



SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS INFLUENCING CHOICE OF AGRIBUSINESS AS CAREER OPTION AFTER GRADUATION AMONG AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS OF TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN BAUCHI STATE, NIGERIA

Luka, J., Murtala, N. and Sani, M. H.

Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology,
Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi

Corresponding Author's E-mail: lukajuliet89@gmail.com **Tel.:** 07034925036

ABSTRACT

The study examined the determinants of choice of agribusiness as career option after graduation among agricultural students of tertiary institutions in Bauchi State, Nigeria. Multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 300 respondents. Data were collected using structured questionnaire and analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The results revealed that, the respondents have a mean age of 27 years and majority (62.7%) were male and mostly (65.3%) single while 28.0% were married. About 65% of the respondents gained their admission through unified tertiary and matriculation examination, 34.7% through direct entry and 87.3% choose agriculture as first choice. Majority (63.7%) were in second class and only 3.67% on first class with average monthly income of ₦22,500. Majority (65.3%) of the respondents were unemployed while the employed constituted 34.7%. The results further showed that 30% of the parents of the respondents were self-employed in non-farm business while 11% were self-employed in farm business. Most (85.7%) of the respondents have no any farm related enterprise. The results also indicated that 60.7% of the respondents' families reside in the towns and cities while 34.33% reside in the villages. Similarly, majority (57.7%, 55.0% and 50.0%) of the respondents preferred to venture into crop production, livestock and input dealer respectively. Among the factors influencing students' choice of agribusiness as career option after graduation were age, mode of entry and source of information all of which were significant $P \leq 0.05$ influencing the choice of agribusiness as career option after graduation. Poor market, institutional and shortage of agro allied industries were the most perceived constraints ranked 1st, 2nd and 3rd respectively. The study concluded that, age ($P \leq 0.01$), mode of entry ($P \leq 0.01$) and source of information were significant ($P \leq 0.05$) were the major determinants of agribusiness as career option after graduation. The study recommended promotion of institutional support, Agro-industrial policy, infrastructure development and establishment of strategic marketing to explore agribusiness policies and potentials, insurance cover and business registration for graduates should be subsidized by government in order to have more take up.

Keywords: Socio-economics, Agribusiness, Choice, Determinants, Environmental factors.

INTRODUCTION

According to Kazeem (2016), Nigerian Universities and Colleges release up to 500,000 graduates annually to the labour market, but the absorption rate of the market is less than 50%, thereby forcing many young people to do unimaginable jobs. Over 80% of the Nigerian youths are jobless (Surajo, 2016). The bulk of world's food is produced by the ageing farmers, who are less likely to adopt agricultural innovations needed to sustainable agricultural productivity and food security for the rising world population (Jöhr, 2012; FAO, 2014). Studies have shown that the agricultural sector is capable of absorbing over 70% of Nigeria population, thereby



creating jobs for people in different agribusiness areas (Nwajiuba, 2012; Ogbalubi and Wokocha, 2013; Ogunleye, 2017). As a strategy to reduce youth unemployment, agribusiness is increasingly being adopted as a valuable and significant means of creating job opportunities, improving the livelihoods and facilitating the economic independence of young people.

Tersoo (2013) discovered that agribusiness initiatives are capable of generating employment, revenue and poverty reduction. But poor policy articulation, inadequate capital, derailed infrastructure upset agribusiness in Nigeria, and the agriculture remains the basic sector of the economy which provides food for population, raw materials for industries, employment for the unemployed and foreign earnings for the state, among other important contributions. The connection between agriculture and economic growth is therefore very clear (Lamido, 2014).

With Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation, has a land mass of 92.4 million ha. Eighty-two million ha of this land mass is considered arable. Nigeria's population was estimated at 198 million in 2018, and it is projected to be the world's third largest population by 2050. Its average annual urban population growth rate is about 6.5 %. It is estimated that 70 per cent of Nigeria's population will be residing in cities by 2050 (Avis 2019; Adeyemo, 2019). Despite this growing population, yet agribusiness potentials are under-exploited in Africa and Nigeria based on the apparent challenges related to political instability, lack of reliable financial system, poor economic infrastructure, inadequate technological readiness, land tenure practice, weak institutional infrastructure, lack of access to essential inputs for food testing, packaging and processing (Hussein, 2016).

