ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF YOUTH COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ON UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCTION IN EKITI STATE (2011-2015).

BY

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,
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MAY, 2017

DECLARATION

I declare that this dissertation entitled 'Assessment of the impact of Youth Commercial Agricultural Development Programme on Unemployment Reduction in Ekiti State' has been carried out by me in the Department of Public Administration .The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this dissertation was previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other institution.

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CERTIFICATION

This dissertation entitled: Assessment of the impact of Youth Commercial Agricultural Development Programme on Unemployment Reduction in Ekiti State by Mathew Olusegun AJAYI meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Science in Public Administration, of the Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This research work is profoundly dedicated to my father, Mr. Taiwo Ajayi and Mr and Mrs Baoku.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My ultimate appreciation goes to the Almighty God for the preservation of life and wisdom to navigate this academic work to a logical stance. I want to register my infinite gratitude to the ardent and amiable supervisors of this work, Drs. Adamu Ibrahim and Saleh Lawal for their tireless tutelage to ensure that this work is not just up to standard vis- a- vis the extant research guidelines or regulations but also an epitome of primus inter pares in the context of coordinate scholarship endeavors as well as my family members who inspired me to undertake the programme especially Mr. and Mrs. Baoku, God will reward your solicitous generosity. My appreciation also goes to the astute management team of the Ahmadu Bello University through the management team of the Department of Public Administration whom God used through the initiation of favourable policies towards ensuring the smoothness of the programme, all the lecturers in the department especially those of the respective courses that constitute the components of the programme.

The list of my direct and indirect benefactors would not be complete if I don't take cognizance of my comrades in the academic cell that constituted the platform of my experience as a protégée, I appreciate the sterling spirit of camaraderie we all shared with which we demonstrated love and care towards one another. God will crown our effort with the fulfilment of our respective ambitions. Our labour shall not be in vain.

ABSTRACT

High rate of unemployment is a bedeviling issue that seem to be taking the frontline in every public discuss on socioeconomic problems in Ekiti State; The reported unabated upsurge of unemployment in Ekiti State despite the measures put in place in the various aspects of agriculture through the Youth Commercial Agricultural Development (YCAD) programme to stop the trend is mind boggling and contrary to expectation. This necessitated the study entitled "assessment of the impact of Youth Commercial Agricultural Development programme on unemplotment reduction in Ekiti state (2011-2015)" which was anchored on three objectives which include to ascertain the extent to which the YCAD empowerment(training) programme has reduced unemployment in Ekiti state, examine ways through which public private partnership on the agricultural programme has helped to reduce unemployment and the extent to which the provision of agricultural incentives has attracted the unemployed people to agricultural businesses. The design of the study is basically survey method but complimented with statistical documents. To this end, the instruments used for the collection of primary data include questionaire and interview while relevant documents that contain secondary data such as beneficiaries record books were used to support it. The primary data were presented in tables of frequencies and percentages while the Pearson product moment correlation was used to test the hypotheses. Among other things, the study revealed that beyond the recorded beneficiaries the programme had an indirect impact on non-beneficiaries who did not participate in the empowerment programme. However, only the recorded beneficiaries or participants had access to agricultural incentives made available at the period due to poor funding of the agricultural sector during the implementation of the YCAD programme which was as low as 2.4% in 2013 and this limited the effect of the programme on unemployment reduction in the aspect of attracting the unemployed to agricultural businesses. In addition, some of the private partner

organizations had only little impact while some were idle which also limited the achievement of the programme. Hence the study recommend that significant proportion or part (25%) of the state's annual budget should be allocated to the agricultural sector consistently in order to ensure adequate provisions for both the direct and the indirect beneficiaries of the YCAD empowerment (training) programme in terms of the needed incentives and engagement of private partner organizations should be hinged on tested ability to promote agricultural employments.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

IITA	-	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
BORBDA	-	Benin-Owena River Basin Development Authority
BOA	-	Bank of Agriculture
IDANR	-	Ido-Osi Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources
ODANR	-	Emure Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources
SMANR	-	State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
YCAD	-	Youth Commercial Agricultural Development
EMANR	-	Ekiti State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
VCD	-	Value Chain Development
ITT	-	Information Technology Transfer
MI	-	Market Infrastructure
BDS	-	Business Development Services
ILO	-	International labour organization
NBS	-	National bureau of statistics
GES	-	Growth Enhancement Scheme

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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

The global community has been relentless in its effort at furthering the course of humanity in all dimensions, especially in the aspect of efficient resource management to ensure progress in the improvement of conditions of living since the whole essence of natural endowment and technical advancement of any kind is towards human satisfaction or values. Paradoxically, human beings, being the end beneficiaries of the values that accrue from efficient human resource management are also part and parcel of the resources to be managed since they constitute initiators and participants in the feat of development or progress that engenders the necessary values. However, there is no part of the global community that has been able to engage its entire people that are willing to work (participate in the process of development). This is to say that unemployment is sparsely present in all countries of the world. Despite falling unemployment levels in developed economies like Europe (7.1 percent in 2014 to 6.7 percent in 2015), global job crisis is not likely to end, especially in emerging economies in view of the continuous high rates of unemployment World Wide as well as chronic vulnerability of employment in many developing economies (ILO,2016). The final figure for global unemployment in 2015 was estimated to stand at 197.1 million to reach 199.4 million as well as 1.1 million likely to be added in 2017 (ILO, 2016). The significant slowdown in emerging economies coupled with a sharp decline in commodity prices is having a dramatic effect on the world of employment (Ryder, 2016); many working women and men are having to accept low paid jobs both in emerging and developing economies and also, increasingly in developed countries, and despite a

drop in the number of unemployed people in EU countries and the U.S.A, too many people are still jobless (Ryder, 2016).

The foregoing is not unconnected to the fact that agricultural potentials have not been fully exploited across the globe; the sector account for a comparatively small share of the global economy, but remains central to the lives of a great number of people. In 2002, of the world's 7.1 billion people, an estimated 1.3 billion (19 percent) were directly engaged in farming, but agriculture (including the relatively small hunting fishing and forestry sectors) represented just 2.8 percent of overall income (World Bank, 2012) as cited in Alston et al (2014). It is therefore indicative that there is huge potential to be exploited in agricultural sector which most countries have realized and are taking the path through agricultural development.

Nigeria, despite its enviable riches, both in human and material resources is woefully caught in the web of unemployment crisis. It is worrisome that Nigeria which occupies an area of 923,768sq.km out of which 82 million hectares are arable lands, has 140,431,790 people as at 2006 as revealed by the 2006 population census and an estimated current population of 187 million as revealed by United Nations (www.worldmeters.info/world-population) is still being ravaged by poverty largely because of increasing rate of unemployment. According to National Bureau of Statistics (2012), 69 percent of Nigeria's estimated population live in poverty. It described it as one of the effects of high rate of unemployment in the country which was put at 12.1 percent in the first quarter of 2016 (www.Tradingeconomies.com/nigeria/un) and 13.9 percent in December –fourth quarter of 2016 (National bureau of statistics, 2016).

By the time Nigeria became independent in October 1960, agriculture was the dominant sector of the economy, contributing about 70 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), employing about the same percentage of the working population, and accounting for about 90 percent of foreign

earnings and Federal Government Revenue (CBN, 2010). The sector was self-sufficient in food production (Anyanwu, et al 1997, Tomori, 1979, CBN 1997). The influence of agriculture also manifested in the fact that during the early period of post-independence up to mid-1970s, there was rapid growth of industrial capacity and output, as the contribution of the manufacturing sector (which largely depended on agricultural output) to the GDP rose from 4.8% to 8.2 (CBN, 2010).This pattern changed when oil suddenly became of strategic importance to the world economy and invariably Nigerian economy through its supply-price nexus. Then began the dramatic shift of policies from a holistic approach to benchmarking. Nigeria became an importer of some of the agricultural products it was exporting especially food grains; the import bill rose from 45 million dollar in 1966 to 1,964.8 million dollar in 1981. The agricultural sector's contribution to GDP declined and reached an all-time low of 21.8 percent between 1976 and 1980; growth rate was negative figure between 1971 and 1975. In addition, earnings from the sector declined in relative terms to about 1.6 percent; the ratio of agricultural exports to imports dropped between 1960 and 1969 to as low as 0.09 percent in 1981 (Olayemi, 1986).

The relative attractiveness of the urban centres made many able-bodied Nigerians to migrate from the hinterland abandoning their farmlands for the cities and hoping to partake in the growing and prosperous (oil-driven) urban economy, thereby leaving very few and insignificant number of persons in the sector. This marked the beginning of exponential increase in the number of unemployed youths due to congestion and unnecessary competition for scarce jobs in the urban centres. The situation is now dire as the global price of crude oil and its much vaunted fortune has abysmally declined.

Ekiti State, just like every other state in the country has the problem of unemployment. In fact, Ekiti state is said to be one of the top nine states on the list for unemployment rate (NBS, 2014).

This ugly situation ensued as a result of relative neglect or disregard for agricultural potentials both at the national and state level (Ajayi, 2013).

Ekiti state has since 2011 taken a viable stance against the forgoing threat by instituting a three arm Agricultural development mechanism to ultimately cushion the effect of the national economic woes on employment in the state. This was sustained practically up to 2014 and is technically subsisting. The tripartite approach includes youth commercial agricultural development programmes, provision of agricultural incentives and public private partnership on agriculture. The youth commercial agricultural development (YCAD) programme manifested under six sub-divisions which include YCAD arable, YCAD nursery/tree crop, YCAD livestock, YCAD aquaculture, YCAD processing, YCAD marketing. To facilitate the various dimensions aforementioned, the state government partner with Benin Owena River Basin Development Authority(BORBDA), Freisland Campina, International institute for tropical agriculture (IITA), Pacts, Bank of agriculture (BOA), Nestle, First Bite Foods, Agbekoya Farmers Association and Afe Babalola University for the role of provision of land and agricultural equipment, seed multiplication/capacity building, dairy development, cocoa development, agricultural equipment financing, contract farming, supply of production inputs, on farm development and training respectively. The state government also provided or made provisions for incentives to ensure effectiveness. This include tax break to new industries in the sector, grants, equipment, etc. This study therefore, sought to evaluate the effect of these efforts and approaches on unemployment reduction in Ekiti state.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Amidst all the social, economic and political problems that are endemic in Ekiti state, joblessness that has become more pervasive in the name of unemployment is the most precarious

due to the fact that it cut across various age demographics. To this end, it is the youths that ultimately feel the scourge; over 52% of youths in Ekiti state are unemployed (Ekiti State ADP outline, 2013). This means that more than half of the youth's population in Ekiti state do not have any tangible job that could make them contribute meaningfully to the economy of the state. The aforementioned statistics by the state agricultural development programme outline (2013) are buttressed by the national situation as revealed by the National Bureau of Statistics (2012) when it reported that 54% of Nigerian youths were unemployed.

Ekiti state had a worrisome situation of high unemployment rate of 11.4 percent, 11.5 percent, 20.8 percent, and 12.1 percent in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 respectively as reported by NBS(2012) because the agricultural sector of the state's economy was characterised by inadequate private sector investment which was necessary to expand employment opportunities, low productivity which reduced the capacity of the sector to engage increasing number of people as a function of efficient demand and supply reactions, inappropriate policies that did not contain the right strategies such as mechanization technology to promote expansion of agricultural activities, and poor government investment (EKiti state Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources,2013). These were the problems in respect of unemployment in Ekiti state economy before the initiation of Youth commercial agricultural development (intervention) programme.

The state's government reaction to the foregoing situation became inevitable since the agricultural sector's operation had a very weak private sector participation and invariably low morale of the individual farmers. This reaction was not just in the context of policy thought but also strategic intervention through three major approaches. These include provision of agricultural incentives(such as equipment and grants), empowerment of the unemployed people

by giving them training on various agricultural occupation (such as arable crop production, livestock production, tree crop production, aquacultural production, processing and marketing) and collaboration with private organizations to facilitate the empowerment and promote industrialization in the agricultural sector to increase the number of occupational opportunities the sector could offer. The said empowerment training manifested under the youth commercial agricultural development(YCAD) programme while other public and private entities such as BORBDA, Freisland campina, IITA, HVA international ,Pacts, BOA, Nestle, First Bite Foods, Agbekoya farmers association and Afe Babalola University for the role of provision of land and agricultural equipment, milk collection, seed multiplication/capacity building, diary development, cocoa development, agricultural equipment financing , contract farming, supply of production inputs, on-the farm development and training respectively.

Despite all efforts and mechanism, the agricultural sector in Ekiti state seem not to have expanded to create significant number of employment for the youths in Ekiti state; the youth employment in Ekiti state in 2014 and 2015 was 11.6 percent and 11.9 percent respectively (Ekiti state youth empowerment and social support operation, 2016). This situation seems not to be significantly better than when the agricultural programme had not been implemented. Hence the question: what is the effect and prospect of agricultural development approaches on unemployment reduction in Ekiti state?

1.3 Research Questions

The study is geared towards answering the following questions:

i. To what extent has youth agricultural empowerment programme reduced unemployment in Ekiti state?

ii. How has the public/private partnership on agriculture reduced unemployment in Ekiti state?

iii. To what extent has the provision of agricultural incentives in Ekiti State attracted the unemployed people in Ekiti state to agricultural businesses?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The major objective of this study is to evaluate the extent to which the level of agricultural development in Ekiti State created employment and invariably reduced the incident of unemployment vis-à-vis the extant agricultural potential of the state. Accordingly, the specific objectives are to;

i. Ascertain the extent to which youth agricultural empowerment programme has reduced unemployment in Ekiti state.

ii. Examine ways through which public/private partnership on agriculture has reduced unemployment in Ekiti state.

iii. Ascertain the extent to which the provision of agricultural incentives in Ekiti State has attracted the unemployed people in Ekiti state to Agricultural businesses.

1.5 Statement of Research Hypothesis

HO_1: The YCAD empowerment programme has not significantly affected unemployment in Ekiti state.

HO_2: The public/private partnership on agricultural development has not significantly affected Unemployment in Ekiti state.

HO_3: The agricultural incentives have not significantly affected agricultural businesses in Ekiti State.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The increasing rate of unemployment is a phenomenon that requires corrective effort and the required effort or solution has to be multifaceted to involve every sector of the Nigerian economy; there has been a disproportionately high number of researches on how the non-agricultural sectors could be improved to generate employment with dominant emphasis on the development of technical skills and artistry competence which is pivotal for the industrial and manufacturing sectors inter alia (Ajayi 2013). However, the aforementioned skewedness in the approaches used to tackle and reduce unemployment has not made the desired impact. Hence, this study is a tool for increasing awareness of employment opportunities in the agricultural sector and particularly the primary subsectors.

Furthermore, it has been discovered globally that government alone cannot shoulder the burden of massive development that is required in any sector of a nation's economy due to changing circumstances in administration and complexity of governance as well as sporadic oscillation of revenue that occurs from resources that constitute the mainstay of the national economy. Hence, there is a need for a complementary approach to foster development. The public/private partnership which is already a functional and applied mechanism for development in other sectors of Nigerian economy needs to be institutionalized and utilized in the agricultural sector. This study provides a blue print for the foregoing; public/private partnership in agricultural development involves technical arrangements such as peculiar pattern of role specification which is different from what is obtainable when applied to other sectors of the economy. The study

therefore provides the peculiarity of public private partnership in agriculture to policy makers for application in other locations where it has not been applied to harness agricultural potentials. This will also address the problem of continuous food importation into Nigeria despite the large expanse of arable lands the country has; the government has been making effort via the instrumentality of purposive policies to ensure self-sufficiency in food production (Ogbe, 2016). Most of these policies seem not to have achieved the central purpose of sufficient food production for Nigerian population. This has left both the government and the governed (the people) wondering why it is so. To this end, this study unravelled the shortcomings of government policies and programmes on agriculture and provides policy inputs towards a better agricultural expansion and productivity.

There are other researchers who have written on agriculture and agricultural development in relation to employment but not without lapses and limitations. Hence, this study will cover the lapses and limitation of other studies. Tochukwu (2012) conducted a study on the "impact of Agriculture on Nigerian Economic Growth". The study did not include the dimensions of agricultural development and even though the extents of the study include analysis on employment and invariably unemployment reduction, too many issues on economic growth beclouded detail and emphasis on employment as regards agricultural development and there was no recourse to any specific agricultural programme that was intended to create employment as well as beneficiaries of same. This study is hinged on specific agricultural programme and it reveals how it has contributed to the economy through the beneficiaries. Ajayi (2013) wrote on "the effect of agriculture on employment in Birnin Gwari Local government Area" but did not identify any intervention programme in agricultural development in relation to unemployment reduction such as specific efforts and approaches used to promote employment in the agricultural

sector. However, this study provides a detail analysis on the peculiar tool of agricultural development and its leverage on unemployment reduction with specific focus on Ekiti state.

1.7 Scope and limitation of the Study

The study covered a period of five years, 2011-2015. This is due to the fact that 2011 was the time conscious and tangible effort towards agricultural development and expansion began in Ekiti State by the state government in which agricultural prospect of the state was sought to be leveraged upon as a means of engaging the teaming and increasing unemployed youth and the tempo was maintained throughout to 2015 which was the period a new administration actively began and introduced another approach of agricultural development with technical replications but practical difference. Hence, to avoid incompatibility of data on approaches of agricultural development by different administrations that could distort presentation, the study did not wish to extend its scope beyond 2015. In 2014, Ekiti state economy contracted and the state hardly paid salaries to its workers thereby making agricultural jobs not just the interest of the unemployed but also the last and dependable resort of deprived workers. The study examined the nature and trend of agricultural development within the period stipulated as well as possible prospect of agricultural expansion vis-à-vis the effect on employment. To this end, the focus of the study as regards locations is Ido-osi, Efon, and Emure Local Government Areas of Ekiti State. These Local Government areas were chosen to represent the three senatorial districts in the state; which are Ekiti North Senatorial District, Ekiti Central Senatorial District and Ekiti South Senatorial District.

The choice of these three areas was premised on the fact that the Local Government Areas are predominantly rural with large expanse of arable lands that holds agricultural prospect as well as have agriculture as the major occupation being not oblivious of the fact that not all the local

government areas are rural and agrarian. Since the policy/programme(agricultural development programme)under study was such that was cascaded or flowing from the state government to all parts of the state, it was also necessary to buttress or substantiate it accordingly by selecting three representative local governments instead of one. However, the choice of the three local government areas was not for the purpose of comparison but evidence of harmony and unification which was hinged on the availability of beneficiaries in the two areas and the ascertaining of same. This will enable general applicability and instruction of the research outcome.

The mechanism of unemployment reduction within the purview of agricultural development in Ekiti State which the study sought to explore had to do with the three dimensional approach adopted by the government which include youth commercial agricultural empowerment, public/private partnership and incentive system or provision. This was because there was a need to evaluate the effect of the programmes for consequent establishment of the prospect. The limitation of this study hinged on the process (methodology) and the content. The process in context (involving field survey) used in the course of the study engendered the problems of relative difficulty in reaching some of the interviewed respondents and gaining their confidence as well as high financial obligation which in most cases the researcher had to borrow to augment what he had. On the other hand, the content of the study as informed by the scope did not extend to the determination of whether the employments created were full employments or under employments. To this end, the study did not establish the extent to which the programmes have reduced poverty which is seen as varying function of unemployment and underemployments.

1.8 Operational Definition of Concepts

Employment: According to the National Bureau of Statistics (2015), employment is a situation whereby a person is engaged in the production of goods and services thereby contributing to the Gross domestic Product (GDP) in a legitimate manner, which is a component of the national account and receives any form or amount of money for that activity.

In this study, employment refers to the situation in which people work to produce products or offer services for which payment is made.

Agriculture: Agriculture is the practice of cultivating the land breeding and keeping of livestock (Clayton 1989, cited in Ajayi, 2013).

In the context of this study it also include processing and marketing of the products. Hence, it is defined as the practice of cultivating land and rearing of livestock to earn a living as well as every other activity that promotes benefits there from.

Unemployment: Fajana (2000) in Emeh, (2012) sees unemployment as "a situation where people who are willing and capable of working are unable to find suitable paid employment.

In this study, unemployment is conceived as a situation where willing and capable people are not engaged in any economic activity that brings them income.

Unemployment reduction: This is defined as a situation whereby significant number of willing and capable people who had no job become engaged in agricultural activities that earns them income as a result of conducive environment that promote private investment, empowerment, and support for agricultural enterprises.

Agricultural Development: Ajayi (2013) defined agricultural development as a comprehensive radical change that is effectively and purposively manifested in the agricultural sector through the instrumentality of viable policies and programmes.

This study in its context extensively defined agricultural development as the visible presence of pro agricultural policies/programme(empowerment training, incentives provision, and public private partnership) and the transformative effect on the economic life of the people.

Empowerment: According to Morton and Montgomery (2011), empowerment is a form of intervention that regularly involves people as partners and participants in the decision making processes that determine program design, planning, and/or implementation.

This study conceived empowerment as the act of organizing and coordinating an extensive training for the unemployed people in the various aspects of agriculture such as arable crop production, livestock production, aquaculture, nursery/tree crop, processing and marketing to enable them have occupation in agriculture.

Incentive: According to Cooke et al (2011), incentives are tools or instruments that can be used to encourage people to change behaviour in a prescribed manner.

This study conceived it as facilities and/or equipment which include grant, tax break, loan, subsidized cost of land, and tractors that are intended to galvanize interest and commitment to agricultural occupation.

Public/Private Partnership: Public/Private partnership is a long term contract between a private party and a government entity for providing a public asset or service, in which the private party

bears significant risk and management responsibility (ppp.worldbank.org/public-private-partnership).

This is defined in the context of this study as a contractual synergy between Ekiti state government and organizations that are not owned by the state whereby specific roles are taken by the government and each of the organizations in order to expand job opportunities in agriculture.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviewed relevant literatures on the variables that underpinned the study. This review covers concepts of agriculture, unemployment, youth empowerment, agricultural incentive, public/private partnership and employment. Also, John Keynes theory of development is adopted as theoretical framework for the study. The relevant literature that conveys the thrust and trend of the study are those that has to do with agriculture, unemployment, youth empowerment, agricultural development, agricultural incentive public/private partnership and employment. This is because the various concepts gives insight and yardstick or standard concerning what constitute the means and the ends of unemployment reduction in the context of this study. They are operationally and technically correlated as contextualized in this study hence the explorative review on them.

2.2.1 Agriculture

According to Ighodo (2004), agriculture is the art and science of the cultivation of crops and rearing of animals for man's use. He also emphasized that agriculture is also the production of fibres for industries, processing of farm produce, packaging and marketing of farm products. This definition is quite embracing as it covers all activities that ensure man's survival. However, the aspect of research and training that is so vital in production was conspicuously missing in the definition. In recent time, agricultural research and training has become more paramount as a sine qua non for high yield or productivity as well as improved seedlings and other inputs and this cannot be left out in any intellectual conception or definition of agriculture.

