

Perceived Effect Of Human Security On Youth Participation In Agricultural Development In South West, Nigeria.

¹Ilori A.R, ²Oladoja M.A, ³Aderinto A and ⁴Fadipe M.O

Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Sociology
Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria.

Abstract

Human security is concerned with safe guarding the vital core of all human lives from critical pervasive threats in a way that is consistent with long term human fulfillment and in order to ensure the protection and promotion of human life and dignity and there is need to ensure agricultural security through the participation of youth in Agricultural development.

Multistage sampling and snowball sampling techniques was used to select 496 respondents in the study area. Structured interviewed schedules were used to collect data. Data were analyzed using such statistical tools as frequency, mean, chi-square, PPMC and analysis of variance at 5% level.

The result revealed that significant relationship existed between sex ($X^2 = 2.585$), educational status ($X^2 = 28.97$), marital status ($X^2 = 20.67$) and perceived effect of human security on youth participation in agriculture. The major constraints revealed were perishability of the product ($X = 1.65$), lack of funds ($X = 1.76$), incidence of pests and disease ($X = 1.89$); 86.7% agreed that low level of income generated from agriculture affects access to social security while 73.4% agreed that nomadic cattle feeding on farmers' farm do affect their yield. Majority of youths engaged in arable crop production while very few engaged in bee production.

The study recommended increase in awareness of new agricultural enterprises, establishment of export board, farm mechanized stock and functional drinking and grazing points for cattle.

Keywords: Perceived effects, human security, youth, participation, Agricultural development.

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I. Introduction

Human security is concerned with safe guarding the vital core of all human lives from critical pervasive threats in a way that is consistent with long term human fulfillment. (Thomas,2000). According to Williams (2008), security is an essential concept that is commonly associated with the alleviation of threats to cherished values, especially the survival of individuals, groups or objects in the nearest future and thus involves the ability to pursue cherished political and social ambitions

Food security can only be enhanced through practicing agriculture on commercial level using mechanized tools and improved varieties but it is saddened today that majority of the people that are involved in agriculture are old people that make use of crude implements, plants for their family alone (subsistence farming) while the youth that are agile and have the knowledge of mechanized agriculture are fleeing the practice for white collar job in the cities as a result of threats that are associated with agriculture, they ought to be secured but they are not, human insecurity leads them to abandon agriculture for another job.

Usman (2006) posited that agriculture provides subsistence for two-thirds of Nigerians who are low income earners; this is why the youth are not participating in agriculture since they do not want to belong to the low class or live in poverty. Adeokun (2010) posited that the farmers comprising both old and youth are largely in the rural area with small and fragmented plots, having little or no contact with extension agent/services and thus lacking crucial information needed for production, processing and marketing. They have little knowledge of market prices and little access to input and output markets. The epileptic power supply of electricity also debars those farmers that want to expand their farms running on a commercial base since they cannot afford the cost of using generators. Consequently, yields are low, and incomes from agriculture leave little for the farmers to turn over. Adeokun (2001) opined that in order to fight poverty, hunger and lay good foundation for Nigerian economy, government should in serious terms concentrate efforts towards the involvement of youth in development of agriculture by making efforts to reduce or remove all threats faced by the youth that send them away from agriculture in order to make them feel secure in all aspect of life (economical, educational, social, food, nutritional, financial, political, environmental, health etc).

Ogunbameru (2001) opined that youth need to be empowered as they are the real hope for a great future. Youth are strong and possess abundant energy that needs proper channeling and harnessing for increased

agricultural production and this is supported by National Directorate of Employment (NDE 2003) that youth involvement in agricultural activities will not only create career opportunities for the youths but also increase food production and its demand in the community

Nigeria has long been facing severe security challenges prior to 2007, thus internal security challenges in Nigeria since the enthronement of democracy in 1999 has received mixed reactions. However, the increasing spate of ethnic militia in Nigeria and their continuous attacks on both the government and the citizens prior to 2007 explain that Nigeria citizens are not secured. Thus, the inability of the managers of Nigeria's security to address the country's security challenges during the above period raised yet another critical question on the preparedness of Nigeria to attain desired political, social and economic heights in the nearest future.

