

## Analysis of Entrepreneurship Development in Agriculture Among Female Groundnut Farmers in Enugu State

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### Abstract

This paper examines the entrepreneurship development in agriculture among female groundnut farmers in Enugu state. Eighty female farmers were selected using multi-stage random sampling techniques. Well structured questionnaire was the main tool for data collection. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistical tools, and five point likert scale rating. Results showed that their mean age was 43 years. Majority were married with average household size of five persons. Farmers had small farm sizes of 1.7 hectares. Their average income per farming season was ₦117000. Majority of the female farmers identified need to increase their income, desire to succeed; need to care for their family and desire to be financially independent as the key drive to entrepreneurship development in groundnut production. They complained of poor access to entrepreneurship education and information, and inadequate capital as major challenges hindering their entrepreneurship development. Despite the challenges, entrepreneurship drive and participation was high. It was recommended that effective and adequate policies and programmes on entrepreneurship should be developed especially for female farmers. Entrepreneurship education/training at all levels to ensure capacity building was also advocated. Most importantly, government should provide soft loans and grants to female farmers as a way to enhance their entrepreneurial spirit and development for national food security.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship development, Groundnut production, Female farmers, Challenges

### Introduction

Entrepreneurship according to Wennekers and Thrurik (1999) is the manifest ability and willingness of individuals to perceive new economic opportunities and seize these opportunities into the market. Hence, it can be conceived as process, which involves the efforts of an individual in identifying viable opportunities in a business environment and obtaining and managing the resources needed to exploit these opportunities. Entrepreneurship makes entrepreneurs to derive great satisfaction from their entrepreneurial work. Being an entrepreneur offers far greater security than being an employee elsewhere. Entrepreneurship enables entrepreneurs to acquire wealth quick and cushion themselves against financial insecurity (Blanchflower, 2000). Entrepreneurship has been regarded as a viable engine for the country's economic growth in the contemporary society. However, the call for entrepreneurship has been considered as a new phenomenon in agriculture especially in developing economies. Entrepreneurial agriculture is defined as the strategic growing of crops and keeping of animals. It can also be explained as the incorporation of entrepreneurship skills and models to farming business. De Wolf and Schoorlemmer (2007) define an entrepreneurial farmer as a person who is able to create and develop a profitable farming business in a changing business environment. For the farmers to increase productivity, they need to harness all their skills so that they will be able to withstand harsh conditions which are as a result of environmental changes. Agricultural productivity is believed to be enhanced by the incorporation of strategic entrepreneurship skills. In addition to that, an increase in agricultural productivity can successfully promote human development. Farmers have different levels of skills that can reflect on their strength and weaknesses.

An increase in agricultural productivity can improve the rural people's quality of life. The United Nations Development Report (1998) note that as the family becomes entrepreneurial and economically empowered, it begins to enjoy self respect, a sense of belonging to the community and self fulfilment. All these are dimensions of human development. Thus, entrepreneurial agriculture can speed up the individuals' social and psychological growth. Agriculture is not only an engine for growth in the developing economies, but also a key factor in alleviating poverty and promoting family dignity.

Presently, in Nigeria an entrepreneur is an innovator who recognizes and seizes opportunities, converts those opportunities into workable ideas, add values, effort, money, skill and assumes risks of competition to actualize the ideas and take the reward, entrepreneurship is associated with innovative and dynamic developments within the Small, Micro and Medium Enterprise (SMME) sector (United State Department of Agriculture, 2011).

Therefore, entrepreneurship is a charismatic concept, widely used and widely defined; for example, as a creative and innovative response to the environment (Chandramouli et al., 2007). Onubogu and Esiobu (2014) opined that sustainable development of agribusiness requires the development of entrepreneurial and organizational competency in farmers. Developing entrepreneurial skills of farmers can take two tracks. The first is to amend the social, economic, political, and cultural frameworks that hinders, and foster those that stimulate their development. The second is encouragement of farmers, via their personalities and capabilities, to kindle the development of entrepreneurship. If farming competitiveness is to be improved by nurturing entrepreneurial behaviour, both tracks have to be considered. The improvement of entrepreneurial skills in agriculture is an important condition to generate sustainable rural development (de Wolf and Schoorlemmer, 2007). If entrepreneurship is an instrument for improving the quality of life for families and communities, and for sustaining a fit economy and environment, fostering entrepreneurship skill must be regarded as an urgently needed development component (Chandramouli et al., 2007). Raising entrepreneurial activity could therefore play a considerable role in promoting economic development in Enugu state especially through groundnut production.