Rimando (2004) defined agriculture as the systematic raising of useful plants and livestock under the management of man. This definition is anchored on the science of agriculture; agriculture involves technical know-how and principles that are sacrosanct and necessary for any endeavor in it if the desired output is to be gotten. Agriculture is not just an art of practice that can be delved into without mastering the systematic knowledge and invariably the technical know-how. However, the perception of Rimando is to the extent of its myopic content not comprehensive; agriculture is not limited to systematic raising of useful plants and livestock under human management, it goes beyond that to include the immediate value chain that follows it. The definition did not cover aspects such as marketing of agricultural products and research.

According to Ben (2014). Agriculture is the art and science of growing plants and other crops and the raising of animals for food, other human needs or economic gain. This definition or conception describes agriculture as involving both art and science (needs skill and founded on scientifically verified facts) and thus includes specialized disciplines; the words "growing and raising" are descriptive of enterprise activity or practice. It has two main divisions: plant or crop production and animal or livestock production; and its ultimate purpose is for food production, other human needs such as clothing, medicines, artistic display, or for economic gain or profit. The foregoing x-ray of the definition shows that it is embracing and elaborate. It recognized the need for research and other economic value chain like marketing of agricultural products. It goes beyond the subsistence inclination of agriculture and established the basis of commercializing agriculture. Hence, it is in tandem with this study.

2.2.1.1 Factors Constraining Agricultural Prospect

The problems constraining the performance of Nigeria' agricultural sector have been elaborately discussed by Njoku (1998), Adeniji (2007), and NISER (2001) and are summarized to include the following:

Technical Constraints:

Technical constraints include the incidence of pests and disease, inadequate infrastructural facilities, dependence on poor inputs and rudimentary technology. Others are inadequate extension services and inefficient inputs supply and distribution system as well as high environmental hazards.

Resources Constraints

Resources constraints have to do with inadequate labour supply which arises from the increasing migration of able-bodied youths from rural to urban areas. The consequences of the massive migration of youths are seasonal labour shortage, especially at peak period of demand (during land preparation, planting, weeding and harvesting). Resource constraints also touch on poor rate of land improvement as a consequence of the meager rate of the capital investment by the predominantly traditional farmers.

Socio-economic Constraints

The socio-economic problems that constraint Nigeria's agricultural sector include: scarcity and high cost of improved farm inputs, inefficient marketing arrangements characterized by high marketing margins, inadequate credit facilities, large traditional agricultural production, etc.

Organizational Constraints

Agricultural production is predominantly in the hands of multitude of small scale, unorganized farmers scattered across the country. Lack of proper organization which is largely caused by the dispersed nature of farm settlement hinders the participation of farmers in agricultural development.

Even though Njoku (1998), Adeniji (2007), and NISER (2001) have succeeded in identifying the problems of agriculture in Nigeria and invariably Ekiti state, they did not look at it from the perspective of policy deficiency. They did not link the problems to policy failure or shoddiness. These problems as articulated by them are the causal effects of poor policy framework.

2.2.2 Agricultural Incentives

According to Cooke et al (2011), incentives are tools or instruments that can be used to encourage people to change behaviour in a prescribed manner. This definition posit or conceive agricultural incentives as any agricultural offer that is given before the performance of a desired behaviour (involvement) which in essence is to induce the said desired behaviour. The non-specification and generality expressed in the collective noun, "tools" or "instrument" presupposes that it may take the form of finance, facility or any other form. However, this definition is silent about the quality of the "behaviour" which to that extent makes it incomplete.

According to Thaler and Sunstein (2008), incentives are referred to as "nudges" in policy circles which can be defined as "any aspect of choice architecture without forbidding any positive influence option. They further expatiated that the said "choice architecture" consists of various non-fiscal and non-regulatory tools that can be used to shift people towards desired behaviour. In the context of improving and/or managing the agricultural sector, approaches based on

incentives/nudges assumes that much pro-agricultural behaviour can be engendered if it is certain that the incentive mechanism encapsulated in the policy framework dove tails with the people's interests. The definition is quite impressive because it situated incentives within the nexus of policy framework and implementation; it captured the role of government and the corollary of incentives and policy. However, the definition is preclusive in its tone and unnecessarily restrictive. They perhaps were not favourably disposed to fiscal tools such as tax related measures (waiver) and other regulatory measures. To be fair to them, monetary and fiscal incentives do not operate in isolation from other primary social incentives. But the truth is that the component or type of incentive in any situation is premised and dependent on the objective underpinning it. Hence, they ought not to be prescriptive.

UNDP (2006) defined agricultural incentive as external measures that are designed and established to influence motivation and behaviour of individuals, groups or organization. This definition just like that of Thaler and Sunstein acknowledged in allusion the role of government and other intervening partners in stimulating operational intensity and invariably expansion of the agricultural sector via modification or fine-tuning of perceived parallel attitude or behaviour to agriculture. The term "external measures" shows that it could be in any form as determined suitable or viable by the external force. This definition as interpreted encapsulates the necessary nitty-gritty in this study.

2.2.3 Youth Empowerment Programme

According to Morton and Montgomery (2011), youth empowerment programme is a form of interventions that regularly involve young people as partners and participants in the decision making processes that determine program design, planning, and/or implementation. They went further to expatiate that it entails the support of caring adults who are knowledgeable in key

aspects and as such are experts; youth empowerment programme as they put it engages young people in programme leadership as a characteristic of their involvement in safe, positive and structured activities. This definition captured the process and actors of youth empowerment programmes at the expense or disproportion of economic empowerment under which is the core objective of employment. They proved this when they went ahead to say that youth empowerment involves a collective, democratic and pro social process of engagement, which implies group interaction. To that extend, the definition did not capture the bottom line of this study.

According to Human Resource Development Centre (2016) youth empowerment programme is any well thought and planned course of action designed to improve the long-term job prospects of young people by providing basic skills, work readiness skills, occupational training and citizenship skills. This definition is complex and comprehensive; it touches or covers both the social and economic dimension of youth empowerment. The definition by its content shows that youth empowerment in all its gamut is geared towards skill acquisition for the youths with an ultimate goal of making them productive and fit for any specialization and professionalism in any chosen field or sector of the economy. The conception or definition as interpreted is apt, embracing and in tandem with the philosophy that underpinned this study.

2.2.4 Employment

According to the National Bureau of Statistics (2015), employment is a situation whereby a person is engaged in the production of goods and services thereby contributing to the Gross domestic Product (GDP) in a legitimate manner, which is a component of the national account and receives any form or amount of money for that activity. The NBS went further to state that for a person to be considered employed, he or she must work full time, and this it puts at a

weekly average of at least 40 hours. The definition is unnecessarily desecrated by its extensive and relatively extreme perspective of 40 working hours weekly average parameter. The foregoing baseline or standard is technically untenable and misleading because the bureau failed to take cognizance of the varying elements that characterizes the aggregate employment structure in the national economy or country. Jobs or employment could be classified both vertically and horizontally among other approaches and each category has unique demand and/or commitment as well as the sub-divisions within it. There are jobs that are well paid that requires as little as a weekly average working period of 15 hours and of which some of these jobs are secured or "permanent" jobs. Can we now say that those having that kind of employment are not employed? No. to this end, the definition is lopsided; it could be held true for ordinary level jobs or employment and probably could be the basis of the bureau's judgment. However, it is below the standard of intellectual coverage. In fact, even the International Labour Organization was not prescriptive.

According to Gbosi (2005), employment is defined as "when collectively specified or not collectively specified, the total number of persons 15 years and above who are employed in civilian occupations". To be fair to Gbosi, the cut off age of 15 years in his definition makes it quite inclusive and affirmative of the NBS recognized youth base line and invariably the work force minimum eligibility age, but he did not give any upper limit, however, this could be justified from the point of view of the fact that people are still being employed (on contract basis) after their retirement because of their technical expertise or wealth of experience. To this end, if he had given any upper limit where would the aforementioned category of employment be put. Notwithstanding, the term "civilian occupation" when put in a semantic gauge, precludes certain category of employment such as the armed forces. Notwithstanding what could be his

reason, the foregoing restriction made his position to be defective because it has come to be admitted as part of employment in recent time.

According to Hussmans (2005), the employed comprises of all persons above the age specified for measuring the economically active population who during a specified short period of either one week or one day were in the following categories:

Paid employment in the following ways:

i. At work: persons who during the said period, did some work for wage or salary in cash or in kind.

ii. With a job but not at work: persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporary not at work during the said or reference period or had a formal attachment to their job.

Self-employment in the following ways:

i. At work: persons who, during the specific or reference period, performed some work (at least an hour) for profit or family gain in cash or in kind

ii. With an enterprise but not at work: persons with an enterprise (which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking) who were temporary not at work during the reference or specific period for any reason.

This definition unlike the one offered by the bureau of statistics is liberal (flexible) in its parameter or yardstick and unlike the one offered by Hussmans, it is relatively adequate (comprehensive) in its coverage. Hence, it befits and covers the intent of this study.

2.2.5 Unemployment

According to Frank and Bernanke (2001) cited in Amupitan (2011), unemployment is a situation that portrays "adults not holding a job but looking for one". This definition is blurred and obscured by the use of the term "adults" since it is an all-inclusive term; the extremely aged people that are probably looking for a little self-exercising activities like small scale farming could be said to be unemployed by this definition. Again, the definition has impliedly excluded certain active category of the labour force who are between the ages of 15 and 18 since the statutory start point of adulthood is 18. Their conception of unemployment is to be the extent of its ambiguity faulty.

Badamosi (1999) cited in Amupitan (2011), defined unemployment as "the state whereby able-bodied, qualified men and women are available for and willing to work but get no job to do". In concordance with Badamosi, Collander (2001) cited in Amupitan (2011) opined that unemployment occurs when people are looking for a job but cannot find one.

Just like the view of Frank and Bernanke, Badamosi and Collander's view as presented in their definition suffers lack of explicitly and details which is germane to the exposition of the concept; they failed to present the demographic elements in their definition, for instance, they ought to have given the age(s) in the unemployment circle. The definition did not give the work hour(s) disparity for employed and unemployed.

According to Njoku and Okezie (2011), unemployment is defined as the proportion of the labour force that was available for work but did not work in the week preceding a specific survey period by, at least, 39 hours. To corroborate the foregoing fact that the unemployed are certain proportion of the labour force not working, it suffices to co-opt the definition of ILO; the

International Labour Organization as quoted in Aiyedogbon and Ohwofasa (2012), defined unemployed as "numbers of economically active population who are without work but are available for and seeking work, including people who have lost their jobs and those who have voluntarily left work. In accordance with this, Njoku and Okezie (2011) as cited in Aiyedogbon and Ohwofasa (2012) went further to say that the population of every economy is divided into two categories; the economically active and the economically inactive. They said that the economically active population (labour force) refers to the population that is willing and able to work, including those engaged in the production of goods and services (i.e. the employed) and those who are unemployed among them. The two definitions (that of ILO, as well as that of Aiyedogbon and Ohwofasa) are better than the ones earlier reviewed in the sense that they alluded to the fact that there is an age range within the unemployment circle. This, they did by situating unemployment within the labour force. However, they ought to have made specific expression as regards the demographic elements.

To complement and augment the foregoing definitions, NBS (2015), posits that the labour force population covers persons within the age range of 15 to 64 years who are willing and able to work. This invariably excludes persons such as voluntary full time house wives, underage children (14 and below), adults above 64, full time students and the physically challenged or incapacitated persons. In view of this, the NBS (2015) defined unemployment (unemployed) as the "proportion of those in the labour force (not in the entire economically active population, nor the entire Nigerian population) who were actively looking for work but could not find work for at least 20 hours during the reference period to the total currently active population (labour force). Accordingly, one is unemployed if he/she did absolutely nothing at all or did something but not for up to 20 hours in a week". The preceding highlight and consequent definition of NBS

above, is explicit and contains the necessary elements of the concept. Adding extra strength to the position of the NBS, Aiyedegbon and Ohwofasa (2012) emphasized that the unemployment rate is expressed as a percentage of the number of persons available for employment at any time which is mathematically expressed as follows:

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed population}}{\text{Labour force}} \times 100$$

2.2.6 Public/Private Partnership on Agriculture

According to Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) PPP handbook (2008), Public Private Partnership is a mechanism for improving the delivery of public goods and services by partnering with the private sector while retaining an active role for government to ensure that national socio-economic objectives can be achieved. The book sees PPP as a framework that while engaging the private sector acknowledge and structure the role of government in ensuring that social obligations are met and successful sector reforms and public sector investment achieved. The handbook further states that a partnership should be designed in a way that:

i. Allocates tasks, obligations and risk among public and private sector partner(s) in an optimal way;

ii. Recognizes that the public and private sectors each have comparative advantages relative to each other in performing specific tasks;

iii. Aims to minimize costs while improving performance in terms of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

This implies that by working together, the public and private partners generate more value for money than the government could by single-handedly delivering the public good/service. To this

end, public private partnership in agricultural development is defined as a formalized partnership between public institutions and private partners designed to address sustainable agricultural development objectives, where the public benefits anticipated from the partnership are clearly defined, investment contributions and risk are shared and active role exists for all partners at various stages through the PPP project life cycle.

According to Horton et al (2009), PPPs are better defined by categorizing it into the relevant purpose it serves, thus;

a. Partnerships that aim to develop agricultural chain (VCD);

b. Partnership for joint agricultural research, innovation and technology transfer (ITT)

c. Partnerships for building and upgrading market infrastructure (MI); and

d. Partnerships for the delivery of business development services to farmers and small enterprises (BDS).

VCD PPPs are designed to:

a. Develop specific value chains to provide access to domestic or export markets, often with a focus on achieving quality certification within the chain, such as good agricultural practice (GAP), organic and fair trade certification;

b. Revitalize stagnating commodity sectors such as rubber and sugar

c. Stimulate broad-base subsector development such as for oil-palm and bio fuel.

ITT PPPs are designed to:

a. Commercialize innovative technology to improve productivity and/or market access, such as through new seed varieties and small-scale technology such as plant disease test kits, fan for livestock production and biogas systems;

b. Deliver specialized extension services such as sustainable integrated farming techniques and youth training in the development of high-technology agricultural enterprises

MI PPPs focus on the development of market trading centers, commodity storage facilities, transport or logistics systems for agricultural products, and agrifood parks.

BDS PPPs include those for the development of market information systems; management training for agro dealers, matching grants for farmers' access to BDS to support value addition on the farm or for small groups; and subsidized BDS for small and medium agro-enterprise (SMAEs). This definition by categorization is comprehensive; it has captured not just the types of partnership and their purposes but also shown that public private partnership in agricultural development has divergent approaches that can be used by any society depending on the perceived viability of the chosen approach. However, the definition offered by Asian Development Bank is more operational as it contains all the elements and principles in public private partnership in agriculture. Hence, it is more befitting for the purpose of definition.

2.2.7 Agricultural Development

According to Olawoye and Ogunfidimi (1989), agricultural development is defined as another arm of development, which connotes improvement in the principles and practice of agriculture given both human and material resources that will result in maximum output from a combination

of minimum inputs. This definition is descriptive; its main thrust and focus is on the resultant effect and the paraphernalia involved. The definition did not explicitly reflect the enabling procedure and value chain involved in agricultural development; it did not say how the improvement in principles and practice will come. In other word; the definition in its tone has only succeeded in saying the "what" of agricultural development, and since this study in its intensity requires the "how", the definition is incomplete.

According to Ajayi (2013), agricultural development is defined as a comprehensive radical change that is effectively and purposively introduced in the agricultural sector to revamp and increase the productivity of the sector through introduction of improved technology and/or execution of viable programme(s) and project(s) which are meant to further energize the sector as well as sensitize those that are actively involved in the various areas of agriculture while also providing the necessary conditions for them to operate thereby resulting to overwhelming impact in the lives of the citizenry and the national economy as a whole. This definition is encompassing; it is not just descriptive but also expository, it entails the "what" and "how" of agricultural development. Hence, it befits as a working perception, conception and definition of agricultural development.

2.2.8 Review of Empirical Studies on Agricultural Development and Employment Generation.

Many researchers have carried out empirical studies on agricultural development in relation to employment generation. However, majority of these researchers had one lapse or the other in their studies.

Ajayi (2013) assessed the effect of agriculture on employment from 2007-2012 with focus on Birnin Gwari Local Government Area. The objectives of the study was to determine the extent to which the relative neglect of agricultural development has affected job creation in Birnin gwari Local Government and determine the extent to which agricultural development can promote job creation. The study obtained its data through administration of questionnaire (400 questionnaires) to the sampled respondents. The data presented and analysed showed that the capacity of agriculture in the area has degenerated over the years due to protracted neglect affecting largely employment prospect to the extent that agricultural businesses were being ascribed a demeaning status befitting only for the aged hence the rural-urban drift of youths. It was also found out that full employment can be achieved if government initiate pro agricultural policies in the area. However, the study did not feature and measure the approaches to agricultural development in the local government area, and neither did it measure or evaluate the impact of any approach to agricultural development that leverage on the job capacity of the agricultural sector in the area, the study presumed in absolute sense by implication that there had not been any effort by the government, no matter how little to improve job availability or creation in agriculture. In reaction to these, this study focused on specific approaches to agricultural development and the extent to which job capacity of the agricultural sector has been enhance. The study did not stop at emphasizing the need to give the sector a reasonable attention (investment) but also the kind.

Tochukwu (2012) evaluated the impact of agricultural development on Nigeria economic growth (from 1980-2010) with employment as an integral element. The objectives of the study included the determination of the effect of agricultural sector on employment creation in Nigeria as well as the impact of agricultural development on economic growth. The research design was

basically a documentary which was anchored on secondary data mainly gotten from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) statistical bulletins. Using Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method of estimation, the study discovered that agricultural development in Nigeria has positive impact on the economic growth in Nigeria which includes employment creation. However, the study did not measure agricultural development by examining a particular context or the gamut of it; the study focused on the exploration of what agriculture contributes to the national economy without coordinate or equal attention on what agricultural development entails which was short of what the topic implies. Also, the study only had recourse to employment in the midst of macro analysis and so did not have an in-depth analysis on it. The recommendations of the study among which was for government to provide or initiate modernized agricultural policies and facilities are vague and untenable occasioned by the fact that the study took or is anchored on a far retrospective vantage point (from 1980). In reaction to these, this study was hinged on the measurement of agricultural development with specification of what it involves. The study also went beyond the establishment of the mere fact that agricultural development contributes to employment generation to ascertaining figures (of beneficiaries).

Obike, Ukoha and Nwajiuba (2007) investigated the role of the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) in poverty reduction among farmers in Nigeria, using Abia State as a case study. The simple random sampling was adopted for the study and structured questionnaires were used to gather data from 120 respondents (60 beneficiaries and 60 non-beneficiaries of the NDE programme in the study area. The study discovered that beneficiaries of the programme used more fertilizers than non-beneficiaries, with an average input level of 132.5kg/ha-1 per farmer compared to 100kg/ha – 1 for non-beneficiaries. In addition, the average farm land of NDE beneficiaries were 1.68 ha compared to 1.45ha for non-beneficiaries. Moreover, the value

of improved seedlings used by beneficiaries of the agricultural programme was on the average ₦6,733.3 ha-1 whereas the non-beneficiaries used improved seedlings valued ₦4,250 ha-1 beneficiaries of the programme also enjoyed better credit of ₦7,516 per farmer compared to non-beneficiaries who received ₦2,550 credit on the average, used pesticides worth ₦13,000 ha-1 while non-beneficiaries used pesticides worth ₦7,250 on the average. The study in its conclusion from the foregoing posited that the beneficiaries enjoyed better agricultural packages than non-beneficiaries; agriculture programmes plays a crucial role in poverty reduction among farmers in Abia State, Nigeria. The study recommended that policies that boost income should be put in place by the government and the farmers should be encouraged to adopt the measures.

The study only looked at poverty from a narrow angle (one side) of low income (of those that work) and neglected the fact that unemployment or the unemployed also fall within the category of the poor, in which case their own situation is the worst poverty as caused by lack of income. The study also did not measure the number of employment that was created as a result of the attraction it bestowed on agricultural business. Moreover, the study employed only questionnaires as its instrument; interviews were not used. In reaction, this study did not just consider the beneficiaries of the programme that is being evaluated but also the indirect beneficies of same. Unlike that of Obike, Ukoha, and Nwajiuba(2007), The study used questionnaire and interview.

In a similar study, Toluwase and Omonijo (2013) evaluated the fundamental efforts of the NDE in using agricultural programmes to combat poverty among small-scale food crop farmers in Ekiti State, where agriculture is highly cherished and practiced as a means of earning a living. The study obtained its data via the administration of structured questionnaires on 200 arable crop farmers who benefited from NDE agricultural programmes and 100 farmers who did not benefit

in addition to consulting NDE annual report; periodical magazines, journals, newspapers and other documented materials. The findings of the study reveal that socio-economic characteristics like age, education, level of income, household size and income have correlation with severity of poverty; that those who did not benefit from NDE programmes (non-benefiting farmers) had the highest vulnerability to poverty as their poverty index was estimated to be 0.94, compared with 0.11 of the beneficiaries. Going by its findings, the study recommended that government should increase the number of NDE agricultural programmes in order to develop agriculture as one of the strongest profession to curtail poverty in Nigeria. Despite the fact that the study alluded (in its recommendation) to the fact that the aim of the programmes was to develop agriculture and agricultural employment, it did not however explicitly extend its enquiry and analysis to the relationship between poverty and unemployment; it did not conceive the unemployed and unemployment as part of poverty. This study is different from that of Toluwase and Omonijo(2013) in the sense that it focused its analysis on agricultural development as a way of unemployment reduction as well as acknowledged or conceived the relationship between unemployment and poverty.

Matthew and Adegboye (2009) conducted a study on the agricultural sector and economic development which had as an objective the examination of the role of the agricultural sector in economic development. The empirical data used in the study was from 1970 to 2008. The Johansen co-integration technique of regression was used to analyse the data. The study exposed or revealed that agriculture constitutes the predominant activity in most of the six geo-political zones in Nigeria, the percentage of persons engaged in agricultural sector ranges between 24.4 and 85.1 percent with majority of states having over 50 percent.

The statistical results showed that, there is no significant impact made by the agricultural sector on economic development in Nigeria. The study recommended that research and technology would drive agricultural development and increase agricultural productivity and that government should establish agricultural fund to finance and facilitate medium/large scale agricultural production, to enhance employment, production for local consumption and for export.