Some of the problem that send away youth from participating in agricultural development is the issue of nomadic herdsmen who according to Oyesola and Oladeji is of the opinion that these nomadic herdsmen often create bush paths for the movement of their cattle and since the government did not provide grazing path for their cattle and this sometimes cross farmlands, graze indiscriminately on the farm products, causing problems on major roads; the issue of theft where thieves will invade farms and cart away mature farm products, seeds, seedlings and sometimes farm equipment; also, indiscriminate felling of trees by timber contractor and in the process the farm produce will be destroyed by the felled trees or the truck that will carry the trees which invariably leads to low yield of farm products or total loss to the farmer. It is based on these background that the following objectives were raised to

- i. describe the personal characteristics of the respondents in the study area.
- ii. identify the areas of participation of youth in agriculture enterprise in the study area.
- iii. Identify the constraints mitigating against youth participation in agricultural development

Based on the objectives stated for this study, the following hypotheses were tested for the study.

HO₁: There is no significant relationship between personal characteristics of the respondent and perceived effect of human security on youth participation in agricultural development.

HO₂: There is no significant relationship between constraints militating against participation and perceived effect of human security on youth participation in agricultural development.

II. Materials And Methods

The study was conducted in three out of the six States that make up Southwest part of Nigeria. i.e. Ogun, Oyo and Ondo. The states were randomly selected. The study area is situated between latitude 5⁰ and 9⁰ North and longitude 2⁰ and 7⁰ East of the equator. It is bordered in the North by Kwara and Kogi States in the South by the expansive Atlantic Ocean, in the east by Edo and Delta States and on the west by the Republic of Benin.

The area constitutes 8.5% (7,877,100 hectares) of the total land mass of Nigeria and is populated by 25% of the Nation's population of 131,859,731 (32,964,933) (CIA World Fact Book 2003) -and inhabited by the Yoruba race with agriculture being the major source of livelihood. The annual rainfall in the area of study ranges between 200mm in the extreme north and 300mm in the southern coast while the average temperature and humidity are 28⁰C and 77% respectively. The population for this study were youth in the selected states in South West Nigeria.

Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

The study used multi-stage and snowball sampling techniques to select the sample. The sample size (respondents) was taken from three States in Southwest, Nigeria which represent 50% of the states in South West i.e. Ogun, Oyo and Ondo. Snowball sampling techniques was used to identify respondents among the contact farmers in the selected states as indicated in Table 1.

III. Result And Discussion

Personal Characteristics of Farmer (Youth)

Age is a factor that determines the level of dynamism and experience of an individual's ability to take decision and participate actively in the development of self and community. Majority of the sampled youth 59.3% are above 25 years of age, these suggest that majority of the youth farmers are in a virile age and still active for farm operations. This is in agreement with Sodiya (2005) and Yahaya (2000) assertion that this category of farmers represents a virile age for active farm operations; 69.4% of the respondents were male. Similarly, 63.9% were married in South West, Nigeria. This result is collaborated by Dipeolu (2003) in the assertion that 89.2% farmers in Ogun State are married. The result reveals that majority of the respondents 65.3% had a minimum of 10 years' experience in farming as indicated in Table 2.

Table 3 revealed that the agricultural enterprises that the youth farmer participate more or always participate in are arable crop production, poultry production and cash crop production with mean value of 0.98, 0.90 and 0.88 respectively while the least participated in is bee production with mean value of 0.28. This implies

that the youth need to be vast in the knowledge about agriculture practices as new things keep coming up as each day passes.

