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308 Lasani Town, Sargodha Road, Faisalabad - Pakistan  
Mob: +92 300 3008585, Fax: +92 41 8815544  
E-mail: editorijps@gmail.com

## Understanding Young Adults Aptitude in Poultry Enterprise

Dominic P. Okon<sup>1</sup> and I.E. Nwosu<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Agricultural Science Unit, Department of Vocational Education, University of Uyo, Uyo, Nigeria

<sup>2</sup>Department of Rural Sociology and Extension, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Abia State, Nigeria

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**Abstract:** The study examined the variations in interest and self-concept of young adults in vocational capacity development in agriculture. The expo facto research type based on survey research approach was adopted for the study. Multi-stage sampling was used to select 300 young adult farmers who have completed their formal training in virtually all sectors of agriculture among secondary school programmes in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. Of the total sample, 113 (37.7%) were female while 187 (62.3%) were male. 151 (52.2%) of the respondents lived in the urban area while 149 (47.8%) respondents lived in the rural area. The respondents responded to the three sections of standardized validated instrument. The instrument was designed to collect information on the demographic characteristics, interest and self-concept of the respondents. Data analysis involved the use of independent T-test and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) to examine the variations in the self-concept and interest of the young adult farmers on the vocational capacity development programme by their gender, location and age. The result indicated that males had more interest and self-concept towards poultry enterprise than the females. Location did not significantly influence the interest of the respondents. Respondents between the age group of 31-35 were significantly different in their interest and self-concept as compared to other age groups. Based on the findings, it was suggested that it is vitally important that young adults, both male and female, irrespective of place or area of resident be exposed to counseling interventions geared towards enhancing the self-concept and interest of young adults in agricultural vocations. Government agencies should work towards the provision of basic amenities in the rural area to make the area attractive to the youths and by extension prevent rural-urban migration.

**Key words:** Interest, self-concept, demographic characteristics, poultry enterprise, young adults

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### INTRODUCTION

Governments across Nigeria have been making effort to drastically reduce the number of poor and hungry people and this has led to the formulation of gender sensitive and pro-poor policies and initiation of intervention programmes among which livestock development initiatives have shown potentials as poverty reduction tools. Poultry business of course does not only reduce poverty but nutritional insecurity. Often birds are one of the animals that poor people keep. Poultry enterprise is an outstanding venture capable of reducing unemployment and serving as essential ingredient in the economic development of any nation.

In describing poultry enterprise, Abayomi (2007), observed that poultry enterprise characterizes the keeping of domestic birds such as cockerels, broilers and pullets. Ifreke (2001) had earlier defined poultry enterprise as the business of keeping birds like chicken, ducks and so on for the production and sale of eggs, meat and dung as fertilizer to the public. He stressed that the choice of farmers on the type of birds to keep depends on preference, availability of the chicks, capital, farm facilities and market for the product.

Uko (2000), observed a long history of Akwa Ibom people in the use of poultry products such as use of

eggs for traditional rites and for food. Also fowls had been adopted as a permanent source of meat and part of traditional food of Akwa Ibom people, the practice is as old as the people and their culture. Broilers are purely for meat production. They are favoured for this purpose because of their early maturity. Broilers may be slaughtered at any time between 35 and 70 days of age (five to ten weeks). Cockerels are males or roosters, which are primarily for meat production. It grows within five to six months before full maturity depending on the management, while pullets are birds for eggs production (Udoh, 2003).

Ganiyu (2005) observed that poultry enterprise when properly managed is very lucrative as the farmer gains from every facet of the product from the poultry droppings as farm yard manure to meat and eggs. These are all sources of income to the farmer and poultry products are in high demand in Akwa Ibom State. Ossom (2004) opined that the recent trend among vegetable farmers whose interest in using poultry wastes as farm yard manure in their vegetable gardens should motivate more farmers to develop interest in establishing poultry farms. This development would serve as a strategy to increase the profit margin of poultry farmers and also provide employment to others.

