

Strategies for Promoting Entrepreneurship Opportunities for Youths in Pig Farming in Arochukwu and Ohafia Local Government Areas, Abia State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study evolved strategies for promoting entrepreneurship opportunities for youths in pig farming in Arochukwu and Ohafia Local Government Areas (LGAs), Abia State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study determined strategies which the following groups could adopt to equip youths for involvement in commercial pig farming in Abia state: youths themselves, groups in the community and governments. Three hypotheses (HOs) were tested. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The population was made up of all commercial pig farmers and Agricultural Extension officers in the two LGAs. Questionnaire was used for data collection. Data were analyzed using mean and standard deviation. Findings include 13 youth related strategies youths could adopt to equip themselves for participation in commercial pig farming. These include among others; intending youth farmer should be able to locate reputable commercial pig farm to train ($\bar{x} = 3.26$), complete the training on pig farming at the agreed time ($\bar{x} = 3.77$). 12 community related strategies for equipping youths for involvement in commercial pig farming including, commercial pig farmers provide high quality breeds of piglets for youths to stock their farm ($\bar{x} = 3.56$), farmers help youths to register their pig farms with regulatory agencies ($\bar{x} = 3.42$) and others. Other findings are 15 government related strategies for equipping youths for involvement in commercial pig farming. These include among others, provide cash or subsidies to youths interested in pig farm ($\bar{x} = 3.79$), build market for youths to sell their pigs and pig products ($\bar{x} = 3.83$), might sanction banks for failure to give loans at low interest rate. Findings on HOs show that there were no significant differences in the mean ratings of commercial pig farmers and Agricultural Extension officers on strategies for promoting entrepreneurship opportunities for youths in Arochukwu and Ohafia LGAs.

Keywords: Strategy, Youth, Entrepreneurship, Opportunities, Communities, Pig, Farming.

Introduction

A major issue of great importance at present in Nigeria is unemployment. This issue could threaten the wellbeing of members of the family especially youths, if it is not addressed (Ezema, 2017). Youths are young members of the society. The United Nations (UN) defined youth as those persons between the ages 15 and 24 without prejudice to other definitions by member states (UN, 1981). The definition serves for statistical purposes for assessing the needs of the young people and providing guidelines for youth development. The Federal Republic of Nigeria (FGN) supports this age bracket as it is used for statistical purposes too. Some of the youths are graduates of various academic institutions and skills acquisition centres, but unemployed or underemployed after years of graduation. In the context of this study, youths are considered as young people who are not employed or appropriately employed due to lack of relevant employment skill, among other constraints. Onuka and Isiwu (2017), also noticed that the course content of most academic institutions in Nigeria do not possess much entrepreneurial content; a situation that has made it difficult for their products to have employment. The unemployed youths still depend on their parents and friends for their economic needs. In the views of Onuka (2017), sometimes the society perceives them as never do well and look down on them; a situation that has made some of them to do odd jobs with

meager salaries as low as N15, 000 which could hardly meet their economic needs. The situation has made some of the youths to adopt criminal approaches to obtain their economic needs (Mkpa, 2015). This partly informed the rising incidence of arm-robbery, kidnapping, and other social vices involving the youths. Government is indeed worried about the plight of these youths.

Government has done a lot to address the problem of youth unemployment. For instance, most Federal and State tertiary institutions have Entrepreneurial Development Units for the purpose of equipping students with entrepreneurial skills (Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, 2023). Federal Government introduced the teaching of Animal Husbandry in Senior Secondary School subject. It was meant to prepare students to acquire entrepreneurial skill in Animal husbandry for entry into livestock enterprise later in life (Federal Republic of Nigeria, FGN, 2014). Government is promoting small-scale enterprises and giving grants to interesting youths (Mkpa, 2015). These are some of the government efforts to change the mind set of youths from that of looking for employment to that of creating employment. But, the implementations of these novel ideas have not been satisfactory, hence the need for entrepreneurship.