The peasant nature of farming, low productivity and poor technological adoption bedeviled agribusiness in Bauchi state and the country at large (Haruna *et al.*, 2013), despite the report of (Lamido, 2014). Transforming the prospects that abound in agriculture into national food security and economic development requires entrepreneurs who are the coordinators of other factors of production. An entrepreneur refers to a person who identifies opportunities and turn it into business. Recently, entrepreneurship remains a topical issue as a result of its significance in the economic growth and development of developing and developed nations (Karimi *et al.*, 2016). It serves as source of innovation and creativity which result in increased productivity. It is a tool through which unemployment can be reduced most especially in developing nations, Nigeria inclusive.

The objective of this study was to give a more comprehensive and clearer picture of the socio-economic factors influencing choice of agribusiness as career option after graduation among agricultural students of tertiary institutions in Bauchi State, Nigeria.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Study Area

The study area was Bauchi State, Nigeria located between latitudes 9°30' and 12°30' North of the equator, and between longitudes 8°45' and 11°0' East of the Greenwich Meridian. The State has a land size of 49,259 square kilometers. The population of the study area was 4,653,066 according to (National Population Commission {NPC}, 2006) which was estimated to be 7,057,045 people in 2018 at 3.2% annual and projected to 9,000,0000 people in 2022 at 3.86% annual increase rate. Bauchi State is watered by a number of water bodies such as the Gongola River, Jama'are River, a substantial part of the Hadeja-Jama'are River basin, supported by the number of dams meant for irrigation and other purposes. These include the Gubi and Tilde-Fulani dams. There are also lakes such as the Maladumba Lake in Misau [BASG], 2018). The major economic activities of



the Bauchi State were agriculture, which include both crop and livestock production. The major crop production activities include production of rice, maize, sorghum and soybean in western zone, while for central and northern is millet, sorghum, cowpea and sesame. The livestock production includes rearing of cattle, sheep, goat and poultry (BSEEDS, 2016).

Sampling Procedure

The data for the study were obtained with the use of a structured questionnaire. A multi-stage sampling technique was used in selecting the respondents for this study. In the first stage, (6) tertiary institutions that have different disciplines in agriculture as a course were selected. The institutions were, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Bauchi (ATBU) Bauchi, Federal Polytechnic Bauchi, Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic (ATAP) Bauchi, College of Agriculture Bauchi, College of Education (COE) Azare and College of Education (COE) Kangere. In the second stage, final year Agricultural students will be purposively selected from each of the institutions. Purposive sampling is based on the reason that final year students are about to leave the university to the larger society and are in best position to think of what to do to sustain their lives. In the third and final stage, 300 respondents were proportionately 20% and randomly obtained from the list of reconnaissance survey. The process of sample size involves the use of Yamane's and Bowley's proportion allocation formulae (Bowley, 1926) at 5% margin of error and 95% confidence interval to establish the sample proportion from each of the LGAs selected for the study. Yamane's formula for determining sample size is expressed as:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)} \quad \dots (1)$$

where;

n = Sample Size

N = Population of the study

e = Margin of error

The summary of the selected sample size is presented in Table 1.

Table 2: Sampling Size Selection Procedure

LGAs	Institutions	Sample frame	Sample size (20%)
Bauchi	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi	254	51
Bauchi	Federal Polytechnic,	167	33
Bauchi	Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic, Bauchi	250	50
Bauchi	Bauchi State College of Agriculture	219	44
Bauchi	College of Education, Kangere	371	74
Katagum	College of Education Azare	238	48
Total		1,499	300

Source: Reconnaissance survey, (2022)

Analytical Techniques

Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the analysis of data. Descriptive statistics includes table of percentages, mean and frequency distribution were used to describe the position and nature of social and economic parameters such as; age, sex, household size, mode of university entry, choice of course of study, current class of degree and income among others. On the other hand, probit regression analysis was the inferential statistical tool used to determine how socio-economics characteristics influences students' choice of agribusiness as



career option after graduation. Probit Regression Model Specification was used for the study. The general logit regression model is mathematically expressed as:

$$P_i = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-Z_i}} \quad \dots (2)$$

where;

P_i = is a probability of events occurrence for the i^{th} respondents and ranges from 0 to 1.

e = represents the base of natural logarithms and Z_i is the function of a vector of n explanatory variables and expressed.

$$Z = \beta_0 + \sum \beta_i X_i \quad \dots (3)$$

where;

β_0 = intercept

β_i = vector of unknown slope coefficients.

