

Motivational Models For Enhancing Entry Of Youths Into Beekeeping Enterprise For Poverty Alleviation

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Abstract: Many youths that graduated from the nations tertiary institutions are unemployed contrally to their expectations while in college, They must leave and survive hence, they become involved in anti-social activities thereby making themselves security risk to peace, growth and development of the nation. They make governance of a nation cumbersome and expensive because of their struggle to survive without work. They become low motivated, envious, and brutal in action in order to receive the nation attention in finding solution to their unemployment.. Some short high economic yielding training programme like beekeeping could help to reduce the youth anti-social acts if they are well motivated and trained for employment using innovative model. This study therefore focused on determing the training needs of youths in beekeeping, motivational initiatives that could be utilized to enhance youths interest in taking up beekeeping as an economically enterprise. The study adopted group action research design and function of industry model. The sample for the study is 335 made up of 111 recognized bee farmers, 120 extension agents, 80 lecturers in tertiary institution and 25 stakeholders. A 45 item questionnaires developed from literature and function of industry was used for data collection. The instrument was subjected to face validation by three expert and tested for reliability using Cronback alpha method to determine the internal consistency of the questionnaire items and a reliability coefficient of 0.80 was obtained. The instrument was administered by the researcher with the help of five research assistants. The data collected from the respondents were analyzed using weighted mean and factor analysis to answer research questions and standard deviation to determine the spread of the respondents around the mean, while analysis of variance (ANOVA) and t-test were used to test the null hypotheses of no significant difference at 0.5 level of probability. The study provided information on skills and facilities required for beekeeping for enhancing youths entry into beekeeping enterprise, motivational initiatives stakeholders could provide to enhance youths entry into beekeeping enterprise and training procedures trainers could adopt in training youths in beekeeping enterprise. It was therefore recommended that the findings from this study could be utilized to train unemployed youths at designated skill acquisition centers in each state for self paid employment for poverty alleviation among others.

Keywords: Motivational, model, Youths, Beekeeping, poverty alleviation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Beekeeping as an enterprise has potentials for providing livelihood for individuals interested in it. Olaitain, Ifeanyieze and Omeje (2008) viewed beekeeping as an agricultural activity whereby bee farmers employ their understanding of biology to provide good housing, appropriate feeding and needed management practices for the purpose of harvesting honey. Annie (2009) noted that beekeeping is the art of caring

for and managing, nursing and manipulating bee colony so that they will store quantities of honey and other bee products. In the context of this study, beekeeping is a process of cultivating bees in their colony for the purpose of producing honey, and other profitable products of bees like Propolis, beeswax among others in order to earn livelihood by those individual interested in it. Rao and Rawat (2018) stated that honey bees are the most economically valuable pollinator worldwide, and many high valued crops such as almonds,

apples, avocados, blue berries, cherries, cashew, coconut, sisal, among others are pollinated by honey bees. The author further stated that globally, 9.5 percent of the total economic value of agricultural production for human consumption comes from insect pollinators including bees. Usifo (2017), emphasized that beekeeping is a profitable venture which one can set up with less than one hundred and fifty thousand naira, without additional cost thereafter. The bees do not need labour until harvest and processing. Real food for life (2018) reported that the following are health benefits of honey as: it reduces ulcer and other gastrointestinal disorder, reduces cough and throat irritation, blood sugar regulation, heal wounds and burns probiotic, strengthen the immune system. Aside from being a healthy and natural sweetener and health benefit Kalan (2014) stated that honey is an antimicrobial, antibacterial, antiseptic, anti-inflammatory and antifungal. In the view of Trowbridge (2018) honey is an organic, natural sugar alternative with no additives that is easy on the stomach. It is a sweetener that can be used just as it is to spread on bread. It is the only food that lasts for a long time, what it means is that it never get spoilt, because of the natural preservative that keeps it for a longer period of time. Olawale (2016) said that honey is virtually pure carbohydrates; it contains only trace amounts of other substances. The greatest nutritional attributes of honey is that it consists of simple sugar. These sugars do not need to be digested but are assimilated by the body. This makes honey a quick energy source.