Attaining a high achievement in social and economic growth and development is what every government at all levels wish for her people. It is therefore a thing of concern when the welfare and well being of the people has not improved up to expectation. Nigerian government has attempted to stimulate her peoples' interest in agricultural production and processing since the late 1980s. In 1986, the federal government established the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) to provide vocational training to the youths (both men and women) and in 1987, the Better Life Programme was created to empower women, especially female youths in the rural area through skills acquisition and health care training. In addition, The People's Bank and the Community Banks were established in 1989 and 1990 respectively, to provide credit facilities to low income earners embarking on agricultural production and other micro-enterprises, with special consideration to youths (both male and female) engaged in agricultural production. In 1992, the Fadama programme was initiated to enhance food self-sufficiency, reduce poverty and create opportunities for employment for youths in the rural area.

In 2001, the Akwa Ibom State government initiated an integrated farming scheme for farmers and set up a micro credit scheme for farmers engaged in agricultural production and processing. The scheme was put in place to aid mobilize, train and empower the farmers (both men and women) as a means of redirecting their attention towards self-employment and self-reliance in lucrative ventures in agriculture such as goatry, piggery poultry enterprises, etc. Sam (2006) stated that the desire of Akwa Ibom State government is to guide youths to exploit the enormous potentials of the Agricultural sector to gainful employment, produce more food for man, feed for animals and raw materials for industries. This is enforced by the training, retraining and empowerment of local farmers with loans, grants and supply of farm inputs.

The farmers recruited in the scheme were provided with agricultural education via practical training sessions. They were advised and assisted to improve on their methods of production, improve their skills via knowledge of better farming system, livestock keeping, production and processing of farm products as well as storage and distribution of agricultural produce by farmers in the state. It is the realization of the vital role poultry enterprise can play in reducing unemployment and wealth creation in the state that led to the integration of poultry enterprise as part of the programmes in the Integrated Farmers Scheme (IFS) by the government of Akwa Ibom State. Despite the incentives and expanding markets for primary and secondary agricultural commodities, the involvement of young adult in the scheme has steadily declined in recent years (Ukpong, 2002), in spite of the current high unemployment rate and abundance of agricultural jobs available.

In literature, there are numerous factors influencing effectiveness of agricultural policies. These include: lack of legislation on the implementation of the policies and programmes, negative attitude towards manual labour, price cost, illiteracy, poor habits in terms of loan refunds, competition, rural-urban migration, poor management of budgetary allocation to the agricultural sector and low level participation of young girls and women in rural youth programmes (Akpaetor, 2007; Oku, 2010). Other research findings have shown that individual characteristics such as interest, peer group influence, self concept and attitude of farmers towards agricultural enterprise and agricultural occupation generally are important factors influencing participation in agricultural programmes and policy implementation (Sam, 2006; Udoh, 2006).

While all these individual variables are believed to influence farmers' participation in agricultural enterprise and agricultural production, little is known about the influence of the combination of interest and self-concept on the participation of young adults in the integrated farmers' scheme (poultry enterprise) in Akwa Ibom State. There can be no meaningful development and growth when more than half of a nation's population is not able to contribute to the realization of its development goals. The contributions of young adult farmers are substantial and essential to poultry enterprise and agricultural development. Sustainability, efficiency and equity in development goals in agricultural production cannot be achieved by the pre-dominant practice of directing extension, training and research activities primarily to aged farmers.

However, peoples' well-being is determined by their efficacy to mobilize cognitive resources and the course of action needed to exercise control over given event. Self-efficacy refers to an individual's belief that he/she is capable of successfully performing a task. The higher the individual efficacy, the more confidence he/she has in his/her ability to succeed in a task (Alarape and Afolabi, 2001). Self-efficacy work collaboratively with self-concept, self-concept is the set of knowledge and attitude that an individual assigns to his/her self and the characteristics of attributes that he/she uses to describe his/her self. The importance of self-concept stems from its noticeable contribution to personality formation. This has to do with social competence since it influence how the person feels, how an individual thinks, learns, values himself, relate to others and ultimately how he behaves (Adeoye and Torubelli, 2011).

