Proceedings of the Annual Conference of the Agricultural Extension Society of Nigeria
Number: Thirty-First Annual Conference
Theme: Strengthening the Agricultural Extension Innovation Systems for Greater Development Impacts
Date: 12th to 15th April 2026
Venue: Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Abia State, Nigeria
ISSN: 1595 – 1421.
Website: https://info@ajol.org,
Email: agricultural.extension.nigeria@gmail.com; editorinchief@aesonnigeria.org

Psychological and Structural Predictors of Agripreneurship among Nigerian Youth

https://dx.doi.org/10.4314/jae.v31i1.28S

Sulaiman Umar[1], Ahmed Gee Abdullahi[2]* and Rabi'u Suleiman[3]

[123]Department of Agricultural Extension, Faculty of Agriculture/Institute for Agricultural Research, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria,
*Correspondence and presenting author: amadumaimutane@gmail.com; +2347061353848 https://orcid.org/0009-0007-0479-4863
[1]sulaimanumar@gmail.com,+2348068488698
[3]rabiu.suleiman@yahoo.com, +2348033576713

ABSTRACT

This study assessed the psychological and structural determinants of agripreneurship intention and behavior among youth in Nigeria. A qualitative research design was employed, utilizing a modified purposive-snowball sampling to identify and interview seven distinguished successful young agripreneurs across Kaduna, Katsina, Jigawa, and Kano Sates. Data were collected through interviews and analyzed using the constant comparative method and reflexive thematic analysis. Findings revealed that youth aspirations are driven by a desire for wealth and high status. Motivation for engagement stems largely from formal education, family background, and favorable conditions. Conversely, participation is hindered by policies and sociocultural barriers, land tenure systems. Notably, successful engagement was found to fulfill participants' aspirations for self-reliance and community prestige, with several informants emerging as opinion leaders. The study concluded that level of education, family economic status and environment served as motivators for youth engagement in agripreneurship. Whereas, policy and sociocultural issues discouraged the youth to engage in agripreneurship. It was recommended that, to address the critical challenges of inconsistent government policies and the frequent lack of policy continuity in the agricultural sector, a structural, legislative, and institutional overhaul is required.

Keywords: Agripreneurship, Youth Employment, Theory of Planned Behavior

Introduction

The engagement of Nigerian youth in agripreneurship is mediated by psychological predictors that shape their internal motivations, risk perceptions, aspiration and career attitudes (Osabohien et al., 2021 and Abdullahi et al., 2025). Drawing from behavioral frameworks such as the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), an individual's internal mindset, specifically psychological capital, self-efficacy, and personal attitude toward agriculture, serves as a primary catalyst for entrepreneurial intentions (Abdulshakur and Sulaiman, 2023). In environments characterized by agricultural volatility and climate unpredictability, psychological dimensions such as resilience, hope, and aspiration are crucial for overcoming perceived behavioral barriers. When youth possess a high level of self-efficacy, they shift from viewing

agriculture as a low-status default to recognizing it as a highly viable opportunity for self-realization and time autonomy (Ikebuaku and Dinbabo, 2023). Furthermore, these psychological intentions are strongly reinforced by subjective social norms; young graduates display a vastly higher commitment to launching agribusinesses when they perceive that their social networks, family structures, rurality and immediate communities value and respect commercial food production systems (Abdulshakur and Sulaiman, 2023).

