Nigeria's over dependency on oil has contributed to the poor management of human capital which led to the migration of many talented citizens to other countries in search of better life (Uzonwanne, 2015).

However, rapid urbanization, population growth, climate change and dwindling of the oil price have increased the need for alternative means of achieving food safety and security. Also, the dwindling price of crude oil is a growing concern to revitalize the agricultural sector as well as diversify the economy. To circumvent the dangers of youth's unemployment, there is a need for young people to involve in activities associated with learning, nation building and civic development such as agricultural programs (UNDP, 2014). A lot of studies have shown the urgent need for Nigeria to diversify into agriculture in order to boost its GDP (eg. Uzonwanne, 2015).

Thus, it is only through diversification into the agricultural sector will Nigeria gets out of the technical recession (Kemi, 2016). Also, genuine democracy as well as good governance and good agricultural policies will guarantee poverty reduction, sustainable livelihood and enhanced food security which will lead to a comprehensive agricultural development as well as the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Nigeria (Ugwu and Kanu,2012). However, Uzonwanne, (2015) found that Agriculture in Nigeria has suffered long years of neglect, mismanagement, poor government policies, lack of government support, lack of basic infrastructure and a lot of bureaucratic bottlenecks in executing policies and agricultural programmes among government agencies.

Interestingly, a study in Uganda found that a large number of youths are likely to pursue agriculture-related career (Mukembo, et al., 2015). While in Malaysia, Nor, et al., (2015) found that intention to engage in agricultural entrepreneurship is higher for youth that have agricultural background, attend courses in agricultural sciences, are single and have self-employed father. Contrarily, most scholars found that many countries have not been able to successful mobilize significant numbers of youth to embrace agriculture (see: Adewale et al., 2005). Moreover, Tiraieyari, and Krauss (2018) found that attracting and retaining young people towards agriculture remains one of the most difficult problems faced by many countries. Also, a study in Nigeria by Ibitoye (2011) revealed that the preference for career in agriculture is generally low among the youths in kogi state secondary schools. This issue has raised questions about the future survival of agricultural policy within many countries.Therefore, Policymakers and advocates of Agriculture are face with an important dilemma with the potential of Agricultural policy: can young people be attracted to agriculture to ensure its future sustainability? If so, what are the factors that need to be considered?

Many scholars have studied the predictors of career choice (Beyon et al. 1998; Auyeung, and Sands 1997; Watt and Richardson 2007; Masdek and Maidin 2015). And several studies have shown the validity of TPB in the study of student voluntary participation, intention to participate in volunteer programs or Entrepreneurial Intention (see; Tiraieyari, and Krauss 2018,Ezeh, 2017). However, the findings of these individual papers differ due to contextual differences. Also, studies have shown that disregarding the cultural variations may constitute a limitation in career choice studies (see: Gul et al. 1992). Therefore, the current study attempts to bridge these gaps by exploring predictors of youth intention to take agriculture as a career in Zamfara State, Nigeria. After this foregoing introduction, the paper is divided into brief review of literature, methodology, analysis, discussion, and conclusion.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In order to revive agricultural sector, the federal government had embarked on implementing several agricultural policies and programmes, such as Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs), Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute (ARMTI), Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund (ACGSF), Directorate Of Foods, Roads And Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI), National Accelerated Food Production (NAFPP), National Seed Service (NSS), National Centre For Agricultural Mechanisation (NCAM), Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative And Rural Development Bank (NACRDB), Nigerian agricultural insurance company (NAIC),
National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA), Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs), Specialised Universities for Agriculture, Root and Tuber Expansion Programme (RTEP) etc. Most of these programs were short-lived and therefore could not transform or make significant impact on the agricultural sector. Therefore one begins to wonder the likely factors that may influence the intention of youths in taking agriculture as a career.