The study concluded that any policy thrust that seek to address poverty would inevitably focus on agriculture by increasing rural opportunities that could generate agricultural induced development, the study only succeeded in unravelling the numerical strength of people engaged in agriculture without exposing the various aspects of agricultural endeavours and the proportion of people engaged in each. The study focused on the impact of agriculture without looking at the processes or methods involved vis-avis relevant conscious effort by the government to develop the sector. The long time frame (1970-2008) upon which the study is hinged as captured in the scope of the study implies or shows that the embodiment of the study is abridged and abruptly censored. This study is different in the sense that it took a moderate time frame (2011-2015) which made it detailed and explicit than that of Mathew and Adegboye(2009).

Omonijo and Toluwase (2014) assessed the impacts of agricultural development programme (ADP) on rural dwellers in Nigeria with specific focus on Isan-Ekiti in Oye local government area of Ekiti State. The study investigated if the programmes have brought about increase in the production of foodstuff, improved seeds, provision of pesticides, fertilizers for farmers, and increased income. The research work employed a survey study which involved the administration of questionnaire as the research instrument. A total of 773 questionnaires were analysed using descriptive statistics involving percentage frequency distribution, pictorial representation, graphical illustrations and regression approach. The study hypotheses were tested

using multiple linear regression analysis and the empirical result revealed that agricultural development programmes have significantly increased food production in the locality through increased provision of pesticides and improved seeds to farmers, establishment of new infrastructure and provision of fertilizers. However, the study also revealed that accessibility of credit by farmers has no significant effect on increased agricultural productivity. To this end, the study therefore recommended that government should increase its effort in the area of agricultural credit financing. The study succeeded in navigating the research through the objective and underpinning variables to a congruent or consistent conclusion. However, the study did not extend its explorative searchlight to the expansion effect of the agricultural programme and invariably the resultant entrance or engagement of erstwhile unemployed people. Unlike Omonijo and Toluwase(2014) this study did not stop at the effect of agricultural development programme on food production but also went beyond that to establish how the increased food production translates to the expansion of the agricultural sector (with focus on EKiti state) and the resultant employment opportunities.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Theories that would have been suitable for demystifying and unveiling the intent, implication and standard which this study posits include the system theory as propounded by David Easton (1965), Pigou's theory of unemployment as propounded by Pigou(1933), theory of idle resources as propounded by William Hudtt(1939) and the Marxist theory of unemployment. But none of these theories can showcase and explain the aggregate underpinning elements that make up the components of the study because of their limitations in respect of certain peculiarities of this

study; This is in the sense that the focus or value of the system theory is on the ends (what comes out of the input, process and feedback cycle which in the context of this study would be the direct beneficiaries). However, this study is not confined to the direct beneficiaries but also the indirect beneficiaries who are technically outside the framework of the system theory, Marxist theory of unemployment technically opposes the existence of private organizations and posit the exclusive operation of government (socialism) as a way of ensuring unemployment reduction whereas this study in its context posit a synergy between the two, Pigou's theory and that of Hudtt are not also inclusive as they are tilted towards the private sector mechanism. Hence, the Keynesian theory is considered befitting and suitably appropriate for this study because it accommodates the synergy between the private sector and the government. Furthermore, the theory explains how the two basic objectives of the programme (poverty eradication and unemployment reduction) under study were meant to be achieved in relation to the elements of the theory which is hinged on income and employment. This is also justified by its use in a similar study (assessment of the effect of agriculture on employment in Birnin Gwari Local Government Area) which was conducted by Ajayi (2013).

2.3.1 The Keynesian Theory

This theory is also known as Keynesian solution of economic crisis after the name of John Maynard Keynes based on the circumstances that prompted the emergence of the theory. In 1936, he published his general theory of employment, interest and money. His views and writings were during the great depression. This made the western world, particularly United State of America through the then president Franklin Roosevelt to give a second thought to the idea of laissez faire.

According to the theory, a nation's economy could be reviewed through demand, employment and consumption. He made the following assertions which constitute the elements or principles of the theory:

i. That total income is a function of total employment in a country.

ii. That the greater the national income, the greater the value of employment.

iii. That the volume of employment depends on effective demand.

iv. Effective demand consists of consumption and investment demand.

v. Consumption demand depends on the propensity to consume.

Keynes is of the view that the age long classical economic system was over and that the economy cannot be left totally in the hands of market forces. An active role of economic participation is therefore necessary to promote full employment using relevant strategies which for instance may include forcing down the rate of interest and stimulating investment. This theory rely on the fact that government intervention is likely to provide a multiplier effect on the economy; that is on various sectors which includes the agricultural sector (Keynes, 1936).

Relevance of the Principles of the Theory on Agriculture

The theory conceives agriculture as a fulcrum in Nigerian economy and perhaps all economies in the world and the essence of every compartment in an economy is principally the ability of not just providing efficient service and substance to the national being but also the capacity of yielding considerable or worthwhile income vis-à-vis the aggregate employment status. To this end, the contribution of agriculture to the national income and invariably per capital income

revolves around the employment index or ratio of the sector. Hence any attempt to improve the national income must be squarely hinged on expanding employment prospect in the agricultural sector. This can only be done comprehensively and effectively if government plays the role of a pathfinder and/or kingpin in the agricultural sector despite the existence of private entities. In fact, the theory operates in such a way that the participation of government will promote the growth and spread of private partners and non-partners considering the nature, operational scope and huge capital implication that is required for agricultural development which in most cases outweighs the economic strength, investment and where withal of the private sector operators particularly in underdeveloped or developing countries like Nigeria.

Functionally, an upswing in the trend of agricultural contribution to national income could guarantee an upsurge in the value of employment in the agricultural sector. This is to say that aggregate employment in the agricultural sector has positive relationship with the national income and when agriculture is relatively relegated or neglected there will be a manifestation of decline or retrogression in both employment and national income index thereby affecting the living standard of the citizenry. To this end within the framework of agricultural economics, effective demand for agricultural products is the pivot of increasing employment in the sector since it will expand the sector by instigating different forms of improved techniques and other inputs to meet the strength of demand with a wider scope which invariably must involve increasing number of workers within the agricultural sector. However, if the institutional and structural mechanism of agriculture in the country as well as the level of technology is inefficient or probably dysfunctional as a result of irresponsibility of the government and disadvantageous societal value system, there will be a tendency of import dependence to meet the incessant demand which will further degenerate the sector. Our agricultural sector seem to have suffered

an inordinate affliction of relative neglect couple with demeaning status ascribed to agricultural businesses among the various enclaves of the economy.

In addition, there cannot be an effective demand without substantial investment in agriculture as well as preferential consumption of locally produced agricultural product. In other words, effective demand comprises of both investment and consumption demand. Government at all levels must play a central role in ensuring adequate investment in agriculture especially in areas like provision of improved farming techniques or agricultural technology, improved budgetary allocation, organizing entrepreneurial training within the scope of agriculture. In like manner, inordinate penchant for imported agricultural product must be curtailed by encouraging the consumption of locally produced ones.

Lastly, the principles of the theory posits the need for serious government commitment in developing the agricultural sector in order to bring about a significant multiplier effect on employment index in agriculture because when people are employed as a result of government investment in the sector, they tend to have considerable purchasing power to patronize agricultural product, this influences the consumption demand pattern by increasing their propensity to consume and the more they consume the greater the expansion of the agricultural sector alongside employment, but if agriculture remain undeveloped or relatively neglected it causes two dimensional disadvantages; one is that of decimating the prospect of increasing employment and the other is of frustrating the necessary expansion and positive resultant effect on the national economy.

2.3.2 Applicability of the Theory to the Study

As mentioned hitherto, the economy of Ekiti State is driven by agriculture. In other words, agriculture is the mainstay of the economy and yet a large proportion of its population are unemployed because the fate of agriculture was left in the hands of private individuals and/or organizations who in themselves lack the wherewithal to thrive in their various endeavours in the sector due to poor investment in the sector as agricultural business were seen as last resort and perquisite of the frustrated ones. The State Government during the period under study noticed the helplessness and inertia of the sector in the hands of private individuals in relation to underutilization and exponential increase in the rate of unemployment and therefore decided to champion a transformative plan to develop agriculture and agricultural employment capacity in accordance with the principles postulated by J.M. Keynes while allocating supportive roles to private entities, thus:

Increasing Total Employment to Increase Total Income

The state government in a holistic approach including the local government sought to increase the number of employments in the agricultural sector by evolving or fashioning a six arm agricultural programme involving the youths whom it considered invaluable and worst hit by the weight of unemployment. The programmes which included YCAD Arable, YCAD nursery/tree planting, YCAD livestock, YCAD agriculture, YCAD processing and YCAD marketing were intended to empower sizeable number of beneficiaries after which they will be expected to empower several others within their reach thereby creating a stream of employment whereby people who are unemployed could take advantage of. To this end, it was projected that as more people join the group of income earners the aggregate (total) income increases.

Creating effective demand to promote employment

The agricultural programme has as an integral part of it, a marketing structure as well as agro allied industries or organizations partnering with the government who uses most of the products produced as a result of the increased hands or participation in the agricultural sector. The availability of these industries that use agricultural products as raw materials created market for the products they could use and those (beneficiaries) engaged in specific agricultural job (production) were able to demand or buy other things couple with significant amount of money injected into the sector to execute the programmes. These in totality stimulated and strengthened the forces of demand and supply in the state in respect of agriculture. The increasing level of demand led to more production and more production required more capacity, that is, increased employment hence the manifestation of market driven expansion.

Promotion of Consumption and Investment

The implementation of the agricultural development programmes had the necessary two dimensional effects as postulated by Keynesian Theory. The underpinning aim was not just to create employment but also to engender investment in the agricultural sector. That was one of the reasons why it was necessary to involve and partner with the private entities. Consumption and investment hinges on demand; it determines the direction and strength of the two. To stimulate private sector investment, government (of the state) provided incentives such as tax breaks and grants to beneficiaries as well as group them into cooperatives where they could have the strength of investment in their agricultural businesses.

Enhancing Propensity to Consume

The programme necessitated huge investment and financial outflow on the part of the state government towards the various strategic areas and these activities (the agricultural development programmes) caused a relative increase in the quantum of money in circulation in not just the agricultural sector but also other sectors of the economy of the state thereby increasing the purchasing power of the people in the state to patronize the increasing quantity of agricultural products that were being produced.

The theory is relevant to the study because it underscore the basis upon which all round agricultural development can be guaranteed and consequently creating jobs for the unemployed. It also point out the cause of distortion in an economy and invariable the agricultural sector the theory posits government intervention as a sine qua non for effective job creation in the agricultural sector; this way viable investment would be undertaken in the sector with adequate financing which would in turn generate employment and income. But on the contrary, the laxity and irresponsibility of government on agriculture would only cause disarray that would prevent the required development that would address unemployment (Ajayi, 2013).

2.3.3 The Strength of the Keynesian Theory against Its Critiques

Many scholars and authors have denigrated the works of John Maynard Keynes (Keynesian Theory) in their own understanding and/or perspectives. For instance, Tejvan (2012) says that despite the prescription of government intervention to stabilize the economic cycle such as expansionary fiscal policy – cutting tax and increasing spending, the Keynesian theory failed to recognize or envisage the following economic facts in its postulation: that borrowing which most governments would have recourse to as last resort causes higher interest rates and crowding out.

This is in the sense that the theory advocated increasing a budget deficit in a recession or dire economic situation, however, it causes crowding out because borrowing more makes the interest rates on bonds to rise. It also means that the private sector have less to invest on private projects. Secondly, it is difficult to predict output gap, an assumption of Keynesian economics is that it is possible to know how much demand needs to be increased to deal with output gap. Thirdly, it encouraged the expansion of government activities in the sense that government increase spending, but after achieving the economic objective, the spending remains leading to high tax and spending regime.

The criticism of Tejvan (2012) could be seen as speculative or projected tendencies that are likely to manifest only if the relevant precautionary measures or checks are not taken or put in place. This study sees this criticism as the possible unintended effects of the theory just as it is with every social, economic and political actions. In other words, every action that is taken no matter how good its purpose may be have an inherent possible unintended effect which must be guided against. The criticism is also untenable because it has no corroborative empirical substance.

Schumpeter (1942) in his disagreement with the believe or postulation of Keynes that governmental actions are essential to sustain a capitalistic economy, posited that the fundamental impulse that sets and keeps a capitalist economy in motion comes from the introduction of so called new combination through innovation initiated by the entrepreneurs. Schumpeter disagreed with Keynes assumption that techniques of production remain unchanged, he believed a changing production function is an essential process to capitalistic development (Smithies, 1951). Schumpeter's main charge against Keynes theory was because he (Schumpeter) like most

Austrian economists disapproved government intervention due to the fact that he believed it would impair capitalistic development (Smithies, 1951).

Schumpeter (1942) on his own part presented an onslaught against the ideals of Keynesian theory because of conservative inclination and technical misconception; his thought that government intervention would impair capitalistic development was misguided and unrealistic because the framework of the theory is meant to be a last resort when it is obvious that the capitalistic strength and its paraphernalia as well as nexus has failed. In other words, the government intervention is a transient or sporadic phenomena to salvage and not to be perpetually preponderant in the economy neither is it to decimate the capitalist operators or individual, the theory and its ideals is the basis upon which president Obama and invariably America salvaged the “outlets” of capitalism with about 7 billion dollars in the country during the global economic recession that ensued in 2008.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter constitutes the blueprint according to which the objectives of the study were achieved in relation to the peculiarities of the study, the study sought to examine agricultural development programme and unemployment reduction in Ekiti State, therefore it was pertinent to have a suitable means that befits the study and could ensure that the study is guided properly, based on approved research tenets. To this end, the study was hinged on the following methodological elements: research design, population and sample size of the study, sampling techniques, sources of data, administration of research instruments and method of data presentation and analysis. These are hereby explained.

3.2 Research Design

The study adopted the survey research design which involved the use of instruments such as questionnaire and interview. This was because the study required relatively wide range collection of public opinion and judgment from the beneficiaries, other members of the population (i.e. non-beneficiaries) as well as the officials of the state Ministry of Agriculture and that of agriculture department in the adopted local government areas. This was to ensure that qualitative and quantitative data are generated and analysed to come up with findings and recommendations that could be generalized in Ekiti State in respect of Agricultural Development Programme and unemployment reduction both in knowledge and application. In addition, the documentary research design was also used to complement the survey research. This was due to the sanctity of

existing scholarly contributions that are relevant to the study and in fact, constituted the root stimulant and reference points of the study.

3.3 Population and Sample Size of the Study

The population of Ido-osi, Emure and Efon Local Government Areas at the 2006 National Population Census (being the latest empirical and authentic census held in Nigeria) was 186,830; 93,884; and 86,941 respectively (National Population Commission, 2006 cited in National Bureau of Statistics, 2012). An aggregation of the three makes 367,655. From the population, the number of direct beneficiaries of the state youth commercial agricultural development programme (an empowerment programme) was 1161 (EMANR, 2014) out of which 47, 43, and 78 was the number of direct beneficiaries in Emure, Efon and Ido-osi Local government areas respectively (Ido-osi local government record book, 2011-2014; Emure local government record book, 2011-2014, Efon Local government record book, 2011-2014). Using the Yamane's formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$ whereby n= sample, N=population, and e=alpha or level of significance.

With 0.05 alpha (level of significance), the sample size of the population was 400 respondents for the administration of questionnaires however 53 was added to prevent inaccurate recovery of administered questionnaires in order not to contravene the standard of the method as well as include the interviewed respondents which made the sample size to become 453. Questionnaires were administered to 430 respondents while 23 were interviewed. The interviewed respondents were selected based on the data needed while the 430 questionnaires were divided across the target groups by various percentages as shown by the following tables.

Table 3.1: Population and sample Size of the Study

s/n	Target (Study Area)	Population	No.of Sampled Respondents		Percentage
			Apportioned	Added	
1.	Emure Beneficiaries	47	25	3	7
2.	Ido-osi Beneficiaries	78	42	5	**11**
3.	Efon Beneficiaries	41	23	2	**6**
4.	Ido-osi non-beneficiaries	**186,752**	**167**	**12**	**42**
5.	Emure non-beneficiaries	**93,837**	**74**	**4**	**18**
6.	Efon non beneficiaries	**86,900**	**69**	**4**	**17**
	Total	**367,655**	**400**	**30**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2016**.**

Table 3.2: Number of interviewed respondents

Category	Number of respondents
Officials of Ekiti state ministry of agriculture and natural resources.	**1**
Officials at the department of agriculture in the three local government areas	**6 (2 for each)**
Beneficiaries in the three local government areas	**3(1 for each)**
Non beneficiaries in the three local government areas	**3 (1 for each)**
Officials of the private partners	**10 (1 for e each)**
Total	**23**

Source: Field survey, 2016.

3.4 Sampling Technique

Probability and non-probability sampling techniques was employed in this study. This was such that the interview respondents were drawn through the use of purposive sampling which is a non-probability sampling technique while the questionnaire respondents were selected from among the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries through the use of cluster and simple random sampling which are probability sampling technique. The latter (cluster and simple random sampling) were necessary in order to ensure fair representation of the target groups. This is contrary to the former (purposive sampling) which was necessary to get specific or desired respondents who could give the needed information or data. Questionnaires were administered to 28, 47, and 25

randomly selected beneficiaries as well as 78, 179 and 73 non-beneficiaries of the agricultural development programme in Emure, Ido-osi and Efon Local Government Areas respectively. The purposive sampling was also used in selecting interviewees from amongst the officials – the IDANR, EDANR, EFDANR and the SMANR as well as the private partner organizations. These include heads of department of agriculture and natural resources (of the three local government), and a director at the state ministry of agriculture and natural resources.

3.5 Sources of Data

Primary and secondary data were used in this study.

Primary sources

The primary sources consist of questionnaire and interview. The use of questionnaire in this regard is necessary and expedient because of its reliability, convenience and basis of anonymity. The questionnaires were structured in closed-ended format for easy tabulation, coding and analysis. The questionnaire for the beneficiaries was divided into sections A, B, C and D. section A consisted of questions relating to respondents' personal data while section B, C and D of the questionnaire addressed questions relating to the three research hypotheses respectively. The closed ended questionnaire was designed using the Likert 5 scale format (strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree). The choice of the Likert scale format assisted to determine how strongly respondents agree to a particular statement on the subject matter involved. While questionnaire for the non- beneficiaries was in three sections. This was because the questions were exclusively hinged on the hypotheses since the bio data had no role in achieving the intent of the researcher at this end. A total of 430 questionnaires were administered for the purpose of this study while 23 respondents were interviewed.

Interviews were conducted with 2 officials from each of the three local government areas (heads of agriculture department & one other official each as well as the State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (a director in the state ministry) and from each private partner organization. This was for the purpose of ascertaining claims (qualitative information) or confirmation of facts from officials of the respective departments of agriculture and natural resources in each of the three local governments under study as well as those of the Ministry at the State level and the private partners. Also, one person was interviewed from each of the following: Emure beneficiaries, Ido-osi beneficiaries, Efon beneficiaries, Emure non-beneficiaries, Ido-osi non-beneficiaries and Eton non beneficiaries. This was to find out about the experiences and perception of the beneficiaries in comparison with what was elicited from the officials. The involvement of the non-beneficiaries was to mseasure the acceptability of the programmes among the people, the number of those who have benefited indirectly as well as have neutral respondents who because of close observation that they have had could give more objective information. The structured and unstructured interview was employed in the study. The structured interview questions were contained in an interview schedule so as to ensure alignment with the objectives or focus of the study. However, unstructured interview was used depending on the circumstances that ensued during the interview.

Secondary sources

Secondary sources of data that were used in this study include official publications of the National Bureau of Statistics, unpublished theses and dissertations, articles and journals on issues in agricultural development, record books (of beneficiaries) of the three local governments adopted, programme outline of the ministry of agriculture and natural resources, budget of the agricultural sector in Ekiti state for the period under study. Relevant literatures that were

available on visited websites were also utilized. The secondary data formed the baseline for the primary data as it established the linkages between agricultural development and unemployment reduction as applicable in Ekiti State.

3.6 Administration of Instrument

The study administered 430 questionnaires on sampled respondents as indicated in table 3.1. Relevant information on agricultural development and unemployment reduction as regards the youth commercial agricultural development programmes, agricultural incentive programme and public/private partnership on agriculture were elicited from the respondents. The various responses from the beneficiaries were measured using the five point likert scale of: Strongly agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree and strongly disagree. While a simple Yes or No was used for non-beneficiaries. The researcher employed the service of an assistant to make the administration of the questionnaire less tedious, easy and time efficient.

The total number of persons that were interviewed was 23. This number comprises of 17 officials, 3 beneficiaries of agricultural development (employment) programme as well as 3 non-beneficiaries of the programme. Each interview lasted an average of 20 minutes during which the researcher took notes on relevant information. The essence of the interview or the major thrust is to examine official information on agricultural development programme in relation to employment generation and the empirical views of the questionnaire respondents.

3.7 Methods of Data Presentation and Analysis

The primary data was analysed using both descriptive and inferential statistical tools. To this end, data that were generated through interview and from secondary sources were analysed using content analyses while data that were generated through questionnaires were presented using

tables, frequency counts and percentages. However, for the purpose of testing the hypotheses, the Pearson product moment correlation was used as a statistical tool to test the hypotheses stated in the study (via SPSS). The choice of this statistical measure is necessitated by the nature and objective of the study which is also portrayed in the hypotheses, the study in sum seeks to ascertain the quantum of leverage the agricultural development programmes under study had on unemployment (reduction) and this dovetails with the purpose that the Pearson product moment correlation serves. The statistical measure serves the purpose of examining or evaluating how variations in one variable are associated with or related with the variations in another variable (Aggarwal, 2012). The statistical tool was preferred against linear regression which is a similar statistical tool or which would have been an alternative because linear regression only establishes whether or not there is a relationship between the variables while pearson product moment correlation goes beyond that to establish the strength and direction of the relationship that exist between the variables. However, the standard multiple regression which the study considered more reliable than the linear regression was used to augment the pearson product moment correlation. The correlation coefficient equation is represented by:

$$r = \frac{n(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{(n(\sum X2) - (\sum X)2]]n(\sum Y2) - (\sum Y)2]}}$$

Where:

n = no of paired observation

$\sum X$ = X variable summed

$\sum Y$ = Y variable summed

$(\sum X2)$ = X variable squared and the squares summed

$(\sum X)2$ = X variable summed and the sum squared

$(\sum Y^2)$ = Y variable squared and the squares summed

$(\sum Y)^2$ = Y variable summed and the sum squared

$\sum XY$ = sum of the products of X and Y.