Groundnut (*Arachis hypogea* L.) otherwise called peanut, monkey nut, gobber pea and *arachide* belongs to the family leguminosea. It originated from Latin America and the Portuguese who were responsible for its introduction into West Africa from Brazil in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century (Gibbon and Pain, 1985; Abalu and Etuk, 1986). Peanut is one of the most popular commercial crops in Nigeria. Nigeria produces 41% of the total groundnut production in West Africa (Echekwu and Emeka, 2005). It is cultivated for its kernels, the oil and hay for livestock. Groundnut cake is often deep fired or dried to make a snack locally *kuli-kuli*. Groundnut flour is used as an ingredient in soups, sweet, confectionaries and puddings. Groundnut especially those produced in developing countries has been used traditionally since the origin of humanity. It is rich in oil and protein and has a high energy value.

Developing countries account for nearly 95 percent of world production (Echekwu and Emeka, 2005). Asia accounts for about 70% of this amount while the major producers, India and China together represent over two-thirds of global output. Other important producers of groundnut are: Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Argentina. Groundnut with 25% protein and more than 40% oil is an important food crop in many areas of semi-arid tropics (Food and Agriculture Organization, 1994).

Groundnut has contributed immensely to the development of the Nigerian economy. From 1956 to 1967, groundnut products including cake and oil accounted for 70% of total Nigeria export earnings, making it the country's most valuable single export crop ahead of other cash crops like cotton, oil palm, cocoa and rubber (Harkness et al., 1976). Presently, it provides significant sources of cash through the sales of seeds, cakes, oil and haulms (Olorunju et al., 1999). Groundnut plays an important role in the diets of rural populations, particularly children, because of its high contents of protein and carbohydrate. It is also rich in calcium, potassium, phosphorus, magnesium and vitamin E. Groundnut meal, a by-product of oil extraction, is an important ingredient in livestock feed. Groundnut haulms are nutritious and widely for feeding livestock. The groundnut oil is composed of mixed glycerides, and contain a high proportion of unsaturated fatty acids, in particular Oleic (50-56%) and Linoleic (18-30%) (Young, 1996). Groundnuts are also important in the confectionary trade and the stable oil is preferred by the deep-frying industries since it has a smoke point of 229.4°C compared to 193.5°C of soybean oil. The oil is also used to make margarine and mayonnaise (Hul, 1996). Confectionary products such as snack nuts, sauce, flour, peanut butter and cookies are made from high quality nuts of the crop. In the Northern part of Nigeria, apart from being consumed whole, edible groundnuts are processed into or included as an ingredient in a wide range of other products which includes groundnut paste which is fried to obtain groundnut cake (*kuli kuli*), salted groundnut (*gyada mai gishiri*), a gruel or porridge made with millet and groundnut (*kunun gyada*), groundnut candy (*kantun gyada*) and groundnut soap (*miyar gyada*). The shells are used for fuel by some local oil factories or they are sometimes spread on the field as a soil amendment. They could also be used as bulk in livestock rations or in making chipboard for use in joinery (Mukhtar, 2009). Groundnut pod yields from farmers' field are low, averaging about 800kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, less than one-third the potential yield of 3000 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. This large gap between actual and potential yields is due to several factors, including non-availability of seeds of improved varieties for a particular ecology, poor soil fertility, inappropriate crop management practices, pest and diseases (Ahmed et al., 2010).

In developed countries, groundnut yield has been rising through the development, dissemination and efficient use of resources coupled with improved varieties whose yield range from 2.8 to 6.1 tons per hectare. However, in Africa, groundnut yield are still as low as 0.5 to 1.0 tons per hectare. This is in spite of efforts by various research Institutes such as the institute for Agricultural Research, (IAR) Samaru, Zaria. National Agricultural Extension Research and Liasons Service NAERLS and International Crop Research Institutes for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), etc. in undertaking research on undertaking various aspects of production and improvement of the crop. Also, empirical evidence remains largely scanty, isolated and devoid of in-depth analysis of the entrepreneurship development in agriculture among female groundnut farmers in Enugu State,

Nigeria. This creates a deep dearth in research, knowledge and literature. Hence, to fill this gap, it becomes necessary that the study is undertaken. Specifically, the study identified the socio-economic characteristics of female groundnut farmers in the area; identify the motivational factors to entrepreneurship development among groundnut female farmers, identify the problems hindering their entrepreneurial development in groundnut production; highlight the entrepreneurial steps that can be taken to improve groundnut production in the area.