As a way out to youth's unemployment, many experts have recommended entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is the investment of

one's resources in a project in order to generate income (Okafor, et al, 2021). Onuka (2017), entrepreneurship is the process through which people create and develop enterprises. In the context of this study, entrepreneurship has to do with making a living by creating employment for oneself, instead of looking for employment else way. Anyone who is able to create an employment for self; without minding the risk involved is an entrepreneur. Entrepreneurs are known to be: innovative, have capacity to create wealth, have capacity for hard work and capable of translating ideas to reality (Ekumankama, et al, 2017.). There a number of entrepreneurship opportunities in the area of study. Among these are crop farming, hunting, food vending, poultry farming, goat farming, transport business, pig farming among others. However, the concern of this study is pig farming, because youth's investment in commercial pig farming stands in good stead in reducing unemployment among them. (Miller, 2020; Lawal, et al, 2021).

Pig, according to Dietze (2011), is a fat farm animal that has short legs and curved tail. Commercial pig farming is the business of rearing pigs in large number, mainly for the market and profit. According to Banerji (2013), the primary purpose of pig farming is the production of meat, in such forms as pork, bacon, lard and sausage; adding that pig products such as leather (pigskin), bristle and bone meal have industrial uses. Pig is prolific; its production is a fast means of proving protein-rich food and the meat, pork, is

highly patronized (Sharma, et al, 2010). Thus, pig farming is the choice of many livestock farmers. Again, in the cause of the study, the researchers found out that Ohafia was a large cattle market for the people of Ohafia, Arochukwu and the environs, but due to constant farmer- herder clashes, the Ohafia community banned the consumption of beef and all forms of cattle trade in the area (Oditia, 2020). The researchers further found that there is low number of commercial pig farming in the area of the study. The forgoing discursions provided a fertile ground for anyone wishing to engage in commercial pig farming. However, several strategies should be put in place to succeed in commercial pig farming. According to Olorok and Ibrahim (2017), strategy is a plan aimed at achieving a purpose. In the context of this study, strategies are plans or activities that are necessary for youths in Arochukwu and Ohafia LGA to participate in commercial pig farming. The youth entrepreneurs need to strategize in order to succeed in pig farming. One of such strategies is for the youth to undertake a training programme in order to acquire entrepreneurial skills in pig farming.

Training is the step by step process of teaching an individual for the purpose of acquiring skills for productive activities. Training could mean the process by which someone is taught the skills that are needed for an art, profession or job (Beach, 2017; Yaduma & Adaga, 2019). It is about imparting skills in individuals and involves hands-on experience (Surbhi, 2017). In the context of this study,

training is an organized programme aimed at teaching youths in Arochukwu and Ohafia LGA, the business of pig farming. There are many steps to training. The steps according to Yaduma and Adaga (2019) include finding a reputable company to train as an apprentice. According to Onuka (2022), apprenticeship training is a form of workplace learning or system which operates between two parties, the master and the apprentice and involves reciprocal obligations between the master and the apprentice. The apprentice is someone who has chosen a career and desires to work under a supervisor or much more experienced worker – the master, for a fixed period of time. The master trains, while the apprentice learns by watching and doing. The apprentice receives supervised training under the watch of the master at agreed period of time, ranging from months to years. An agreement is made in writing between the two, on whether the apprentice will pay or serve the master in lieu of payment after the period of training. Again, Beach (2017) opined that the trainee needs to practice on his own in line with what he has been taught by the instructor daily or regularly until the skills are mastered. These training processes apply to most commercial ventures, including pig farming (Orie & Ibekwe, 2014). The researchers observed that apprenticeship system of training is very popular among the people of Abiriba communities in Abia state. They transfer these skills to their relations and others who are willing to learn their businesses. Apprenticeship

training has some benefits: It helps in imparting job skills to the apprentices, the master may assist him to set-up his own enterprise, depending on their agreement, training is on-the-job; that is, on the site, under the supervision of the master craft man and it involves mentoring (Onuka, 2022). It involves one-on-one assistance from experienced staff of a production industry such as pig production (Surbhi, et al, 2005). Youths wishing to embark on pig farming can adopt these procedures in Arochukwu and Ohafia LGAs.

The Government, including federal, state or local can devise its strategies of assisting youths to participate actively in pig farming. According to Lawal et al, (2021), federal and state governments can do this by, providing electricity, water, good roads and health centres; training centres for pig farmers, extension services, training workshops, interest free loan, good breeds of pigs for rearing, and make the process of acquiring land easy. Osagha and Omere (2021), added that the LGAs can provide interest free loan, guarantee collateral cover for loans obtained and organize training workshop for their youths.