To this end,

X_1= YCADarable + YCADlivestock + YCADaquaculture, Y_1=Investment + SMEs +Uncommon job opportunities.

X_2=PPP empowerment training + PPP cocoa development, Y_2=Self-employment + Decreasing number of unemployed people.

X_3= Credit facilities+ taxes and levies exemption, Y_3=Interest in Agricultural occupation +Emergence of new industries

While the multiple regression equation is represented as follows: YCADprog = a + b^1 empowerment training scheme+ b^2 incentive support services + b^3private sector involvement and a = intercept. Thus, b^1, b^2, and b^3 are regression coefficient regressed against the dependent variable employment generation.

The Decision Rule used in the hypotheses testing was that a correlation coefficient with value between – 0.1 to – 0.3 or 0.1 to 0.3 denotes weak coefficient between the variables; a correlation coefficient with value between – 0.4 to – 0.5 or 0.4 to 0.5 denotes moderate coefficient between the variables; a correlation coefficient with value between – 0.6 to – 0.7 or 0.6 to 0.7 denotes high coefficient between the variables; a correlation coefficient with value between – 0.7 and above or 0.1 and above denotes very strong coefficient between the variables; a correlation coefficient with value of – 1 shows that there is perfectly negative correlation between the

variables while a correlation coefficient with value of '1' shows that there is perfectly positive correlation between the variables; a correlation coefficient of '0' means that the two variables are not related. Furthermore, if the p-value is lesser than the 0.01 level of significance, the null hypotheses is rejected; if the p-value is higher than the 0.01 level of significance, the null hypotheses is accepted.

3.8 Parameters or yardsticks for assessment of the impact of YCAD Programme on unemployment.

The following parameters constitute the underpinning yardstick or measurement scale of assessment in this study.

1) General reduction in the poverty level of the citizenry through conducive environment for job creation, youth empowerment to the extent that Ekiti youths are trained and employed in mechanized agriculture.
2) Widening of the economic base through the promotion of various economic activities and support for small and medium scales enterprises.
3) Continued maintenance of a conducive environment that will promote private investment and public private partnership (PPP)**.**

Source: YCAD programme outline (2013).

CHAPTER FOUR
OVERVIEW OF THE YOUTH COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AND AGRICULTURAL COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE/DEVELOPMENT OF EKITI STATE

4.1 Introduction

Basically, this chapter seeks to further justify and substantiate the choice of Ekiti State and invariably the chosen Local Government Areas as sacrosanct focus of this study by providing empirical facts and inherent agricultural attributes vis-a-vis the objectives of the specific agricultural development prgramme of the state, this is necessary because there is a need to link or relate the various approaches of the agricultural development programme that are being evaluated and the role of the various private partners with the peculiarity of the state and invariably the two local government areas under study in term of agricultural potentials and/or endowment. Consequently, the chapter thus established the reason why the specific private partners were engaged by the government and why the state government adopted the specific agricultural development programme. For instance, could it be that the partnership with PACTs on Cocoa development is because Cocoa is one of the major cash crops in the state that could enable someone earn a living? The answer to this question inter alia which can be deduced from this chapter constitute a baseline in determining the extent and prospect of unemployment reduction by the agricultural development programme because it is imperative to ascertain the reliability of this programme to create employment amidst the peculiarities of the state before talking about the extent to which it has gone in reducing unemployment. To this end, a brief overview of Ekiti state administrative/political attributes and agricultural emblems such as comparative advantages, investment opportunities and strategies for mobilizing agricultural investment inter alia are hereby explored.

4.2 Brief Political and Administrative Attribute of Ekiti State

Ekiti state is one of the six new states that were created on 1st October, 1996 by the then Provisional Ruling Council and announced by the then Head of state, General Sani Abacha during a national broadcast to mark Nigeria's 36th independence anniversary. This makes Ekiti state one of the thirty six states of the Federal Republic of Nigeria today. It was carved out of the former Ondo state, which itself came out of the old western state created in 1967 (YCAD programme outline, 2013).

Before its creation, what is now Ekiti state was made up of twelve Local Government Areas but, at its creation, four more local government areas were created thereby making the number to be sixteen. The sixteen local government include Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti East, Gbonyin, Ekiti southwest Ekiti West Efon Alaaye, Emure, Iserum, Ido-osi, Ijero,Ikere, ikole, Irepodun/ifelodun, moba, Ilejemeje and Oye Local Government areas . The implied recognition of local government area as creation and consequent appendages of state government by section 7 and 8 of the Nigerian Constitution, particularly the 1999 constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria has given the Ekiti State government the latitude and onus to foster or ensure the applicability of its policies and programmes to all the local government areas in the state ((YCAD programme outline, 2013).This has invariably made all the local government areas to experience the same trend in policies and a programme of development in which the agricultural development programme of 2011-2014 is a case of such. The various ministries of the state collaborated with the relevant department at the local government level to ensure that these policies and programmes are cascaded and executed (YCAD programme outline, 2013).

4.3 Agricultural Comparative Advantage/Potential and Agricultural Development in Ekiti State

The agricultural development programme in Ekiti State cannot be examined in isolation from the necessitating agricultural enablement or potentials in the state. The objectives and strategies of the programme were meant to harness and boost the huge agricultural potential of the state

4.3.1 Agricultural Comparative Advantage/Potential and Agricultural Development in Ekiti State

The agricultural potential of Ekiti state could be exemplified and explored along socio-economic and geographical dimensions as follows:

i. **Economic Advantage**

In term of agronomic analysis of potentials or advantages in Ekiti state, it is important to start by saying that there is ample land with suitable soils that grows mostly high valued crops among which Cocoa takes the lead. Cocoa was the crop that made Ekiti prosperous alongside Ondo of which it was part of. The other resource base for development in the state apart from Cocoa as a cash crop include Arable crop cultivation rice(120,000ha) cassava(87,000ha) yam(81,000ha), maize(159,000ha) etc. Tree crops include 32, 681mt Cocoa and 8,500mt palm kernel. Ekiti state has a high potential; forestry value chain investment. It is also rich in high value timber for which there is continuous demand within and outside Nigerian. Ekiti state has the highest yield per hectare for cassava and the best grade cocoa.(EMANR, 2013) Also excellent production with processing conditions for upland/Lowland rice, oil palm, fruit and livestock exist. As an established agricultural trade and transit hub linking the northern and southern market of over 160 million population of Nigeria, the state remains the future hub for commercial agriculture. Agriculture produce could easily find markets among itinerant traders from the North and the

south of the country. The state also have an abundance of skilled labour at lower cost, resulting in reduced production costs, which are among the lowest in Nigeria. In addition, there is the existence of a pool of unskilled labour ready for use at a comparatively lower cost.

ii. **Geographical/climatic attributes**

Ekiti state is located along latitude $7^0$15 and 8071 north of the equator and longitude $4^0$47 east of the equator. The mean annual Rainfall mean annual temperature is 1400mm and 27^0c respectively. There is rain forest vegetation in the south and Guinea Savannah in the North. Consequently the soil is rich in organic minerals. The dry season comes up between late November and March while the wet season prevails between April and early November. In the southern part of the state, the mean temperature is about 28^0c while the mean relative humidity is over 70%. However, in the northern part of the state where Ido-osi and Oye local government area are located, the mean monthly temperature 30^0c. These geographical/climate attributes enables a healthy and viable agricultural practice. The total land area of Ekiti state is 5887.89056qkm and it is located about midway between Lagos state and Abuja. The state is bordered (YCAD programme outline, 2013).

iii. **Social/demographic attribute**

Ekiti state as at the 2006 national census had a population of 2,398,957out of which males constitute 1,183,470. Despite the fact it is the most homogenous state in Nigerian in terms of indigenous dialects and ethnic composition, it is known to be accommodating and non-nepotic. The state opens its doors for investment to all irrespective of race, tribe or ethnic origin (YCAD programme outline, 2013).

4.3.2 Youth Commercial Agricultural Development Programme in Ekiti State

The youth commercial agricultural development programme as well as the supportive public private partnership and incentive provision in Ekiti state which was initiated in 2011 was the first purposive and far reaching indigenous policy programme initiated by the Ekiti State government that was meant to explore the employment capacity of the agricultural sector in the state. Prior to the initiation of the agricultural development programme under study, there had been several agricultural development programmes which were either the initiative of the federal government or international organizations. Almost all of those programmes had major focus on increasing agricultural productivity. Some of these programmes include United Nations Development programme (UNDP) international fund for Agricultural development (IFAD), Agricultural development Programme (ADP, food and agricultural organization (FAO), National Accelerated Food production programme (NAFPP) etc. (Hashmi and sial, 2007); IFAD, 2001), but it seemed that these effort had yield little or no impact especially on employment among other things as evident in the literatures (Afolayan 1997). Consequently, the rate of poverty and unemployment steady increased despite the huge employment potentials in agriculture (Diamond, 1999 Gate 2014). This was part of what informed the state born Agricultural Development policy programme.

4.3.2.1 Objectives of Ekiti State Youth Commercial Agricultural Development Programme

The tripartite approach of agricultural development carried out between 2011 and 2014 by the Ekiti state government had objectives that were vigorously pursued. The major objective of the programme was to facilitate the expansion of the private sector participation in the state's agricultural sector to make the state a leader in both up and downstream sector of the agricultural

industry especially in the areas of comparative advantage (ESMANR, 2013). To this end, the agricultural development programme had the following specific objectives:

4) General reduction in the poverty level of the citizenry through conducive environment for job creation, youths and women empowerment to the extent of getting 20,000 Ekiti youth trained and employed in mechanized agriculture by 2014 and reviving cocoa plantation to make Ekiti again a world leader in cocoa production and consequently get 50% of total internally generated revenue from agriculture.
5) Widening of the economic base through the promotion of various economic activities and support for small and medium scales enterprises.
6) Continued maintenance of a conducive environment that will promote private investment and public private partnership (PPP)
7) Continued maintenance of industrial peace and sociopolitical harmony in the state.

4.3.2.2 Policy/Programme strategies

The following strategies were adopted for implementation by the former (then) administration or government to facilitate agricultural growth and development, alleviate poverty (in the short run) eradicate poverty (in the long term) and expand overall economic development of the state in general.

(1) Setting up of a round table strategies team- to back up the focus on agricultural/rural development and introduced reforms; a round table strategic team comprising the state commissioners, special advisers, senior special assistants and relevant directors was commissioned to give strategic support to agricultural project implementation ion the state. This team was to continually interact with investors in the state, gauging their abilities and competence to add value to operations in the state. The team was also

charged with the responsibility of focusing on development of holistic strategic plan for agricultural/rural development (production, processing marketing for state agricultural product/systems), enhancing competitiveness of the sector through access to capital, improving the system for regulation and promotion of strategic alliances.

(2) Deliberate massive and aggressive public private sector partnership and synergy- The government implemented deliberate measures to facilitate the expansion of private sector participation in the state's agriculture. A cogent example of this is the organization of the Agbeloba agribusiness forum in 2013 which was organized to bring together stakeholders from the private and public sectors interested in partnering and investing in the fast growing agricultural and agro industrial sectors of the state. Several marketing like World Food Days, Ekiti state days and other opportunities were utilized to also showcase potentials of Ekiti as a safe investment zone.

(3) Creating an enabling environment for private sector- To advance a rapid and sustainable agricultural growth in Ekiti, the government created enabling environment for efficient operation by private enterprise. To this end, government invested heavily in the provision of critical infrastructures like roads, power and irrigation infrastructure. The government under public/private sector partnership arrangement also leased out her useful but moribund assets like the cassava processing facility at Ikun.

(4) Improving financial systems- farmers' investment were needed to enhance productivity and their ability to expand their venture holding. Capital availability was therefore crucial to the sector growth and competitiveness. Government therefore restructured agricultural grants giving agencies like ADP, FADAMA project and peasant farming Development agency to make empowerment available to real farmers that are most needful of these

aids/grants rather than the political farmers that usually corner these empowerment schemes.

(5) Increasing access to appropriate research outputs, extension and Education- the ADP had also been strengthened to transfer innovations and right production existing skills to farmers in farmers domain through deep seated village meeting platforms.

(6) Strengthening agricultural inputs supply systems- To ensure that timely affordable and market driven system is established to strengthen the state's agricultural input supply systems, the fountain Agricultural marketing agency was restructured and repositioned to address challenges concomitant with agricultural produce marketing and distribution.

(7) Expanding irrigation capacity – capitalizing on the massive water bodies in the state, the government with support from UNDP and the three (3) then sitting senators from the state commenced a 2100-ha irrigation development scheme around Ero and Itapaji River Basin.

(8) Improving competitiveness- Even though unmet domestic demand was huge and was targeted to be exhausted before necessarily seeking market outside the country. Ekiti state government created a strong niche and image for itself, while proposing to meet sizeable current and projected international production shortfall that world food organization sought to fill due to the fact that among other things Ekiti state has strong comparative advantage in cassava production and was poised to exploit this fully.

Source: Ekiti State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resoureces(2013).

4.3.2.3 Major Agribusiness Partner

1. BORDA - partnership in provision of land, Agric equipment and expansion of existing irrigated land
2. ATA/Friesland campina/USAID - Milk collection scheme
3. IITA - Seed multiplication, capacity building
4. HVT international - Dairy Development
5. PACT - Cocoa Development
6. BOA - Agric & Equipment financing
7. Nestle - contract farming
8. First bite foods - supply of production inputs
9. Agbekoya Farmers Association - on farm Development
10. Afe Babalola University - Training

Source: YCAD programme outline (2013).

4.3.2.4 Administration of Land for Agricultural Purpose

For the purpose of exerting effective leverage on the agricultural sector in order to enhance its capacity through the agricultural development program, the process of acquiring land for agricultural purpose in Ekiti state during the period under study entailed the following.

1. Submission of letter of intent/proposal
2. Evaluation of the proposal
3. Collection of an application form

4. Submission of a current Ekiti state tax clearance certificate for three (3) Consecutive years
5. Submission of three (3) years state Development levy
6. Evidence of source of fund for the project
7. Detailed feasibility report on the proposal project showing timelines and deliverables
8. Certificate of Incorporation
9. Company's Article of Association
10. Personnel profile of the Director of the company

After meeting the above stated conditions the Applicant were meant to be interviewed by two different committees after which allocation of land will be effected within two (2) month's deadline after payment of the necessary fees.

Land allocation in the state in the course of the agricultural development programme was operated under the following options:

a) Annual land rental

i. Annual Land Rent for cleared land -- -- -- -- N5,000/ha
ii. Annual land Rent for un-cleared Land -- -- N2,000/ha
iii. The agreement was renewable annually
iv. Full payment before land allocation was made
v. Land could not be held without development
vi. Land was not transferable
vii. Farmers planting biennial crops would attract 5% additional cost
viii. The six conditions were subject to review every 5 years or as otherwise would in exceptional cases be deemed fit.

Source: Ekiti State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (2013).

b) Land allocation with certificate of occupancy (C of O) option

Under this Arrangement, land could be allocated with full payment or phased payment. However, land allocation with phased option attracted 10% additional payment.

1. land allocation with full payment
    a. Crop enumeration charge - 1,000/Ha
    b. Allocation - 5,000/Ha
    c. The value of crop enumeration charge to be decided after crop enumeration
    d. Value of crop compensation to be decided after enumeration
    e. Annual ground rent - 1,000/Ha
    f. Land survey (according to the rate approved by the surveyor council of Nigeria)
    g. Processing of C of O (according to rates approved by Bureau of lands)
2. Land allocation with phased payment
    a. Initial payment of 25% for provisional offer of already issued land to be effective and allow for immediate occupation.
    b. A further payment 25% within 60 days of occupation to initiate processing the certificate of occupancy
    c. Payment of the 50% balance in two equal tranches each within 90 days of land allocation for issuance of certificate of occupancy.
    d. Release of certificate of occupancy was to be based upon payment of the 50% balance and appreciable development of land with a minimum 85% cultivation operation on the allocated land.
    e. Ground rents were to be paid annually and was subject to review every 5 years

f. Immediate initial payment was to be made within one week for negotiated offer to be effective.

Source: Ekiti State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (2013).

c) Lease Agreement

The lease agreement would be studied and based on the following conditions:

a. The lease agreement would be fashioned/developed by the ministry of justice
b. Condition of lease would be spelt out on case by case basis
c. Rent/lease payable would be indicated
d. The lease agreement was subjected to review every 5 years or as otherwise agreed.
e. The terms of lease would be 2 to 25 years
f. Stamp duty would be paid by leasee and registration will be carried out at the land registry.

Source: Ekiti State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (2013).

d) When an investor is using government machinery to acquire land

The investor would bear the following cost:

a. Advert is 3 National dailies at the prevailing cost
b. Cost of survey (according to rate approved by the surveyor council of Nigeria
c. Crop enumeration - N1,000/Ha
d. The value of crop enumeration charge to be decided after crop enumeration
e. The value of crop compensation to be decided after enumeration
f. Annual ground rent - N 1,000/Ha
g. Processing of certificate of occupancy (rates graduated by the Bureau of lands)
h. The cost of land was to be negotiated between the land owners/families and the investor.

Source: Ekiti State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (2013).

e) When Government is to Acquire Land

Advert in 3 National Newspapers (at the prevailing rates)

i. Land survey (graduated according to rates decided by the surveyor council of Nigeria)

ii. Crop Enumeration - N1,000/Ha

iii. The value of crop enumeration charge to be decided after crop enumeration

iv. The value of crop compensation to be decided after enumeration

v. Processing of C of O – rates graduated by the Bureau of lands

Source: Ekiti State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (2013).

4.3.2.5 Overview of the achievement of Agricultural development programme on employment

The agricultural development programme under study which had tentacles or dimensions that include youth commercial agricultural development approach, public/private partnership approach and agricultural incentives approach directly and indirectly generated about 10,000 employment opportunities in various agricultural commercial enterprises covering production, processing and marketing of produce from crops, livestock and aquaculture (EMANR, 2013). In 2009, Ekiti state produced just 5,200MT cocoa while 2011 (when the programme began), production increased to 15,504MT. This recovery in production levels was accompanied by the planting of new cocoa trees to ensure that the outlook for the future is bright (EMANR, 2013).

In terms of direct employment generation via various agricultural empowerments (training), the first sets of youth numbered 150 were selected for arable crops production. They were trained in crop husbandry, processing, storage and record keeping by selected practitioners.

In 2012, 150 youths were empowered to cultivate about 1800 ha of cassava with individual holding ranging from 5ha-15ha, the participants also cultivated 1Ha of water melon each which was sold in the month of December 2012 (EMANR, 2013). Other aspect of the approach that generated employment are as follows:

Rice: 15 youths were empowered to cultivate 750 ha of rice with huge subsidy arrangement involved to encourage commercial rice farming and support existing farmers. The supply of paddy to local processing institutions and sales to external bodies were actualized.

Poultry: 15 youths were recruited and trained in simple poultry management to utilize the ministry's poultry pens at Odo-Ado and Erifun, which were released to the participants. A total of 15,000 broilers were raised and sold off during the 2012 end of year festivities. Birds were sold to Lagos, Ibadan, Oshogbo and in local markets in Ekiti state.

Aquaculture: 15 youths were recruited to pioneer this aspect of YCAD programme, utilizing government ponds at Isinla, Ado (6), Ona Ofun-Ona Orun farm at Efon (8). A total of 60,000 juveniles were being raised to smoking/table size fishes. Some of the participants even added value to their production by smoking and packaging their fishes for optimal returns after sale. (ESMANR, 2013)

Nursery Operation: 18 youth nursery sites all over the state (ikere, Emure, Ise, Ikole, Ilumoba, Erinjiyan, Ido, Oye etc) each nursery site had 20,000 cocoa and 10,000 oil palm seedlings. Meanwhile forestry seedlings were also introduced (i.e 20,000 gmelina/teak seedlings per participants).

In 2013, the YCAD programme empowered 250 youths to cultivate over 1,900 ha of cassava, raise 300,000 forestry seedlings, 330,000 cocoa seedlings, 207,000 oil palm seedlings, 6,230kg of table size fish and 60,000 broilers. Furthermore, 30ha of oil palm

plantations was being maintained by the participants (the youth) at Ode and Orin Ekiti. Under the new expansion programme for 2013, over 190 new farmers were supported (EMANR 2013).

The achievement in 2014 was not up to that of 2013 (EMANR 2014).

Meanwhile, all through the time that the programme lasted, the government through the programme provided the selected youth farmers with institutional farm support services using private and public sector platforms. Such services include: land opening support, land preparation operation support, tractor hiring services, inputs supply services, product marketing services, managerial and technical capacity building support, credit support services with minimal interest. The YCAD programme takes care of the marketing responsibilities, that is, benefiting youths sell their produce under cooperative marketing platform and or through the fountain agriculture marketing agency. These success trends were however truncated in the later part of 2014 with the emergence of a new administration. The kind or nature of empowerment training benefited by the beneficiaries is as shown in the table below.