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Table 4 revealed that 86.8% of the respondents agreed that low level of income generated from agricultural affect access to social safety while 78% agreed that conservation of traditional/ ethnic cultures, language and values helps in ensuring social and safety security. Similarly, 77.8% opined that hunger, lack of state capacity and various form of socio-economic and political inequalities affect human security This is line to what Usman (2006) said that social security is a vital aspect to human security and when it is not coming from participating in agriculture, the youth will abandon it for another profession or job. Also, 73.4% opined that nomadic herdsman feeding their cattle on farmer's farm affect human security by reducing the yield of the farmer while 72.6% disclosed that indiscriminate felling of trees on farmer's farm affect human security by reducing the yield of the farmers.

Indiscriminate felling of trees and nomadic herdsman feeding their cattle's on farmers farm affect their income adversely and send them away from agriculture as it is written by Tonah(200) and Ajuwon (2004). Similarly, 74.6% agreed that land conservation and desertification affect agricultural productivity, while 68.8% revealed that improvement of land fertility by applying organic manure and fertilizer increases the cost of production.

However, 68.2% observed that the effect of toxic and hazardous waste from industries affect agricultural productivity leading to threats on human survival and it is in line with Obioha (2005) that said that toxic waste, industries waste and hazardous waste affect the environment thus affect agriculture activities. Majority of the respondent (83.9%) agreed that conflicts between farmers and nomadic herdsman that graze their cattle indiscriminately on farmer's farm is a threat to human security while 76.9% revealed that community clashes and violent lead to insecurity of lives and properties and it relate to what Salau (2010) opined that lack of peace and internal conflicts posed as a threat to youth participating in agricultural activities. Also, 74.2% of the respondents opined that lack of good export promotion board result in food wastage while 69.4% agreed that lack of storage facility affect the sale of product during off season thus making it impossible for the youth to have adequate food intake.

Constraints Militating against Youth Participation in Agricultural Development Programmes in South West Nigeria.

Table 5 shows that incidence of pests and disease (1.89), lack of funds (1.76) and perishability of product (1.65) are major constraints militating against youth participating in agricultural development programmes while drought (1.03) and war (1.20) are considered as least constraints militating against youth participation in agricultural development programmes.

The result on table 6 indicated that there were significant relationships between some of the selected personal characteristics of the youth farmers and perceived effect of human security on agricultural development except age. This implies that there is direct relationship between sex, marital status, educational status, religion, farm size and type of house and perceive effect of human security on youth participation in agricultural development.

More so, out of the youth farmers that were sampled, 43.96% of them are positively affected by human security on youth participation in agricultural development while 56.04% are negatively affected.

Table 7 shows that there is significant relationship between constraints to participations and perceived effects of human security on youth participation in agricultural development.

IV. Conclusion

The youth farmers in South West Nigeria are still very active and agile, married and dominated by male counterparts that are still in labour force. The educational attainment was a bit high with many years of farming experience coupled with reasonable farm size though majority of them are living below the prescribed poverty line. The enterprise combinations of youth farmers are arable crop production, cash crop production, poultry production and fishery production.

The youth are not fully secured because their human security is not guaranteed; they have security nutritionally, educationally and economically. They are not secured politically, culturally, environmentally and socially.

There is always threat to their life and property; this is caused by unfavourable and uncontrollable weather conditions that can wipe away their product living them with nothing.

Some hazard was perceived to be affecting their level of human security while practicing agriculture; lack of freedom, indiscriminate felling of trees, nomadic herdsman grazing their cattle on their farm, all these affect their products and income.

V. Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are hereby advanced to give the youth the required human security they deserved while practicing agriculture.

1. There is need to increase the educational awareness of youth on various new agricultural enterprise that they can engage in. This will give them a better opportunity of increasing their income.
2. There is need to re-awaken or in corporate new export board association that will enable the farmer to sell their product both within and outside the country thus giving them more income.
3. There is need to established farm mechanized stock where individual farmer or farmers' group can go there to hired machines they can use on their farm, thus making the work much easier, as this will encourage more youth in practicing agriculture because the issues of looking older than your age that is being cause by practicing agriculture using cruse implements will have been tackled, this can be established by government or individuals.
4. Extension activities should incorporate environment- related information into extension packages in order for the farmers to know how to deal with environmental related problem.