### **Methodology**

The study was conducted in Enugu State. Enugu is an inland state in south-eastern Nigeria. It shares boundaries with Anambra on the west, Abia state on the south, Kogi on the North while Benue and Ebonyi on the East. Enugu and Nsukka are its major towns. It has a population of 4,267,837 (NPC 2006). Enugu state has three agricultural zones namely; Enugu, Awgu and Nsukka and a total of seventeen (17) local government areas. These are Enugu South, Igbo-Eze South, Enugu North, Nkanu, Udi Agwu, Oji-River, Ezeagu Igboeze North, Isi-Uzo, Uzo-Uwani Enugu East, Aninri, Nkanu East and Udenu. Multistage random sampling technique was used for the study. Firstly, the two agricultural zones of the State were selected. In each agricultural zone, two local government areas (LGAs) were randomly selected. In each of the selected LGA, two communities were randomly selected. Ten female groundnut farmers were randomly selected in each of the community to give a sample size of eighty entrepreneurial female groundnut farmers for the study. The list of farmers in the communities, which forms the sample frame, was obtained from extension agents and village head/community head in the communities. Primary and secondary data were used for the study. Primary data was collected through the use of a set of structured questionnaire and it was supplemented with oral interview in places where the respondents could neither read nor write. The primary data that was collected for the study includes the socio-economic characteristics of the female farmers, the motivational factors to entrepreneurship development among groundnut female farmers constraints to entrepreneurship development drive in the study area. Secondary data was obtained from impact journals, conference proceedings and online library. Descriptive statistics namely; frequency distribution, percentages, 5-point likert scale rating of 5=extremely important, 4=very important 3=mildly important, 2=not very important, 1=unimportant, percentages and means were used for the analyses of the data.

### **Results and Discussion**

#### **Socio-economic Characteristics of Farmers**

**Table 1** displays the distribution of farmers by age. It revealed that majority (60%) of the farmers fell within the age range of 41-50 years, about 25% fell within the age range of less than 40 years while simple proportion (15%) fell within the age range of 51-60 years. The mean age was 43years. The finding corroborated with the findings of Nwibo and Okorie (2013) who opined an average of 43 years for the agribusiness investors in Southeast Nigeria. Also, Bruton (2008) asserted that this age bracket combined the innovative, motivated and adoptable individuals. Since most of the farmers are in their productive and economic ages this could play a vital role in easy adoption of entrepreneurship skills groundnut production in the area.

**Table 1: Socio-economic Characteristics of Female Groundnut Farmers**

Age (year)	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Average
Less than 40	20	25.0	43 years
41-50	48	60.0	
51-60	12	15.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Educational Level (Years)</b>			
Non formal education	8	10.0	11 years
Primary	18	22.5	
Secondary	50	62.5	
Tertiary	4	5.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Married	58	72.5	
Single	14	17.5	
Widowed	8	10.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Farming Experience (Years)</b>			
Less than 10	20	25.0	15 years
11-19	42	52.5	
20 and above	18	22.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Household Size (Number of Persons)</b>			
1-5	51	64.0	5 person
6-10	29	36.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Membership of Cooperative</b>			
Member	57	71.0	
Non-member	23	27.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Average income (Naira)</b>			
Less than 30,000	2	2.50	N117,000
30,000 – 60,000	12	15.0	
61,001 – 90,000	18	22.50	
91,000 – 120,000	45	56.25	
120,001 – 150,000	3	3.75	
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Farm Size (Hectare)</b>			
Less than 1.0	18	22.5	1.71 Hectare
1.0 – 2.0	57	71.3	
2.1 and 2.5	5	6.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Sources: Field Survey data, 2015**