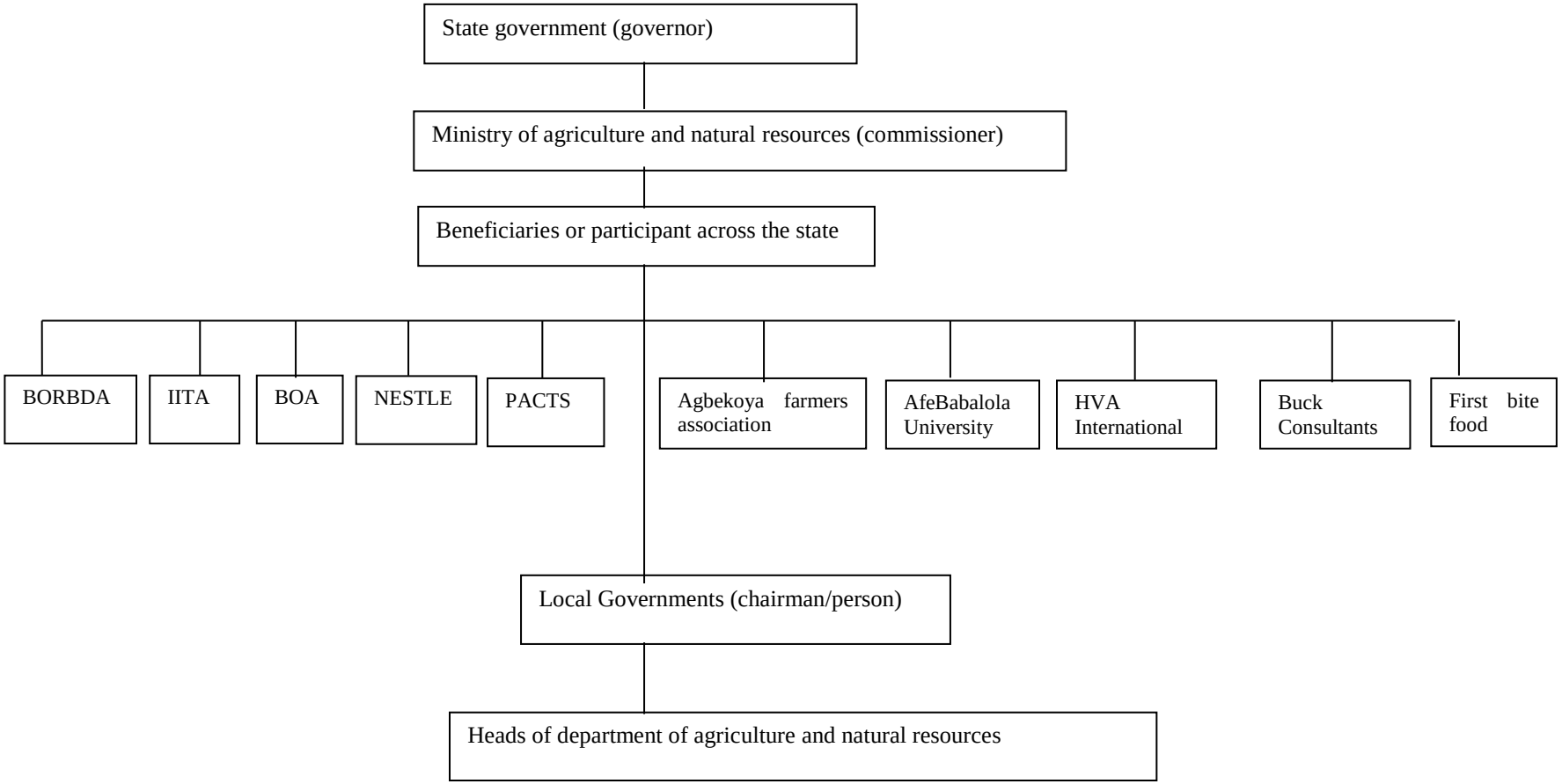
Table 4.3.2.5: Nature or kinds of empowerment training received

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
YCAD arable	Crop husbandry	Improved methods and types of rice and cassava cultivation	Improved methods of cassava and rice cultivation	Improved Cassava and rice cultivation
YCAD processing	Agricultural products processing and storage	Processing of agricultural products, storage and packaging.	-	Processing of agricultural products, packaging, and storage.
YCAD maketing	-	Agricultural business networking, product prospect assessment and record keeping.	Agricultural business networking, product prospect assessment and record keeping.	Agricultural business networking, product prospect assessment and record keeping
YCAD aquaculture	Water requirement, Raising of fingerlings and calibration of fish feeding for specific sizes.	Location of fish pond, water requirement, Raising of fingerlings and calibration of fish feeding	Water requirement, assessment of fish pond location, Raising of fingerlings and calibration of fish feeding for different sizes	Assessment of fish pond location, water requirements and calibration of feeding.

		for different sizes		
YCAD livestock	**Poultry management (broilers)**	**Poultry management (layers and broilers)**	**Poultry management(raising layers and broilers)**	**Poultry management(raising of broilers to different sizes)**
YCAD nursery/tree plant	**Keeping forest trees, cocoa and oil palm production**	**Nurturing and maintaining economic trees such as cocoa tree and palm tree for optimum production**	**Nurturing and maintaining economic trees such as cocoa tree and palm tree for uptimum production**	**Nurturing and maintaining economic trees such as cocoa tree and palm tree for optimum production**

Source: EKiti state ministry of agriculture and natural resources (2014).

4.3.2.5 Organizational (operational) Chart of YCAD Programme in Ekiti State



Source: Curled from Ekiti state ministry of agriculture and Natural resources Prograrmme report (2013)

The state government

The youth commercial agricultural development programme emanated from the state government. It was an initiative that was conceived and adopted by the state government and invariably the former governor of the state (Dr. Kayode Fayemi). The programme was anchored on the statutory designation of the ministry of Agriculture and natural resource such that every mechanism and coordination that was needed was assigned to the ministry.

The private partners

The private partners that partnered with the state government and invariably the ministry of agriculture and natural resources are BORBDA, IITA, HVA international, Buck consultants, PACTs, BOA, NESTLE, First Bite foods, Agbekoya farmers association and Afe Babalola university on provision of land cum agric equipments, seed multiplication cum capacity building, Diary development, SEZ/FTZ development, cocoa development, agric and equipment financing, contract farming, supply of production imputes, farm development and training respectively.

The local governments

The various local government chairmen gave their support and were also involved by arranging sensitization mechanism and encouraging youths within their constituency to take up the advantage of the programme to become employed in agriculture. Even though the interface between the local government and the state government had the local government chairman/persons as channels of authority at the end of the local government areas, the department of agriculture and natural resources and invariably the Heads of department were the enabling department of the programme as it was responsible for proper organization of process at the level.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the presentation and analysis of data gathered through the instruments used. This entails the interview and questionnaire. Out of the 430 questionnaires administered 417 were returned or recovered from the respondents. However, 7 out of the 417 questionnaires returned or collected from the respondents were not duly completed. Therefore, to avoid distortions and possible ambiguity in data presentation, the 7 uncompleted questionnaires were removed or separated (discarded) from the ones used for presentation and analysis. Consequently, only data contained in 410(95.4 per cent) questionnaires were used for analysis because it was representative enough and could ensure adequate analysis.

The 410 questionnaires that contained data that were used for presentation and analysis include 43 duly completed and returned questionnaires from Ido-Osi beneficiaries, 25 duly completed and returned questionnaires from Emure beneficiaries, 23 duly completed and returned questionnaire from Efon beneficiaries, 76 duly completed and returned from Emure non beneficiaries, 172 duly completed and returned questionnaires from Ido-osi and 71 from Efon non beneficiaries. To this end, the presentation and analysis of data collected was categorized into beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. For the purpose of Juxtaposing claims by the officials of IDANR, EDANR, EFDANR and SMANR, interviews were conducted with some selected officials as explained in the methodology. Interviews were also conducted with one official of each of the private partners as well as two beneficiaries and two non-beneficiaries. The table below gives a clear understanding of the explanation on questionnaires returned.

TABLE 5.1: ANALYSES OF QUESTIONNAIRES ADMINISTERED

Categories	Number of questionnaires administered	Number returned	Percentage returned	Number not returned	Percentage	Total
Beneficiaries	100	91	91	9	9	100
Non-beneficiaries	330	319	67.7	11	3.3	330
Total	**430**	**410**				**430**

SOURCE: Field survey, 2017.

5.2 Data presentation and analysis of Respondents Bio-data (Demographic data and discussion)

This entails the presentation and analysis of data on the relevant aspect of the respondents' profile which are related to the issues and thrust of this study. For instance, in Chapter Two of the study, the literature review on employment and unemployment revealed that more than 54% per cent of youths are unemployed (NBS, 2012) and that the unemployment among the youths cut across both the males and females inter alia. To this end, the data presentation and analysis is for the purpose of substantiating the foregoing among others.

Table 5.2.1 Sex

Category	**Response**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Beneficiaries	Male	61	67
	Female	30	33
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.2.1 shows that 61 respondents which represent 67% were males while 30 respondents which represent 33% were females. This implies that the menace of unemployment affects both males and females in Ekiti State hence the programme attracted both males and females

in different proportions. However, it revealed that there were more men in agricultural occupation than women.

Table 5.2.2: Age Bracket

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	15-24	27	29.7
	25-34	41	45
	35-44	23	25.3
	44-64	0	0
	65 and above	0	0
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

The table above reveals that 27 respondents which represent 29.7% were within the age bracket of 15-24, 41 respondents which represent 45% were within the age bracket of 25-34, 23 respondents which represent 25.3% were within the age bracket of 35-64, and none of the respondents were within the age bracket of either 44-64 or 60 and above. Going by the definition of youth or youthful age bracket, this implies that the agricultural development programme focused basically on the reduction of unemployment among youths in the state. Therefore, the programme had participants and eventual beneficiaries across the entire youth age bracket. However, the youth within the age bracket of 25-34 followed by15-24 benefitted more.

Table 5.2.3: Educational Qualification

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	SSCE	5	5.5
	OND/NCE	17	18.1
	HND	21	23
	Bachelor	43	47.3
	Masters	5	5.5
	Doctorate	0	0
	Non	0	0
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

The table 5.2.3 shows that 5 respondents which represent 5.5% had SSCE, 17 respondents which represent 18.7% had OND/NCE, 21 respondents which represent 23% had HND, 43 respondents which represent 47.3% had Bachelor, 5 respondents which represent 5.5% had masters while none of the respondents did not have at least an SSCE. This implies that the respondents had various certificates but were unemployed because they could not find Job. It also shows that the programme was open to all irrespective of level of education. It also implies that the respondents were literate enough to fill the questionaires without interpretation.

Table 5.2.4 Local Government Area

Category	**Response**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Beneficiaries	Ido-Osi	43	47
	Emure	25	28
	Efon	23	25
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

In ascertaining the application or implementation of the programme across all parts of the state since it was a policy programme that was initiated and cascaded down by the state government. Table 5.2.4 shows that 43 respondents which represent 47% are residents of Ido-Osi, 23 respondents which represent 25% are residents of Efon while 25 respondents which represent 28% are residents of Emure Local Government area. This implies that the programme was implemented in all parts of the state. It also shows that the number of beneficiaries from each local government area varies just as their sizes and population varies.

5.3 Data presentation and analysis on hypothesis one

This entails the presentation and concomitant analysis of data collected that have to do with youth commercial agricultural development programmes which is an empowerment programme aimed at providing jobs. The analysis is to the extent of determining the

relationship between the empowerment programmes and unemployment reduction in Ekiti State vis-à-vis the extent to which the agricultural development programmes have reduced unemployment in Ekiti State.

Table 5.3.1: Number of Beneficiaries of the YCAD programme (Secondary Data)

Year	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
YCAD arable	**42**	**165**	**130**	**89**
YCAD livestock	**35**	**15**	**45**	**38**
YCAD marketing	**-**	**29**	**35**	**27**
YCAD processing	**25**	**33**	**-**	**25**
YCAD nursery/tree plant	**21**	**170**	**60**	**45**
YCAD aquaculture	**27**	**15**	**35**	**55**

Source: EKiti state ministry of agriculture and natural resources (2014).

Table 5.3.1 shows that the various approaches adopted by the Ekiti state government in the agricultural development programme had various numbers of beneficiaries throughout the period of the programme. It also shows that approaches such as YCAD arable had more beneficiaries than the others. Furthermore, the number of beneficiaries in each of the years shows that there was an increase in 2012 and thereafter there was a relative decline or decrease in the succeeding years.

Table 5.3.2a: The YCAD arable has increased the number of self-employment

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	3	3.3
	Agree	73	80.2
	Undecided	0	0
	Strongly Disagreed	9	9.9
	Disagree	6.	6.5
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

The table above shows that 3 respondents which represents 3.3% strongly agreed that the YCAD arable programme has increased the number of self-employment in their areas, 73 respondents representing 80.2% agreed to that, 9 respondents representing 9.9% strongly disagreed while 6 respondents representing 6.6% disagreed. The data as presented in table 5.3.1a shows that there were good numbers of people (particularly youths) who benefitted from the youth commercial agricultural development programme and consequently are now self-employed.

Table 5.3.2b: Beneficiaries of YCAD arable programme have trained others who were not participants during the programme.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Non beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	63	19.8
	Agreed	144	45.1
	Undecided	4	1.3
	Strongly Disagreed	56	17.6
	Disagreed	52	16.3
	Total	**319**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.3.16 shows that 207 (63+144) which represent 64.9% of non-beneficiaries affirmed the YCAD arable had a multiplier effect on job creation such that beyond the number of beneficiaries of the YCAD arable programme, there are other people especially the youths

who have been trained by the beneficiaries in the aspect of crop cultivation (YACAD arable) and these youths who were hitherto unemployed now have jobs while 108 (52+56) respondents representing 33.8% of non-beneficiaries dissented. This is an indication that the impact of the YCAD arable programme on unemployment reduction did not just end on the direct beneficiaries (participants of the programme) but also extend to those who benefited in terms of mentorship or apprenticeship from the beneficiaries and have now become self-employed.

Table 5.3.2c: Multiplier effect of YCAD arable programme on unemployment reduction

Category	**Variable**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Non beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries	103	32.3
	Non beneficiaries	216	67.7
	Total	**319**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.3.1c reveals that 103 respondents (non-beneficiaries) which represent 32.3% affirmed that they were part of those who learnt from the beneficiaries and got meaningfully engaged in crop production (cultivation) while 216 respondents which represent 66.7% said no. It shows that the programme had impact beyond the participant.This substantiate the fact that the impact of the YCAD programme on unemployment reduction cannot be calibrated by the registered or recorded beneficiaries alone but also by looking beyond that to establish the indirect extension of the effect. However, in terms of evaluating the performance or efficiency of the government and private sector partners activities in the programme the number of beneficiaries directly affected is congruently fit for area of focus (personal communication). The foregoing analysis could be interpreted in the implied sense of it to

mean these 103 people were also beneficiaries but in an indirect sense of it. Hence, they were not captured in the record of beneficiaries.

Table 5.3.3a: The YCAD nursery/tree crop has made beneficiaries self-employed as well as significant number of others through them

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agree	2	2.2
	Agree	59	64.8
	Undecided	0	0
	Strongly disagree	5	5.5
	Disagree	25	27.5
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.3.3a shows that 2 respondents which represent 2.2% strongly agreed that the YCAD nursery/tree crop has made beneficiaries to be self-employed as well as significant number of others through them, 59 respondents which represent 64.8% agreed, 5 respondents which represent 5.5% strongly disagreed and 25 respondents which represent 27.5% disagreed. This implies that the YCAD nursery/tree crop programme had less dependency and confidence of the beneficiaries. The YCAD nursery/tree crop programme which was one of the six arms approach of the agricultural development programme in Ekiti state was not a much attractive aspect for beneficiaries because of the peculiarities involved in it. These ranges from the fact that the incubation period for tree crop plantation is relatively longer to the fact that most youths are impatient or lack the enthusiasm to stick to such business of agricultural production (personal communication). Most of the beneficiaries under this programme have other businesses they are doing to complement the seasonal period of waiting for the tree crop production. However, the establishment of most of these businesses or the expansion of such is usually from the process of the nursery/tree crop production they engaged in (personal

communication). On the other hand, those who are into nursery have a relatively good edge over full tree crop production because the nursery business seem to be less affected by the tides of season for production but probably by market trend (personal communication). To this end, it means that the YCAD Nursery/tree crop beneficiaries are faced with the challenge of intermittent waiting or adjustment to the trend of the market. However, the proceeds or value of attainment from their nursery or tree crop production has enabled them to have a means of livelihood both directly and indirectly.

Table 5.3.3b: Beneficiaries of YCAD nursery/tree crop programme have been training other unemployed people on how to be engaged in nursery and tree crop plantation

Category	**Response**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Non beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	51	16
	Agreed	126	39.5
	Undecided	2	0.6
	Strongly disagreed	98	30.7
	Disagreed	42	13.2
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

The table (table 5.3.2b) shows that 177(51+126) respondents which represent 55.5% affirmed that beneficiaries of YCAD nursery/tree crop programme have since the time they engaged in the business as a result of the empowerment they got from the programme been training and introducing other unemployed people to the business while 140(42+98)respondents which represent 43.9% dissented. This implies that it is undeniable that the YCAD nursery/tree crop programme has had a multiplier effect on unemployment reduction in the state.

Table 5.3.3c: Multiplier effect of YCAD nursery/tree crop programe on unemployment reduction

Category	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Non beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries	92	28.8
	Non beneficiaries	227	71.2
	Total	**319**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.3.2c shows that a relatively few respondents which represent 28.8% affirmed that the YCAD nursery/tree crop programme has had a multiplier effect by expressing their views that they as well as other people around them have been empowered indirectly by the programme through beneficiaries of the proramme such that they had learnt how to engage productively in it from them and are now making ends out of it or earning a living while a relatively large respondents which represent 71.2% dissented. This implies that the number of indirect beneficiaries or multiplier effect of any agricultural programme which is aimed at reducing unemployment is dependent on the sustainability of the yield or economic reward that accrues from the practice of such agricultural business.

Table 5.3.4a; The YCAD Livestock has empowered beneficiaries for self-employment and capacity to employ other people

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	8	8.8
	Undecided	0	0
	Agree	66	72.5
	Strongly Disagreed	7	7.7
	Disagree	10	11
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table.5.3.3a presents the data on the impact of YCAD livestock on its beneficiaries in terms of employment. 8 respondents which represent 8.8% strongly agreed that the YCAD livestock has empowered beneficiaries and enabled them to be self-employed as well as have the capacity to employ other people, 66 respondents which represent 72.5% agreed, 7 respondents which represent 7.7% strongly disagree while 10 respondents which represent 11% strongly disagreed. This shows that the programme had considerable impact.

Table 5.3.4b: Beneficiaries of YCAD livestock programme have impacted on the unemployed people and made them employed.

Category	**Response**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Non beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	57	17.9
	Agreed	106	33.2
	Undecided	0	0
	Strongly disagreed	104	32.6
	Disagreed	53	16.6
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

In determining whether or not there were people among the non-beneficiaries who were unemployed but through their contact and involvement in one way or the other with the beneficiaries have become meaningfully engaged or employed, 163 respondents which represent 51% affirmed that indeed the YCAD livestock programame has made considerable indirect impact towards reducing unemployment through its beneficiaries while 157 respondents which represent 49% disagreed. This implies that the challenges experienced by some of the beneficiaries are also perceived by some of the non-beneficiaries. It also shows that some of these non-beneficiaries have been indirectly impacted or influenced by the YCAD livestock programme through its beneficiaries.

Table 5.3.4c: Multiplier effect of YCAD livestock on unemployment reduction

Category	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Non beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries	97	30.4
	Non beneficiaries	222	69.6
	Total	**319**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

In determining the number of people who have indirectly been empowered by the YCAD livestock programme and invariably the multiplier effect of the programme, the data presented in table 5.3.3c which are the results of the question whether or not the respondents were testimonials of the indirect impact shows that 97 respondents which represent 30.4% affirmed that they were testimonials or indirect beneficiaries of the programme while 222 respondents which represent 69.6% said they were not. This implies that beyond the registered or recorded number of beneficiaries of the YCAD livestock programme, there are people who have benefited from the programme via the beneficiaries. The YCAD livestock programme has stimulated the increase of animal production and other animal product which hitherto had been in scarce supply, for instance, the price of chicken became relatively cheap and eggs were being hawked from street to street. This also enabled or occasioned the emergence of middle men and women who go to the farms to buy and thereafter sold to the public (personal communication). The foregoing could also be seen as another means or way through which the programme created employment other than just the immediate or primary mechanism or purpose.

Table 5.3.5a: The YCAD aquaculture has made a significant number of unemployed to be self-employed.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agree	21	23.1
	Agree	57	62.6
	Undecided	0	0
	Strongly disagree	4	4.4
	Disagree	9	9.9
	Total	**319**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

In ascertaining whether or not the YCAD Aquaculture has significantly contributed to the reduction of unemployment in Ekiti State, table 5.3.4a shows that 21 respondents which represent 23.1% agreed that the YCAD aquaculture has made a significant number of unemployed to be self-employed, 57 respondents which represent 62.65 agreed, 4 respondents which represent 4.4% disagreed. This implies that the YCAD aquaculture is one of the most effective among all the approaches of the programme. The effect of the programme on unemployment reduction was not only felt or noticed by the people (beneficiaries) that participated under the programme but also their counterparts in the other arms of programme. It shows that the programme has made a significant number of unemployed people to be self-employed.

Table 5.3.5b: Beneficiaries of YCAD aquaculture have been training other people who did not participate in the programme

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Non beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	101	31.7
	Agreed	202	63.3
	Undecided	4	1.3
	Strongly disagreed	5	1.6
	Disagreed	7	2.2
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

The table above (table.5.3.5b) shows that 303(101+202) respondents which represent 95% affirmed that Beneficiaries of YCAD aquaculture have been training other people who did not participate in the programme to be self-employed while 12 (5+7) respondents which represent 3.8% disagreed. This implies that there has been a reasonable impact of the beneficiaries in their various communities in terms of empowering other people who have no job or needed a complementary job to be maximally engaged or earn a good living.

Table 5.3.5c: Multiplier effect of YCAD aquaculture on unemployment reduction

Category	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Non beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries	40	12.5
	Non beneficiaries	279	87.5
	Total	**319**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.3.5c shows that 40 respondents which represent 12.5% were indirect beneficiaries 9 i.e. to say they were empowered by the direct beneficiaries of the programme through training to be meaningfully engaged or self-employed on aquaculture production activities while 279 respondents which represent 87.5% were non beneficiaries (i.e. to say they were not direct beneficiaries of the programme and neither were they empowered or trained by the beneficiaries). This shows that the programme has indirectly reduced unemployment. However, only 40 respondents which is 13% of those who affirmed that the beneficiaries of

the programme have been training other people who did not participate in the programme to be self-employed as contained in table 5.3.4b were actual testimonials while the remaining 263 respondents which represent 87% responded base on awareness or acquaintance.

Table 5.3.6a: The YCAD processing created jobs for unemployed people

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	9	9.9
	Agreed	49	53.9
	Undecided	2	2.2
	Strongly disagreed	0	0
	Disagreed	31	34
	Total	**319**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.3.6a shows that 9 respondents which represent 9.9% strongly agreed that the YCAD processing created Jobs for unemployed people, 49 respondents which represent 53.9% agreed, 2 respondents which represent 2.2% strongly disagreed while 31 respondents disagreed. This shows that the YCAD processing had a considerable impact.

Table 5.3.6b: Beneficiaries of YCAD processing have had unemployed people whom they trained in processing agricultural product.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Non beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	73	22.9
	Agreed	134	42
	Undecided	11	3.5
	Strongly disagreed	36	11.3
	Disagreed	55	17.2
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

In determining the effect of the YCAD processing on unemployment reduction, table 5.3.6b shows that 217(73+134) respondents which represent 68% affirmed that of YCAD processing have impacted on the unemployed people by training them on the processing of agricultural

products while 91(36+55) respondents which represent 32% disagreed with that. This implies that the YCAD processing has actually had a ripple effect among the non-beneficiaries thereby extending or increasing the rate at which the YCAD processing has reduced unemployment. The private companies that served as partners in the YCAD programme who had processing or related roles had their capacity increase in response to the increased production of the raw materials (agricultural products) which necessitated hiring of manpower (personal communication).