Self-concept has been found to be a contributor to an individual's choice of carrier (Helmeke and Aken, 1995), though the direction of causality between career choice and self-concept has been the subject of considerable interest in psychology (Bryne, 1994; Helmke, 1992; March, 1990). Brown and Smart (1991) observed that women with positive self-concept tend to be happy, healthy, productive and successful. They tend to persist

longer at difficult task and sleep better at night. They are also more accepting to others and less likely to conform to peer pressure. In contrast, women with negative self-concept are more anxious, depressed and pessimistic about the future and at many times resign to fate or failure. The researcher believes that self-concept would influence young adult's participation in the integrated farmers' poultry enterprise scheme in Akwa Ibom State. Interest is another individual characteristic that can influence young adult's participation in poultry enterprise. Udoh (2006) describes interest as the desire or willingness to learn or hear more about something, ideas, innovation, event, work concept, people, places and situation around one's environment. It is one of the core determinants of farmers' participation in farming programmes or take parts in any of the agricultural programmes. Ukpong (2001) describes that lack of interest is capable of retarding effort, motivation and even the desire to participate in any productive venture vis-à-vis hampering productivity and vocational progress. He also showed that positive interest is a fertile land for the survival and achievement of vocational or professional objectives.

Also, Ekanem (2000) had identified local farming occupations among the least preferred jobs by the youths in the state and asserts that age does influence people on the choice of job and also their preference for types of farming activities to engage themselves. Denga (2004) and Udoh (2005) agreed that age is an indicator variable in all occupational concerns that occur among agricultural workers and farmers. Young adult farmers are those young school leavers (male/female) aged 18 years to 35 years and above who wish to practice farming as a vocation or career.

Upon the review of the research findings, it was not certain the extent to which the combination of interest and self-concept could vary as they influence young adult's involvement in the integrated farmers' poultry enterprise scheme in Akwa Ibom State. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the variations in interest and self-concept among young adults who participated in the poultry enterprise scheme of Akwa Ibom State government.

To actualize the objective of the study, the following research questions were answered in the study:

- What are the demographic characteristics of the respondents?
- Could the interest and self-concept of the young adults trained in poultry business differ by gender and location?
- Could the interest and self-concept differ among young adults of different age groups, in Akwa Ibom State, towards poultry enterprise?

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is an *expo facto* research type based on survey research approach. As pointed out by Adeyemo (2001),

the approach involves interpretation of facts without manipulating any variable. It enables comparisons and evaluation of existing condition as well as collection of factual information possible. The study was situated in Akwa Ibom State on longitude 7°51' and 8°20' east of the Greenwich meridian and latitude 4°30' and 5°30' North of the equator.

The respondents for the study were 300 young adult farmers who were young school leavers who have completed training in agricultural production technique, book keeping and business studies. The respondents were drawn from the three senatorial districts of the state using multi-stage sampling to select the young adult farmers who have completed their formal training in virtually all sectors of agriculture among secondary school programmes in Akwa Ibom State. Of the total sample (100) young adult farmers were from Akwa Ibom North East (Uyo) senatorial district, (100) young adult farmers from Akwa Ibom North West (Ikot Ekpene) senatorial district and the remaining (100) were from Akwa Ibom South (Eket) senatorial district.

**Instrumentation:** The researcher developed instrument; Interest and Self-concept in Poultry Enterprise Questionnaire (ISPEQ), was used to collect data for the study. The instrument had three (3) sections; A, B and C. Section A contained information on the demographic characteristics of the respondents. Section B was designed to measure the interest of young adult farmers likely involvement in poultry enterprise. The section had a total of fifteen (15) items with response format ranging from (1) strongly agree (2) agree (3) disagree (4) strongly disagree. The items had an internal consistency reliability ratio of 0.77 and positive Construct Validity Ratio (CVR) of 0.79. Section C, a self-concept inventory, was designed to measure the self-concept of young adult farmers likely to involve in poultry enterprise. It had a total of twelve (12) items with response format ranging from (1) Very bad (2) Bad (3) Would not matter (4) Good (5) Very good. The items had an internal consistency reliability ratio of 0.88 and positive Construct Validity Ratio (CVR) of 0.75. Cronbach alpha coefficient was used to establish the internal consistency of the instruments. Face and construct validity was also adopted to ensure the validity of the instrument.

**Procedure:** Data for the study were obtained using the valid and reliable instrument earlier mentioned. The instrument was administered on the respondents who were ready to provide the needed information. The respondents were informed about the purpose of the study and after the explanation the respondents completed the instrument on their own. Thereafter the instruments were retrieved for data analysis.