The distribution of farmers by educational level is also reported in Table 1. It revealed that more than half (62.5%) of the farmers had secondary education, about 22.5% had primary education, approximately 10.00% had no formal education while the remaining 5% had tertiary education. The mean educational level was 11 years. The result implies that approximately 80.00% of the farmers had trainings in formal education institutions which no doubt increases their literacy levels. The result supports the findings of Chukwu (2013) and Esiobu and Onubuogu (2014a) who reported that individuals with higher educational attainment are usually faster in adoption of improved farming technologies. The findings signified that the farmers have adequate educational background that is relevant for adoption of innovations and skills in entrepreneurship development. It is expected that the higher level of education will contribute significantly to decision making of a farmer for entrepreneurship development. Entries in Table 1 also show the distribution of farmers by marital status. It indicates that majority (72.5%) of the farmers were married, (17.5%) were single while (10.00%) were widowed. This implies that the farmers who were engaged in farming enterprises in the area have a relatively large household size that formed bulk of the farm labour demand of the households. Onubuogu *et al.*, (2014) opined that large household increases ease access to production variables such as labour which could enhance

entrepreneurship development in groundnut product in the area. The distribution of farmers according to their farming experience is also addressed in Table 1. It revealed that majority (52.5%) of the farmers had 20 years and above of farming experience, 25.00% had less than 10 years of farming experience while 22.5% had 11-19 years of farming experience in groundnut production in the area. The mean farming experience was 17 years. The study implies farmers in the area have a relatively high farming experience which would enhance easy adoption of innovations and skills for entrepreneurship development. This finding supports the study of Okoli *et al.*, (2014) who asserted that farmers with more experience in agribusiness would be more efficient, have better knowledge of climatic conditions, better knowledge of efficient allocation of resources and market situation and are thus, expected to run a more efficient and profitable enterprise. The distribution of farmers according to their household size is also seen in Table 1. It shows that majority (54%) of the farmers had household size of 6-10 persons while about 34% had household size of 1-5 persons. The mean household size was 5 persons. This implies that farmers in the study area have a large household size. Onubuogu and Onyeneke (2012) have asserted large household size ensures availability of labour for farmers to address their labour challenges. The distribution of farmers according to their membership of cooperative society is reported in Table 1. It revealed that majority (71%) of the farmers in the area are member of cooperative while about 21% of the farmers do not belong to cooperative society. Onubuogu and Esiobu *et al.*, (2014b) asserted that membership of cooperative society affords farmers the opportunity of sharing information on modern farming practices and project a collective demand. It is expected that membership of cooperative society will enhance farmers participation in entrepreneurial activities in agriculture in the area. The distribution of farmers according to their average annual farm income is shown in Table 1. It revealed that majority (56.25%) of the farmers in the study area have an average farm income between N91,001-120,000, about 26.67% had an average farm income between N61,001-90,000, approximately 15.00% had an average of N30,000-60,000, while about the remainder 2.75% and 3.75% have an average farm income of less than N30,000 and N120,001 – N150,000 respectively. The mean monthly farm income was N117,000.00. The result implied that the farmers are low income earners in spite of large family size they supported. However, Fairlie (2005) opined that farmers with higher farm income would easily be involved in entrepreneur activities than those of their counterpart who have poor farm income. Farm size distribution of the farmers is also complied in Table 1. It indicates that larger proportion (71.3%) of the farmers in the study area had a farm size of between 1.0-2.0 hectares, about 22.5% had a farm size of less than 1.0 hectare, while approximately 6.2% had farm size of 2.1-2.5 hectares. The mean farm size was 1.71 hectares. The findings implies that female farmers in the area are mainly smallholders operating on less than or equal to 2.0 hectares of farmland. This could be as a result of land tenure system or due to the increasing population predominate in the area. It could also be due to the fact that women do not own land in the area.

**Table 2: Motivational Factors among Female Groundnut Farmers**

S/N	Motivational Factors	Mean	St. Dev.
1	To be my own boss	4.18	.800
2	To desire to succeed	4.20	.901
3	Need to care for my family	4.06	.913
4	To be financially independent	4.18	.860
5	To increase my income	4.36	.749
6	To provide jobs for family members	2.76	1.098
7	For my own satisfaction and growth	4.18	.748
8	So I will always have job security	3.98	.795
9	To build a business to pass on	3.32	.891
10	To maintain my personal freedom	3.56	.884
11	To maintain my personal family	3.26	.944
12	To have fun	2.48	1.074

**Source: Field Study 2015**

Table 2 shows the mean and standard deviation of the responses given by female farmers as to what motivated them to venture into agribusinesses. They were asked to rate eleven reasons for starting their own business on a five-point Likert scale of (5=extremely important, 4=very important, 3=mildly important, 2=not very important, 1=unimportant).

