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ENTREPRENEURSHIP INTENTIONS AND AGRIBUSINESS IN KWARA STATE

***Mustapha O. Aliyu[1]; Shukurat M. Bello[2]; Amina M. Liman[3];**

[1]Department of Industrial Relations and Personnel Management
University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria
*aliyu.om@unilorin.edu.ng

[2&3]Department of Business Administration and Entrepreneurship,
Bayero University Kano, Nigeria

Abstract

Entrepreneurs set themselves apart from the competition by consciously connecting and organizing their own and other resources to create a business that offers value to the community and economy. However, the study's goal is to look at the impact of entrepreneurial intents and agribusiness among Kwara State's teeming young. The population of registered 3,168 store proprietors in the Ilorin metropolitan was studied using a combined quantitative and qualitative approach. The Raosoft Platform was used to calculate the sample size, which came to 355. As a research tool, standardized questionnaires and in-depth interviews were used. To evaluate the hypotheses proposed in this study, the data were analyzed using linear regression (r) and analysis of variance. The F-value is statistically significant at 1%, according to the results of the Simple Regression Analysis. The entrepreneurship aim of agribusiness may explain 0.681, 0.677, and 0.414 of the overall variation in entrepreneurial orientation, and job generation, respectively, in entrepreneurial endeavours. This demonstrates that entrepreneurial intent is a critical aspect that has a good and significant impact on agriculture. According to the findings, having an entrepreneurial mindset enhances productivity, competencies, and the desire to start a new or expand an existing firm. The study concluded that youth should be encouraged to embrace training and the evolution of entrepreneurial education, particularly in agriculture, to re-orient themselves as innovative, creative, and imaginative.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship intention, new enterprise creation, innovativeness, youths.

1.0 Introduction

Entrepreneurial intentions (EI) are not new in the developed world; they are prominent and fundamental elements of today's economy; there are several examples of successful intents from developed economies all over the world. EI has evolved into a framework of assistance inside papers related to the implementation of the European Union's (EU) cohesive policy and EU structural funding as a concept. This shows that governments throughout the world see entrepreneurship as a potential generator of growth and innovation. Intentions are also regarded as useful policy instruments since they focus resources and investment in places with significant growth and development potential that might expand beyond the target areas (Pavelkova. Jircikova, Knapkova & Saha, 2016).

As a result, the United States of America (USA) and other EU countries have recognized that encouraging entrepreneurial intentions such as Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), networking, and technological applications accompanied by values and ideals are critical pillars of national and international socio-economic development. According to the World Bank (2012), the success of high-performing enterprises is mostly due to objectives such as networking to accomplish outcomes, interaction with stakeholders, societal alliances, and competitive element cooperation (coopetition). Such goals would not only apply to real manufacturing, but they might also serve as a great beginning point for a variety of sectors.

Farm produce in most parts of Nigeria is prohibitively costly and unable to compete with imported goods, requiring agribusiness investors to sell their products at a loss or a poor profit margin. Because of the exorbitant cost, an increasing number of people are choosing imported or smuggled alternatives, which are typically supplied at reduced costs. Agribusinesses' sizes have frequently made it difficult for them to achieve economies of scale, making it difficult for them to take advantage of market possibilities that demand the supply of vast quantities of standardised goods or conformity with international standards. Although Bamiduro and Gbadeyan (2011) claim that agribusinesses in most developing countries are primarily for subsistence, they also claim that negotiating leverage over input purchases is limited.

Furthermore, one of the most important socioeconomic factors in Nigeria is employment (Kadiri, Abu & Adebayo, 2017). Over forty (40) million Nigerians are unemployed today, strewn about the streets due to a scarcity of work opportunities. The agricultural industry has been linked to the creation of jobs, the alleviation of poverty, and economic prosperity. However, because there is

still a large disparity between the number of jobs available and the number of job searchers, Nigerian policies and programs for job development have yet to have significant influence. Due to the difficulties of the twenty-first century, firms must have entrepreneurial impulses to produce employment and jobs along the value chain.

Farmers are now confronted with a confrontation with herders and hunters who had previously coexisted happily. Entrepreneurial ambitions have previously been proposed as a technique for increasing a country's long-term economic prosperity (Ketel, 2015). As a result, Nigeria's federal government has launched several initiatives to create jobs and support Agripreneurs, recognizing the critical role that agriculture plays in economic growth and raising people's living standards. However, the goal of establishing the programs appeared to have been defeated due to those programs' incapacity to offer the enabling environment required for entrepreneurs.