According to Iwuona (2017) global trade in bee products worth millions of dollars every year. Due to its diverse use, the worldwide consumption of honey is so huge that supply can barely cope with demand. Africa consumes more than three times the amount of honey it produces. Apart from Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania which produce most of the continent's honey, other large markets like Nigeria, South Africa has a lot of unmet demand for bee products. CBI Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2018) reported that Europe is the second largest global producer of honey. However, it is not self-sufficient and is dependent on honey imports from other countries. Around 40% of the Europe's consumption needs are met through honey import showing that the demand is more than supply. Kalan (2014) stated that global demand for honey constantly exceeds supply, and with bee colonies mysteriously disappearing in US and Europe. Pure honey is becoming a valuable-and expensive commodity. The author further stated that the price of honey in US is rising more than 6% annually, and the market, globally is expected to hit \$12 billion. In Nigeria according to Trowbridge (2018) demand for honey is high because of the daily consumption of this product. Rao et al (2018) explained that the potential for honey and its products has resulted in beekeeping emerging as a viable enterprise; the clarion call of these authors in the area of beekeeping has implication for beekeeping in South Eastern state of Nigeria where youth can be integrated as beneficiaries of beekeeping. In most of these emerging countries like Nigeria, with reference to South Eastern state of Nigeria, beekeeping is still being practiced using traditional method of using earthen pots, metal drum of different sizes and weaving calabash for constructing beehives which have the tendency of containing some metal particles as a result of corroding of the metal structure and the quality of honey is always very poor,

however, an innovative approach used among commercial bee keepers in developed countries like China, Turkey Europe among others in rearing bees are longstroth cabinet frame beehive, top bar beehive and warre hives. A specialized wooden beehive that is more modernized in rearing bees among the three is longstroth cabinet frame which is easier to harvest honey, able to give bees their wax, highly movable, high yielding, has adequate ventilation among others. It is therefore important to provide scientific proven technology of beekeeping, marketing and training procedures needed by trainers to youths and to create mass awareness in potential areas at national, international for all especially youths who might be interested to go into beekeeping enterprise.

Youths are young individuals some of who are in colleges while some are graduates from colleges but unemployed. The United Nations for Statistical Purposes (2005) defined youth as person between the age of 15 and 24, meaning that it is the period of transition from dependency of childhood to adulthood independence. The Federal Republic of Nigeria, (2006) adopted the United Nation Age bracket for describing Nigeria youths in their environment. Uzoagulu (1997) claimed that the age range may go up to 30 years based on the constraints and opportunities for youths, politically, economically and socially in their environment. In the context of this study, youths are individuals within the age range of 15 to 30 who have graduated from colleges but majority are unemployed. These unemployed youths migrate to towns and cities from their rural agrigarian environment to search for white cola jobs, which are very difficult to find. In the absence of this job, they find solace in anti-social problems beyond what their families could contend with, that is, they join anti-social gangs like kidnapping, rapping, stealing, sex worker and drug abuse among others which have negative effects on their families, communities, growth and development of the nation. In addition, they get involved in deceits in order to obtain some handout from their parents; many of them are very low in motivation in any struggle for occupation that could bale them from poverty. Based on the importance of beekeeping and low cost of establishing beehives for the production of honey and other by products unemployed Youths if motivated will find substitute to their anti-social practices with negative effects on their well being economically, socially and health wise.

Motivation is the ability to arouse and sustain the interest of an individual inform of offering incentives for action that could lead to effectiveness and efficiency in production. Business Dictionary (2018) described motivation as internal and external factors that stimulate desire in people to be continually interested and committed to a job to make an effort to attain a goal. Aworemi, Abdul-Azeez and Durowoju, (2011) stated that motivation is viewed as forces within a person that affect his or her direction, intensity and persistent of voluntary behavior. The author further stated that motivation has three common characteristics; first, motivation is concerned with what activates human behavior, secondary, it is concern with what directs this behavior towards a goal and thirdly it is concerned with how these behaviors are sustained.

Aworemi, et al, (2011) carried out a study on an empirical study of the motivational factors of employers in Nigeria. The

purpose of the study is to draw attention to the importance of certain factor in motivating employees in Nigeria. The findings of the study suggested that good working condition, making work interesting and good pay are key factors to motivate employees. Eberendu and Kenneth-Okere (2015) investigated the link between motivation and retention and the effect of motivation and retention at different organizational levels. The findings were tested using employee motivational attributes to prove that motivation play a crucial role in enhancing employee retention. Motivation was found to be a core factor that determines the level of employee retention among managers and non-managers with the case study of organization. Specifically, it was found that employees tend to be motivated if they are subjected to performance based compensation, recognition for good work, and encouraged to pursue individually fulfilling task. Sekhar; Patwardion and singh (2013) carried a literature review on motivation, found out that authors have reviewed the intense literature to extract all possible dimensions of motivation, having direct and indirect impact on motivation techniques. Few dimensions of motivation were used to explain the different models of motivation theory which has direct influence on employee motivation through novelties that lives in its theoretical framework. This study was anchored on Abraham Maslow Need Hierarchy theory of 1943 and Herzberg's two factor theory of 1950- As reported by contactzilla (2014) Maslow 1943 has five levels of needs namely, psychological needs-these needs must be met in order for a person to survive, such as food, water and shelter. Safety need -including personal and financial security and health and well being, love/belonging need -the need for friendships, relationships and family Esteem need - the need to feel confident and be respected by others, self actualization need -the desire to achieve everything you possibly can and become the most that you can be. According to the hierarchy of needs one must be in good health, safe and secure with meaningful relationships and confidence before you are able to be motivated. The author further stated that Herzberg 1950 supporting Maslow stated that individuals are primarily motivated by growth and esteem needs such as recognition, responsibility, advancement, achievement and personal growth. These factors are called motivators which youths are required in order to be lured into beekeeping. If youths are well motivated in beekeeping, it will help to alleviate poverty among them and community members at large.