Result showed that the most important factor is “to increase my income”. This may be as a result of the level of unemployment in the country and the need to increase income as opined by (Anomo, 2007). This is also in alliance with the study of (Akande, 1994; Yalcin and Kapu, 2008) who found out that the desire to earn more money is the most motivating factor for entrepreneurs. Closely followed were “to be my own boss, desired to succeed”, “for my own satisfaction and growth”, and to be financially independent. The first and second principal motivators fall under the Greater business Factors (Stefanovic, et al 2011). The result finds a common ground with the work of Chu, et al (2008), who also found out that “to be my own boss” and “for my own

satisfaction and growth” are important motivating reasons why most persons go into business. The least motivating factor for female groundnut farms in Enugu in Nigeria is “to have fun”.

**Table 4: Distribution of Barriers to Entrepreneurship Development Drive in Groundnut Production**

Barriers	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Poor access to entrepreneurship information	76	95.00
Limited availability of farmland	73	91.67
Poor experience/training in entrepreneurship development	68	85.00
Long distance between home area and market area	64	80.00
Poor access to capital	60	75.00
Poor government support for entrepreneurs	57	71.67
Inability to cope with the task of entrepreneurship	56	70.00
Poor enabling environment	52	65.00
Poor road network	46	58.33
Poor managerial skills	44	55.00
Inability to withstand competition	42	53.33
Poor access to agricultural infrastructures	33	41.66
Poor government policies on entrepreneurial development	26	33.33
Poor access to market information	17	21.66

*\*Multiple Responses; Source: Field Survey Data, 2014*

#### **Barriers to Entrepreneurship Development Drive in Groundnut Production**

Entries in table 3 showed the barriers to entrepreneurship development drive in groundnut production. About 95.00% of the farmers identified poor access to entrepreneurship information in the business. Lack of information could be attributed to dearth in research on entrepreneurship development in agriculture, poor information dissemination on the part of the government/private information agencies on entrepreneurship building in the study area and the country at large. Poor knowledge on appropriate entrepreneurship skills and development in agriculture left most of the farmers unaware of better skills to choose in entrepreneurship for groundnut production. This finding conformed to the European Commission (2004) report that barriers to farmers entrepreneurs development poor information dissimulation, which they asserted as the bane for poor entrepreneurship spirit among farmers.

Approximately 91.67% of the farmers complained of limited availability of farmland. This could be attributed to land tenure system which is prevalent in the study area as well as the increasing population.

Esiobu and Onubuogu (2014) opined that high population pressures force farmers to intensively farm over a small plot of land and make them unable adopt of several farming measures. The implication of the findings is that farmers may have the entrepreneurship spirit but limited availability of farmland would continue to be a discouraging factor. About 85.00% of the farmers complained of poor experience/training in entrepreneurship development. Approximately 80.00% of the farmers identified long distance between home area and market area. 75.00% complained of poor access to capital. About 71.67% of the farmers identified poor government support for entrepreneurs. Approximately, 70.00% complained of Inability to cope with the task of entrepreneurship, while 65.00% identified poor enabling environment. The above barriers are all in line with the result of Mbam and Nwibo (2013) who asserted that poor experience/training in entrepreneurship development, long distance between home area and market area, poor access to capital, poor government support for entrepreneurs, inability to cope with the task of entrepreneurship and poor enabling environment has been the bane of poor entrepreneurship spirit and development among prospective entrepreneurs. Others, 58.33%, 55.00%, 53.33%, 41.66%, 33.33% and 21.66% complained of poor road network, poor managerial skills, inability to withstand competition, poor access to agricultural infrastructures, poor government policies on entrepreneurial development and poor access to market information respectively. However, the finding tallies with the results of European Commission (2004) report that barrier to farmers entrepreneurs’ development to include: poor management skills of farmers, lack of entrepreneurial spirit, limited access to business support, farm tenancy agreements and regulation. They concluded that these barriers will differ for different farms depending on the personal and business characteristics of the individual farm and farmer. Similarly, Nwibo (2013) reported that in Nigeria, lack of motivation, lack of finance, inadequate management skills, poor infrastructure, and taxation deter both youths and farming households from venturing into entrepreneurship world. Justifying inadequate credit facilities as a constraint to entrepreneurial development Duniya (2010), inferred that low productivity in agriculture has led to limited market surplus which prevents the prospective entrepreneurs in agriculture from having enough cash to procure farm input and services. Again, the formal financial intermediaries are not helping issues as most do refuse farmers from sourcing loan from their institutions due to lack of acceptable collateral, hence, branding the farmers as non-credit worthy. From the finding, there is no doubt that these