Although rural employment for youth in developing countries has been widely assessed by FAO, ILO, and other experts (Mercandalli *et al*., 2023; Mohammed, 2024; David et al., 2025), very few studies delved into the attitude, aspirations, and perception of youth towards agriculture or rural economy as a "livelihood and employment option" (Yeboah & Flynn, 2024). Similarly, there is a shortage of entrepreneurship intention (EI) studies in the literature (Mhlongo, 2024; Ntshangase et al., 2023). Also, there exists a disconnect between agricultural development initiatives and youth employment policies, although they are supposed to complement each other, especially in low-income high population economies that rely on primary sectors like Nigeria (Liverpool-Tasie et al., 2024). There is a need for evidence-based research to inform efficient policy-making processes. The available literature is mostly not made up of sector- or country-specific studies. This study rigorously examined the phenomenon of engagement particularly in agripreneurship, specifically among youth and in the Nigerian context, and how this could be incorporated into policy-making processes. Policies on youth in agriculture are often designed by people other than the youth. Where youth are involved, their participation is merely token or passive (Geza et al., 2025). Hence, most of those policies are neither effectively implementable nor sustainable (FGN 2009; Chipfupa & Wale, 2024; Ntshangase et al., 2025).

Theoretical Framework

This study is anchored on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), an influential framework for predicting human behavior (Abdulshakur and Sulaiman, 2023). Derived from the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975), it assumes that individuals are rational actors whose intentions are shaped by available information. The central postulation of TPB is that attitudes, subjective norms (SN), and perceived behavioral control (PBC) determine behavioral intention, which serves as the most accurate psychological predictor of actual behavior (Ajzen, 1991; Riffat et al., 2021; Abdulshakur and Sulaiman, 2023). Recent empirical evidence continues to validate that intention remains the immediate determinant of behavior in complex economic environments (Mhlongo, 2024; David et al., 2025).

While the TPB has successfully predicted entrepreneurial intentions (EI) in diverse contexts, ranging from ICT adoption in rural areas to comparative studies in Asia (Riffat et al., 2021), its application to agripreneurship remains disproportionately low. Recent reviews highlight that despite the efficiency of TPB, there is a persistent shortage of empirical applications assessing agricultural behavior, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) (Ntshangase *et al.*, 2025; Geza et al*.,* 2025). To address this, this study extends the TPB by adding predictors to explain more variance in

youth behavior, a practice encouraged by Ajzen (1991) and Riffat *et al.* (2021). Modern literature identifies that "intention" alone is often insufficient in resource-constrained environments where "facilitating conditions" are absent. Consequently, this model incorporates perceived barriers such as land tenure, infrastructure, and credit access (Abdulshakur and Sulaiman, 2023), which are now recognized as critical "access-oriented" factors (Mohammed, 2024).

Furthermore, recent scholarship emphasizes the role of youth aspirations and gender differentials as primary drivers of engagement. Recent studies (Geza et al., 2025; David et al., 2025) argue that aspirations act as a cognitive filter through which rural youth evaluate the "professional prestige" of farming. By integrating these constructs, aspirations, gender, and facilitating conditions, this study extends the TPB for better parsimony in explaining youth agripreneurial engagement in the African context.

Background

The questions of interest to this study are:

1. What motivates Nigerian youth to take up careers in agribusiness?
2. What shaped the aspirations of successful young agripreneurs?
3. How, and to what extent, has engagement in agripreneurship helped them attain those aspirations?

Methodology

This study was conducted among Nigerian youth agripreneurs. Successful young agripreneurs were specifically targeted due to their accumulated experiential knowledge that allows for a deep understanding of the structural and psychological drivers of agripreneurship (Creswell and Poth, 2024). To ensure the selection of high-information cases, stakeholders, including extension agents, community leaders, and agricultural researchers, were consulted to nominate successful youth agripreneurs within their communities. These nominees then assisted in identifying further "distinguished" peers through a snowballing technique, a non-probabilistic approach widely justified for in-depth qualitative research where the target population is niche or hard to reach (Busari et al., 2024).

Data collection was conducted across Kaduna, Katsina, Jigawa, and Kano states, focusing on the participants' career histories. Following the principles of qualitative rigor, interviews were conducted until data saturation was achieved, the point at which no new themes or insights emerged from the narratives (Saunders et al., 2023; Braun and Clarke, 2023). The primary method employed was the in-depth interview, utilizing a case study approach where each participant served as a "key informant". A semi-structured interview guide was used to maintain consistency while allowing the flexibility to employ probing questions and observe non-verbal cues for deeper contextual understanding. These sessions, lasting between 30 and 57 minutes, were captured using high-fidelity digital recorders.