Objectives of the Study

i) examine the relationship between entrepreneurial intentions and agripreneur's innovations among youth in Kwara state, Nigeria.

2.0 Literature Review

Entrepreneurial Intentions (EI)

The term "entrepreneurial" refers to a person, circumstance, organization, or group of individuals who demonstrate typical entrepreneurial behaviours. Furthermore, according to Ogundele (2017), a group of people is considered to have an entrepreneurial attitude when they demonstrate the viewpoint and characteristics of entrepreneurs. Furthermore, Mustapha and Yusuf (2017) believe that the typical perception of entrepreneurship is that it is connected with small and medium businesses. Entrepreneurship may be found in a variety of organizations, groups, ecosystems, and clusters, according to the facts. Entrepreneurial intents, on the other hand, are defined and concrete activities performed to attain particular short-term goals, such as cost reduction, enhanced efficiency, and improved performance, to name a few (Ogundele & Ijaiya, 2017).

Furthermore, when viewed holistically, entrepreneurial goals necessitate a concrete step that allows businesses to interact with people, consumers, workers, government, and regulatory officials (Sajuyigbe, Madu-Igwe, & Unachukwu, 2016). It includes practical programs that enable entrepreneurs to encourage and engage workers, investors, customers, and other stakeholders about the firm. Successful entrepreneurs are enthusiastic about their core enterprises as well as

the other opportunities available in their surrounding settings. While risking resources to follow an entrepreneurial goal is unavoidable, successful entrepreneurs often take measured risks after carefully weighing the benefits and drawbacks of their activities. As a result, successful entrepreneurial ambitions can help to reduce the risk associated with the environment. In addition, contrary to popular belief, Sajuyigbe et al. (2016) believe that entrepreneurs only assume moderate risks. As a result, entrepreneurs are motivated by a desire to succeed, and they conduct a proactive environmental study to mitigate any inherent dangers they may face.

Entrepreneurial Orientation

Mitchell (2010) suggests that entrepreneurial orientation research looks at entrepreneurs' objectives to explain how the environment affects their thinking and behaviour, arguing that a major shift in environmental variables corresponds to a change in cognition and behaviour. The entrepreneur, according to Ochieng, Wilson, Derrick, and Mukherjee (2018), focuses on the frameworks of knowledge, assessment, judgment, and appraisal of possibilities that lead to venture development and economic success. According to research on cluster entrepreneurial goals based on innovation, the cognition-environment nexus is more essential than how entrepreneurs think (Chatterji et al 2015).

From expansive theoretical work that stressed the necessity of the entrepreneurship process to more focused research that examines how individuals think, learn, network, and use their knowledge to sense information and start new ventures, researchers such as Fatema (2017), Izedomi and Okafor (2017), Shane and Venkataraman (2000), and Vekataraman (1997) suggest that entrepreneurial orientation is a pivotal element in understanding the creation of ventures (Ardichvilli, Cardozo, & Ray 2003).

Cultural Orientation

According to research, the predominant cultural value among individuals in a culture impacts their attitude, intention, and behavior, especially those directed toward entrepreneurial activity (Adewale, 2016). Entrepreneurship thrives, according to Kuenyehia (2012), where a country's culture supports risk-taking and bravery and honors honest failures, like in developed countries. The idea of entrepreneurial culture has been established as a requirement for entrepreneurial

behavior. It may be characterized as an atmosphere where someone is inspired to innovate, create, and take risks (Suleiman & Shehnaz, 2015; Alexandre, Mohamed, & Luciano 2016).

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In both industrialized and developing countries, the topic of job creation has piqued the interest of academics and stakeholders. Different administrations in Nigeria have implemented a variety of anti-poverty and unemployment programs to combat the current threat of restiveness among the young (Yaro, 2015). Technology Business Incubation (TBIs), Bank of Industry (BOI), National Directorate of Employment (NDE), Small Medium Development Agency (SMEDAN), Anchor Borrowers' Programme, Industrial Development Centres (IDCs), Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP), and Policy Pronouncement by the Federal Government in 2006 to tertiary institutions to offer at least a course in entrepreneurship are examples of such programs (2014).