Table 5.3.6C: Multiplier effect of YCAD processing on unemployment reduction

Category	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Non beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries	25	7.8
	Non beneficiaries	294	92.2
	Total	**319**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

In furtherance of the revelation of table 5.3.6b, the respondent's declarations on whether or not they were part of those whom the beneficiaries of YCAD processing made to be engaged in processing of agricultural products are shown in table 5.3.6c. the table shows only 25 respondents which represent 7.8% were testimonials to the multiplier effect of the programme (in other word only 25 out of the non-beneficiaries were indirect beneficiaries of the YCAD processing) while 294 (92.2%) were not.

Table 5.3.7a: The YCAD Marketing has expanded job Opportunities for the unemployed

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	2	2.2
	Agreed	63	69.2
	Undecided	0	0
	Strongly disagreed	7	7.7
	Disagreed	19	20.9
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

The table (table 5.3.7a) shows that 63 respondents which represent 69.2% agreed that the YCAD marketing has expanded Job opportunities for the unemployed, 2 respondents which represent 2.2% strongly agreed, 7 respondents which represent 7.7% disagreed while 19 respondents which represent 20.9 disagreed.

Table 5.3.7b: Beneficiaries of YCAD marketing have also introduced other unemployed people to the business of marketing agricultural products.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Non beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	47	14.7
	Agreed	67	21
	Undecided	9	2.8
	Strongly disagreed	65	20.4
	Disagreed	131	41.1
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

The table (i.e. table 5.3.7b) shows that 114(47+67) respondents which represent 35.7% affirmed that the beneficiaries of YCAD marketing have also introduced other unemployed people to the business of marketing agricultural products while 196 (65+131) respondents which represent 61.5% disagreed. This shows that the YCAD marketing approach has to limited extent reduced unemployment since the number of those that disagreed is almost double those that affirmed it.

Table 5.3.7c: Multiplier effect of YCAD marketing on unemployment reduction

Category	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Non beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries	29	9.1
	Non beneficiaries	290	90.9
	Total	**319**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

The table above (table 5.3.7c) shows the result of the question on whether or not each of the non-beneficiaries was one of those introduced into the marketing of agricultural product. The

table shows that 29 respondents which represent 9.1 were indirect beneficiaries while 290 respondents which represent 90.9% were not indirect beneficiaries and neither were they direct beneficiaries. This shows that indeed the YCAD marketing had a multiplier effect on unemployment reduction. However, the effect is minimal.

Table 5.3.8: Small and medium scale enterprises have been promoted by YCAD programme

Responses	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Strongly agree	23	25.3
Agreed	47	51.7
Undecided	2	2.2
Disagreed	16	17.6
Strongly agreed	3	3.3
Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2017.

Table 5.3.8 shows that 23 respondents which represent 25.3 percent strongly agreed that small and medium scale enterprises were promoted by YCAD programme in Ekiti, 47 respondents which represent 51.7 percent agreed, 2 respondents which represent 2.2 percent were undecided, 16 respondents which represents 17.6 percent disagreed, while 3 respondents which represent 3.3 percent strongly disagreed. The fact that the majority(47+23) responded in the affirmative means that promotion of small and medium scale enterprises were part of the ways through which the YCAD reduced unemployment.

Table 5.3.9: The investment in agriculture increased when the YCAD programme was implemented

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	11	12
Agreed	42	46.2
Undecided	13	14.3
Disagreed	18	19.8
Strongly disagreed	7	7.7
Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2017.

Table 5.3.9 shows that 11 respondents which represent 12 percent strongly agreed that investment in agriculture increased when the YCAD programme was implemented 42 respondents which represent 46.2 percent agreed, 13 respondents which represent 14.3 percent were undecided, 18 respondents which represent 19.8 disagreed while 7 respondents which represents 7.7 percent strongly disagreed. Since the majority (11+42) of the respondents responded in the affirmative, it means that the rate of investment on agriculture has increased and invariably employment**.**

Table 5.3.10: The YCAD programme exposed job opportunities that were not common

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	3	3.3
Agree	29	31.9
Undecided	-	-
Disagree	39	42.9
Strongly disagree	20	22
Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2017.

Table 5.3.10: shows that 3 respondents which represent 3.3 strongly agreed that the YCAD programme exposed job opportunities that were not common, 29 respondents which represent 31.9 percent agreed, 39 respondents which represent 42.9 percent disagreed while 20 respondents which represent 22 strongly disagreed. The factthat majority (39+20) disagreed shows that there were no new type of agricultural jobs introduced.

5.3.2 Test of hypothesis one

HO: The YCAD empowerment programme has not significantly reduced unemployment in Ekiti state.

Table 5.3.2a (i): Contingency for testing hypothesis one on the beneficiaries

Youth Empowerment Training (independent variable= X)	**SA**	**A**	**U**	**D**	**SD**
YCAD arable has increased the number of self-employment	3	73	-	9	6
YCAD livestock has empowered beneficiaries for self-employment and capacity to employ other people.	8	66	-	7	10
YCAD aquaculture has made significant number of unemployed to be self-employed.	21	57	-	4	9
Unemployment Reduction (Depended Variable=Y)					
The investment in agriculture increased when the YCAD programme was implemented.	11	42	13	18	7
YCAD programme exposed job opportunities that were not common.	3	29	-	39	20
small and medium scale enterprises have been promoted by YCAD programme.	23	47	2	16	3

Source: compiled from tables 5.3.4a, 5.3.5a, 5.3.2a, 5.3.10, 5.3.9, and 5.3.8

Table 5.3.2a (ii): Effect of YCAD programme on Unemployment reduction.

Correlations Test on beneficiaries			
		YCAD programme	Unemployment reduction
YCAD programme	Pearson Correlation	1	.954**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	91	91
Unemployment reduction	Pearson Correlation	.954**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	91	91
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			
Sources: SPSS OUTPUT 2017			

Pearson r is .954 which shows a very strong positive correlation between the YCAD programme and Unemployment Reduction in Ekiti State. For this reason, we can conclude that there is a relationship between the YCAD programme and unemployment reduction. Furthermore, a p-value of .000, which is lower than the 0.01 level of significance, indicates that, statistically, the relationship between YCAD programme and unemployment reduction is significant. Hence, the hypothesis – that the YCAD programmehas not significantly reduced unemployment in Ekiti State – is rejected.

Table 5.3.2b (i): Contingency for testing hypothesis one on the non-beneficiaries

Youth Empowerment Training (independent variable= X)	**SA**	**A**	**U**	**D**	**S**
Beneficiaries of YCAD livestock programme have impacted on the unemployed people and made them employed	57	106	-	104	53
Beneficiaries of YCAD arable programme have trained others who were not participants during the programme.	63	144	4	56	52
Unemployment Reduction (Depended Variable=Y)					
Training other people who did not participate in the programme on aquaculture has made many of those who did not participate to be self –employed	101	202	4	5	7
The training acquired through beneficiaries of YCAD Marketing has expanded job Opportunities for the unemployed	47	67	9	65	13

Source: Compiled from tables 5.3.2b, 5.3.5b, 5.3.7b and 5.3.4b

Table 5.3.2b (ii): Effect of YCAD programme on Unemployment reduction

Correlations Test on Non-beneficiaries			
		YCAD programme	Unemployment reduction
YCAD programme	Pearson Correlation	1	.864**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	319	319
Unemployment reduction	Pearson Correlation	.864**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	319	319
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Sources: SPSS OUTPUT 2017.

Pearson r is .864 which shows a strong positive correlation between the YCAD programme and Unemployment Reduction in Ekiti State. For this reason, we can conclude that there is a relationship between the YCAD programme and unemployment reduction (it has a positive indirect effect on unemployment reduction). Furthermore, a p-value of .000, which is lower than the 0.01 level of significance, indicates that, statistically, the indirect relationship between YCAD programme and unemployment reduction is significant. Hence, the

hypothesis – that the YCAD programmehas not significantly reduced unemployment in Ekiti State – is rejected.

5.4 Data presentation and analysis on hypothesis two

This revolves around the data collected on the roles of each of the private entities in the public/private partnership in relation to whether or not it has contributed to unemployment reduction. The data were analyzed concomitantly as presented.

Table 5.4.1: Beneficiaries of the Private Partners (secondary Data).

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
BORBD	63	335	190	134
Agbekoya farmers association	125	335	190	134
IITA	125	368	190	134
HVA international	25	33	-	25
Pacts	21	170	60	45
BOA	150	447	305	279
Nestle	98	350	270	227
First bite foods	25	33	-	25
Afe Babalola University	150	447	305	279

Source: Private Partners support records, 2011-2014.

Table 5.4.1 shows the number of people who benefited from the role of the various private organizations who partnered with the state government in the course of the agricultural development programme. The table revealed that the performance of each of the private partners in the public private partnership varies in the context of the extent to which each of them contributed to unemployment reduction; it shows that some organizations like Afe Babalola University and BOA had more beneficiaries more than the other private partners. It

also shows that the performance of the various private organizations had an initial rising effect on unemployment reduction which later declined or reduced.

Table 5.4.2a: BORBDA in its role of provision of Agric. equipment and the expansion of existing irrigated land has increased the number of people in agric. business and employed others.

Category	Variable	Response	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agree	6	6.6
	Agree	57	62.6
	Undecided	16	17.6
	Disagree	3	3.3
	Strongly disagree	9	9.9
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

The table above (table 5.4.1) is a presentation of data on whether or not the role of BORBDA as a partner in the public/private partnership has enhanced unemployment reduction. The table shows that 57 respondent which represent 62.6% agreed that BORBDA in its role of provision of agric equipment and expansion of irrigated land has increased the number of people in agric business and employed others, 6 respondents which represent 6.6% strongly agreed, 16 respondents which represent 17.6% were undecided, 3 respondents which represent 3.3% disagreed while 9 respondents which represent 9.9% strongly disagreed. This implies that BORBDA has contributed to unemployment reduction through agricultural employment to enable the unemployed people to be self-employed as well as direct employment of additional manpower to carry out its role. This was as a result of the fact that the BORBD was actively involved in the agricultural development programme(personal communication).

Table 5.4.2b: The involvement of BORBDA in YCADP promoted job opportunities

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Non beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	136	42.6
	Agreed	65	20.4
	Undecided	-	-
	Strongly disagreed	39	12.2
	Disagreed	79	24.8
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

The table above shows that 201 (136+65) respondents which represent 63% affirmed that the involvement of BORBDA in YCAD programme promoted job opportunities in agriculture while 118 (39+79) respondents which represent 35% disagreed. This implies that BORBDA promoted job opportunities to the extent that it was felt by the non-participants or non-beneficiaries of the programme. This was attributed to the fact that the role of the BORBDA had indirect impact on the non-beneficiaries (personal communication).

Table 5.4.3a: ATA/Freisland campina/USAID in the role of milk collection engaged the unemployed people

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	2	2.2
	Agree	6	6.6
	Undecided	27	29.7
	Strongly disagreed	7	7.7
	Disagreed	49	53.9
	Total	**319**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

In ascertaining whether or not ATA/Friesland campina in its role of milk collection engaged the unemployed people, table 5.4.2a shows that 49 respondents which represent 53.9% disagreed that it has created job to that end, 7 respondents which represent 7.7% strongly disagreed, 27 respondents which represent 29.7% were undecided, 2 respondents which

represent 2.2% strongly greed while 6 respondents which represent 6.6% agreed. This implies that the organization did not contribute to unemployment reduction by virtue of its role in the public/private partnership on agricultural development programmes in Ekiti state. It is because Freisland campina was one of the private partner organizations that had a passive role in the agricultural development programme (personal communication).

Table 5.4.3b: ATA/Freisland Campina/USAID Increased Job Opportunities by its involvement in YCAD Programme

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Non beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	107	33.5
	Agreed	49	15.4
	Undecided	6	1.9
	Strongly disagreed	59	18.5
	Disagreed	98	30.7
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.4.3b above shows that 156 (107+49) respondents which represent 48% agreed that ATA/freisland Campina/USAID increase job opportunities by its involvement in the youth commercial agricultural development programme while 163 (59+98) which represent 49.2% disagreed. This implies that it did not increase job opportunities to a significant extent. This can also be attributed to the fact that Freisland campina is an unpopular organization that is not known by many residents of Ekiti state (personal communication).

Table 5.4.4a: IITA in its role of seed multiplication and capacity building increased the capacity of commercial farmers to employ people for expansion of farms

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	7	7.7
	Agreed	49	53.9
	Undecided	27	29.7
	Strongly disagreed	2	2.2
	Disagreed	6	6.6
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: field survey, 2017.

Table 5.4.4a shows that 7 respondents which represents 7.7 % strongly agreed that IITA in its role of seed multiplication and capacity building increased the capacity of commercial farmers to employ people for expansion of farm,49 respondents which represents 53.9% agreed, 27 respondents which represents 29.7% were undecided, 2 respondents which represent 2.2% strongly disagreed while 6 respondents which represent 6.6% disagreed. Since the majority agreed, it shows that IITA has significantly increased the capacity of commercial farmers to employ.

Table 5.4.4b: The increased capacity of commercial farmers to employ labour or people is attributed to IITA's role of seed multiplication and capacity building.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Non beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	73	22.9
	Agreed	114	35.7
	Undecided	-	-
	Strongly disagreed	38	11.9
	Disagreed	94	29.5
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

The table5.4.4b shows that 187(73+114) respondents which represent 58.6% agreed that the increased capacity of commercial farmers to employ people is attributed to IITA's role of seed multiplication and capacity building while 132 (38+94) respondents which represent 41.4% disagreed. From the table the majority agreed which shows that the people were aware of the role of IITA and its impact on employment.

Table 5.4.5a: PACTs in its role of cocoa development caused the increased in the number of cocoa farmers as the unemployed went into cocoa farming

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	33	36.3
	Agreed	20	22
	Undecided	13	14.3
	Strongly disagreed	7	7.7
	Disagreed	18	19.8
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.4.5a presents the data on the impact of PACTs on unemployment reduction. The table shows that 33 respondents which represent 36.3% strongly agreed that PACTs in its role of cocoa development caused the increase in the number of cocoa farmers as those that were unemployed went into cocoa farming, 20 respondents which represent 22% agreed, 13 respondents which represents 14.3% were undecided, 18 respondents which represent 19.8%

disagreed while 7 respondents which represent 7.7% strongly disagreed. The fact that majority of the respondents representing 58.3% (36.3+22) agreed while only 27.5 (19.8+7.7) disagreed shows that the role of PACT led to unemployment reduction. This is also because Cocoa is the major cash crop in Ekiti state and it was given much priority in order to restore the lost economic fortune which the state had in the past(personal communication).

Table 5.4.5b: PACTs as an organization has contributed to creation of employment in Cocoa farming by its role of cocoa development.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Non Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	81	25.4
	Agreed	98	30.7
	Undecided	5	1.6
	Strongly disagreed	26	8.2
	Disagreed	109	34.2
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Tale 5.4.5b shows that 179(98+81) respondents which represent 56.1% agreed that PACTs as an organization has contributed to creation of employment in cocoa farming by its role of cocoa development while 140 (109+26) respondents which represent 43.9% disagreed. This implies that the involvement of PACTS in the partnership on youth commercial agricultural development programme had a significant impact of employment.

Table 5.4.6a: BOA in its role of agric and equipment financing provided finances for unemployed people who lacked fund for agricultural production.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	9	9.9
	Agreed	37	40.7
	Undecided	31	34
	Strongly disagreed	6	6.6
	Disagreed	8	8.8
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.4.6a shows that 37 respondents which represent 40.7% agreed that BOA in its role of agric and equipment financing provided finances for the unemployed people who lacked fund for agricultural production, 9 respondents which represent 9.9% strongly agreed, 31 respondents which represent 34% were undecided, 6 respondents which represent 6.6% strongly disagreed while 8 respondents which represent 8.8% disagreed. Majority of the respondents (46) which represent 50.6% (9.9+40.7) agreed while only 14 respondents which represent 15.4 (6.6+8.8) disagreed. This shows that BOA in its role of agric. and equipment financing provided finances for unemployed people. Without the financial support the empowerment training would not have made any effect on unemployment reduction(personal communication). Despite the foregoing, the significant number of respondents that were undecided shows the inadequacy or limited strength of the BOA was well as poor awareness among the beneficiaries.

Table 5.4.6b: BOA empowered beneficiaries of YCAD programme by providing finances for equipment's they needed to engage in agriculture.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Non Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	56	17.6
	Agreed	60	18.8
	Undecided	-	-
	Strongly disagreed	97	30.4
	Disagreed	106	33.2
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.4.6b shows that 203 (106+97) respondents which represent 63.6% disagreed to the claim that BOA empowered beneficiaries of youth Commercial agricultural development programme by providing finances for the equipment's they needed to engage in agriculture while 116 (56+60) respondents which represent 36.4% agreed. This shows that to a large

extent, the BOA was not seen or known by the people as a financier of equipment for the beneficiaries of the programme.

Table 5.4.7a: The Role of Afe Babalola University in training made significant number of people to become skilled and engaged in Agriculture

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	9	9.9
	Agreed	37	40.7
	Undecided	31	34
	Strongly disagreed	6	6.6
	Disagreed	8	8.8
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

The table above (table 5.4.6a) shows that 59 respondents which represent 64.8% agreed that the role of Afe Babalola University in training made significant number of people to become skilled and engaged in agriculture, 4 respondents which represent 4.4% strongly agreed, 11 respondents which represent 14.3% strongly disagreed while 4 respondents which represent 4.4% disagreed. This implies that majority of the respondents (63) which represent 69.2% (64.8+4.4) agreed while 17 respondents which represent 18.7% (14.3+4.4) disagreed. It shows that the role of Afe Babalola University in agricultural training had a positive impact on unemployment reduction. The organization took part in virtually every aspect of the agricultural development programme because its role is basically on capacity building which is essential in all ramifications of the agricultural development programme (personal communication).

Table 5.4.7b: The skills acquired by beneficiaries of YCAD Programme through Afe Babalola University made them to be self-employed.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Non beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	143	44.8
	Agreed	50	15.7
	Undecided	13	4
	Strongly disagreed	37	11.6
	Disagreed	76	23.8
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.4.7b shows that 193 respondents which represent 60.5% attested that the skills acquired by beneficiaries of the youth commercial agricultural development programme through Afe Babalola University made them self-employed while 126 respondents which represent 39.5% disagreed.

Table 5.4.8a: The role of Nestle in contract farming enabled many unemployed youths to be employed.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	6	6.6
	Agreed	32	35.2
	Undecided	29	31.9
	Strongly disagreed	21	23
	Disagreed	3	3.3
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.4.8a shows that 32 respondents which represent 35.2% agreed, 6 respondents which represent 6.6% strongly agreed, 29 respondents which represent 31.9% were undecided, 21 respondents which represent 23% strongly disagreed while 3 respondents which represent 3.3% disagreed. Despite the fact that the simple or slight majority of 41.8% (35.29 + 6.6%) agreed while 26.3% (23% + 3.3) disagreed, the table shows that the activities of NESTLE and its role was not popular and had only minimal impact on employment.

Table 5.4.8b: Many people were employed through Nestle'sContract Farming Role

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Non beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	3	0.9
	Agreed	34	10.7
	Undecided	16	5
	Strongly disagreed	104	32.6
	Disagreed	162	50.8
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.4.8b shows that 266 (104+162) respondents which represent 83% disagreed that many people were employed through Nestle's contract farming role while 37 respondents which represent 12 percent agreed or attested that many people were employed through Nestle's Contract farming role. This implies that the involvement of Nestle in the youth commercial agricultural development had little or minimal impact on employment

Table 5.4.9a: Agbekoya Farmers' Association Role in farm development promoted youth involvement in farming.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	13	14.3
	Agreed	41	45
	Undecided	16	17.6
	Strongly disagreed	5	55.5
	Disagreed	16	17.6
	Total	**319**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.4.9a shows that 41 respondents which represent 45% agreed that Agbekoya farmers' Association role in farm development promoted youth involvement in farming, 13 respondents which represent 14.3% strongly agreed, 16 respondents which represent 17.6% disagreed. Majority of the respondents (59.3) agree while only 23.1% disagreed. This implies

that Agbekoya farmers' Association role promoted youth involvement in farming such that some unemployed youths took advantage of the improvement to start farming.

Table 5.4.9b: Agbekoya farmers' Associations role in farm development promoted unemployed people's involvement in farming.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Non beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	93	29.2
	Agreed	166	52
	Undecided	6	1.9
	Strongly disagreed	13	4.1
	Disagreed	41	12.9
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.4.9b shows that 259 (93+166) respondents which represent 81; 2% agreed Agbekoya farmers Associations role in farm development promoted unemployed people's involvement in farming while 54 (13+41) respondents which represent 18.8% disagreed. This implies that Agbekoya farmers Associations Role in farm development impacted to a significant extent on employment.

Table 5.4.10a: HVA international engaged unemployed people through diary development

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	-	-
	Agreed	20	22
	Undecided	14	15.4
	Strongly disagreed	11	12
	Disagreed	46	50.6
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.4.10a above shows that 46 respondents which represent 50.6 disagreed that HVA international in its role of Diary Development engaged unemployed people, 14 respondents

which represent 15.4% were undecided, 11 respondents which represent 12% strongly disagreed while 20 respondents which represent 22% agreed. Majority (46+11) disagreed while only 20 agreed. It therefore implies that HVA international did not have impact on the unemployed people in terms of promoting employment. The lack of decision of some respondents also shows that some of them do not know about the involvement of the organization.

Table 5.4.10b: The HVA international in its role of Diary development created employment opportunities.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Non beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	27	8.5
	Agreed	115	36
	Undecided	23	7.2
	Strongly disagreed	57	17.9
	Disagreed	98	30.7
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.4.10b shows that 141 (115+27) respondents which represent 44.2% attested that HVA international in its role of Diary development created employment opportunities while 155 (57+98) which represent 47.8% disagreed. The attestation of the majority shows that HVA international in its role as a partner in the agricultural development programme has not promoted employment.

Table 5.4.11a: First bite Foods in its role of supply of agricultural inputs and production Created jobs.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	1	1.1
	Agreed	41	45
	Undecided	12	13.2
	Strongly disagreed	11	12.1
	Disagreed	26	28.6
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.4.10 shows that I respondent which represent 1.1% strongly agreed that the role of first bite foods in the public/private partnership created jobs, 41 respondents which represent 45% agreed, 12 respondents which represent 13.2% were undecided, 11 respondents which represent 12.1% strongly disagreed while 26 respondents which represent 28.6% disagreed. This shows that majority 46.1% of the respondents agreed while 40.7% disagreed. It implies that first bite food in its role created jobs but to a minimum extent.