In line with contemporary data management practices, the audio files were transcribed using a multi-step verification process: initial transcription was supported by AI-assisted digital tools (to ensure verbatim accuracy), followed by manual "pen and paper" thematic coding and final digitization into Microsoft Word for analysis (O'Connor and Joffe, 2023).

Data Analysis

The qualitative data were analyzed using the constant comparative method to ensure the systematic identification and refinement of emerging thematic areas (Glaser, 2023; Creswell and Poth, 2024). This iterative process allowed for the continuous refinement of categories by comparing new data with existing codes throughout the analysis phase. This approach facilitated the mapping of individual success stories against broader macroeconomic constraints. To ensure coder reliability and rigor, the final themes were cross-checked against the original transcripts, ensuring that the youth voice was accurately represented without researcher bias (O'Connor and Joffe, 2023; Busari et al., 2024).

Results and Discussion

Profile of the Informants

The informants were successful agripreneurs who had and managed their agribusiness firms. Most of the informants (six out of seven) were mainly into farm production. However, the agripreneurs were engaged in two or more components of the agribusiness chain. For instance, a poultry farmer was also in charge of marketing the produce (chicken and egg). This resulted in dual categorization of these participants. Cases of multiple categorizations are common as seen in **Error! Reference source not found.**. Two of the participants were agro-input suppliers while all were involved in one form of marketing or another, and four were into processing. Also, **Error! Reference source not found.** shows that 57% of the participants had crop-related enterprises while about 29 were into livestock production, processing, or marketing and one dealt in fisheries or aquaculture. The implication is that youth engagement in agribusiness activities could stabilise local food production system, reduce inflation and creates employment opportunities. This research is in line with Attamah et al. (2023) who concluded that it will positively affect food availability, accessibility and affordability which could in turn promote Nigeria's foreign reserves.

Categorization based on gender showed that four of the youth entrepreneurs were males while three were females. In terms of location of enterprise, only one of the successful agripreneurs had their firm located in Kano State, while three had agribusinesses located in Katsina State. Two participants had establishments in each of Kaduna and Jigawa states. One of the participants had operations in both Katsina (rice and soybean farms) and Kaduna (maize and rice farms). All the informants had formal education. One had up to postgraduate degree level, while three of them had university degrees or polytechnic diplomas. Also, three had the secondary school certificate as the highest formal educational attainment. This implies that both male and female youths were experienced agripreneurs with

different level of formal education. The implication is that their experience and level of education could help them in understanding the market orientation, demand and level of supply. This finding is in line with Ogunkunle *et al.* (2023) and Izuogu et al*.* (2025) who reported that youths were educated, experienced farmers with different level of education

Table 1. Components of agribusiness the informants are engaged in.

Category	Number	Percentage
Component of agribusiness		
Agro-input supply	2	28.6
Farm production	6	85.7
Processing	4	57.1
Marketing	7	100.0
Type of enterprise		
Crop	4	57.1
Livestock	2	28.6
Aquaculture	1	14.3
Highest level of education completed		
Secondary school	3	42.9
Degree/diploma	3	42.9
Postgraduate	1	14.3
Location of enterprise		
Katsina	2	28.6
Kaduna	3	42.9
Jigawa	2	28.6
Kano	1	14.3
Sex		
Female	3	42.9
Male	4	57.1

Motivations of Young Agripreneurs

Participants were asked to reflect on and explain what motivated them to take up careers and succeed in agribusiness. The prominent motivating factors highlighted by the respondents include school, family, and ecological environment.