**Data analysis:** The research questions were analyzed using the Independent T-test and Analysis of Variance

(ANOVA) procedure to examine the variations in the self-concept and interest of the young adult farmers on the vocational capacity development programme by their gender, location and age. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 16 programme.

Three issues were addressed in this study. One of the issues of concern was to find out whether the interest and self-concept of the young adults who have undergone basic training in agriculture particularly poultry enterprise will vary according to gender. The second issue was to examine the variations in the young farmers' interest and self-concept in vocational development in agriculture based on their place of residence (location). The third issue, which was of interest to the study, was to examine the differences in interest and self-concept among young adult farmers of different age groups that would likely engage in poultry enterprise. The results of the data analysis that provided answers to the research questions raised are given in the results section.

## RESULTS

### Demographic characteristics of the respondents:

Table 1 presents the demographic characteristics of the respondents. Item 1 of the Table 1 reveals that of the participants responding, majority (62.3%) were male while 37.7% were female. There was more access to male than female. Item 2 on Table 1 shows that 52.2% of the respondents reside in the urban area while 47.8% reside in the rural area suggesting that there were more of the young adults in the urban area than in the rural. Item 3 on Table 1 reveals that majority (62.0% of the respondents were between the age ranges of 26-30

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of the respondents

Variables	Frequency (n = 300)	Percentages (%)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	187	62.3
Female	113	37.7
<b>Location</b>		
Urban	151	52.2
Rural	149	47.8
<b>Age</b>		
20-25	50	16.7
26-30	186	62.0
31-35	64	21.3

Source: Field Survey, 2011

years, 16.7% were between the age ranges of 20-25 years while 21.3% of the respondents were between 31-35 years of age. This pattern portrays the participants as being relatively young. This category of people ought to be active, inquisitive, productive and willing to acquire appropriate skills in order to live and contribute to the development of the society.

Table 2 showed that male (mean = 2.9) had slightly different interest level in poultry enterprise from their female counterpart (mean = 2.5). The mean difference was statistically significant at  $t(298) = 13.3, p < 0.05$ . Table 2 also showed that the location of the respondents in urban or rural areas had no significant difference  $t(298) = 0.77, p < 0.05$  on their interest in poultry enterprise. However, the response of males (2.0) and females (1.8) to item 1 showed that the manual labour involved in poultry enterprise did not lower their interest in the scheme. Similarly, the response of the urban dwellers (2.1) and rural dwellers (2.3) also showed that manual labour involved in poultry enterprise

Table 2: Interest of participants in poultry enterprise

S/No	Items	Gender		Location	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
1	The manual labour involved makes poultry enterprise scheme not appealing	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.3
2	I like to ask more question about poultry business	3.0	2.8	3.3	2.8
3	I have read about the practice of poultry farming	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.6
4	I like to attend classes on how to start poultry enterprise	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.6
5	I like to be an expert in poultry business	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.4
6	I like to know how to compose poultry feeds	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.8
7	Read about the causes and treatment of various poultry diseases	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6
8	You can spend time packing poultry dung from your poultry farm	3.0	2.8	2.4	3.2
9	You have to travel far distance in search of poultry feed	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.3
10	You can spend whole day looking after sick birds	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
11	You can spend more time reading about various poultry	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.7
12	You will enjoy sell off your birds to make more money	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1
13	You will like it if you are asked to start poultry business as a means of livelihood	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2
14	I like to satisfy my own need in poultry business before helping others	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8
15	I won't fear the consequence of my action in poultry farming. I would not like to increase the number of birds because of high cost of feeds.	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.2
Mean		2.90	2.50	2.90	2.80
SD		0.37	0.48	0.10	0.17
t-cal		13.30		0.77	
t-tab		1.97		1.97	
n		187.00	113.00	169.00	113.00