Table 5.4.11b: The involvement of first bite foods in Youth Commercial agricultural development programme of Ekiti State Created employment opportunity.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	3	0.9
	Agreed	165	
	Undecided	19	5.9
	Strongly disagreed	78	24.5
	Disagreed	203	63.6
	Total	**319**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table **5.4.11b** above shows that 19 (3+6) respondents which represent 6% attested that the involvement of first bite foods in youth commercial agricultural development programme of Ekiti State created employment opportunities while a majority of 281(78+203) respondents which represent 89% disagreed. This shows that first bite foods in its role had little or no impact on employment generation

Table 5.4.12 : The number of unemployed people in Ekiti state reduced as a result of the cooperation between the government and private organization

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Strongly agreed	17	18.7
Agreed	51	56
Undecided	-	-
Disagreed	20	22
Strongly disagreed	3	3.3
Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2017.

Table 5.4.11 shows that 17 respondents which represent 18.7 strongly agreed that the cooperation between Ekitistate government and different ganizations(private partners), 51 respondents which represent 56 percent agreed, 20 respondents which represent 22 percent disagreed while 3 respondents which represent 3.3 percent strongly disagreed. The affirmation of majority (17+51) implies that the involvement of different organizations promoted variety of agricultural occupations thereby reducing the number of unemployed people.

5.4.2 Test of Hypothesis Two

H0$_2$: The public private partnership on agriculture has not led to unemployment reduction in Ekiti State.

Table 5.4.2b (i): Contingency for testing hypothesis two on beneficiaries

Public private partnership(X=independent variable)	**SA**	**A**	**U**	**D**	**SD**
The role of Afe Babalola University in training	9	37	31	6	8
The role of IITA in seed multiplication and capacity.	7	49	27	2	6
Unemployment reduction(Y=dependent variable)					
Self-employment	13	41	16	5	16
Decrease in the number of unemployed people	17	51	-	20	3

Source: Compiled from tables 5.4.4a, 5.4.7a, 5.4.9a, and 5.4.12

Table 5.4.2a (ii): Effect of Public Private Partnership on Unemployment reduction.

Correlations Test for beneficiaries			
		PPP on agriculture	Unemployment reduction
PPP on agriculture	Pearson Correlation	1	.981**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	91	91
Unemployment reduction	Pearson Correlation	.981**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	91	91
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			
Sources: SPSS OUTPU			

Pearson r is .981 which shows a strong positive correlation. For this reason, we can conclude that there is a relationship between the Public private partnership on agriculture and unemployment reduction. Furthermore, a p-value of .000, which is lower than the 0.01 level of significance, indicates that there is a significant relationship between the public private partnership on agriculture and unemployment reduction. Hence, the hypothesis – that the public private partnership on agriculture has not led to unemployment reduction in Ekiti State – is rejected.

Table 5.4.2b (i): Contingency for testing the hypothesis on non-beneficiaries

Public private partnership (X=independent variable)	**SA**	**A**	**U**	**D**	**SD**
BOA role in providing finances	56	60	-	97	106
Afe Babalola role in skill acquisition	143	50	13	37	76
Unemployment reduction(Y=dependent variable)					
Increasing capacity to employ	73	114	-	38	94
Increasing rate of involvement in farming	93	166	6	13	41

Source: Compiled from tables 5.4.6b, 5.4.7b, 5.4.4b and 5.4.9b

Table 5.4.2b (ii): Effect of Public Private Partnership on Unemployment reduction.

Correlations Test for Non-beneficiaries			
		PPP on agriculture	Unemployment reduction
PPP on agriculture	Pearson Correlation	1	.858**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	319	319
Unemployment reduction	Pearson Correlation	.858**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	319	319
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Sources: SPSS OUTPUT 2017

Pearson r is .858 which shows a strong positive correlation. For this reason, we can conclude that there is also an indirect relationship between the Public private partnership on agriculture and unemployment reduction. Furthermore, a p-value of .000, which is lower than the 0.01 level of significance, indicates that there is a significant relationship between the public private partnership on agriculture and unemployment reduction. Hence, the hypothesis – that the public private partnership on agriculture has not led to unemployment reduction in Ekiti State – is rejected.

5.5 Data presentation and analysis on hypothesis three

This entails the presentation and concomitant analysis of data collected which have to do with agricultural incentives provided by the state government as part of the agricultural development programme in the state which was aimed at reducing unemployment in the state. To this end, the data collected, presented and analyzed is to the extent of establishing whether or not each of the selected incentives has attracted unemployed people to agricultural businesses.

Table 5.5.1a: The exemption of new agricultural industries from tax rates and levies in the first three years of operation stimulated the emergence of some industries that employed significant number of people.

Category	**Response**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	23	25.3
	Agreed	29	31.9
	Undecided	2	2.2
	Strongly disagreed	21	23
	Disagreed	16	17.6
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.5.1a shows that 23 respondents which represent 25.3% strongly agreed that the exemption of new agricultural industries from tax rates and levies during the first three years of operation stimulated the emergence of some industries that employed significant number of people, 29 respondents which reprent 31.9% agreed, 2 respondents which represent 2.2% were undecided, 21 respondents which represent 23% strongly disagreed while 16 respondents which represent 17.6 disagreed. Majority (57.2%) of the respondents agreed while 40.6 disagreed. This shows that the tax exemption approach used by the state government to promote industrialization in the agricultural sector worked. It had impact on unemployment reduction such that the industries or companies that enjoyed this privilege also employed or engaged one or more unemployed people. The tax exemption is one of the key catalysts that engendered the willingness and commitment of some of the private partners (personal communication).

Table 5.5.1b: The exemption of new agricultural industries from tax rates and levies Stimulated the emergence of some industries that employed people.

Category	**Response**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Non beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	45	14.1
	Agreed	81	25.4
	Undecided	2	0.6
	Strongly disagreed	47	14.7
	Disagreed	144	45.1
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table5.5.1b shows that only 126 (45+81) respondents which represent 9.5% agreed that the exemption of new agricultural industries form tax rates and levies stimulated the emergence of some industries while (47+144) respondents which represent 60.5% disagreed.

This implies that there were few agricultural industries that sprang up and employed minimal number of people. The agreement of majority of the beneficiaries in table 5.5.1a compared to the disagreement of majority of the non-beneficiaries in table 5.5.1b shows that the beneficiaries of the programme felt the impact more than the non-beneficiaries.

Table 5.5.2a: The provision of credit facilities for intending investors and/or individual farmers galvanized interest to agricultural occupation.

Category	**Response**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	8	8.8
	Agreed	49	53.8
	Undecided	13	14.3
	Strongly disagreed	9	9.9
	Disagreed	12	13.2
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.5.2a shows that 49 respondents which represent 53.8% agreed that the provision of credit facilities for intending investors a

nd/or individual farmers galvanized interest to agricultural occupation, 8 respondents which represent 8.8% strongly agreed, 13 respondents which represent 13.2% disagreed while 9 respondents which represent 9.9% strongly agreed. The majority (62.6%) agreed while 23.2% disagreed. This implies that the provision of credit facilities for intending investors and/or individual farmers galvanized interest to agricultural occupation.

Table 5.5.2b: The provision of credit facilities for intending investors and farmers enable beneficiaries to engage in agricultural employment or production.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Non Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	99	31
	Agreed	138	43.3
	Undecided	-	-
	Strongly disagreed	31	9.7
	Disagreed	51	16
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.5.2b above shows that 237 (99+138) respondents which represent 74.3 % attested that the provision of credit facilities for intending investors and farmers enabled beneficiaries of this incentive to engage in agricultural production while 82 (31+51) respondents which represent 25.7% disagreed. It is an indication that the credit facilities provided by the government significantly enhanced job creation.

Table 5.5.3a: Low cost of land rent age from government made unemployed youths to take advantage of farming work.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	27	29.7
	Agreed	38	41.8
	Undecided	3	3.3
	Strongly disagreed	7	7.7
	Disagreed	16	17.6
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

In determining the effect of low cost of land rent age on employment, table 5.5.3a shows that 27 respondents which represent 29.7% agreed that low cost of land rent age from the government made unemployed youths to take advantage of farming work, 38 respondents which represent 41.8% agreed, 3 respondents which represent 3.3% were undecided, 7 respondents which represent 7.7% strongly disagreed while 16 respondents which represent

7.7% strongly disagreed while 16 respondents which represent 17.6% disagreed. Majority 75.7% agreed while 25.3% disagreed. This shows that the impact of low cost of land rent age enabled some of the unemployed youths to go into farming.

Table 5.5.3b: Low cost of land rent-age made many unemployed people who were unemployed to go into farming.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Non Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	86	27
	Agreed	103	32.3
	Undecided	2	0.6
	Strongly disagreed	37	11.6
	Disagreed	91	28.5
	Total	319	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 5.5.3b reveals that 189 (103+86) respondents which represent 59.2% agreed that the low cost of land rentage made many unemployed people to take advantage of it and went into farming while 128 (37+91) respondents which represent 40.8% disagreed. This again shows that in a relative sense, this incentive significantly enhanced job creation

Table 5.5.4a: Affordability of agricultural machineries and equipment made possible by the Ekiti State government increased youth participation in agricultural jobs.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	11	12.1
	Agreed	31	34.1
	Undecided	1	1.1
	Strongly disagreed	13	14.3
	Disagreed	35	38.5
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

The data presented in table 5.5.4a which has to do with whether or not the government made agricultural equipment affordable and invariably increased the participation of youths shows that 31 respondents which represent 34.1% agreed that affordability of agricultural machineries and equipment made possible by the state government increased youth

participation in agricultural jobs, 11 respondents which represent 12.1% strongly agreed, I respondent which represent 1.1.% was undecided 35 respondent which represent 38.5% disagreed. Majority (52.8%) disagreed while 46.2 agreed. This shows that access to the machineries and equipment was limited and/or inadequate. In addition the relatively insignificant difference between the number of respondents that disagreed against those that agreed shows that affordability of agricultural machineries and equipment was made possible by the Ekiti State government and it increased youth participation in agricultural jobs to a relatively insignificant level or extent.

Table 5.5.4b: Both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of YCAD programme had access to affordable agric machineries and equipment and were gainfully engaged in agriculture.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Non Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	3	0.9
	Agreed	8	2.5
	Undecided	17	5.3
	Strongly disagreed	88	27.6
	Disagreed	203	63.6
	Total	319	100

Source: Field survey, 2017.

The table 5.5.4b shows that only 11 (3+8) respondents which represent 3.4% agreed that both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of YCAD programme had access to affordable agric. Machineries and equipment which made them gainfully employed while a majority of 291 (88+203)respondents which represent 96.6% disagreed. This implies that the non-beneficiaries of the YCAD programme were not given access to the machineries and equipment as it ought to be.

Table 5.5.5: The grant given by the state government helped those that were given to start up agricultural business or works.

Category	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	Strongly agreed	7	7.7
	Agreed	69	75.8
	Undecided	4	4.4
	Strongly disagreed	1	1.1
	Disagreed	10	11
	Total	**91**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

The table above (table 5.5.5.) shows that 7 respondents which represent 7.7% strongly agreed that grant given by the state government helped those that were given to start up agricultural business or work, 69 respondents which represent 75.8% agreed, 4 respondents which represent 4.4% were undecided, 1 respondent which represent 1.1% strongly disagreed while 10 respondents which represent 11% disagreed. Majority 83.5% agreed while 12.1% disagreed. This implies that grants is necessary to engender or promote employment in the agricultural sector and being a policy programme adopted by Ekiti State government to create jobs in the agricultural sector, it helped those that were given to start up agricultural business or work.

5.5.2 Presentation and analysis of secondary data on provision of incentives.

In the context of this work, this entails the funding pattern and/or trend in which the agricultural sector in Ekiti state had during the period under study as contained in the relevant annual budgets as well as how it affected the incentives provision. It also serves the purpose of finding out the pattern of funding and determines the role of funding by the government in the extent to which the agricultural development programme have had impact on unemployment reduction in order to ascertain the prospect.

Table5.5.2: Budgetary allocation to agriculture from 2011-2014

YEAR	TOTAL	ALLOCATION TO AGRICULTURE	PERCENTAGE
2011	82.512B	3,744,600,000	4.5
2012	98.785B	2,445,975,010.84	2.5
2013	101.503B	2,353,799,982	2-4
2014	102.882B	5,017,600,000	4.9

SOURCE: Ekiti state 2011,2012,2013,2014 budgets.

The table above shows that the total size of Ekiti state budget increased progressively during the period that the agricultural programme was initiated and implemented through to the time it was truncated. However, the increase in allocation to agriculture was not in sequential or ideal progression. The total budget of the state was 82.512billion, 98.785billion, 101.503billion and 102.882billion in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. The amount allocated to agriculture was 3 744 600 000B, 2 445 975 010.84B, 2 353 799 982B, and 5,017, 600,000B in 2011,2012,2013,2014 respectively**.** This shows that there was no steady commitment by the government to promote the programme. It also shows that the agricultural sector was not adequately funded to continually increase the capacity of the programme and invariably the number of beneficiaries. This also means that the incentives provided was inadequate.

5.5.2 Test of Hypothesis Three

H0$_3$: The agricultural incentives have not significantly attracted the unemployed people into taking agricultural businesses.

Table 5.5.2a (i): Contingency for testing hypothesis three on beneficiaries

Agricultural incentives (X=Independent variable)	**SA**	**A**	**U**	**SA**	**A**
Provision of credit facilities	8	49	13	9	12
Exemption from taxes and levies	23	29	2	21	16
Unemployment reduction (Y= Dependent variable)					
Galvanizing interest in agricultural occupation	27	38	3	7	16
Emergence of new industries	7	69	4	1	10

Source: Compiled from tables 5.5.2a, 5.5.1a, 5.5.3a, and 5.5.5

Table 5.5.2a (ii): Effect of Agricultural Incentives on Agricultural Businesses.

Correlations Test on Beneficiaries			
		Agricultural incentives	Agricultural businesses
Agricultural incentives	Pearson Correlation	1	.975**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	91	91
Agricultural businesses	Pearson Correlation	.975**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	91	91
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Sources: SPSS OUTPUT 2017.

Pearson r is .975 which shows a strong positive correlation. For this reason, we can conclude that there is a relationship between the agricultural incentives and the attractiveness of agricultural businesses. Furthermore, a p-value of .ooo, which is lower than the 0.01 level of significance, indicates that, statistically, there is a significant relationship between the agricultural incentives and attractiveness of agricultural businesses in Ekiti State. Hence, the hypothesis – that the agricultural incentives has not significantly attracted the unemployed people to agricultural businesses – is rejected.

Table 5.5.2b (ii): Contingency for testing hypothesis three on non-beneficiaries

Agricultural incentives(X= Independent variable)	**SA**	**A**	**U**	**SA**	**D**
Exemption from taxes and levies	45	81	2	47	144
Unemployment reduction(Y= Dependent variable)					
Gainfully employment	3	8	17	88	203

Source: Compiled from tables 5.5.1b and 5.5.4b.

Table 5.5.2b (ii): Effect of Agricultural Incentives on agricultural Businesses

Correlations test on Non-beneficiaries(indirect beneficiaries).			
		Agricultural incentives	Agricultural businesses
Agricultural incentives	Pearson Correlation	1	.785**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	319	319
Agricultural businesses	Pearson Correlation	.785**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	319	319
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			
Sources: SPSS OUTPUT 2017			

Pearson r is .785 which shows a strong positive correlation. For this reason, we can conclude that there is also an indirect relationship between the agricultural incentives and the attractiveness of agricultural businesses. Furthermore, a p-value of .ooo, which is lower than the 0.01 level of significance, indicates that, statistically, there is a significant relationship between the agricultural incentives and attractiveness of agricultural businesses in Ekiti State. Hence, the hypothesis – that the agricultural incentives has not significantly attracted the unemployed people to agricultural businesses – is rejected.

5.6 Regression Analysis

To further determine how well the three sets of independent variables (i.e YCAD empowerment training scheme, incentive support services and private sector involvement) are able to predict the dependent variable (employment generation). Standard multiple regression analysis was conducted with the following model specification

YCADprog = a + b^1 empowerment training scheme+ b^2 incentive support services + b^3private sector involvement and a = intercept. Thus, b^1, b^2, and b^3 are regression coefficient regressed against the dependent variable employment generation. Thus

Table 5.6: Multiple Regression Standard Coefficients Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.126	.072		8.659	.000
	YCAD empowerment training scheme	.701	.092	.406	7.608	.000
	Incentive support services	.540	.053	.272	5.660	.000
	Private sector involvement	.309	.038	.181	2.509	.009

a. Dependent Variable: Youth employment generation

Source:SPSS Output, 2017

The co efficient result in table 5.6 above shows that the YCAD empowerment training scheme was the most important variable in predicting the employment generation (Beta=.406, t= 7.608, p=.000). The other important predictor in descending order is incentive support services with standardized beta coefficient of .272, t= 5.660, p= .000. The least predictor to the dependent variable is private sector participation that has a standardized beta coefficient of .181,t= 2.509,p= 009. This confirmed and affirmed the correlation analysis results. By

extension therefore, the research null hypothesis that state, YCAD programme has not significantly reduced unemployment in Ekiti State is hereby rejected. This means that YCAD programme has significantly generated employment among youth in Ekiti State.

5.7 Synthesis of Interview Report on Youth Commercial Agricultural Programme

The eligibility conditions for participation in the YCAD programme included being a youth resident in Ekiti state irrespective of origin and educational level as well as obtaining an application form for consideration.

Despite the fact that the YCAD programme is a multidimensional approach which had various arms, some categories or arms had more beneficiaries or trainees than the others because of the range of activities or opportunities they could provide; the YCAD arable had more trainees than other arms of the programme (personal communication). The YCAD programme generally made majority of the beneficiaries to become self-employed and their successes in their various resultant occupational endeavours attracted the desires and interests of other unemployed and underemployed people who were not privileged to participate in the YCAD programme. To this end, each of the beneficiaries was able to train an average of 2 to 6 people on their respective YCAD programme enabled employment (personal communication). The beneficiaries were grouped into cooperatives for proper coordination, monitoring and control to ensure that they become established.

The foregoing analysis could be interpreted in the implied sense of it to mean that these people who have been trained by beneficiaries were also beneficiaries but in an indirect sense of it. Hence, they were not captured in the record of beneficiaries. The YCAD nursery/tree crop programme which was one of the six arms approach of the agricultural development programme in Ekiti state was not a much patronized or attractive aspect for beneficiaries because of the peculiarities involved in it. These ranges from the fact that the incubation

period for tree crop plantation is relatively longer to the fact that most youths are impatient or lack the enthusiasm to stick to such business of agricultural production (personal communication). This implies that the YCAD nursery/tree crop programme had less dependency and confidence of the beneficiaries because of the reasons aforementioned. Most of the beneficiaries under this programme have other business they are doing to complement the seasonal period of waiting for the tree crop production. However, the establishment of most of these businesses or the expansion of such is usually from the proceeds of the nursery/tree crop production they engaged in (personal communication).

Moreover, there were varying interests among beneficiaries on specific kinds of agricultural business which constitute the reason why most beneficiaries went for one agricultural production or activity other than the other. Even though livestock rearing or keeping is one of the most economically rewarding agricultural Occupations as it requires less stress and land requirement at a minimum scale of it, some people eschew it or have no willingness to go into it because of the possible risk involved in some of the livestock keeping. This is particularly the case with poultry whereby there is sometimes an occasion of unforeseen epidemic which in its intensity often leaves the farmers and their livestock in Jeopardy (personal communication). This has made some beneficiaries who were into this business (poultry) to opt out of it because of fear of reoccurrence and lack of wherewithal to complement the lost (personal communication). The YCAD livestock programme beneficiaries that recorded or experienced successes and expansion became consultants of a sort which people who had no job and were thinking about what business to do to earn a living sought for mentorship or guidance training from them and this has made reasonable number of people to go into poultry production. In another way, beneficiaries with large farms and expansion as a result of Business successes could not carry the burden of managing the farm alone hence they resorted to getting more ends by employing certain number of

unemployed youths who complemented them in managing the farm (personal communication). The YCAD livestock programme stimulated the increase of animal production and other animal product which hitherto had been in scarce supply, for instance, the price of chicken became relatively cheap and eggs were being hawked from street to street. This also enabled or occasioned the emergence of middle men and women who go to the farms to buy and thereafter sold to the public (personal communication). The foregoing could also be seen as another means or way through which the programme created employment other than just the immediate or primary purpose.

In addition, The views of the respondents revealed that those who are into nursery have a relatively good edge over full tree crop production because the nursery business seem to be less affected by the tides of season for production but probably by market trend (personal communication). To this end, the YCAD Nursery/tree crop beneficiaries are faced with the challenge of intermittent waiting or adjustment to the trend of the market. However, the proceeds or value of attainment from their nursery or tree crop production has enabled them to have a means of livelihood both directly and indirectly.This implies that the number of indirect beneficiaries or multiplier effect of any agricultural programme which is aimed at reducing unemployment is dependent on the sustainability of the yield or economic reward that accrues from the practice of such. Beneficiaries look out to areas of conspicuous successes which is often not just in terms of economic reward but continuous often not just in terms of economic reward but the continuous flow of it; those who are unemployed and are thinking of the option at self-employment in agriculture go for agricultural jobs that have at least a good sustainability tendency (personal communication).

Furthermore, that the YCAD processing programme created jobs for the unemployed people especially through training or empowerment as it was intended to. However, when compared to other aspects or approaches, its effect on job creation was relatively low. This is because

apart from the fact that it involves technical knowhow which the beneficiaries were ipso facto empowered or trained, most of the processing activities were considered to be strenuous and demeaning by some youths. However, at the level of factory and/or industry engagement, the YCAD, processing programme impacted significantly on unemployment reduction such that small scale processing industries or factories sprang up at the instance of the beneficiaries.

On a general note, the YCAD programme was adjudged to have reduced unemployment by all the interviewees. However, technical issues were raised on the organization of the programme and the prospect of such programme. The youth commercial agricultural development programme was a well-articulated programme which aimed at empowering basically the youths to be largely self-employed. The programme enjoyed significant harmony between the state and local government through directive mechanism and general application (personal communication). The inability of the non-participants or non-direct beneficiaries to enjoy equal access or similar access to agricultural incentives just like the direct beneficiaries limited the number and capacity of the non-direct beneficiaries (personal communication). However, Against the inclination that the impact of the programme is limited to the number of beneficiaries, it is obvious that majority of the beneficiaries have become agents of empowerment or channels of benefits (personal communication) even though the beneficiaries were not drawn on the basis of equality from all the local government areas which made the ripple effect not to manifest equally in all areas (personal communication).