School/Education

All the successful agripreneurs interviewed had acquired various levels of formal education. They also expressed that knowledge obtained motivated them to engage in agripreneurship. Being introduced to the rudiments of the science and art of agribusiness helped to shape their career choices and facilitating their success. One of the informants stated that “the lessons in biology and agricultural sciences were important motivators for me. I developed interest from school and I wanted to practice what I learned in the field”. Likewise, participants were motivated by knowledge of the social sciences such as economics, business administration, commerce, and entrepreneurship studies. They wanted to apply knowledge acquired in agribusiness. Also, students were encouraged by their teachers to go into agribusiness. One of the participants expressed that: “There was this teacher that I looked up to. He mentored me in agribusiness for which I will remain grateful to him.” This an indication that education is an important factor which significantly influence

and serves as motivation on individual to take part in agripreneurship. This is in line with Osabohien *et al* (2021) and Abdullahi *et al* (2025) who reported that course of study at the University and level of education were found significant in influencing the willingness of the respondents to partake in agripreneurship.

Family

Participants also expressed that they were motivated by others within and outside their families. Most of the respondents have been motivated by their family members, especially parents. One of the participants testified that: “My family is agribusiness oriented. My late father was a renowned farmer in the area. He put us (his offspring) through the rudiments of agribusiness.” This implies that family is an important predictor of youths’ involvement in agripreneurship. The implication is that it could lead to family’s improved income, food security and better livel of living. This is in line Abdullahi *et al.* (2025) who found that majority of the parents/guardians of final year agricultural students in north-western Nigeria engaged in agripreneurship.

Ecology/Environment

The agroecological terrain of the northwest and the agrarian setting of the communities therein has appeared prominent in motivating promising young agripreneurs. Participants enumerated favorable weather and climate elements (rainfall, temperature, and sunshine), and soil fertility, a good characteristics of rural and periurban, as motivators to agricultural and agribusiness activities in the region. Having farmland close to a stream that served as a source of water motivated one of the respondents to engage in irrigated vegetable production. According to him: “I produce all year round, I cultivate maize, soybean, and sorghum in the rainy season, while I cultivate tomato, pepper, onion, and cabbage in the dry season. The respondent finally stated that “I make more profit from the dry season production and marketing.” This indicated that closeness to nature has been a motivator to agripreneurship among youth. This result is in line with the finding of Abdullahi *et al.* (2025) who found that majority of those who had willingness to pursue agripreneurship after graduation resided in rural and periurban areas.

Demotivators

There are also factors that were viewed as demotivators, in that they dampen the motivation and/or aspirations of young agripreneurs. These, according to the participants, majorly include existing policies and sociocultural issues.

Policy

A lot of the young agripreneurs expressed dissatisfaction with the existing policies in the country. One said: “The government hasn’t put in place, policies that are youth-friendly. The policy environment does not encourage engagement in agriculture and rural economic activities.” Other participants felt the government was “playing politics” with agriculture. When probed further one of the respondents explained that playing politics involved: “When the government is more interested in the number of tonnes (of fertilizer) distributed than timely distribution to deserving beneficiaries.” This is a discouraging factor to youth involvement in agripreneurship. The implication

is that it could increase unemployment rate, impede food production and ultimately leads to hunger. This result is in line with Alkali (2024) who reported that inconsistent policies and lack of continuity in agriculture related policies, programs and projects impede agriculture in Nigeria.

Sociocultural Issues

Many of the interviewees highlighted reservations with some of the norms and customs in their societies. Issues such as land tenure were unfavorable to the resource-poor youth and females. A female agripreneur also mentioned that: “The resources needed in production are less available to females than males. My family regards land as men’s property.” This showed that sociocultural issues such as gender hinders access to resources among youth. The implication is that it could create setback in youth involvement in agripreneurship and may ultimately result in poor production. This research is in line with Attamah *et al.* (2023) who reported that youth faced poor access to lands for agricultural production.