Most studies on career choice revolved around professional career such as accountants, management, teaching and healthcare (Auyeung and Sands, 1997; Morrison, 2004; Watt and Richardson, 2007; Agarwala, 2008); but scanty and limited study on the area of agricultural entrepreneurship. However, Intrinsic (interest in the job, personally satisfying work); extrinsic (availability of jobs, well paying occupations); and interpersonal (influence of parents and significant others) are the three major classification of career choice frame work used by many researcher (Beyon et al. 1998). Therefore Watt and Richardson (2007) found that intrinsic value, social utility value, and perceived teaching ability emerging as the highest rated influences on the choice of a teaching career, followed by positive prior teaching and learning experiences and personal utility value. While, in a cross sectional study, Auyeung, and Sands (1997), found that Parental influence, teachers' influence, peers' influence and association with others in the field had greater impact on Hong Kong and Taiwanese students than on Australian students, whereas Australian students tended to be more influenced by aptitude for subject matter. Also, in Malaysia, Nor, et al., (2015) found that education is the major factor that influences youth's intention to engage in agricultural entrepreneurship.

However, several studies have shown the validity of TPB in the study of student voluntary participation, or intention to participate, in volunteer programs (see; Tiraieyari, and Krauss 2018). Hence, Tiraieyari, and Krauss (2018) found that Attitude, subjective norms

and perceived behavioral control emerged as significant individual predictors of students' intention to volunteer in the UPM program. Thus, Okun and Sloane's (2002) found that attitude, subjective norms and perceived behavioral control predicted intent, and also intent, in turn, predicted volunteer enrolment in the program. Also, Abdullah and Sulaiman, (2013) found that the attitude and acceptance has significant relationship with the interest of youth to become entrepreneur. Additionally, Ridha, et al., (2017) found that Factor affecting entrepreneur's intention in agricultural sector is subjective norm or external factor. While Hyde and Knowles (2013) study among Australian university students showed that an extended TPB model explained 67% of the variance in students' volunteering intentions.

Most scholars have found a relationship between demographic factors and intention to take agriculture as a career. For instance, Johnson, et al., (2015) found that respondents' gender has impact on intention to engage in agricultural activity. Also, Zakaria, et al., (2014) found that age, marital status, place of domicile influence the intention of the respondents in engaging in agriculture. Furthermore, Amiry, et al., (2015) found that from the students' perspective such factors as personal have influence on intention to engage in agricultural entrepreneur.

Moreover, social factors equally influence the intention of individuals to engage in agricultural entrepreneur. Thus, Johnson, et al., (2015) found that other family members involved in Agricultural activities will influence one to engage in agricultural entrepreneur.Also,Abdullah and Sulaiman, (2013) identified family support, also Mukembo, et al., (2015) found that majority of students indicated that their parents were supportive of them participating in the YFCs and also that their parents had a career related to agriculture, and they had a sibling or another relative employed in agriculture. Thus, Agarwala, (2008) With respect to relationships, "father" exerted the greatest influence on their career choice. Amiry, et al., (2015) identify social factors and financial associate with social obstacles as the predictors of agriculture as a career choice. Therefore, Contact with entrepreneurs, close relations between university and successful businesses, desire to increase income and considering needs of the labor market by agricultural university had the greatest entrepreneurial incentives of the respondents (Amiry, et al., 2015).

There are otherfactors that predict agriculture as a career. For instance, Johnson, et al., (2015) argue that the presence of a school garden will influence the secondary school students towards agricultural entrepreneur.Thus, practical agricultural experience and risks tolerance have significant influence on students' intention to take up agribusiness as a source of future self-employment avenue (Zakaria, et al., 2014). Also, Amiry, et al., (2015) found that desire for job security, support entrepreneurs, need for achievement and financial factors influence the youth intention to engage in business. Furthermore, Abdullah and Sulaiman, (2013) found that government support and promotion through of festivals and carnivals will increase youth involvement in agriculture. Akpan, et al., (2015) The Logit model estimates revealed that years of youth in social organization, access to ICT, nature of land ownership, and youth access to state owned agricultural programme were positive determined of decision of youth to engage in agricultural activities.