The country's current unemployment rate is the result of a colonial master's educational system that exclusively prepared individuals to work in the public and private sectors. According to Okefo et al. (2014), the prior curriculum did not provide opportunities for people to learn skills that would enable them to be self-employed and self-sufficient. In addition, Khalil (2014) points out that in a country that promotes entrepreneurship, innovation, and creativity, start-ups and entrepreneurial enterprises are accountable for employment creation. He gave the example of how, over 25 years, the United States developed jobs through small firms, which absorbed the majority of their graduates and jobless youngsters. In addition, Gem (2015) discovered that just

around 18% of all tried start-ups planned to produce jobs; in their 2015 study, they explored the relationship between economic growth and entrepreneurship, as well as economic development, dependent on where the country is in terms of growth.

Gem (2015) divides economies into three groups based on their viability and ability to create jobs;

a) **Factor-driven economies:** These are countries that rely on low-wage labour and environmental assets. Businesses are founded out of a need in factor-driven countries, such as Uganda, Guatamala, Nigeria, and Algeria.
b) **b) Efficiency-driven economies:** These are nations that are expanding and need to enhance their manufacturing processes, as well as the commodities and services they produce. Argentina, Russia, and South Africa are three examples.
c) **c) Innovation-driven economies:** These are the world's most advanced economies, where enterprises compete based on creativity and entrepreneurship. Israel, the United Kingdom, China, Japan, Denmark, the United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Canada, and the United States of America are just a few of the examples.

2.1 Theoretical review

Entrepreneurial Process Theory

Kuhn (1970) established the entrepreneurial process theory, which was further refined by Burel and Morgan (1979). The core of the idea, nevertheless, may be found in the work of Arend, Sarooghi, and Burkemper (2015). According to Arend et al. (2015), the entrepreneurship process begins when an entrepreneur encounters an ambiguous and resource-constrained environment and decides whether to participate in the productive process; if the entrepreneur interacts, the effectual process; and the results of those actions when a new market instrument, such as a successful business, is invented. The main principle of an entrepreneurial system, according to Abdulraheem (2017), is to locate, evaluate, and generate a capability to fix the barriers that prevent the development of anything new.

Because the ideas of entrepreneurship and cluster are interdisciplinary, no one theory can explain the linkages shown by them (Porter, 1998). Cluster development, according to Shane (2003), is an entrepreneurial process. The development of a constellation involves an entrepreneurial process

that involves more than just problem-solving. Identifying and analyzing possibilities, building the business strategy, and calculating necessary resources are the four essential aspects of the entrepreneurial process, according to Abdulraheem (2017) and Kumar (2016).

As stated previously, entrepreneurship is motivated by opportunity, and the underlying market demand defines the idea's viability. As a result, the cluster's entrepreneurs discover opportunities and amass resources while taking into account external variables on the one hand and harnessing ambiguity, inventiveness, and uncertainty on the other. Njuki, Bravo-Ureta, and O'Donnell, nevertheless (2018). suggest that the link between entrepreneurship and business performance is not linear since it is influenced by both internal and external influences.

Resource-Based View

In his work titled the theory of the growth of the business, Penrose (1959) proposed resource-based view theory (RBV), which depicted the corporation as an administrative organization and a collection of physical and productive human resources. Physical and human resources may offer the cluster with a wide range of benefits. Depending on the clusters' concepts and application tactics, the same resources can be used in a variety of ways. In this respect, there is a strong correlation between the information that individuals in the organization retain and the services that they gain from capabilities, making clusters true knowledge reservoirs (Kassam, Subasinghe & Phillips, 2011). The resource advantage idea emphasizes that organizations may achieve and maintain high performance by collecting and integrating uncommon, valuable, unique, and organized resources (Kassam et al 2011).

According to Michael et al (2016), Resource Advantage Theory's broad application to numerous disciplines, as well as these expansions and accompanying theoretical methods, has led to growing adoption of the theory in all fields of Management Sciences. To explain the performance cluster, the cluster's resource advantage hypothesis focuses on the inside of the clustered enterprises, their resources and skills. Makhija, 2003; Barney, 1991; Grant, 1991). This idea is used to explain why different industries perform differently (Hoopes, Madsen & Walker, 2003). The clustered firm's RBV asserts that performance disparities occur when an area or community

contains important and distinctive entrepreneurial impulses that others lack, allowing them to receive rent in a quasi-monopolistic form.