Community where the youths live can assist them to succeed in commercial pig farming. Commercial pig farming business is usually situated in definite physical geographical location at a particular time. According to Orie and Ibekwe (2014), community includes, other entrepreneurs in the locality including commercial pig farmers who have been doing the business over the years in the

area, age grades, religious organization, among others. The authors maintain these people can assist the pig farmers by providing financial assistance, business premises and high quality livestock or seeds to start-up their businesses (Orie & Ibekwe, 2014). Lawal et al; (2021) also said that families, churches and other interest groups could patronize the youth entrepreneurs to encourage them.

The study has implications in Agricultural Education and training. Agricultural Education is a programme of study design for the teaching of agriculture. According to Olaitan (2017), Agricultural Education aims at equipping individuals with technical and pedagogical skills in areas of agricultural production to enable them work as classroom teachers and agriculturists. Therefore, the findings could help the unemployed youths to get the right training, information and assistants to embark on commercial pig farming, which is an aspect of farmer education. In addition, the Arochukwu and Ohafia LGAs could use the information provided by the study to train youths for commercial pig farming. Curriculum planners could use information provided by the study to design a programme of farmer education in colleges and universities to train student teachers. The foregoing discursions have made the study imperative.

Purpose of the study

The general purpose of the study was to evolve strategies for promoting entrepreneurship opportunities for youths in pig farming in Arochukwu

and Ohafia Local Government Areas, Abia State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study determined strategies which the following groups could adopt to equip youths for involvement in commercial pig farming in Abia State:

1. youths themselves.
2. community groups.
3. governments.

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

There will be no significant difference between the mean ratings of commercial pig farmers and Agricultural Extension Officers on strategies for promoting entrepreneurship in commercial pig farming in Arochukwu and Ohafia LGAs in relation to the following:

HO₁: youths themselves

HO₂: community groups

HO₃: government.

Methodology

Design of the study: The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The design is appropriate for the study as it sought the opinions of respondents using questionnaire.

Area of the study: The study was carried out in Arochukwu and Ohafia LGAs in Abia State, Nigeria. The administrative headquarters of Arochukwu and Ohafia LGAs are Arochukwu and Ebem respectively. The LGAs were selected for the study because of unemployment among the youths in the area. Again, the ban on the consumption of beef by Ohafia community due to constant farmer-herder clashes have provided

opportunities for youths to engage in pig farming enterprises.(Oditas, 2020).

Population of the study: The population was (103), made up of all of 47 Agricultural Extension officers and 56 pig farmers who registered with Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) at Ohafia Zonal Headquarters, Ebem Ohafia (ADP, Ohafia, 2022). The commercial pig farmers are masters of pig farming; who have acquired production and training skills over the years. The Abia State ADP is a government body in charge of all agricultural programmes and extension services in the state. The state headquarters is at Umuahia, while its zonal offices are located at Aba, Ohafia and Umuahia. Extension Officers are employees of ADP and major stakeholder in commercial pig farming because of their training and experience. Therefore, the opinions of pig farmers and those of Agricultural Extension officers are necessary in responding to the questionnaire.

Sample and sampling techniques: The entire population of 103 was involved in the study because the population was manageable. Therefore, there was no sampling (Fieldman, 2013).

Instrument for data collection: Questionnaire was used for data collection. It was developed from literature reviewed based on the three specific purposes of the study. Each

questionnaire item four had 4-point respond scale of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD), with corresponding value 4, 3, 2 and 1. The questionnaire was validated by three university experts in Agricultural Education, Agricultural Extension and Animal Production. It was tested for reliability using Cronbach Alpha reliability method and the test yielded a coefficient of 0.74.

Method of data collection: The researchers and three research assistants administered 103 copies of the questionnaire to the respondents. The entire 103 copies were retrieved on completion. The research assistants were briefed on what to do before the training.

Method of data analysis: Data collected were analyzed using mean and standard deviation to answer the research questions, while t-test was used to test the null hypotheses. In deciding benchmark for cut-off point, any item with mean value of 2.50 and above was interpreted as Agreed strategy, while any item below 2.50 was regarded as 'Disagreed strategy. The hypotheses of no significant difference was upheld for items with t-calculated value were less than t-table value and rejected if otherwise.