How Engagement has Helped in Achieving the Aspirations

Wealth

Engagement in agripreneurial activities has helped participants in getting enough income to meet their basic needs and more. They expressed that their agribusiness has enabled them to achieve their aspirations. One of the participants cited: “I am making enough money to take care of my family including the school fees of my younger siblings. I always dreamt to have enough food on my table; and to have extra for my relatives and friends.” With money comes capacity, status, and privilege. The participants were of the opinion that their financial buoyancy (resulting from engagement in agribusiness) has helped to achieve their other aspirations. This showed that those who were involeved in agripreneurship were able to meet their needs. The implication is that it could serve as encouragement to other youth to participate in agripreneurship. This is in line with Abdullahi *et al.* (2025) who reported that expected income was a significant factor influencing youth willingness to take part in agripreneurship after graduation.

Socioeconomic Status

The interviewees being successful agripreneurs are considered high on the social ladder. This is partly because they are self-reliant employers of labor that add value to the community. “I am recognized in my society. I was even given a traditional title by my village head. Hence, I get engaged in community issues.” Another respondent opined that: “I am now an opinion leader. I am consulted when important matters are being decided upon in my community.” Families with high economic status can extend financial inheritances or initial funding to their children. This is in line with Akrong and Kotu (2022) who reported that youth with higher household incomes haa higher access to agricultural credit and registered business, which could position them to engage in agripreneurship.

Aspirations of Young Agripreneurs

Participants were asked to reflect on their aspirations while growing up. This subsection reports what young agripreneur-to-be aspired to do and be as reflected from the insights of successful agripreneurs.

Wealth and Financial Freedom

The desire to possess wealth was prominent among the young participants. They mentioned how they wanted to at least be self-sufficient in terms of their basic needs. One of the informants said: “for most of us growing up our aspirations were to attend school, have a career that will lead to secure employment, and especially having what will support one’s life in terms of earnings”. This indicated the need to have a source of income is a strong aspiration. It was averagely mentioned three times per participant. Similarly, participants were aspired by the financial freedom they envisaged in agripreneurship. They highlighted the desire to be financially buoyant and free from debt. This is in line corroboration with Akrong and Kotu (2022) who reported that youth who are motivated by financial autonomy are significantly more likely to engage in agripreneurship.

Employment Generation

The informants highlighted their aspiration to create jobs and employ others. To them, the solution to unemployment was creating jobs including those in agribusiness. A successful agripreneur told us that: “Right before I finished school, I knew that it wouldn’t be easy for me and my friends to find job in the labor market, so, I thought I should do something about it. And, here we are now.” He proudly made this assertion while gesturing towards his expansive farmstead. To some, they aspire to be employers of labor, rather than employees, as one of the informants told us. “I also thought I should be my own boss, and it feels fulfilling.” The implication is that this could reduce scourge of unemployement among young people. This is in agreement with Giwu *et al.* (2024) who stated that agripreneurship offers a lucrative alternative where the income is directly proportional to their innovation, effort, and market positioning, rather than a fixed institutional salary.

Giving Back to the Community

Some of the participants were of the opinion that engagement in agripreneurship is altruistic by way of helping their communities. A participant believed he was helping his immediate community by making produce more available, accessible, and affordable. Another explained that creating jobs is also helping both the immediate community and the national economy. One of the participants informed us that: “I always had the desire to help my community. My village has given a lot to me. Being an agripreneur is one way I can also help my community. Now I employ people who produce what the community consumes.” The implication is that this could serve as a ladder and motivation for others to follow suit.

High Socioeconomic Status

The informants aspired to be prestigious members of the society. They saw, in agripreneurship, not just the financial benefits, but also the opportunity of being

respectable personalities with high socioeconomic status in in their society. The participants made assertions such as: “As human beings we aspire to be the best among our peers not just in terms of wealth accumulation but also as it relates to position in the society. Contrary to popular belief, being an agripreneur affords one a high social standing.” Another respondent said: “I always wanted to be reckoned with in my community. I realize that people in agribusiness are respected and their opinions matter. This showed that they have high socioeconomic status.” This is in line with Henning *et al.* (2022) who stated that youth with higher socioeconomic status are more likely to have direct intergenerational access to secure land ownership.