Field Survey 2011

Table 3: Self-concept of participants in poultry enterprise

S/No	Items	Gender		Location	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
1	You have to be patient to follow up poultry things the way they are supposed to be	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5
2	You need much details when doing poultry farming	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5
3	You have to undergo much training before starting poultry farm	3.8	2.4	3.3	3.0
4	You have to get something down even if something bad may come up	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.6
5	You have to take risk in trying out poultry farming	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.8
6	You have to think of new ways of tackling poultry problems	3.5	2.7	3.6	3.7
7	You have to develop new ideas about things	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6
8	You have to start up poultry farm first	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.3
9	If you are not sure of yourself when carrying out poultry activities, you need to seek expert advice	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.5
10	Someone helped you to start a poultry farm	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.8
11	You have to accomplish things your own way	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5
12	You have to spend time parking poultry dung from your poultry farm	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.5
Mean		3.7	3.3	3.6	3.5
N		187.00	113.00	169.00	131.00
SD		0.23	0.27	0.22	0.20
t-cal		2.65		1.32	
t-tab		1.97		1.97	

Field Survey, 2011

had no effect on their interest in the scheme. Males and females' response to item 15 (2.2 and 1.6) respectively also showed that high cost of feed does not deter their interest in increasing the number of birds in their farms. Although males and females (3.2 and 3.0) respectively agreed that they have to travel in search of poultry feed, it was observed that this was a serious problem to rural dwellers (3.3) compared to urban dwellers (2.8) because most of the poultry feed shops are located in the urban areas. It was also observed that males (3.4) and females (3.2) in urban (3.4) and rural (3.2) areas were interested in poultry enterprise as a means of livelihood.

Results from Table 3 showed that there is a significant difference in the self-concept of males and females on vocational capacity building in poultry farming. The mean response of males (3.7) was higher than that of females (3.3). This difference was statistically significant at  $t(298) = 2.65, p < 0.05$ . Response to item 3 showed that males (3.8) agreed to undergo much training before starting poultry farm while females felt bad (2.4) about that idea. This is because women can effectively learn while doing and so prefer practicals than long lectures. They also lack the time because of their other domestic responsibilities. This is also reflected in their response to item 6 (2.7) compared to male response (3.5) indicating that males have more time to think out solution to poultry problems than females. However, females' response to item 12(3.5) indicated that having to spend time parking poultry dung from the poultry farm did not affect them compared to males (3.0). This is because naturally, cleaning an environment is a primary function of females. Both males (3.8) and females (3.5) accepted bearing the risk involved in poultry enterprise.

Table 4: Summary of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) on interest of the respondents by age

Age	N	Mean	F <sub>(2,297)</sub>	F <sub>tab</sub>
20-25	50	3.2	9.461	
26-30	186	3.5		
31-35	64	3.6		

Table 5: Summary of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) on self-concept of the respondents by age

Age	N	Mean	F <sub>(2,297)</sub>	F <sub>tab</sub>
20-25	50	3.0	33.7	
26-30	186	3.8		
31-35	64	4.0		

Table 3 also showed that location has not significantly influenced the self-concept of the young adult farmers. Their response had no significant difference at  $t(298) = 1.32, p < 0.05$ . This is attributed to the fact that young adults, irrespective of their dwelling place, generally have the inert desire to be productive, self-reliant and functional, thereby contributing to the development of the society they belong.

Results from Table 4 revealed that respondents between the age range 31-35 years had the highest interest (3.6) for the scheme followed by those between the age range of 26-30 years (3.5) and those between the age range 20-25 years (3.2). It was observed that there were fewer youth respondents in poultry enterprise (age 20-25 years) because of low level awareness among this age range and lack of money for external inputs required in poultry enterprise.

Results from Table 5 revealed that respondents between the age range of 31-35 years had the highest self-concept (4.0) followed by those of the age range 26-30 (3.8). This could be ascribed to increase in maturity of the respondents as the years of experience in

poultry management increases. The table also showed that there is significant variation in the self concept of the respondents towards career building in agriculture by age  $F_{(2,287)} = 33.7, p < 0.05$ .

## **DISCUSSION**

Majority of the respondents (62.3%) were males while females constituted only 37.7%. The study showed that there was access to more male young adults farmers than female. According to Rangnekar (2003), women are interested in backyard poultry as a source of small cash and nutritious food for the family at low cost. As such, they prefer local breeds because they are easy to manage. They are able to protect themselves from predators. Most important reason is that local birds and eggs are sold at a premium. Dolberg (2008) who began his research work in Bangladesh with support from the world food programme to poor women and their families demonstrated that poultry production embarked upon by rural women in very small unit can alleviate poverty. He further emphasized that policies that empower women will lead to faster reduction in poverty and small household poultry production in the hands of women would not only improve income of women but would also contribute to better family nutrition.