RESULTS

Table 1: Mean and t-test Results of the Responses of Agricultural Extension Officers and Pig Farmers on Strategies the Youths will Adopt in Equipping Themselves for Involvement in Commercial Pig Farming (N=103)

S/ N	Youths' needed strategies	\bar{X}_1	SD ₁	\bar{X}_2	SD ₂	\bar{X}_g	t-cal	R
1	Intending youth farmer should be able to locate reputable commercial pig farm to train.	3.45	0.42	3.47	0.64	3.26	0.41	Agree/NS
2	Register as apprentices in commercial pig farming.	3.23	0.82	3.04	0.75	3.21	0.63	Agree/NS
3	Receive training under the watch of master pig farmer.	3.66	0.64	3.56	0.46	3.14	0.32	Agree/NS
4	Observe and learn activities in the commercial pig farms where they have registered.	3.73	0.34	3.63	0.75	3.68	0.93	Agree/NS
5	. Imitate the skills of the workers in pig farms.	3.44	0.87	3.31	0.79	3.38	0.52	Agree/NS
6	Practice pig farming with much supervision in the farm.	2.88	0.77	3.22	0.68	3.05	0.97	Agree/NS
7	Continue to practice with the instructor in the pig farm until they have acquired production skills.	3.43	0.45	3.88	0.65	3.66	0.82	Agree/NS
8	. Procure resources for practicing commercial pig farm project	3.67	0.27	3.57	0.37	3.62	0.85	Agree/NS
9	Establish small scale pig farm to further practice until the intended learning outcome (ILOs) is achieved.	3.65	0.32	3.91	0.64	3.78	0.26	Agree/NS
10	Complete the training on pig farming at the agreed time.	3.82	0.63	3.73	0.28	3.77	0.79	Agree/NS
11	Pay cost of training or serve the master in lieu of payment.	3.43	0.45	3.65	0.85	3.54	0.23	Agree/NS
12	Obtain loan to establish commercial pig farming.	2.97	0.75	3.21	0.32	3.09	0.67	Agree/NS
13	Establish commercial pig farms after successful training in commercial pig farming	3.17	0.56	3.23	0.32	2.20	0.12	Agree/NS

\bar{X} = Mean of Respondents, SD = Standard Deviation of Respondents, N = Number of Respondents, t-tab=1.98, NS=Not Significant, R = Remark.

Table 1 reveals that the 13 items obtained mean scores above the cut-off point of 2.50. This means that the respondents agreed that the items are youth related strategies for equipping themselves for involvement in commercial pig farming in Arochukwu and Ohafia Local Government Areas.

The table also shows that all the 13 items had their t-calculated values less than t-table value of 1.98. Therefore, there was no significant difference in the mean ratings of Agricultural Extension Officers and pig farmers on the strategies all the youths related.

Table 2: Mean Responses and t-tests Results of Agricultural Extension Officers and Pig Farmers on Strategies Community Related Strategies for Equipping Youths for Involvement in Commercial Pig Farming (N= 103).

S/ N	Communities' Related Strategies	\bar{X}_1	SD ₁	\bar{X}_2	SD ₂	\bar{X}_g	t-cal	R
1	Commercial pig farmers provide high quality breeds of piglets for youths to stock their pig farms.	3.67	0.27	3.43	0.46	3.56	0.45	Agree/NS
2	Farmers help youths to register their pig farms with regulatory agencies.	3.50	0.30	3.33	0.51	3.42	0.32	Agree/NS
3	Pig farmers help youths to form cooperative societies and farm unions.	2.86	0.72	2.90	0.42	2.88	0.18	Agree/NS
4	Farmers help youths to avoid threats to pig farming.	3.17	0.27	2.93	0.61	3.07	0.41	Agree/NS
5	Parents help youths to obtain land for pig farming.	3.67	0.27	3.03	0.38	3.38	0.26	Agree/NS
6	Parents help youths to establish commercial pig farms.	3.36	0.65	3.19	0.54	3.37	0.53	Agree/NS
7	Families provide labourers to help youths in their pig farms.	3.17	0.30	2.93	0.61	3.05	0.54	Agree/NS
8	Families give money to youths for the day to day running of their pig farms.	3.67	0.67	2.87	0.74	3.32	0.25	Agree/NS
9	Vigilante groups in the communities extend their security services to pig farmers.	3.33	0.67	3.06	0.68	3.29	0.37	Agree/NS
10	Vigilante groups sanction livestock thieves.	3.56	0.32	3.35	0.40	3.49	0.73	Agree/NS
11	strategies community groups will adopt in equipping youths for involvement in commercial pig farming	3.67	0.27	3.47	0.46	3.57	0.681	Agree/NS
12	Churches and others interest groups patronize youths in pig farming.	3.33	0.31	3.31	0.65	3.31	0.64	Agree/NS