TABLE 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE AND SAMPLE SIZE

State	Zones	50% of zones	Blocks in selected zones	50% of blocks	Selected blocks	No of extension agents	No of contact farmer	10% Of contact farmer	Total
Ogun	Ijebu Ode Ilaro Abeokuta Ikenne	Ijebu Ode	6	3	Ijebu Igbo	3	240	24	
					Ijebu Ife	2	160	16	
					Isonyin	4	320	32	
	Ilaro	4	2	Ado Odo	5	400	40		
				Imeko	4	320	32		
Total						18	1440	144	144
Oyo	Ibadan/Ibarapa Ogbomoso Saki Oyo	Ibadan / Ibarapa	9	5	Ibarapa North	4	320	32	
					Ibaraba North East	3	240	24	
					Ido	2	160	16	
					Irepo	5	400	40	
					Akinyele	3	240	24	
	Oyo	6	3	Oyo West	3	240	24		
				Oyo East	2	160	16		
Total							1920	192	192
Ondo	Owo Ondo Ikare Okiti pupa	Ondo	6	3	Igbaraoke	5	400	40	
					Ile oluji	4	320	32	
					Ondo West	5	400	40	
	Okiti pupa	4	2	Okiti pupa	4	320	32		
				Ilaje	2	160	16		
Total						20	1600	160	160
Grand									496

TABLE 2: Distribution of personal characteristics of respondent (youth)

Characteristics	Ogun State		Oyo State		Ondo State		South West	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1. AGE (YEARS)								
0 -15	4	(2.8)	-	(-)	12	(7.5)	16	(3.2)
16-20	16	(11.1)	13	(6.8)	27	(16.9)	56	(11.3)
21-25	42	(29.2)	59	(30.7)	29	(18.1)	130	(26.2)
26-30	43	(29.9)	55	(28.6)	35	(21.9)	133	(26.8)
31-35	39	(27.1)	65	(33.9)	57	(35.6)	161	(32.5)
Total	144	(100.0)	192	(100.0)	160	(100.0)	496	(100.0)
2. SEX								
Male	111	(77.1)	136	(70.8)	97	(60.6)	344	(69.4)
Female	33	(22.9)	56	(29.2)	63	(39.4)	152	(30.6)
Total	144	(100.0)	192	(100.0)	160	(100.0)	496	(100.0)