The relationship between P_i and X_i , which is non-linear, can be written as:

$$P_i = \frac{1}{1 + e^{(\beta_0 + \beta_i X_i + \dots \beta_n)}} \quad \dots (4)$$

The slopes tell how the log-odds in favour of making a choice rather than other as independent variables change. If P_i is the probability of an event occurring, then it follows that $1 - P_i$ represent the probability of it not occurring and it can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - P_i &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-Z_i}} = P_i = \frac{e^{Z_i}}{1 + e^{-Z_i}} \\ &= P_i \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{Z_i}} \quad \dots (5) \end{aligned}$$

Dividing equation 3 by equation 4 and simplifying gives:

$$\frac{P_i}{1 - P_i} = \frac{1 + e^{Z_i}}{1 + e^{-Z_i}} = e^{Z_i} \quad \dots (6)$$

Finally, the logit model is obtained by taking the logarithm of equation (6) as follows.

$$l_i = \frac{P_i}{1 - P_i} = Z_i = \beta_0 + \beta_i X_i + \dots \dots \dots + \beta_n X_n \quad \dots (7)$$

where; l_i is log of the odds ratio, which is not only linear in X , but also linear in the parameters: Thus, if the stochastic disturbance term u_i is taken into account, the logistic model becomes;

$$Z_i = \beta_0 + \beta_i X_i + \dots \dots \dots + \beta_n X_n + u_i \quad \dots (8)$$

The explicit form of the model is written as:

$$Z = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \dots B_{11} X_{11} + \varepsilon \quad \dots (9)$$

where;

Y = Agribusiness Choice as career option (dummy: Yes = 1, No = 0)

a = constant

b_1, b_8 = Regression coefficient

X_1 = Age (years)

X_2 = Sex (Male = 1, Female = 2)

X_3 = Household size (number)

X_4 = Marital status (1 = single, 2 = married, 3 = divorced, 4 = widowed)

X_5 = Membership of association (Yes = 1, No = 0)

X_6 = Occupation (1 = student, 2 = student-employee, 3 = Student-self-employed, 4 = others)



X₇ = Source of information (1 = ATBU centre for entrepreneurship training, 2 = friends, 3 = Internet, 4 = Radio, 5 = Newspapers, 6 = Lecture halls)

X₈ = Agriculture as first choice at entry (Yes = 1, No = 0)

X₉ = Mode of entry (UTME = 1, Direct Entry = 2)

X₁₀ = Class of degree (1 = Third class, 2 = Second class Lower, 3 = Second Class Upper, 4 = First Class)

X₁₁ = Income (Naira)

e = error term

Measurement of independent variables

- i. Age (in years) (X₁): This indicates how old the respondent is. Older students are likely to choose agribusiness as career option after graduation. It was measured in number of years as reported by the respondent at the time of data collection.
- ii. Sex (X₂): This categorizes the respondents in to distinct classes of Male and female. Its measured as (1 = male and 2 = female).
- iii. Household size (X₃): This is measured in terms of number of people in a household. The larger the household size the more favorably disposed will be the members to choose agribusiness as career option after graduation. This was measured based on the number of wives, children and dependants a respondent has living with him at the time of the study.
- iv. Marital status (X₄): This refers to the ability of the respondents to hold responsibilities. This variable was measured as (single = 1, married = 2, divorced = 3 and widowed = 4).
- v. Membership of associations (X₅): It was measured as whether the respondents belong to one or more association of associations at the time of this study (1 = Yes, 0 = Otherwise).
- vi. Occupation (X₆): occupation of the respondents will determine their choice of agribusiness as career option after graduation. It was measured as (1 = student, 2 = student employee, 3 = student self-employed and 4 = others).
- vii. Source of information on agribusiness (X₇): Refers to the respondent's sources of obtaining information about agribusiness. It was measured as (1 = centre for entrepreneurship studies, 2 = friends, 3 = internet, 4 = radio, 5 = newspapers and 6 = lecture halls).
- viii. Agriculture as first choice of study (X₈): This refers to the student's choice of agriculture as first choice of study. It was measured as (Yes = 1, No = 0)
- ix. Mode of entry (X₉): This refers to the entry mode into the university. This was measured as (UTME = 1 and Direct entry = 2).
- x. Class of degree (X₁₀): This refers to the student's class of degree at the time of this research. Students with good result are expected to pick career in the discipline. It was measured as (third class = 1, second class lower = 2, second class upper = 3 and first class = 4).
- xi. Income (X₁₁): This refers to the total earnings of the respondent per annum. This was measured in Naira.