barriers are responsible for poor entrepreneurial spirit of farmers in the area. Critically addressing these barriers will be important in achieving positive spirit for farmers entrepreneurship development in agribusiness, boost food security and reduce incidence of poverty in the area and maybe beyond.

### **Entrepreneurial Strategies to Improve Groundnut Production among the Women in the Area.**

In developing economies, successful entrepreneurial agriculture reduces poverty, creates employment and brings continuous income to the poor people. Entrepreneurial agriculture economically emancipates women to the extent that they will be able to act as breadwinners. It enables women to support their families and be able to meet their day to day needs. Women in entrepreneurial agriculture are able to feed to expand their capabilities. Mujuru (2014)

Increased agricultural productivity through entrepreneurial skills enables farmers to send their children to school, build modern houses, feed their families adequately and buy whatever they want in order to meet their day to day needs. Therefore, all efforts should to encourage farmers especially women to be more entrepreneurial their farming activities.

**Table 4: Strategies for Entrepreneurship Development among the Women in the Area**

S/N	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Formation of Cooperative	68	85
2 .	Provision Of Input and infrastructure	64	80
3.	Entrepreneurship Education/training	76	95
4.	Effective and Adequate Entrepreneurship polices and programs	73	92
5.	provision of fund / soft loan	76	95

From table 4, result shows that majority of the women positively supported all the strategies as ways of improving entrepreneurship development. According to Sylva (2016), there is a need for all the farmers to form cooperatives and work together so that they can easily solve some challenges they face in the farming business. Cooperatives enable small scale farmers supply outputs in bulk to the market. It also gives them more bargaining power to negotiate prices which will enable them make a reasonable profit. Small monthly contributions by the farmers also help them to build cold storage rooms to keep their outputs fresh before they sell them. Cold storage rooms will also help their outputs not to lose quality. This will enhance farmers to increase profit. The government is also required to help farmers build storage rooms so that they can keep their products fresh for some days before selling them.

If entrepreneurial farming is an instrument for improving the quality of life for families and communities and for sustaining a fit economy and environment, fostering entrepreneurship skills must be considered as an urgently needed development policy in the country. This however should be supported by the provision of adequate inputs to the farmers as well as improving infrastructure. Fostering entrepreneurship education at all levels to ensure capacity building for diverse enterprises in agriculture was also advocated.

Effective and adequate entrepreneurship policies and programmes for farmers while addressing factors that hinder its growth and development as a way of actualising the current transformation agenda of the present federal government of Nigeria on poverty eradication through farming activities.

Government at all levels and private's support fund is necessary to enhance entrepreneurship spirit and development among farmers in the area and beyond. Sylva (2016).

Extension agents in the state should be properly trained and provided with all necessary technological packages required to teach and guide farmers on entrepreneurship development.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

The study was on entrepreneurship development in agriculture among female groundnut farmers in Enugu State, Nigeria. Eighty female were selected using multi-stage random sampling techniques.. Reasonable proportion of the farmers identified increased income, wanting autonomy and desire to succeed as the key drive to entrepreneurship development in the area. Entrepreneurship enterprises have been invaluable to farmers in the area. However, farmers complained of poor access to entrepreneurship information, inadequate start-up capital and limited farm land. Despite this shortcomings farmers perceived their extent of entrepreneurship drive and participation as been high being high. It was therefore recommended that

1. Government should liaise with financial institution in the country to make fund available and accessible to woman famers
2. Government should take necessary steps in addressing the problem of power generation and distribution in the country to encourage farmers to perform optimally.
3. Educationally institution should be encourage to provide entrepreneurship training to farmers
4. Government should make policies that will help stabilize prices in the market
5. Farmer should make proper feasibility study before embanking their indeed line of production

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