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3.	MARITAL STATUS	62	(43.1)	76	(39.6)	41	(25.6)	179	(36.1)
	Single	78	(54.2)	116	(60.4)	98	(61.3)	292	(58.9)
	Married	2	(1.4)	-		13	(8.1)	15	(3.0)
	Separated	2	(1.4)	-		8	(5.0)	10	(2.0)
	Widows/ widower								
	Total	144	(100.0)	192	(100.0)	160	(100.0)	496	(100.0)
4.	EDUCATIONA L STATUS	4	(2.8)	9	(4.7)	10	(6.3)	23	(4.6)
	No formal educational	19	(13.2)	16	(8.3)	22	(13.8)	57	(11.5)
	Primary Education	35	(24.3)	56	(29.2)	26	(16.3)	117	(23.6)
	Secondary Education	16	(11.1)	10	(5.2)	26	(16.3)	52	(10.5)
	Grade II/	46	(31.9)	63	(32.8)	59	(36.9)	168	(33.9)
	Technical NCE/OND	21	(14.6)	35	(18.2)	15	(9.4)	71	(14.3)
	BSc	2	(1.4)	-	(-)	2	(1.3)	4	(0.8)
	MSc	1	(0.7)	3	(1.6)	-	(-)	4	(0.8)
	Ph.D.								
	Total	144	(100.0)	192	(100.0)	160	(100.0)	496	(100.0)
5.	RELIGION								
	Islam	56	(38.9)	70	(36.5)	63	(39.4)	189	(38.1)
	Christianity	85	(59.0)	120	(62.5)	87	(54.4)	292	(58.9)
	Traditional	3	(2.1)	2	(1.0)	10	(6.3)	14	(3.0)
	Total	144	(100.0)	192	(100.0)	160	(100.0)	496	(100.0)
6.	FARMING EXPERIENCE	56	(38.9)	60	(31.3)	59	(36.9)	175	(35.3)
	< 5 years	41	(28.5)	60	(31.3)	48	(30.0)	149	(30.0)
	< 10 years	25	(17.4)	36	(18.8)	38	(23.8)	99	(20.0)
	< 15 years	14	(9.7)	27	(14.1)	8	(5.0)	49	(9.9)
	< 20 years	8	(5.6)	9	(4.7)	7	(4.4)	24	(4.8)
	< 25 years								
	Total	144	(100.0)	192	(100.0)	160	(100.0)	496	(100.0)
7.	FARM SIZE								
	< 5 hectares	105	(72.9)	116	(60.4)	63	(39.4)	284	(57.3)
	5-15 hectares	32	(22.2)	63	(32.8)	39	(24.4)	134	(27.0)
	>15 hectares	7	(4.9)	13	(6.8)	58	(36.3)	78	(15.7)
	Total	144	(100.0)	192	(100.0)	160	(100.0)	496	(100.0)
8.	TYPE OF HOUSE								
	Flat	32	(22.2)	58	(30.2)	39	(24.4)	129	(26.0)
	Room & Parlour	72	(50.0)	64	(33.3)	90	(56.3)	226	(45.6)
	Single room	40	(27.8)	70	(36.5)	31	(19.4)	141	(28.4)
	Total	144	(100.0)	192	(100.0)	160	(100.0)	496	(100.0)

Source: Field survey 2019

Table 3 Distribution of Respondents according to their Participation in Agricultural Enterprises in South West, Nigeria

S/N	Agricultural Enterprises	Always participate		Occasionally participate		Never participate		Mean
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
1.	Arable Crop Production	148	(29.8)	189	(38.1)	159	(32.1)	0.98
2.	Cash Crop Production	130	(26.2)	180	(36.3)	186	(37.5)	0.88
3.	Poultry Production	155	(31.3)	138	(27.8)	203	(40.9)	0.90
4.	Fishery Production	142	(28.6)	125	(25.2)	229	(46.2)	0.82
5.	Piggery Production	82	(16.5)	95	(19.2)	319	(64.3)	0.52
6.	Rabbit Production	45	(9.1)	92	(18.5)	359	(72.4)	0.37
7.	Processing of Crop Products	90	(18.1)	111	(22.4)	295	(59.5)	0.58
8.	Marketing of Agricultural Products	116	(23.4)	144	(29)	236	(47.6)	0.76
9.	Vegetable production	78	(15.7)	82	(16.5)	336	(67.7)	0.48
10.	Horticulture	37	(7.5)	46	(9.3)	413	(83.3)	0.24
11.	Supplying of farm input (seed & seedlings)	55	(11.1)	68	(13.7)	373	(75.2)	0.36
12.	Supplying of chemicals	41	(8.3)	63	(12.7)	392	(79)	0.29

13.	Supplying of fertilizers	48	(9.7)	70	(14.1)	378	(76.2)	0.33
14.	Processing of animal products	50	(10.1)	60	(12.1)	386	(77.8)	0.32
15.	Watering of farm products	65	(13.1)	68	(13.7)	363	(73.2)	0.39
16.	Bee production	40	(8.1)	59	(11.9)	397	(80)	0.28

Source: Field survey 2019

Table 4 Distribution of Respondents According to the Level of Agreement on Effect of Human Security on Youth Participation in Agricultural Development in South West Nigeria.