The Desire for Happiness

Some of the participants expressed that they had a passion for nature and/or business that encouraged them to take up careers in agribusiness. It gave them pleasure. Like one said: “I grew up in a rural setting. This indicated that they lived close to nature. I am pleased when I see things grow and multiply. That made me passionate about agricultural activities right from young age. I am happy that I practice my hobby as career.” Another said it made her happy when she envisaged herself as a business owner and that encouraged her to go into agribusiness: “It was my desire to own my business and live happily on top of my small empire.” This indicated that youth work flexibility, self-realisation, well-being and time autonomy aspire youth to engage in agripreneurship. This is in line with Thephavanh *et al.* (2022) narrative insights from young agripreneurs reveal that the ability to design their own working hours, shifts, and seasonal workloads is a primary source of career-related happiness.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This study found that the major agripreneurship components engaged by the youth were agro-input supply, farm production, processing and marketing. The study concluded that level of education, family economic status and environment served as motivators for youth engagement in agripreneurship. Whereas, policy and sociocultural issues discouraged the youth to engage in agripreneurship. Engagement in agripreneurship has Helped youth in achieving their aspirations such as wealth and high socioeconomic status in their various communities. In Nigeria, agricultural policies change abruptly with every shift in political administration, disrupting long-term investments, eroding farmer confidence, and stalling agribusiness growth. It was recommended that, to address the critical challenges of inconsistent government policies and the frequent lack of policy continuity in the agricultural sector, a structural, legislative, and institutional overhaul is required.

References

Ajzen, I. (1991). The Theory of Planned Behavior. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, *50*, 179–211.

Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2023). *Is thematic analysis used well? A review of its use in youth development research.* Qualitative Research in Psychology, 20(1), 3-31.

Busari, O., Adebayo, K., & Liverpool-Tasie, L. S. O. (2024). Qualitative rigor in agri-food research: Applying reflexive thematic analysis to youth employment studies in