Moreover, educational factors have influence on youths' career choice (Amiry, et al., 2015). Thus, the choice of future career in vocational agriculture is tied to academic performance in agricultural science (Zhirin, 2015). Zhirin, (2015) went further to state that high academic performance have strong and positive influence on choice of career in vocational agriculture. On the other hand, Zakaria, et al., (2014) found that parental educational background of students will influence the career choice of the student. And Agarwala, (2008) found that "skills, competencies, and abilities" and "education and training" (intrinsic career choice factors) play the most significant role in the choice of a management career.

There are some contradictions on the findings of various scholars. Ridha, et al., (2017) found that attitude toward the behavior and perceived behavioral control have no effect on agricultural entrepreneur's intention. Also, Abdullah and Sulaiman, (2013) found that knowledge has no significant relationship with interest of youth to become entrepreneurs. And Zhirin, (2015) Low academic performance had a strong but negative influence on choice of vocational agriculture as future career. The current study attempts to bridge these contradictions by exploring predictors of youth intention to take agriculture as a career in Zamfara State, Nigeria.

2.1. Theoretical framework

According to Ajzen (2002), Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB), is human action or behaviours that are guided by three main considerations: attitude toward the behaviour, subjective norm and perceived behavioural control which produce behavioural intention. In other words, the theory of planned behaviour has four major elements which are attitude, Subjective norms, Perceived behavioural control and Behavioural intention.

Fishbein and Ajzen, (2010), defined attitude as the individual's positive or negative feelings towards performing an action. Also, attitude is an 'evaluative disposition based upon cognitions, affective reactions, behavioural intentions and past behaviours that describes general individual feelings of favour or disfavour toward a specific behaviour' (Kumar, Rose and D'Silva, 2008).

Subjective norm is a person's own estimate of the social pressure to perform or not to perform a specific behaviour (Fishbein and Ajzen 2010). Fishbein and Ajzen (1975) further stated that subjective norm has two components which work simultaneously: beliefs about how other people, who may be in some way important to the person, would like them to behave (normative beliefs), and the positive or negative judgments about each belief (outcome evaluations). Therefore, Subjective Norm component is the perceived social pressure to perform or not to perform a given behavior.

Fishbein and Ajzen, (1975) stated that perceived behavioural control is the perceived ability and confidence a person possesses in performing a behaviour. Ajzen (2002) asserts that perceived behavioural control encompasses two components: the availability of resources needed to engage in the behaviour and the self confidence in the ability to conduct the behaviour. In other words; how much a person has control over the behaviour and how confident a person feels about beingable to perform or not perform the behaviour. It is determined by control beliefs about the power of both situational and internal factors toinhibit or facilitate the performing of the behaviour.

3.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The scale used in the current study was adapted from different scholars and slightly modified to suit the study area (Hyde

and Knowles 2013; Brayley et al. 2015, Ezeh, 2017). Pilot study was conducted on the questionnaire by asking twenty respondents to complete it. Thus, few issues were raised about the understandability of the questionnaire, and they were rectified. In the questionnaire, all the responses in section-A were obtained on a 5-point Likert-type scale from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1), while section-B is on demographic variables. Also, to avoid Common Method Variance, the items in the questionnaire were left untitled, and some of the questions were negatively worded such that it may not influence the respondents' answers.

The study focused on the youths in Zamfara state, Nigeria. We strongly believe that survival of any policy stem from youths' involvements. This study made use of convenience sampling. Data were collected through the use of self-administered questionnaire in a survey. The questionnaires were distributed with the assistance of research assistance. Thus, Malhotra (2007) suggests the use of a convenience/judgmental sample of about 100 to 400 for attitudes studies. Therefore, sample size of this study was 120; and 101 copies of questionnaire are usable. In this study the data were processed using the descriptive and regression analysis.