Poverty alleviation is economic and humanitarian set of measures intended to permanently lift people out of poverty. Bradley (2013) opined that poverty alleviation aims at improving the quality of life for those people currently living in poverty. Ukonze, (2008) stated that efforts have been made by various governments in Nigeria to formulate programmes aimed at alleviating poverty among youths and society at large. Such efforts include operation feed the Nation, Green Revolution programme, Food Accelerated production programme among others. The author added that the various poverty alleviation programmes had different structures and outlook, but maintained the same objectives of reducing poverty and making life meaningful for the masses. The government policies and programmes on poverty alleviation were accompanied by some motivation in order to make

people embrace them. Many of these government policies and programmes could not achieve their objectives because of inconsistency in government policies. Despite all the efforts made by Nigerian government to reduce poverty, poverty is still starring many Nigerians especially youths in the eyes till today, for the purpose of this study, poverty can be reduced among youths through training in beekeeping enterprise such as bee rearing and marketing if motivational model that is innovative in approach is integrated and used in training youths.

Model is a standard or example for imitation or comparison. Starting Point (2018) reported that a model is not the real world but a mere human construct to help for better understanding to the real world system. According to the author, all models have information inputs, an information processor and an output of expected result. In this study, motivational model involves those special activities or characteristics features that are available in the area of convincing youths to accept a proposal among alternative. Some of the motivational model or features may include availability of inputs to interested youths, free training, allocation of land for beekeeping at no cost, awareness of marketing channels among others.

The purpose of this study therefore is to determine features or ingredients of motivational models in beekeeping for enhancing entry of youths into beekeeping for poverty alleviation.

Specifically the study sought to:

- ✓ Find out skills in beekeeping for enhancing entry of youths into beekeeping for poverty alleviation.
- ✓ Determine stakeholders that could provide specific motivational inputs to enhance training of youths for participation in beekeeping
- ✓ Determines training procedure to be adopted by trainers in training youths in beekeeping.

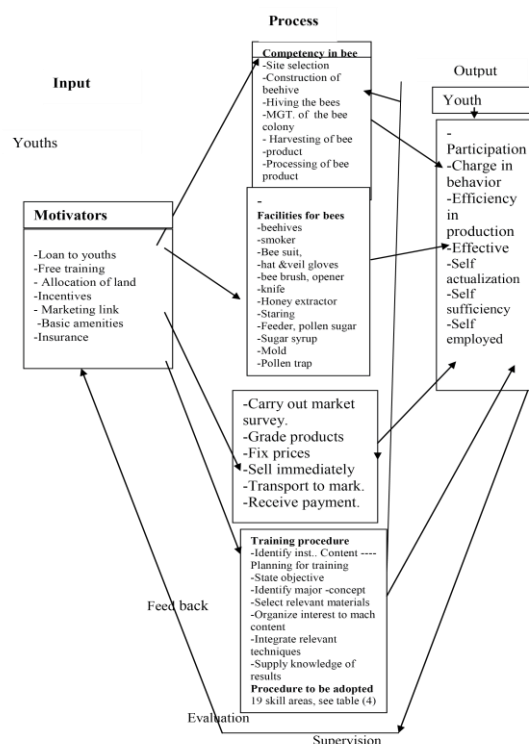


Figure 1: Motivational Model for Youths in Beekeeping

II. METHOD

The study adopted group action research design, supported with function of the industry model. Group action research design in the view of Van baron (2017) is a type of educational research involving collection of information from group of specialized stakeholders regarding current beneficiary programs and outcomes. Group action research is appropriate for this study because the study will obtain information from specialized group that are of interest to beekeeping especially in bee rearing and marketing of bee products. Function of industry according to Olaitan (2003) is a procedure for identifying skills practiced in the industry for obtaining products using scientific or research principles. The skills identified from the industry could be used to establish a similar industry where they do not exist or develop training materials that could be used to train those who will work in similar industry elsewhere. (Or this may be viewed as knowledge or skill transfer). Function of industry model is relevant to this study in that, items in the instrument for data collection on bee rearing, and marketing among others was obtained from recognized bee keeping industries.