\bar{X} = Mean of Respondents, SD = Standard Deviation of Respondents, N = Number of Respondents, t-tab=1.98, NS=Not Significant, R = Remark.

Table 2 indicates that all the 12 items have mean scores above the cut-off point of 2.50. This means that respondents agreed that all the items are strategies community groups will adopt in equipping youths for involvement in commercial pig farming. The Table also shows that all the 12 items had their t-calculated

values less than t--table value of 1.98. Therefore, there is no significant difference in the mean ratings of Agricultural Extension Officers and pig farmers on strategies community groups will adopt in equipping youths for involvement in commercial pig farming.

Table 3: Mean Responses and t-test Results of Agricultural Extension Officers and Pig Farmers on Governments Related Strategies for Equipping Youths for Involvement in Commercial Pig Farming (N=103).

S/N	Governments' Related Strategies	\bar{X}_1	SD ₁	\bar{X}_2	SD ₂	\bar{X}_G	t-cal	R
1	Government should provide essential amenities such electricity, pipe-born water and veterinary clinics for pig farmers.	3.65	0.45	3.49	0.67	3.57	0.65	Agree/NS
2	Builds skills acquisition centres where youths can train for pig farming.	3.43	0.58	3.63	0.53	3.39	0.43	Agree/NS
3	Make the process of acquiring land for commercial pig farming easy for youths.	3.43	0.47	3.40	4.11	3.41	0.49	Agree/NS
4	Liaise with state ADP to extend extension services to youths in pig farming.	3.74	0.57	3.69	0.63	3.58	0.54	Agree/NS
5	Can organize training workshops for youths in commercial pig farming.	3.43	0.61	3.47	0.75	3.44	0.21	Agree/NS
6	Reduce administrative charges on pig production business for youths.	3.22	0.65	3.20	0.68	3.21	0.41	Agree/NS
7	Provide cash or subsidies to youths interested in pig farming.	3.81	0.65	3.78	0.54	3.79	0.61	Agree/NS
8	Compel banks to give loans at low interest rate for commercial pig farming.	3.46	0.60	3.52	0.67	3.44	0.54	Agree/NS
9	Build market for youths to sell their pigs and pig products.	3.78	0.41	3.88	0.77	3.83	0.65	Agree/NS
10	Guarantees collateral cover for loans for their pig farms.	2.86	0.77	3.84	0.48	3.56	.044	Agree/NS
11	Might sanction banks for failure to give loans at low interest rate.	3.86	0.76	3.78	0.68	3.82	0.43	Agree/NS
12	Ensure proper implementation of Animal Husbandry programme.	3.67	0.43	3.63	0.66	3.76	0.55	Agree/NS
13	Provide good breeds of pigs for rearing.	3.49	0.28	3.40	0.63	3.45	0.21	Agree/NS
14	Provide adequate resources for the implementation of the Entrepreneurship Development Units in schools.	2.94	0.76	3.31	0.78	3.34	0.31	Agree/NS
15	Ensure the quality of Students' Industrial Work Experience Scheme.	3.79	0.62	3.73	0.56	3.75	0.43	Agree/NS

\bar{X} = Mean of Respondents, SD = Standard Deviation of Respondents, N = Number of Respondents, t-cal=1.98, NS=Not Significant, R = Remark.

Table 3 indicates that all the 15 items have mean that are above the cut-off point of 2.50. This means that respondents agreed that the items are strategies government will adopt in equipping youths for involvement in commercial pig farming. The Table also shows that all the 15 items had

their t-calculated values less than t-table value of 1.98. Therefore, there was no significant difference in the mean ratings of Agricultural Extension Officers and pig farmers on strategies governments will adopt in equipping youths for involvement in commercial

pig farming in Arochukwu and Ohafia LGAs.