The private partners which the agricultural development programme outline (2013) acknowledged were affirmed by the beneficiaries to have taken different roles during the implementation of the YCAD programme. However, some private partners were more visible and responsible than others. Some of the partners that did well include Afe Babalola

university (on training), IITA (on seed multiplication, and capacity building), PACTs (on cocoa development) BOA (on Agric & equipment financing) and Agbekoya Farmers Association (on farm development). The other partners were adjudged as being more or less passive participants or partners on the basis of tangible impact (personal communication). However, the official of the various partnering organizations claimed that their respective organization via the different roles given to them had impacted immensely on employment creation by complimenting the government's effort on the YCAD programme. This was after they affirmed at different points and time that indeed their respective organizations were partners of the immediate past administration in the activities and implementation of the youth Agricultural development programme (personal communication).

The major problem the private partners had was that of lack of synergy and proper coordination such that each private partner operated in isolation and had disproportional attention or support from the state government (personal communication).

Financial assistance in terms of grant was given to majority of the beneficiaries of the YCAD programme who sought for it to start up an agric. business or occupation, the financial assistance was to motivate the youths who ordinarily would not have the wherewithal to establish an occupation or business on agriculture (personal communication). There were other incentives other than the grants given to the youths (beneficiaries). These included tax breaks, affordable equipment and low cost of land rentage (personal communication). However, these commercial agricultural incentives were not enjoyed by the non-participants of the YCAD programme as does by the participants (beneficiaries) of the programme. This was because the indirect beneficiaries or non-direct beneficiaries who got trained by the direct beneficiaries did not have a close contact with the government and partnering organizations as the participants or direct beneficiaries did (personal communication).

The foregoing invariably implies that the agricultural incentive policy and/or programme had impact ultimately on the participants and eventual beneficiaries of the YCAD programme. Hence, it could be concluded that only the YCAD programme could be directly linked to multiplier effect on employment. The YCAD programme was not adequately funded and this affected the capacity of the programme in enrolling participants; more incentives were needed but could not be made available due to shortage of fund. This had impact on the number of trainees and eventual beneficiaries such that it was not all those who applied or sought to benefit that were given the privilege (personal communication).

5.8 Discussion

The analyses of data on the effect of the agricultural programme on unemployment reduction in Ekiti state in terms of creating conducive environment for employment through empowerment training, public private partnership and provision of incentives has provided insight to the issues in this study; Even though the three null hypotheses of the study were proved wrong and consequently not accepted while the alternative were accepted, there are other things to be considered in the data analysed.

The empowerment training provided for the beneficiaries on the platform of the YCAD programme resulted into employment. Also, the programme had an indirect impact to the extent that it increased the level of income of 59.2 percent of the indirect beneficiaries as indicated in tables 5.3.2c, 5.3.3c, 5.3.4c, 5.3.5c, 5.3.6c (in average). However, some of the YCAD sub approaches were not inclusive such that only agricultural occupations that were common and already known to the people were made available (with improved technology than they use to know and have) as shown in table 5.3.9 and table 4.3.2.5. Approaches such as the YCAD livestock did not include more recent aspects like rearing of other animals like snails, grass cutter etcetera which would have provided or avail many other youths whose interest are in these areas to take advantage of the programme. It is evident that the

programme would have had much more effect on unemployment reduction if the various approaches were inclusive. In addition, there was no consistency in the use of all the YCAD approaches as shown in table 4.3.2.5; in 2011 the sub approach of YCAD marketing was not used hence there was no beneficiary. Also, in 2013, the sub approach of YCAD processing was not used hence there was no beneficiary.

The foregoing revelation also affected the public private partnership in terms of some of the private organizations/partners. This is in the sense that the non-inclusion of other aspects of YCAD livestock such as Cattle management and production made some private partners whose roles were related to this line of agriculture not to have much influence on employment as indicated in tables 5.4.9a, 5.4.9b, 5.4.2a and 5.4.2b; Freisland campina in its role of milk collection could not have significant leverage on employment while HVA international in its role of diary development could not also have significant leverage on employment.

Even though data on the quantity, value and distribution of incentives were not made available by the relevant authority because of political sentiment and prejudice, the budgetary allocation to agriculture within the period under study indicates that underfunding or inadequate funds hindered sufficient disbursement and distribution of incentives.

5.9 Major findings of the study

The study revealed the following in relation to the questions raised in the study via the data collected, presented and analyzed.

1. The YCAD arable approach had more impact on unemployment reduction than the other approaches of the programme.
2. The impact of the various YCAD approaches went beyond the number of registered beneficiaries or participants; the YCAD arable, YCAD Nursery/tree crop, YCAD

livestock, YCAD aquaculture, YCAD processing, YCAD marketing had the multiplier effect of 103,92, 97, 40, 25, 29 respectively on unemployment reduction as shown in table 5.3.2c, 5.3.3c, 5.3.4c, 5.3.5c, 5.3.6c and 5.3.7c . Hence, the assessment of such kind of programme could only be adequately done by extending the focus to the indirect impact.

3. Even though the programme (YCAD programme) had the involvement of private entities or partners, not all of them were recognized by their roles. The partners whose impact was felt more and invariably recognized include Afe Babalola University, IITA, PACTs, BOA and Agbekoya farmers' association. To this end, these private partners significantly contributed to job creation and employment both directly and indirectly in different degrees.
4. The agricultural incentives provided in the course of the agricultural development programme enhanced employment or job creation. However, the impact was basically on the registered beneficiaries or participants; the participants in the youth commercial agricultural development programme had easy access to Agricultural incentives being the first instance or primary target beneficiaries while other people who were indirect or secondary beneficiaries did not have such access due to the fact that there was inadequate funding of the programme (minimum of 2.4% and maximum of 4.2%) as indicated in table 5.5.2.
5. The government was not steady all through the period in promoting the programme. This is in the sense that the budgetary allocation to agricultural sector during the period was oscillating in quantum. The proportion (percentage) of allocation to agriculture was paltry as indicated in table 5.5.2.

5.8.1 Contribution to knowledge

Just as the essence of every research endeavor or exercise is geared towards introducing or establishing novelty in the chosen area of knowledge in order to extend the frontiers of knowledge without which such research exercise is worthless and inadmissible into the galaxy of researches, this research work or study has succeeded in revealing the following primafacie novelty in the context of the chosen area of study.

1. There is a difference between evaluation of the effect of a programme and that of the enabling agency or supporting institution. Many researchers have made such mistake of misconception. However, this study has been able to show that it is only appropriate to use the number of beneficiaries of a particular programme to ascertain the impact of the programme on unemployment reduction when assessing the role or effect of an enabling or supporting agency (e.g. National directorate of employment) but when assessing the impact or effect of the programme, a researcher must look beyond the number of direct beneficiaries to ascertain or establish the ripple or multiplier effect or the real value.

2. The Ekiti state agricultural development programme which had a seeming low record of beneficiaries also had a good number of indirect beneficiaries who were not captured in the government's record. Hence, it is not enough to judge a programme by recorded values alone.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents as summary of findings made in the course of the study vis-à-vis what the study entails as well as the resultant conclusion and recommendation that serves as remedial elixirs that will help to tackle some of the challenges to ensure future prospect if implemented.

6.2 Summary

The study assessed the impact of youth commercial agricultural development programme on unemployment reduction in Ekiti state with the major aim of finding out the extent to which the level of agricultural development under study created employment and invariably reduced the incident of unemployment vis-à-vis the extant agricultural potential of the state. The analysis carried out in the cause of the study indicated that the youth commercial agricultural development programme (YCAD) has significantly reduced unemployment in Ekiti State as shown by the study on the selected local government areas. The public/private partnership on agricultural development enhanced employment generation in the Ekiti state but to a large extent only for participant or direct beneficiaries of the programme. In addition, the study also revealed that the provision of Agricultural Incentive significantly attracted the unemployed people into agricultural jobs or activities. The study showed that the agricultural development programme which was tagged as youth commercial agricultural development programme was a programme that had six sub-divisions which included YCAD arable YCAD nursery/tree plant, YCAD livestock, YCAD marketing, YCAD processing and YCAD aquaculture. The provision of agricultural incentives and the mechanism of public private partnership were meant to complement and enhance the agricultural development programme in the aspect of empowerment to reduce unemployment basically among the youths.

6.3 Conclusion

Amidst all the agricultural development programmes in Ekiti state the Youth Commercial Agricultural Development programme could be seen as a litmus test for the much vaunted prognosis of the perceived potential of the agricultural sector to reduce unemployment by providing plethora or variety of occupations in agriculture. The youth commercial agricultural development programme and the auxiliary policy mechanism (public private partnership on agriculture and agricultural incentive) that were used to boost and harness the employment capacity of agriculture in Ekiti state were purposive and considerably pursued with vigor. The various arms or branches of the agricultural development programme yielded varying results of impact on unemployment reduction. Therefore, with the fact that all the sub-sections of the agricultural development yielded positive results, there is no gainsaying that the programme was a considerable success. It reduced unemployment during the time it lasted particularly among the youth in Ekiti state. However, more emphasy or attention was given to some aspects of the programme than the others; the fact that the YCAD arable had more impact in terms of number of beneficiaries than the other arms or approaches such as YCAD aquaculture, YCAD processing, and YCAD market is an indication that more effort need to be made on these other arms or approaches of agricultural development as means of reducing unemployment in order to ensure better impact as well as indirect effect on unemployment reduction. Even though the public private partnership had direct effect on unemployment reduction it did not have a significant indirect impact just as the agricultural incentives that were provided. This was worsened by the fact that not all the private partners carried out their roles as expected and the funds made available for the provision of incentives was paltry and inconsistent as shown in the budgetary analysis. This is to say that apart from the poor funding there were private partners that did not put in their best in carrying out their roles. Furthermore, the participants or registered beneficiaries or

participants took the center stage in the policy directive of the government with little or no cognizance of the multiplier or ripple effects of the programme on unemployment reduction and the expediency of ensuring that other unemployed people who were not captured in the programme operation in terms of participation have equal or unfettered access to the agricultural incentives provided by government. Those who were considered as non-beneficiaries of the programme but eventually benefitted indirectly found it difficult to access or enjoy facilities or incentives provided within the framework of the programme. Notwithstanding the problems and limitation of the programme that are mentioned above among others, the core or substantive programme made tremendous impact on employment. The outcome of this research is evident that the agricultural sector in Nigeria is capable of obliterating the problem of rising unemployment in the country if the needful improvement is introduced into the sector. This can only be achieved if programmes like this are sustained and promoted across the country with due regard to the specific recommendation made in this study below.

6.4 Recommendation

In view of the major findings of this evaluative study, the congruent elixirs towards ensuring the prospect of agricultural employment via the replication of the programme as well as the expansion of the agricultural sector a follows.

1) Equal attention and focus should be given to all the approaches or arms of the YCAD processing, YCAD marketing, and YCAD aquaculture so as to ensure more impact like the YCAD arable.
2) Agricultural development for the purpose of employment creation should always target or be concerned about the multiplier effect or chain of beneficiaries and provision accordingly instead of being concerned or preoccupied with the registered

participants of beneficiaries of the programme alone. In other words, the multiplier effect should properly be taken into cognizance and promoted. .

3) Role designation to private partners in any integral aspect of agricultural development programme that has as its essence the creation of Jobs should be to organizations or partners that have the evident capacity of generating jobs. This will prevent idleness and ineffectiveness of private partners.
4) Agricultural incentives that are made available in the course of any organized or coordinated agricultural programme for employment should not be made to be the exclusive right of the privileged participants but should be open and accessible to all irrespective of being within or outside the coverage of the programme (i.e. being a trainee or non-trainee).
5) The budgetary allocation to agricultural sector in a time when there is purposive and massive programme in the sector should be progressively and incrementally sustained. The proportion of allocation funding to agriculture should be a significant chunk (25%) of the total budget.

6.4.1 Further Studies

As a result of the limitation of this study, the researcher hereby recommend that t other studies could be conducted in areas such as the effect of Agricultural development programme on poverty reduction or eradication in Ekiti State. This is because unemployment reduction as a function of agricultural development programme could be in two dimensions which may include the creation of full employment and underdevelopment which this study did not specify. To this end, having established the fact that the youth commercial agricultural development programme had impact on unemployment reduction (irrespective of full or under). It is pertinent to have another dimension of study or research to ascertain whether or not these employments were full employment or underemployment. Accordingly,

the further studies will unravel the extent to which the agricultural development programme reduced poverty or eradicated it in certain climes. This is because underemployment and full employment have a relatively parallel impact on poverty reduction and unemployment reduction does not expressly or necessarily translate to poverty reduction.

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APPENDIX 'A'

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BENEFICIARIES

Department of Public Administration,
Faculty of Administration,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
Kaduna State,
Nigeria

Dear Respondent,

The researcher is a postgraduate student of the above named institution currently conducting a research on the topic: "Evaluation of the impact of Agricultural Development programmes on Unemployment Reduction in Ido-Osi and Oye Local Government Areas of Ekiti State (2011-2014)." The research forms an essential part of the requirement for the award of a master's degree in public administration.

All information given will be treated as confidential and Used strictly for academic purpose. Thank you in anticipation of your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Ajayi Olusegun Mathew

INSTRUCTION: Kindly tick (√) the most appropriate option.

SECTION A: BIODATA

1. Sex: male [ ] female [ ]

2. Age bracket: 15-24 [ ] 25-34 [ ] 35-44 [ ] 44-64 [ ] 65 & above [ ]

3. Highest educational qualification: primary [ ] SSCE [ ] OND/NCE [ ] HND [ ] Bachelor [ ] Masters [ ] Doctorate [ ] None [ ]

4. Status: Beneficiary [ ] None Beneficiary [ ]

5. Local government: Ido-osi [ ] Oye [ ]

S/n	ITEMS	SA	A	UN	D	SD
SECTION B: Impact of Youth commercial agriculture development programmes on employment						
1.	The YCAD arable has made beneficiaries to be self-employed and employ significant number of people					
2.	The YCAD nursery/tree crop has made beneficiaries self-employed as well as significant number of other people through them					
3.	The YCAD livestock has empowered beneficiaries for self-employment and capacity to employ good number of people.					
4.	The YCAD agriculture has made a significant number of unemployed to be employed by its beneficiaries					

5.	The YCAD processing has created jobs for unemployed people					
6.	The YCAD marketing has expanded job opportunities or the unemployed					
7.	Small and medium scale enterprises have been promoted by YCAD programme.					
8.	The investment in agriculture increased when the YCAD programme was introduced.					
9.	The YCAD programme exposed job opportunities that were not common.					
SECTION C: Impact of Public Private Partnership on Job Creation						
10.	BORDBDA in its role of provision of agric equipment and expansion of existing irrigated land has increased the number of people in agric business and employed others					
11.	ATA/Freisland (Appina/USAID, in the role of milk collection scheme has engaged the services of unemployed people)					
12.	IITA, in its role of seed multiplication and capacity building has increased the capacity of commercial farmers to employ people for expansion of farm					
13.	PACTs, in its role of cocoa development has increased the number of cocoa farmers					
14.	BOA in its role of agric. and equipment financing provided finances for unemployed people who					

	lacked fund for agricultural businesses.					
15.	The role of Afe Babalola university in training made many unemployed people to become skilled and engaged in agriculture					
16.	The role of NESTLE in contract farming enabled many unemployed youths to be employed					
17.	Agbekoya Farmers Associations role in farm development increased the productivity and income of the new farmers.					
18.	First bite foods in its role of supply of production inputs made production to increase as well as need for labour					
19.	The HVA international engaged unemployed people in Dairy development					
20.	The number of unemployed people in your area reduced as a result of the cooperation between the government and private organizations.					
SECTION D: Impact of Agricultural incentives on Unemployment reduction						
21.	The exemption of new agricultural industries from tax rates and levies in the first three years of operation stimulated the emergence of some industries that employed significant number of people					
22.	The provision of credit facilities for intending investors and/or individual farmers galvanized					

	interest to agricultural businesses					
23.	Low cost of land rentage from government made unemployed youths to take advantage of farming engagement					
24.	The affordability of machineries and equipment at the instance of government increase youth participation in agriculture					
25.	The grant given by the state government helped you to start up your agricultural business					

APPENDIX 'B'

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NON BENEFICIARIES

Department of Public Administration,
Faculty of Administration,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
Kaduna State,
Nigeria

Dear Respondent,

The researcher is a postgraduate student of the above named institution currently conducting a research on the topic: "Evaluation of the impact of Agricultural Development programmes on Unemployment Reduction in Ido-Osi and Oye Local Government Areas of Ekiti State (2011-2014)." The research forms an essential part of the requirement for the award of a master's degree in public administration.

All information given will be treated as confidential and used strictly for academic purpose. Thank you in anticipation of your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Ajayi Olusegun Mathew

INSTRUCTION: Kindly tick (√) the most appropriate option.

S/n	ITEMS	SA	A	UN	D	SD
SECTION A: Indirect impact of Youth commercial agriculture development programmes on employment						
1.	The beneficiaries of YCAD arable have been training other people who were not participant during the programme.					
2.	You are indirectly a beneficiary of YCAD arable.					
3.	The beneficiaries of YCAD nursery/tree crop have been training other unemployed people to be engaged in nursery and tree crop plantation.					
4.	You are indirectly a beneficiary of YCAD nursery/tree crop.					
5.	The beneficiaries of YCAD livestock have been empowering or training other unemployed people who were not privileged to participate in the programme.					
6.	You are indirectly a beneficiary of YCAD livestock.					

7.	The beneficiaries of YCAD aquaculture have been spreading the impact by training other people who did not participate in the programme to be self-employed.					
8.	You are indirectly a beneficiary of YCAD aquaculture.					
9.	There are people who were unemployed but are now employed because beneficiaries of YCAD processing trained them.					
10.	You are indirectly a beneficiary of YCAD processing.					
11.	The beneficiaries of YCAD marketing have also introduce other unemployed people to the business of marketing of agricultural products.					
12.	You are indirectly a beneficiary of YCAD marketing.					
SECTION C: Impact of Public Private Partnership on Job Creation						
13.	The involvement of BORBDA in YCAD programme promoted job opportunities.					
14.	Freisland campina/USAID increased job opportunities by its role in the YCAD program.					
15.	The increased capacity of commercial farmers to employ labour or people is attributed to IITA's role of seed multiplication and capacity building.					
16.	PACTs as an organization have contributed to					

	creation of employment in cocoa farming.					
17.	BOA empowered beneficiaries of YCAD program by providing finances for equipment they needed to engage in agriculture.					
18.	The skills acquired by beneficiaries of YCAD program through Afe Babalola University made them to be self employed.					
19.	Many people were employed through NESTLE's contract farming role.					
20.	. Agbekoya farmers' association role in farm development promoted unemployed people's involvement in farming.					
21.	. The involvement of first bite foods in YCAD program of Ekiti state created employment opportunities.					
22.	The HVA international in its role of Diary development created employment opportunities.					
SECTION D: Impact of Agricultural incentives on Unemployment reduction						
23.	The exemption of new agricultural industries from					

	tax rates and levies caused the emergence of industries that promoted employment.					
24.	The provision of credit facilities for intending investors and farmers enabled beneficiaries to engage in agricultural employment.					
25.	Low cost of land rent age from government made unemployed youths to take advantage of farming work.					
26.	Both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of YCAD programme had access to affordable agricultural machines and equipment and were gainfully engaged in agriculture.					

APPENDIX 'C'

INTERVIEW GUIDE

Interview guide for beneficiaries of YCAD programme

1. Under which of the YCAD programme were you empowered?

2. What were the conditions for eligibility to participate in the programme(s)?

3. Has the YCAD programme made you self-employed?

4. Which private organization(s) joined hands with the government to ensure the success of the programme you participated in?

5. Were you given financial assistance or grant?

6. How many people have you empowered or trained that are now self-employed?

7. Has the YCAD programme reduced unemployment in your community?

8. What do you think are the problems facing the YCAD programme?

9. What do you think can be done to address the problems?

Interview guide for officials of IDAR, ODAR and SMANR

1. In what ways has the YCAD programme contributed to unemployment reduction?

2. How would you rate the organization of the programmes?

3. Is there any mechanism for monitoring the performance of the empowered youths after their empowerment and self-employment?

4. Were the programmes meant to promote self-employment alone?

5. Going by the nomenclature of the programmes, were the programmes meant for youths alone?

6. Do you think the number of beneficiaries is enough to have a significant impact on the reduction of unemployment rate in Ekiti state?

7. How can you rate or assess the performance of the private partners in all the programmes?

8. What are the challenges that affected the effectiveness of the YCAD programme?

9. How do you think these challenges would be overcome?

10. What is the nature of harmony between the state and local government on the programmes?

Interview guide for officials of private organizations (Partners)

1. Did the immediate past administration in Ekiti State partner with your organization on its youth commercial agricultural development programme?

2. What exactly was the role of your organization in the implementation of the programme?

3. How did that (the role of your organization) promote job creation and reduction of unemployment?

4. How would you rate the organization of the programme in terms of role allocation, and Harmony of the various stake holders?

5. What is the prospect of such kind of programme on unemployment reduction?

6. What were the issues your organization had in its engagements?

Interview guide for non-beneficiaries

1. Were you aware of the YCAD programmes in Ekiti State?

2. Have you come in contact with beneficiaries of the programmes?

3. Do you think the YCAD programme has reduced unemployment rate in Ekiti state?

4. What do you perceive as the lapses of the YCAD programmes?

5. How do you think these lapses can be remedied?

APPENDIX "D"

Profile of interviewees

Sample area	**Representatives**	**Date and time**
Ministry of agriculture and natural resources	Director	**7/12/2016. 12pm**
Emure local government department of agriculture	Head of department and one other official	**7/12/2016. 12pm**
Ido-Osi local government department of agriculture	Head of department and one other official	**8/12/2016. 11am**
Efon local government department of agriculture	Head of department and one other official	**14/12/2016. 10am**
Ido-OSI local government area	One beneficiary and one non beneficiary	**16/12/2016. 2:20pm**
Emure local government area	One beneficiary and one non beneficiary	**18/12/2016. 10am**
Efon local government area	One beneficiary and one non beneficiary	**19/12/2016. 10am**
BORBDA	A Staff	**19/12/2016. 2pm**
Friesland campina	A Staff	**20/12/2016. 10.am**
IITA	A Staff	**21/12/2016. 12:15pm**
HVA international	A Staff	**21/12/2016. 11:40pm**
Pact	A Staff	**23/12/2016. 11pm**
BOA	A Manager	**27/12/2016. 2pm**
Nestle	A staff	**27/12/2016. 9:30am**
First bite foods	A staff	**29/12/2016. 10am**
Agbekoya farmers association	Chairman	**29/12/2016.2pm**
Afe Babalola university	Staff	30/12/2016. 1pm