Career in Agriculture = b0 + b1 Attitude + b2 subjective norm + b3 Perceived behavioural control + ε

4. MEASUREMENTS AND RESULT

The Coding and data entry was done using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20. The constructs were label thus: Attitude Att1-Att7, Subjective norms as Sub1-Sub5, Perceived Behavioural control as Pbc1-Pbc6, and Career inAgriculture as Cia1- Cia6. Cleaning of data was conducted and there was no case of missing value or out of range in the data set. The Mahalanobis Distance D^2 (Pallant 2011), was conducted and there was no outlier in the data set. In testing for multicollinearity, the VIF value should be below 10 and the Tolerance statistics should be above 0.1 (Field, 2013). Therefore, in the current study none of the variables has VIF value above 10 or tolerance value below 0.1 *(see table I).*The initial test for cronbach's alpha value was conducted. The generally accepted Cronbach's alpha value of .8 is appropriate for cognitive tests such as intelligence tests, ability tests of .70 is more suitable but psychological constructs values below even .70 can, and realistically be expected because of the diversity of the constructs being measured (Kline, 1999). Nunnally, (1978) even suggest that in the early stages of research, values as low as .50 will suffice. However, 0.76 cronbach's alpha value was recorded in this study as the least (*see table II*). Also see appendix for item to itemscronbach's alpha.

Table I **Coefficients[a]**

Model		Collinearity Statistics: Tolerance	VIF
1	Attitude	.520	1.923
	Subjective Norm	.558	1.793
	Perceived Behavioral Control	.374	2.675

a. Dependent Variable: Career in Agriculture

Table II **Reliability Statistics**

	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
Attitude	0.796	7
Subjective norm	0.764	5
PerceivedBehavioral Control	0.771	6
Career in Agriculture	0.804	6

4.1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Based on Demographic variables *(see table III)*, most of the respondents are males, it recorded about 81.2 percent, while female is 18.8 percent. This shows that the majority of the youth whom wants to take agriculture as a career are male. Based on age bracket most of the respondents falls with age bracket of 24-29years, 42.6 percent, follows by 30-40 years of 30.7 percent, 18-23year of 24.8 percent, the least is 2 percent for 40years-above. Most of the respondents are educated, 81.2 percent have Ordinary National Diploma and above. On profession, most of the respondents are students 42.6 percent, follow by civil servant 26.7 percent, part-time business wo/men is 22.8 percent, while those that are not doing anything is just 7.9 percent.Majority of the respondents, 81.2 percent have monthly income of #60,000 and below. On marital status, 40.6 percent of the respondents is married, 57.4 percent is single while 2 percent is separated.

Descriptive statistics on the respondents' agricultural activities was equally computed. The respondents were asked if their parents ever own an agricultural business, most of the respondents, 77.2 percent indicate that their parents ever own agricultural business. The descriptive report equally indicated that most of the respondents, 83.2 percent haspractical agricultural experience. Despite the respondents' practical experience, 48.5 percent indicate that they will not engage in agriculture business unless they receive support, 9.9 percent don't know when to start agricultural business, while only 41.6 percent indicate that they will start by next year.

Table III	**Demographic variables**	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	82	81.2
	Female	19	18.8
Age bracket	18-23	25	24.8
	24-29	43	42.6
	30-40	31	30.7
	40-Above	2	2.0