S/N	Statement	SD		D		U		A		SA	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Low level of income generated from agricultural affect access to social safety nets thus making them feel insecure	4	(0.8)	38	(7.7)	24	(4.8)	178	(35.9)	252	(50.8)
2.	Conservation of traditional / ethnic cultures, languages and values helps in ensuring social and safety security among rural youth	12	(2.4)	17	(3.4)	80	(16.1)	188	(37.9)	199	(40.1)
3.	Hunger, poverty, lack of state capacity and various form of socio – economic and political inequalities affect human security	11	(2.2)	34	(6.9)	65	(13.1)	196	(39.5)	190	(38.3)
4.	Every steps towards reducing poverty and hunger enhances economic growth for agricultural development	9	(1.8)	41	(8.3)	79	(15.9)	206	(41.5)	161	(2.5)
5.	Indiscriminate felling of trees on farmer’s farm affect human security as this reduces the income of the farmers	6	(1.2)	26	(5.2)	104	(21)	198	(39.9)	162	(32.7)
6.	Nomadic herdsmen feeding their cattle on farmer’s farm affect human security by reducing the yield of the farmers	9	(1.8)	31	(6.3)	92	(18.5)	172	(34.7)	192	(38.7)
7.	Land conservation and desertification affect agricultural productivity	19	(3.8)	30	(6)	77	(15.5)	167	(33.7)	203	(40.9)
8.	The effect of toxic and hazardous waste from industries affect agricultural productivity leading to threats on human survival	12	(2.4)	47	(9.5)	99	(20)	176	(35.5)	162	(32.7)
9.	Improvement of land fertility by applying organic manure and fertilizer increases the cost of production thus making it difficult for youth to participate in agriculture because of fund	9	(1.8)	46	(9.3)	100	(20.2)	177	(35.7)	164	(33.1)
10.	Release of fumes, dust and other chemical compounds into the air may result in health hazards for man and livestock thus leading to human security	8	(1.6)	50	(10.1)	104	(21)	163	(32.9)	191	(34.5)
11.	Fear of internal conflicts between communities, states is a problem that affect youth participation in agricultural development	27	(5.4)	34	(6.9)	68	(13.7)	150	(30.2)	217	(43.8)
12.	Conflicts between farmers and nomadic herdsmen that allow their cattle to graze indiscriminately on farmer’s farm is a threat to human security	13	(2.6)	17	(3.4)	50	(10.1)	185	(37.3)	231	(46.6)
13.	Youth does not have access to food during natural or manmade disasters thus making life difficult for them	16	(3.2)	44	(8.9)	99	(20)	146	(29.4)	191	(38.5)
14.	Diseases pose a significant challenge to human security	13	(2.6)	47	(9.5)	92	(18.5)	153	(30.8)	191	(38.5)
15.	The inability of the youth to determine the price of their product affect their income thereby makes it impossible for them to have the right proportion of food intake	14	(2.8)	36	(7.3)	81	(16.3)	176	(35.5)	189	(38.1)
16.	Lack of storage facility affect the sale of product during off season thus making it impossible for the youth to have adequate food intake	22	(4.4)	43	(8.7)	87	(17.5)	156	(31.5)	188	(37.9)
17.	Lack of good export promotion board result in food wastage thus discouraging the youth from participating in agriculture	21	(4.2)	57	(11.5)	50	(10.1)	174	(35.1)	194	(39.1)

Source: Field survey 2019

Table 5 Distribution of Respondents Perception on Constraints that Militate against Youth Participation in Agricultural Development Programmes in South West Nigeria.