One of the RBV's concepts is the presence of capacities and resource heterogeneity within a population of clusters (Helfat & Peteraf, 2003). Organizations are diverse organizations distinguished by their distinct resource bases (Barney. 1991). The clusters' RBV explains the disparate behaviours. Conversely, Hoopes, Madsen, and Walker (2003) argue that variations in performance occur when an area or community have important and distinctive entrepreneurial impulses that others lack, allowing them to acquire rent in a quasi-monopolistic manner. As a result, the study aims to be led by a resource-based perspective. A resource-based perspective makes assumptions about the cluster heterogeneity of service accessible from resources to improve performance. This model was combined to create the cluster resource advantage model. This model revealed the link that happens when the entrepreneur's innate talents to recognize prospective opportunities account for a large portion of the resources employed.

2.2 Empirical Review

Fatai et al. (2018) used the proximity method of economic geography with its geographical dimension (geographic) and non-spatial dimensions (social, institutional, cognitive, and organisational) to shed light on the factors of networking with other organizations in Chile. The goal of the study was to see if networking is a deciding element incorporating innovation (innovation networks). Technological and non-technological advances were also differentiated in the research. The research examined the situation of 312 enterprises in a cluster of agribusinesses in (Chile), a developing economy, using a quantitative technique. Exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, and structural equation modelling were used to assess the proposed model and its interrelations. The study's findings revealed that cognitive-organizational closeness was a favourable predictor of business networking with other organizations, but social and institutional proximity were negative predictors. Company networking was also found to be a favourable predictor of business innovation in the study. In contrast to non-technical innovations, it is more relevant in the case of technological innovation. Furthermore, business networking levels were lower in micro-enterprises, a finding that differed from those of industrialized nations. According to the findings, it is ideal for company managers to network with organizations that are

comparable in terms of cognitive and organizational levels to foster innovation. Simultaneously, efforts to decrease social and institutional impediments to collaboration, particularly in the agriculture sector, must be developed.

In Nigeria, Lawal, Adegbuyi, Iyiola, Ayoade, and Taiwo (2018) investigated the relationship between informal networks and risk-taking. The study looked at the impact of risk-taking and informal networks on the performance of a group of Nigerian small and medium businesses. The study was driven by a descriptive research approach that employed a questionnaire to collect data from 381 SMEs owner-managers. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was used to validate the measurement model. Correlation, multiple regression, and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) were used to evaluate the assumptions. Their findings demonstrated that taking risks and forming informal networks both had a considerable beneficial impact on the success of SMEs. The study suggests that SMEs managers embrace risk-taking and make the most of the chances provided by informal networks in terms of growing their connections and improving their businesses' performance. By incorporating risk-taking and informal networks with SMEs performance, the study adds to the entrepreneurially oriented factor and informal institutional structure. Entrepreneurial orientation and entrepreneurial networks are significant determinants in generating performance results, according to a growing body of research.

Tretyak and Sheresheva (2014) investigated entrepreneurial intention using the Russian entrepreneurship clusters in their research. The article focuses on changes in the Russian economy and the resulting changes in inter-organizational partnerships in Russian industrial marketplaces. There were noticeable adjustments in attitudes about the cluster idea. The cluster idea is being used to boost the competitiveness of business sectors and drive Russian economic growth, which is a terrible development. To do this, an initial case study using in-depth interviews was undertaken. The findings of the pilot research aided in the awareness of cluster members' formal and informal ties.

Ishiwata, Motous, and Tado (2014) investigated the influence of agripreneur on company growth in a cluster of microenterprises in rural Japan. The study focuses on the impact of business networks in determining the factors of microenterprise development in sales and skill levels in a

tailor cluster in rural Ethiopia. The study employed panel data to collect data on business networks such as procurement, outsourcing, and finance from 136 enterprises in the "survival" cluster during three years. They discovered that enterprises have a higher centrality index when they are closer to the center of business networks.

3.0 Methodology

The research used a cross-sectional survey to examine empirical facts without relying too heavily on prior beliefs. This method leads to a cross-sectional survey with preliminary theoretical hints on the phenomena of entrepreneurial initiative, which the study used to plan the fieldwork and collect case study base data. The population of Kwara state was made up of 3,168 young people who ran their retail shops. The Raosoft (2021) platform was used to calculate the sample size, which results in 355. Secondary data was acquired from appropriate databases, such as textbooks, for the study. Similarly, resources from many databases such as Google Scholar, Academia, Research Gate, Sage, EBSCOhost, Emerald Insight, Elsevier, JSTOR, Proquest, Semantic Scholars, BASE, Encyclopedia Britannica, and others can be discovered through internet search engines, journals, and publications. To evaluate the hypotheses proposed in this study, the data were analyzed using linear regression (r) and analysis of variance. The F-value is statistically significant at 1%, according to the results of the Simple Regression Analysis.