Highest Education Qualification	PG	27	26.7
	first degree	31	30.7
	NCE or OND	24	23.8
	WASC	15	14.9
	No formal education	4	4.0
Profession	Civil servant	27	26.7
	Student	43	42.6
	Business wo/man	23	22.8
	not doing anything	8	7.9
Income	0-20000	43	42.6
	21000-60000	39	38.6
	61000-120000	5	5.0
	121000-Above	14	13.9
Marital status	Single	58	57.4
	Married	41	40.6
	Separated	2	2.0
Do your parents ever own an agricultural business?	Yes they do	78	77.2
	No they don't	23	22.8
Do you have a practical experience in agricultural activities?	Yes I do	84	83.2
	No I don't	17	16.8
When do you intend to start agricultural business?	Next year	42	41.6
	Until I get support	49	48.5
	I don't know	10	9.9
If you have all the assistance, what type of Agricultural business would you like to engage in?	crop production	49	48.5
	life stock	36	35.6
	Fishery	16	15.8
	Total	**101**	**100.0**

Table IV **Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.826[a]	.683	.673	.43428

a. Predictors: (Constant), PercievedBehavior, SubjectiveNorm, Attitude

The 'Model Summary' table IV indicates that 68.3% of the variation in the dependent variable may be explained by the variation in the independent variables (Attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavioural control) included in the model.

Table V **ANOVA[a]**

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	39.427	3	13.142	69.686	.000[b]
	Residual	18.294	97	.189		
	Total	57.721	100			

a. Dependent Variable: Career in Agriculture

b. Predictors: (Constant), PercievedBehavior, SubjectiveNorm, Attitude

The regression coefficients in the 'ANOVA' table V is less than .05, thus there is a good fit between the data and the assumed

regression model. In Table V, the significance of the F-test (F = 69.686 with 3 and 97 degrees of freedom). The result indicates that the regression model is significant at P-Value < 0.05. A significant regression equation was found F (3,97) = 69.686, P < 0.05, with $R^2$of 0.683. Furthermore, in Table VI, this study found that Subjective norm and perceived behavioural control are significantly and positively predictors of intention to choose agriculture as a career, while attitude did not significantly predict.

Table VI **Coefficients[a]**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.163	.292		.559	.577
	Attitude	.128	.077	.132	1.669	.098
	Subjective Norm	.405	.086	.361	4.715	.000
	Perceived Behavior Control	.435	.092	.443	4.740	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Career in Agriculture

Career in Agriculture = .163 + .128 Attitude + .405 subjective norm + .435 Perceived behavioural control + ε

For table VI, the regression coefficient of the variable 'Attitude' indicates that an increase in the intention to choose Agriculture as a career, if influenced by attitude with one unit will lead to an increase in the intention to choose Agriculture as a career with .128 units. Also, given the size of 'beta' (the 'standardized' regression coefficient) in table VI, this is an indication of the share the factor has in the intention for Nigeria youth to choose agriculture as a career, it appears that the 'perceived behavioural control' variable has the greatest impact (.443), followed by subjective norm (.361) and the 'Attitude' variable has the least impact (.132) on the career choice in agriculture among Nigerian Youths.

5. DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

This study found that Subjective norm and behavioural control are significantly and positively predicts Nigerian youths' intention to choose agriculture as a career, while attitude did not significantly predict. Thus, individual's positive or negative feelings towards agriculture will not predict its acceptance as a career choice. But perceived social pressure to perform or not to perform a given behaviour will influence choice of agriculture as a career. Also, the availability of resources needed to engage in the behaviour and the self confidence in the ability to conduct the behaviour will influence choice of agriculture as a career.

This study is in line with Auyeung, and Sands (1997) who found that Parental influence, teachers' influence, peers' influence and association with others in the field has greater impact on their choice of career. Also, Tiraieyari, and Krauss (2018) and Okun and Sloane's (2002) indicate that subjective norm influence the intention to engage in entrepreneurial activities. Furthermore, this study is in line with Ridha, et al., (2017) who found that Factor affecting entrepreneur's intention in agricultural sector is subjective norm. Other studies like (Agarwala, 2008; Amiry, et al., 2015) are also in line with this study which identify social factors as the predictors of agriculture as a career choice.