Nigeria. *Journal of Rural Studies*, *108*, 103284. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2024.103284
Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2024). *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches* (5th ed.). Sage Publications.
Chipfupa, U., & Wale, E. (2024**).** *Youth's participation in agriculture: A fallacy or achievable possibility? Evidence from rural South Africa.* South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences, 27(1).
Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2024). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches* (5th ed.). Sage Publications.
David, O. J., Kehinde, A. L., & Ogundeji, A. A. (2025). Does non-agricultural employment play a role in reducing poverty among young women? *MDPI World*, 6(1), 20.
Fishbein, A., & Ajzen, I. (1975). *Belief, Attitude, Intention and Behavior: An Introduction to Theory and Research*. Addison-Wesley.
Geza, W., Ngidi, M. S. C., Slotow, R., & Mabhaudhi, T. (2025). The dynamics of youth employment and empowerment in agriculture: A scoping review. *Sustainability*, *17*(2), 1104. https://doi.org/10.3390/su17021104
Glaser, B. G. (2023). *The Constant Comparative Method of Qualitative Analysis.* (Updated Anniversary Edition). Sociology Press.
Mercandalli, S., Girard, P., Dione, B., & Michel, S. (2023). Assessing rural-urban linkages and their contribution to territorial development: Insights from Zimbabwe's small and medium-sized cities. *Sustainability*, *15*(7), 6223. https://doi.org/10.3390/su15076223
Mhlongo, S. (2024). *Entrepreneurial intention among youths: The role of entrepreneurial education and passion.* SAJESBM.
Mohammed, S. F., & Hashim, S. H. (2024). A critical review on rural youth unemployment in Ethiopia: Current status, causes and consequences. *International Journal of Adolescence and Youth*, 29(1).
Ntshangase, S. D., Ezeuduji, I. O., & Ngwenya, S. (2025). *Youths' entrepreneurial intention for tourism and nontourism businesses.* Development Southern Africa / Taylor & Francis.
O'Connor, C., & Joffe, H. (2023). *Intercoder Reliability in Qualitative Research: Debates and Practical Guidelines.* Qualitative Research, 23(2).
Yeboah, T., & Flynn, J. (2024). *Rural Youth Employment in Africa: An Evidence Review.* IDS/INCLUDE Platform. (Focuses on how youth imagine their futures in the rural economy).
Attamah, C.O., Aguh, C.F., Agwu, E. A. (2023). Youths' involvement in rice production in Bende Local Government Area of Abia State, Nigeria. *Journal of Agricultural Extension, 27* (1), 75-85 https://dx.doi.org/10.4314/jae.v27i1.7
Ogunkunle, T., Olaniyi, O. A., Puseletso, L. (2023). Determinants of youth farmers' utilization of improved rice production practices in south west, Nigeria. Journal of Agricultural Extension 27 (1) 61-74. https://dx.doi.org/10.4314/jae.v27i1.6
Izuogu, C.U., Ankrah, D.A., Umeh, N.E., Ebenehi, O., Musab, A., Iroegbu,S.C., Ekweanya, N.M., Okorie, D.A (2025) Determinants of youth participation in rice cultivation in South-Eastern Nigeria, Journal of Agricultural Extension 29(1) 37-46 https://dx.doi.org/10.4314/jae.v29i1.5
Alkali, F. M. (2024). The agriculture promotion policy of the Buhari Administration and food security in Nigeria. A case study of 2016-2023. *Journal of Political Discourse, 2*(2), 230-243. https://jopd.com.ng/index.php/jopdz/article/view/170
Akrong, R. & Kotu, B. H. (2022). Economic analysis of youth participation in agripreneurship in Benin. *Heliyon, 10;8*(1), e08738. doi: 10.1016/j.heliyon.2022.e08738.
Osabohien, R, Wiredu, A.N., Nguezet, P.M.D., Magnouna, D.B., Abdonlaye, T., Manyong,V., Bamba, Z. & Awotide, B.A. (2021) Youth Participation in Agriculture and Poverty Reduction in Nigeria, Sustainability, 13,7795, https://doi.org//10.3390/su13147795
Abdullahi, A. G., Umar, S., Manuwa, A., Zakari, A. and Abubakar, A. A. (2025). ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS INFLUENCING AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS' WILLINGNESS TO PARTAKE IN AGRIPRENEURSHIP IN NORTH-WESTERN NIGERIA. *Nigerian*

Journal of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology (NJAAT) *5*(2A), 1-9 https://www.njaat.com.ng/index.php/njaat/article/view/1079

Giwu, O., Mdoda, L., Samuel, S. N. and Loki, O. (2024). Evaluating factors influencing youth participation in agricultural enterprises: Implications for food security and agribusiness. *The Southern African Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management 16*(1), a903 DOI: https://doi.org/10.4102/sajesbm.v16i1.903

Henning, J.I.F., Jammer, B.D., & Jordaan, H. (2022). Youth participation in agriculture, accounting for entrepreneurial dimensions. The Southern African Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management, 14(1), a461. https://doi.org/10.4102/sajesbm.v14i1.461

Abdulshakur, M. M., & Sulaiman, U. (2023). Determinants of youths' intention in agribusiness using theory of planned behavior. *Journal of Agripreneurship and Sustainable Development*, *4*(1), 159–168. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/368353529

Ikebuaku, K., & Dinbabo, M. (2023). Exploring the dynamics of agripreneurship perception and intention among the Nigerian youth. *International Journal of Management, Entrepreneurship, Social Science and Humanities*, *6*(2), 94–115. https://doi.org/10.31098/ijmesh.v6i2.1222

Riffat, A. Z. T., Liu, Y., Man, Y., Hoque, M. M., Adnan, K. M. M. Sarker, S. A. (2021). Assessing farmers' intention towards conservation agriculture by using the Extended Theory of Planned Behavior, Journal of Environmental Management, 280 (111654), 0301-4797, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2020.111654.