Measurement of Dependent Variable

For agribusiness as career choice option after graduation, the dependent variable in this study is choice of agribusiness as career option after graduation, its measured as Binary number (1 = Yes if agribusiness is chosen as career option after graduation and 0 = otherwise).



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents

The result in Table 2 shows the distribution of the respondents by socio-economic characteristics. It revealed that almost half (49.7%) of the respondents fall within the age range of 20-25 years and 29.3% were within the age bracket of 26-30 years of age. This indicates that the respondents were in their active years with a mean age of 27 years. This implies that they were young and capable of making a wide range of decision on career choices. Respondents that fall within the age bracket of 31-35 and 36-60 years constitutes 14.7% and 6.3% respectively. The result agreed with the report of Edamisan *et al.* (2021), in a study conducted to determine the influence of agricultural degree programme environment on career in agribusiness among college students in Nigeria, the result of the socio-economic characteristics variables reveals that majority (49.4%) of the students of agriculture were within the age bracket of 25–27 years. The result of marital status of the respondents reveals that most (65.3%) of the respondents were single while 28.0% were married. About 3.7% and 1.3% of the respondents were divorcee and widowed respectively. This implies that more single students were found in the tertiary institutions than married people. This corroborates with Adebo and Sekunmade (2013) who reported that most of the tertiary institutions' students were single. This implies that most of the respondents have little or no responsibilities and this can serve as a motivational factor for them to participate in developmental activities. It also implies that those that are married would have greater responsibilities than the singles. It showed that most (65.3%) of the respondents gained their admission through unified tertiary and matriculation examination (UTME) and 34.7% of them through direct entry (DE).

The results also indicate that most (87.3%) of the respondents choose agriculture as their first choice of study while 12.7% did not choose to study agriculture as their first choice. This implies that the respondents could have the zeal to venture into agribusiness as a career option after graduation since they have interest in the course they are studying. The results disagreed with Ikerd (2013) who reported that 44% of the respondents got admitted to study Agriculture through change of course because they did not select agriculture as their first choice of course. However, only 1.3% of the students got admitted to study agriculture by the influence of the success stories of the professionals in the field of agriculture. Most (70.3%) of the respondents sourced their information from the internet and 16.7% from lecture halls while only 8.0% got their information from the various entrepreneurship training centers. This is because they were literate and can have access to the information communication technology (ICT) tools which make it easy to access the internet. About 2.7%, 1.3% and 1.0% of the respondents sourced their information from newspapers, friends and seminar conferences respectively in the study area. Also, current class of degree in which, 38.33% were in second class lower division and 32.67% were third class students. Respondents that were in second upper division constitutes 25.33% and only 3.67% were first class student. The result was in agreement with the report of Ikerd (2013), that about 47% of the respondents are in Second Class grade point (3.50–4.49). Similarly, Edamisan *et al.* (2021), reported that only 24% of tertiary students were motivated to pursue agribusiness as a career. This underscores the opinion that brilliant students are not always willing to pursue a career perceived as inferior or less competitive, like agriculture and agribusiness.

Table 2 further points out that the occupation of the respondents and that of their sponsors in which majority (65.3%) of the respondents were students, this means that, they have no other occupation apart from the study which could be one of the reasons for low income among the respondents. The respondents that were employees constitute 17.7% and 17.0% of them



were student and at the same time self-employed. This agreed with Country Guide for International (CGI) Students (2010). Only 3.5% of the respondents were student-entrepreneurs and 9.4% were employed. The table further depicts that, about 40.3% of the respondents' occupation were self-employed in non-farm business, 31.3% were civil servant and 28.3% were self-employed in farm business. The result is in agreement with Koyenikan and Anozie (2020) who reported that respondents' sponsors' occupation about 41% of them were Civil/Public Servants, as against 2.1% of those who were unemployed. Meanwhile 30% of the parents of the respondents were self-employed in non-farm business, whereas 11% were self-employed in farm business.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents Socio-Economic Characteristic (n = 300)