Discussion of Findings

Table 1 revealed strategies the youths will adopt in equipping themselves for involvement in commercial pig farming in Arochukwu and Ohafia Local Government Areas. They are: intending youth farmer should be able to locate reputable pig farms to train, register as apprentices in commercial pig farms, receive training under the watch of master pig farmer, observe and learn activities in the commercial pig farms they have registered, receive training under the watch of a master pig farmer, observe and learn activities in the pig farm where they have registered, imitate the skills of the workers in the pig farms, practice pig farming with much supervision, continue to practice with the instructor in the pig farms until they have acquired production skills, procure resources for practicing among other items. These findings collaborate with the opinions of Yaduma and Adaga (2019) who opined that new entrants to any business are required to find a reputable establishment to train and acquire production skills. It also agrees with Onuka (2022) who outlined steps in apprenticeship training which included, among other things, that individuals wishing to learn a trade can do so by registering as apprentice with a master craft man, who would train the apprentice until production skills have been acquired.

Table 2 indicated 12 strategies community groups will adopt in equipping youths for involvement in

commercial pig farming in Arochukwu and Ohafia Local Government Areas. They include: commercial pig farmers provide high quality breeds of piglets for youths to stock their farms, farmers help youths to register their farms with regulatory agencies, pig farmers help youths to form cooperative societies and farm unions, farmers help youths to avoid threats to pig farming, parents help youths to obtain land for pig farming, parents help youths to establish commercial pig farms, families provide labourers to help youths in their pig farms and five other items. These findings are in consonance with the opinions of Orié and Ibekwe (2014), who submitted that communities can assist entrepreneurs in diverse ways, including assisting them to access funds for their businesses. The findings of this study are also in consonance with the views of Lawal et al; (2021) that interest groups, including churches, patronize the youth entrepreneurs to encourage them.

Table 3 discloses strategies governments will adopt in equipping youths for involvement in commercial pig farming in Arochukwu and Ohafia Local Government Area. They include among others: Government should provide essential amenities such as electricity, pipe-borne water, and veterinary clinics for pig farmers, build skill acquisition centres where youths can train for pig farming, make the process of acquiring land for commercial pig farming easy for youths, liaise with state Agricultural Development Programme to extend extension services to youths in pig

farming, can organize training workshop for youths in commercial pig farming, reduce administrative charges on pig production business for youths, provide loans or subsidies to youths interested in pig farming. The findings of the study confirm the report of MOUAU (2023) that Government ensures that tertiary institutions of learning establish Entrepreneurial Development Centres for equipping students with entrepreneurial skills. The results also agree with Lawal et al; that LGAs should provide interest free loan to youths and guarantees collateral cover for loans they obtained. . The opinions of the various authors cited have helped to add credence to the validity of the study.

Conclusion

Unemployment among others factors have provides opportunity for unemployed youths to engage in commercial pig farming in Arochukwu and Ohafia LGAs because pigs are prolific, the meat is nutritious and live pig is less expensive compared to cattle. However, the youths wishing to embark on pig production know little about the enterprise. The situation provides this research opportunity to determine strategies for promoting youths' involvement in commercial pig farming. Accordingly, the study determined strategies which youths themselves, community groups, and Government could promote entrepreneurship opportunities for youths who are interested in commercial pig farming in Arochukwu and Ohafia Local Government Areas of

Abia State. The study had therefore, made contributions to learning; as it has provided information on the subject which was not available before the present study. This is the gaps the study has filled.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended that:

1. Youths in Arochukwu and Ohafia Local Government Areas should use the information provided by the study to enroll in pig farming industries for training.
2. Commercial pig farmers should provide high quality breeds of piglets for youths to start-up their pig farms.
3. Age grades and vigilante groups should encourage entrepreneurs in pig farming by extending their security services to the pig farmers.
4. Federal, State and Local Government Areas should liaise with other stakeholders in pig farming to assist youth entrepreneurs financially and reduce administrative charges on pig production business.
5. The Arochukwu and Ohafia LGAs should also build skills acquisition centres for the purpose of training prospective pig farmers.

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