It was also found that more of the respondents (52.2%) reside in the urban area while 47.8% of them reside in the rural area. There is an increasing rate of rural-urban migration of the youths in search of greener pasture thus affecting this result. Development of rural communities in Nigeria has been hampered by lack of adequate infrastructure to make these areas attractive, discourage rural-urban migration and encourage the dwellers to participate in agricultural activities and contribute to both rural and national economy (Ibe, 2011).

Thus, Nwachukwu and Ezeh (2007) reported that rural development programmes which had poverty alleviation objectives impacted significantly on productivity and farm income. This calls for much effort to be inserted by government agencies and institutions in addressing the infrastructural challenges in the rural areas thereby making the rural areas more attractive to the youths.

When the interest and self-concept of the respondents were analyzed according to gender, it was found that there was significant difference in favour of the males. It was observed that males have been more interested in training exercises than females because they have more strength and could endure the stress or hurdles associated with the enterprise. Rangnekar (2003) observed that women basically dislike long lectures and so prefer short-term training covering few subjects. Women also suggested training or meetings to take place in the afternoon when they are relatively free. On the other hand, males see themselves as being capable of performing any given task at any time and work relatively harder to attain an acceptable level of

performance in their vocation. It was also observed that women engaged in poultry enterprise are not interested in increasing the number of birds due to management difficulties and the need for external inputs it would require. Women also consider diseases in chicks the major problem in poultry keeping (Todd, 2003).

When the interest and self-concept of the respondents were analyzed according to residential area, it was found that interest of the respondents in vocational capacity building in agriculture and self-concept were not significantly different. According to Brancheart *et al.* (2000) rural dwellers place high value upon crop production rather than poultry production. This affects their willingness to put much time, expense and effort into poultry production. Crop farming is typically men's activity while poultry keeping is relegated to women and children. However, when the number of livestock increases, men take over the activity. Brancheart *et al.* (2000) further asserts that as most consumers with greater purchasing power live in and around cities, intensification of poultry production should be initiated in peri-urban areas or at least, in areas having a good road network.

On the whole, these findings agree with the findings of Super (2001) and Olayinka (2003) who asserts that the process of vocational development is essentially dependent on developing and implementing self-concept. According to Coleman (2000) youth's development in vocational ventures depends on youth's self-concept and confidence in their own ability.

The study also revealed that participants in the age group of 31-35 years had higher interest and self-concept in vocational capacity building in agriculture as compared to other age groups. This corroborates with the contributions of Nkanga (2010) who asserts that the age bracket of 34-38 years marks the middle of individual's active farming life; it also marks the peak of occupational performance. According to Nkanga (2010), "when a professional farmer considers these two facts, he amasses all his farming exploits to show his peak of performance and to really get something to fall back on during the rainy days or in the event of aging and less spectacular achievements".

According to Khomari (2000), some of the features of rural youth programmes that make them particularly valuable include their ability to successfully promote the application of technology, such as poultry production, to improve agricultural production on a sustainable basis. Experience has shown that young people are usually more open to new ideas and practices than adult farmers. Most programmes also focus on the start-up of agricultural and rural-based non-agricultural income-generating activities.

Therefore any attempt to enhance the knowledge skills and experience of young people and increase their access to resources through rural youth programmes, will have an immediate impact on food security.

**Conclusion:** The study established that males built more self-concept and interest towards vocational capacity building exercise than their female counterparts. The study also established that location has no influence in the interest of the respondents as more urban dwellers were more interested in the scheme than the rural dwellers. On the whole, self-concept and interest in the vocational capacity building of respondents in the age group of 31-35 years were significantly different from those of other groups. The study has a lot of practical implication for career counselors, parents and government agencies and institutions. It is vitally important that young adults, both male and female, irrespective of place or area of residence be exposed to counseling interventions geared towards enhancing the self-concept and interest of young adult in agricultural vocations.

This attributes when developed could have salutary effects on the young adults' vocational development. Government agencies should work towards the provision of basic amenities in the rural areas to make the area attractive to the youths and by extension prevent rural-urban migration. More training exercises and regular sensitization campaigns should be launched for the youths especially in the rural areas to inspire and sustain their interest in poultry farming as a vocation.

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