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Mean
Age (years)			
20-25	149	49.7	27 years
26-30	88	29.3	
31-35	44	14.7	
36-40	12	4.0	
41 and above	7	2.3	
Sex			
Male	187	62.3	
Female	113	37.7	
Marital Status			
Single	201	67.0	
Married	84	28.0	
Divorced	11	3.7	
Widowed	4	1.3	
Mode Of Entry			
UTME	196	65.3	
Direct Entry	104	34.7	
1st Choice of study			
Yes	262	87.3	
No	38	12.7	
Source of Information			
Center for entrepreneurship training	24	8.0	
Friends	4	1.3	
Internet	211	70.3	
Newspapers	8	2.7	
Lecture Halls	50	16.7	
Seminar Conferences	3	1.0	
Current Class of Degree			
Third class	98	32.67	
Second class lower	115	38.33	
Second class upper	76	25.33	
First class	11	3.67	

Source: Field survey (2022)



Table 4: Distribution of Respondents Socio-economic Characteristic (n = 300) **Cont'd.**

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Mean
Monthly Income (₦)			Mean
< 10,000	120	40.0	
21,000-30,000	105	35.0	₦22,500
41,000 and above	75	25.0	
Occupation of the respondents			
Student	196	65.3	
Student-Employee	53	17.7	
Student-Self-Employed	51	17.0	
Sponsors' Occupation			
Self-employed in farm business	85	28.3	
Civil servant	94	31.3	
Self-employed in non-farm business	121	40.3	
Variable			
No	257	85.7	
Yes	43	14.3	
Family Residence			
Overseas	15	5.0	
Town and cities	182	60.67	
Village	103	34.33	

Source: Field survey (2022)

Socio-Economic Characteristic Influencing Choice of Agribusiness

Table 3 depicts the result of the probit regression analysis of socio-economic characteristics influencing choice of agribusiness as career option after graduation among tertiary students showed that age, mode of entry and source of information were significantly $P \leq 0.05$ influencing the choice of agribusiness as career option after graduation. This implies that as students ages (level) increases the chances of chosen agribusiness as career option also increases, also direct entry students have more chances of chosen agribusiness as career option than UTME this may be connected with the fact that many UTME agricultural students were in to the discipline not by choice as such it becomes difficult for them to develop interest in Agribusiness than those came through direct entry who have a little experience of the field. Moreover, increase in the number of students sources of information on agribusiness will also increase the chances of chosen agribusiness as career option after graduation. The result agreed with the report Dimelu (2020) that membership of social organization was significant ($p = 0.027$) and positively related to the choice of agribusiness. This means that the probability that a student will choose either on-farm or both agricultural as career option is dependent on whether he or she is a member of any social organization. On the contrary, number of years in school, age, monthly income, sex, marital status, access to credit and land owned had no significant relationships with the probability of choosing on-farm or on- and off-farm agribusiness. In contrary, the result disagreed with Dimelu (2020) who reported that household size was significant and positively ($p = 0.046$) related to choose of agribusiness. which means that the probability that a student will choose either on-farm or both on- and off-farm agricultural livelihood is a function of his or her household size.

Similarly, Ankrah *et al.* (2019) reported that, gender, access to land and credit were factors which significantly influenced students 'decision and intensity of engagement in agriculture which is in line with the report of Molease and Alakpa (2009) that gender was the

important factor which determined youths' adoption of agric-related business. Also, Nnadiand (2008) reported that education, age, household size, marital status, parents' occupation, parents' income and youth dependency ratios were factors which significantly influenced youths' participation in agribusiness.

Table 3: Distribution of the Respondents Based on Socio-economic Characteristics Influencing their Choice of Agribusiness as Career Option

Agribusiness Choice	Coef.	St.Err.	T-Value	P-Value	Sig
Age	.24	.098	2.46	.014	**
Sex	.088	.204	0.43	.666	
Marital status	.086	.162	0.53	.598	
Household size	.044	.081	0.54	.586	
Mode of entry	.472	.212	2.22	.026	**
Agric as first choice	-.049	.286	-0.17	.864	
Membership of association	-.104	.205	-0.51	.613	
Occupation	-.029	.124	-0.24	.812	
Source of information	.202	.088	2.30	.021	**
Income	-.044	.149	-0.29	.769	
Constant	-2.73	.582	-4.69	0	***