4.0 Result and Discussion

Demographic Profile of the Respondents

The demographic features of the respondents were examined, including gender, years as a member of the cluster, age, educational status, and years as members of the association. Out of 355 copies of the questionnaire administered to the respondents, 305 copies were retrieved and found usable for this analysis which amounted to 86% of the response rate. This was considered sufficient as previously reported by various scholars.

Table 1: Socio-demographic Characteristic

Items	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Sex		
Male	215	61.9
Female	90	38.1
Total	**305**	**100%**
Years as a Member of Cluster		
Below 5yrs	114	52.6
6yrs - 10yrs	96	36.2

11yrs - 15yrs	66	10.9
16 - 20yrs	29	10.4
Total	**305**	**100%**
Age		
16 - 25yrs	34	4.3
26 - 35yrs	156	59.8
36 - 45yrs	111	35.5
46 - 55yrs	4	0.4
Total	**305**	**100%**
Educational status		
Secondary School	182	46.4
Postsecondary sch	87	35.6
Postgraduate	36	18.0
Total	**305**	**100%**

Table 1 revealed that out of the 305 valid responses used in this study, 215 (61.9%) were male file the remaining 90 (38.1%) were female. This indicates that the number of females in businesses is increasing in consistence with the world demographic changes in the population is on gender. The number of respondents by gender is a reflection of the total number of males and females on agribusinesses in Kwara State, Nigeria. Also, of all the 305 respondents, (46.2%) of respondents are below 5years as a member, (52.6%) respondents between 6 – l0years, (0.9) respondents are between 11 - 15years, and finally, only (0.4%) respondents is between 16 - 20years.

This demographic index indicates the concept of a cluster is still at a nascent stage in Nigeria. As revealed in the descriptive analysis, (4.3%) of the respondents are between ages 16-25 years, (59.8%) are between 26-35 years of age, 35.5% are in the age brackets 36-45 years. 0.4% are between 46-55yrs years of age. This indicates that the majority of the respondents sampled were inactive age and also reflects the country's demographic pattern. Table 1 also indicates (35.6%) of the respondents are secondary school leavers; (46.4%) are post-secondary schools such as Degree, ND, NCE etc while 18 % of the total number valid questionnaires are postgraduate. The study reflects that more educated individuals are entering agribusinesses in Nigeria. Also, of the 305 valid respondents, the highest number of them (9.4%) are below 5years. (51.7%) are between 6 and 10 years, and (38.9%) are between 11 and 15 years.

Descriptive Statistics for the Variables

This study employed a five-point Likert scale, with the score level interpretation derived from Nik, Jantan, and Taib (2010). According to Nik et al. (2010), a score of less than 2.33 is considered low, 2.33 to 3.67 is considered moderate, and 3.67 and beyond is considered high. Fable 4.4 represents the mean and standard deviation of all indicators utilized in this investigation. The highest mean was profit maximization (M = 4.566, SD = 0.157), while the lowest mean was entrepreneurial orientation (M = 4.328, SD = 0.246). Finally, the means of all variables were in the high-level range.

Mean and Standard Deviation of the Entrepreneurial Orientation

Table 2 shows the mean and standard deviation for seven items that measure entrepreneurial Orientation. The mean score for all of the things was quite high. The greatest mean score (M = 4.74, SD =.447) was given to "The clusters engage in applied research and development," while the lowest mean score (M = 3.50, SD = 0.695) was given to "The clusters adopt daring, wide-ranging acts that have never been undertaken before." This finding demonstrates that clusters' primary characteristic of entrepreneurial orientation is their investment in applied research and development.

Table 2: Views on Entrepreneurial Orientation

Items	Min	Max	Mean	S.Dev
The dusters invest in applied research and development.	1	5	4.74	.447
They aim at being at the forefront of development in the Agricultural sector.	1	5	4.30	.497
The clusters take bold, wide-ranging acts which are not been tried before.	1	5	3.50	.695
We take aggressive postures to maximise the probability of exploiting potential opportunities	1	5	4.57	.513
Innovativeness is encouraged in the Association.	1	5	4.70	.514
There is a strong appetite for high-risk investments	1	5	3.90	.768
Member are encouraged to perceive innovation as an opportunity	1	5	4.59	.518

Table 2 shows the mean and standard deviation of nine categories that characterize entrepreneurial orientation. All of the items had a high mean score. The greatest mean score (M = 4.75, SD = 0.435) went to "expanding production line to make diverse goods," while the lowest

mean score (M = 4.20, SD = 0.419) went to "great significance to the creation of new and creative markets across the value chain." This result demonstrates that the major aspect reflecting entrepreneurial orientation in the agriculture industry is "expanding production line to generate diverse goods."