This study is equally in line withTiraieyari, and Krauss (2018) who found perceived behavioral control as significant individual predictors of students' intention to volunteer in the UPM program. Also with Okun and Sloane's (2002) who found that perceived behavioral control predicted intent, and also intent, in turn, predicted volunteer enrolment in the program. However, this study contradicts Ridha, et al., (2017) study who found that perceived behavioral control have no effect on agricultural entrepreneur's intention. This study equally found thatmost of the respondents have practical agricultural experience, however majority of them indicate that they do not know when to start agricultural business or wait for help from government.

The study shows that attitude did not significantly predict Nigerian youths' intention to choose agriculture as a career. This study is in line with Ridha, et al., (2017) study who found that attitude have no effect on agricultural entrepreneur's intention. However, it contradicted a lot of other studies (Tiraieyari, and Krauss, 2018; Okun and Sloane, 2002; Abdullah and Sulaiman, 2013) that found attitude as a predictor for youths' entrepreneurial intention.

6. CONCLUSION

In conclusion government should sensitize Nigerian youth on the importance of agriculture activities, especially in Northern Nigeria. Also, seminars, carnival and workshops should be encouraged, and discussion of agricultural benefits should not be overemphasized. Government should equally introduce incentives, like-mechanization, loan, subsidies etc. to encourage young farmers. There is no study without some limitations; this study did not go without its own limitation. The sample size is small and concentrated on youth in gusau, Zamfara alone. Subsequent studies should look at the youth in general and expand the scope. They can equally look at the impact of marital status, culture etc on the Nigerian youths' choice of agriculture as a career.

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Appendices

S/n	Items	Mean	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Att1	If I had the opportunity and resources, I would love to start an agricultural business	4.37	1.074	**.786**
Att2	Being an agricultural entrepreneur would give me great satisfaction.	4.33	.896	**.774**
Att3	Being an agricultural entrepreneur implies more advantages than disadvantages to me	4.07	1.061	**.771**
Att4	A career as an agricultural entrepreneur is attractive for me.	3.94	1.130	**.765**
Att5	Even if I had the opportunity and resources, I will never start an agricultural business	3.97	1.323	**.771**
Att6	Being an agricultural entrepreneur would not be very useful to me	3.94	1.370	**.758**
Att7	Being an agricultural entrepreneur would not be very interesting	3.98	1.273	**.759**
Sub1	Most people who are important to me would approve of me to engage in Agricultural business	4.22	.844	**.740**
Sub2	If I were to start agricultural business, my parents would be supportive	4.26	.833	**.712**
Sub3	If I were to start agricultural business, my close friends would be very supportive	4.16	.891	**.744**
Sub4	My parents' opinions are important for me to start agricultural business	4.05	1.052	**.706**
Sub5	My close friends' opinions are important for me to start agricultural business	3.91	1.078	**.696**
Pbc1	I have complete control over whether or not to start an agricultural business	3.62	1.215	**.744**
Pbc2	I am confident that I could start an agricultural business and establish it	4.08	1.065	**.719**
Pbc3	Starting agricultural business and keeping it viable would be very easy for me	3.89	.999	**.734**
Pbc4	I am able to control the creation process of a new agricultural business	3.78	.986	**.723**
Pbc5	If I try to start an agricultural business, it will not have any chance of being successful	3.75	1.228	**.761**
Pbc6	It will not be easy for me to start an agricultural business and establish it	3.53	1.269	**.741**
Cia1	I am ready to do anything to be an agricultural entrepreneur	4.03	1.072	**.761**
Cia2	I will make every effort to start and run my own agricultural business	4.14	.861	**.768**
Cia3	I am determined to create an agricultural business venture in the future	4.16	.924	**.794**
Cia4	My professional goal is to become an agricultural entrepreneur	3.80	1.105	**.744**
Cia5	I am not ready to be an agricultural entrepreneur	3.95	1.186	**.779**
Cia6	I am not determined to start an agricultural firm in the future	3.90	1.221	**.790**