*** P<.01; ** P<.05, * P<.1

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Constraints Militating against the Respondents' Choice of Agribusiness as Career option

Table 4 revealed the various constraints to choose of agribusiness as career option after graduation in which poor market, institutional and shortage of agro allied industries to be the most perceived constraints ranked 1st, 2nd and 3rd, respectively. The problem of low productivity, political issues and economic challenge were ranked 4th, 5th and 6th in the ranking of constraints constituting 35.5%, 35.3% and 33.7%, respectively. The result is in line with the report of Nwibo and Okorie (2013) conducted a survey on the constraints to entrepreneurship and investment decision by agribusiness stakeholders in the south-eastern, Nigeria using mixed method research design. The results reveal that social, economic and institutional barriers such as inadequate capital and low access to formal loan schemes, poor market information, poor infrastructure and multiple taxation are major constraints to the agribusiness. The survey recommended for an increased access to credit facilities to the agribusiness entrepreneurs and market research initiatives respectively. Pawa and Tersoo (2013) discovered that agribusiness initiatives are capable of generating employment, revenue and poverty reduction. But poor policy articulation, inadequate capital, derailed infrastructure upset agribusiness in Nigeria. Also, Nwibo and Okorie (2013) reported that social, economic and institutional barriers such as inadequate capital and low access to formal loan schemes, poor market information, were the major constraints to the participation in agribusiness.

The result in Table 4 further depicts that, inadequate information on agribusiness, access to insurance and finance were 7th, 8th and 9th constraints, respectively. This is in agreement with Similarly, Sharu and Guyo (2015) who reported that young people have difficulties in accessing credit because they lack self-sustaining resources, substantive credit history, and sufficient collateral or guarantees to secure loans. Access to information is key to any successful business venture. This may actually give innovative insights to youths regarding agribusiness development. This agrees with the findings of Davis *et al.* (2008) who found that



access to information yielded favourable outcomes in shaping youths' attitudes towards engagement in agribusiness.

Other constraints ranked 10th, 11th and 12th comprises lack of skills, business registration and gender discrimination with total percentages of 27.3%, 25.7%, and 24.0%, respectively. The report of Adeyanju (2019) supports this result who reported that, majority (79%) of the graduates which are mostly youths identified "lack of access to finance" as the major factor impeding them from having choice in agribusiness. This, in fact, is not surprising, one of the commonly stated barriers to business start-up in literature is the lack of capital coupled with the difficulties of getting funds from relevant agencies (Adesina and Eforuoku, 2017). Kimaro *et al.* (2015) and Ohene (2013) reported that, agribusiness requires notable start-up capital which is usually far above what an unemployed youth with no source of consistent income can afford. Apparently, in most cases, such investments go beyond personal savings.

Table 4: Respondents Based on their Constraints to Choose of Agribusiness as Career option

Constraints	*Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Poor market	139	46.3	1 st
Institutional	133	44.3	2 nd
Shortage of agro-allied industries	132	44.0	3 rd
Low productivity	106	35.3	4 th
Political	106	35.3	5 th
Economic	101	33.7	6 th
Inadequate information on agribusiness	99	33.0	7 th
Access to insurance	89	29.7	8 th
Finance	88	29.3	9 th
Lack of skills	82	27.3	10 th
Business registration	77	25.7	11 th
Gender discrimination	72	24.0	12 th

*Multiple Response

Source: Field Survey (2022)

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Age, mode of entry and source of information were influencing the choice of agribusiness as career option after graduation in the study area. There is a need to facilitate youths' access to commercial credit through borrowers' group formation among those willing to engage in agribusiness for an increased access to credit facilities to the agribusiness entrepreneurs and market research initiatives respectively. Students of the tertiary institutions should be undergoing rigorous training in order to be equipped with adequate knowledge and skills on agribusiness and entrepreneurship in general. Business registration for young entrepreneurship students should be subsidized by government in order to have more take up. Government should also provide insurance cover at a very affordable rate in order to safeguard the agribusiness of the teeming graduating students which will help in reducing the rate of unemployment and burden on government by the youths in general since they are self-reliant.

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Nigerian Journal of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology (NJAAT)
Volume 3, Number 1, June, 2023
ISSN (Print): 2811-1885; ISSN (Online): 2811-1893



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