Mean and Standard Deviation of Employment Generation (EG)

There are seven components reflecting employment generation in the mean and standard deviation shown in Table 3 below (EG). The mean score for all of the things was quite high. "The activities of agribusiness clusters provide support services that aid employment generation for the people of the community" received the highest mean score (M = 4.88, SD = 0.320), while "The private sector plays a key role in providing critical infrastructure to the cluster" received the lowest mean score (M =.60, SD = 0.5579). The major aspect reflecting job creation in the agribusiness is "Employment generation arose as a result of expansion and development of Agribusiness clusters," as shown in this result.

Table 3: Views on Employment Generation

S/N Items	Min	Max	Mean	**S.Dev**
The activities of agribusiness clusters are providing support services that aid employment generation to the people of the community.	1	5	4.88	.320
The activities of the clusters have led to the formation of different businesses along the value chain	1	5	4.46	.499
Agribusinesses have more chances of creating additional jobs in the economy	1	5	4.63	.484
Agribusiness clusters in your location make a conscious effort towards engaging the community leaders and group in enhancing the welfare of the community	1	5	4.37	.484
Clusters have the orientation on changing of a mindset that focused on job creation rather than personal interest in profit alone	1	5	4.56	.497
Employment generation arose as a result of the growth and development of Agribusiness clusters.	1	5	4.33	.471
Other businesses had emerged in communities where agribusiness clusters are practised	1	5	4.41	.493

Assessment of Variance Explained

Table 4: presents the R^2 values of the endogenous latent variables

Variables	**R^2**	**Adj. R^2**
Entrepreneurial orientation	0.677	0.671
Employment Generation	0.414	0.404

The study model explains 68 percent, 67 percent, and 41 percent of the total variation in eco-friendly practices, entrepreneurial orientation, and job creation, respectively, as shown in the table. This implies that the exogenous latent factors explain the dependent variables as a whole. As a result, the endogenous latent variable met Hair et al. (2010)'s requirements for acceptable R2 values, which were classified as significant, substantial, and moderate, respectively.

The study found that entrepreneurial orientation and entrepreneurial education through training and capacity building are two elements of entrepreneurial initiative that connect with job generation among agribusiness clusters. Despite the findings, Fatai et al. (2018), Lawal et al. (2018), and Fatai et al. (2018) all agreed that the entrepreneurial approach had a substantial relationship to job creation (2018).

5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The research looked at the link between entrepreneurial ambitions and agriculture in Nigeria's Kwara State. The study used a quantitative technique to discover the aggregate components that improve the performance of agribusiness clusters. Essentially, the quantitative method was confined to a correlation between entrepreneurial attitude and technological adoption and agribusiness cluster performance measures (employment generation and innovation). As a result, the study found a substantial positive association between entrepreneurial intention and the success of agricultural clusters in Kwara state.

According to the findings, technology adoption and entrepreneurial intention are critical factors in agribusiness cluster profit maximization. Collaboration with economic actors would allow businesses to obtain access to resources and markets, allowing them to maximize revenues. Aside from that, the relationship gives access to valuable data, knowledge, and cash. The study also

suggests that technology facilitates the application of knowledge, resulting in increased profit and, eventually, agriculture competitiveness.

Finally, it was determined that agricultural risk must be lowered to achieve environmentally beneficial practices. In addition, the people's cultural orientation must be rekindled. Chemicals are traditionally unwelcome in this region of the country. To accomplish eco-friendly practices, the need for joint efforts and research was also emphasized. The following suggestions were made based on the study's findings:

a) Technological improvement should be supported via research and development as well as intentional collaboration with relevant institutions. In Nigeria, technology has been highlighted as a powerful instrument for improving company competitiveness and agriculture sustainability. Precision farming, mechanization, and organic farming systems may all be easily adopted by global trends with the right technology.
b) Investors must be educated to understand agriculture as a business that comes from a willingness to take risks. Agribusiness should be incorporated as a core component of entrepreneurship instruction in all schools, notably in Nigeria's Kwara State.

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