S/ N	Factors	Ogun State		Oyo State		Ondo State		South West Nigeria	
		Mean Score	Remarks	Mean Score	Remarks	Mean Score	Remarks	Mean Score	Remarks
1.	Drought	1.07	Minor factor	1.19	Minor factor	0.79	Minor factor	1.03	Minor factor
2.	War	1.12	Minor factor	1.34	Minor factor	1.06	Minor factor	1.20	Minor factor
3.	Conflicts	1.20	Minor factor	1.37	Minor factor	1.29	Minor factor	1.28	Minor factor
4.	Climate change	1.14	Minor factor	1.22	Minor factor	1.27	Minor factor	1.21	Minor factor
5.	Corruption and bad government	1.50	Major factor	1.44	Minor factor	1.26	Minor factor	1.39	Minor factor
6.	Environmental degradation	1.31	Minor factor	1.41	Minor factor	1.21	Minor factor	1.32	Minor factor
7.	Poor storage facility	1.42	Minor factor	1.50	Major factor	1.33	Minor factor	1.40	Minor factor
8.	Poor/ bad road network	1.50	Major factor	1.50	Major factor	1.33	Minor factor	1.43	Minor factor
9.	Perishability of the product	1.51	Major factor	1.56	Major factor	1.66	Major factor	1.65	Major factor
10.	High cost of farm mechanization	1.50	Major factor	1.50	Major factor	1.08	Minor factor	1.32	Minor factor
11.	Incidence of pest and disease	1.59	Major factor	1.65	Major factor	1.75	Major factor	1.89	Major factor
12.	Lack of good export promotion board	1.39	Minor factor	1.35	Minor factor	1.20	Minor factor	1.32	Minor factor
13.	Lacks of funds	1.59	Major factor	1.52	Major factor	1.68	Major factor	1.76	Major factor
14.	Bad policy formulation	1.39	Minor factor	1.38	Minor factor	1.16	Minor factor	1.31	Minor factor
15.	Inability to dictate commodity price	1.39	Minor factor	1.33	Minor factor	1.02	Minor factor	1.25	Minor factor
16.	Poor health facility	1.36	Minor factor	1.31	Minor factor	1.31	Minor factor	1.32	Minor factor
17.	Rural-urban migration	1.43	Minor factor	1.26	Minor factor	1.05	Minor factor	1.24	Minor factor
18.	Inability to ensure sustainable growth in agricultural sector	1.35	Minor factor	1.22	Minor factor	1.11	Minor factor	1.22	Minor factor
19.	Inadequate incentives from government	1.43	Minor factor	1.38	Minor factor	1.18	Minor factor	1.33	Minor factor
20.	Excessive rainfall during raining season that may lead to flood	1.44	Minor factor	1.47	Minor factor	1.19	Minor factor	1.36	Minor factor

Field Survey 2019

Cut off Score: ≥ 1.5 (Major factor); < 1.5 (Minor factor)

Testing the Research Hypotheses of the study

Hypothesis One: It states that there is no significant relationship between personal characteristic of the respondents and perceived effect of human security on youth participation in agricultural development.

Table 6

Personal characteristics	Perceived effects of human security on youth participation in Agricultural development				X ²	DF	P value	Decision
	Negative Effect		Positive Effect					
	F	%	F	%				
Age	278	(56.04)	218	(43.96)	8.089	4	0.088	Not Significant
Sex	278	(56.04)	218	(43.96)	2.585	1	0.108	Significant
Marital Status	278	(56.04)	218	(43.96)	20.671	3	0.000	Significant
Educational Status	278	(56.04)	218	(43.96)	28.987	7	0.000	Significant
Religion	278	(56.04)	218	(43.96)	4.040	2	0.133	Significant
Farming experience	278	(56.04)	218	(43.96)	8.868	4	0.064	Not Significant

Farm size	278	(56.04)	218	(43.96)	33.258	2	0.000	Significant
Type of house	278	(56.04)	218	(43.96)	8.709	2	0.013	Significant

Hypothesis Two

There is no significant relationship between the constraints the youth encountered and perceived effect of human security on youth participation in agricultural development.

Table 7

Variables	No of observations	Correlation valve or R-value	P value	Decision
Constraints to participation in agricultural development	496	0.150	0.001	Significant

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