The study was carried out in South Eastern Nigeria made up of Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu, and Imo states. South Eastern Nigeria is endowed with agricultural land for growing crops, rearing of animals including bee keeping. There is also marketing channels for their products locally and inform of exports to other states and beyond. Education in these states has helped to produce many educated youths most of who are unemployed.

The sample for the study is 335 made up of 111 recognized bee farmers, 120 extension agents, 80 lecturers in tertiary institution and 25 stakeholders. A purposive sampling technique was utilized based on the following criteria for data collection. (1) Beekeepers must be producing minimum of 20 lit per day and must have a minimum of first school leaving certificate. Stakeholders were those that are interested in bee keeping.

45 item questionnaires developed from literature and function of industry which is divided into three sections was used for data collection. Section one consist of 8 skill cluster items of commercial bee keeping and marketing, Section two consist of 22 motivational initiative items stakeholders could provide while section three consist of 15 items on training procedure with their corresponding option of highly required(4) averagely required(3) slightly required(2) and not required(1)

The instrument was subjected to face validation by three experts, one each from bee keeping industry, an experienced lecturer in micro livestock and one specialist in measurement and evaluation who is experienced in research instrument development. Comments of the experts were integrated to improve the quality of the instrument. Cronback alpha method was used to determine the internal consistency of the questionnaire items and a reliability coefficient of 0.80 was obtained.

The instrument was administered by the researcher with the help of five research assistants. The research assistants were instructed on how to administer the instrument before the exercise. 335 copies of the questionnaire were administered and 333 were retrieved from the respondents representing 99 %.

The data collected from the respondents were analyzed using weighted mean and exploratory factor analysis to answer research questions and standard deviation to determine the spread of the respondents around the mean, while analysis of variance (ANOVA) and t-test were used to test the null hypotheses at 0.5 level of probability.

In taking decision for research questions 1, any item whose weighted mean is 2.50 and above is required while any item with a mean value below 2.50 was regarded as not required. For research question two exploratory factor analysis was used to determine motivational initiatives stakeholders could provide for youths entry into beekeeping, 0.50 factors loading was utilized. Any factor loading of 0.50 and above was agreed upon while any initiatives with factor loading less than 0.50 was disagree upon by the respondents.

In testing the null hypotheses, a hypothesis of no significant difference was accepted for any item whose p-value was above 0.05. However, the null hypothesis was rejected for any items whose p- value was less than 0.05.

III. RESULT

RESEARCH QUESTION 1

What are the skills in beekeeping required for enhancing entry of youths into beekeeping through training for poverty alleviation?

HYPOTHESIS 1

Lectures, Extension Agents and Bee Farmers do not differ significantly in their response on skills required for enhancing entry of youths into beekeeping through training for poverty alleviation.

S/N	Item Statements	X	SD	Rem	B/w Groups	Within Groups	TSS	P-value	Rem
1	Site selection (9 items)	3.64	0.67	HR	2.48	129.96	122.44	0.34	NS
2	Construction of beehive (7items)	3.58	0.78	"	5.97	197.64	203.61	0.10	"
3	Hiving the bees (11items)	3.74	0.61	"	3.08	150.42	153.53	0.58	"
4	Management of the bee colony (9 items)	3.57	0.70	"	7.65	238.58	246.23	0.41	"
5	Harvesting of the bee product (11 items)	3.64	0.80	"	6.92	186.84	193.76	0.10	"

6	Processing of bee products (17 items)	3.56	0.60	”	2.59	105.06	107.65	0.18	”
7	Materials / facilities for beekeeping (35 items)	3.66	0.63	”	1.44	82.92	84.36	0.27	”
8	Marketing of bee products (7 items)	3.78	0.58	”	0.13	72.50	72.76	0.83	”

Key: X – mean, SD-standard deviation, B/G- between groups, TSS-Total Sum of Square, P-value- Probability value.

Table 1: Mean Ratings and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the responses of Lecturers, Extension Agents and Bee Farmers on the Skills required for enhancing entry of Youth into Beekeeping for Poverty Alleviation. N=310

Data in table 1 revealed that all the 8 cluster items had their mean value range from 3.56 to 3.78, which were above the cutoff point of 2.50, indicating that the 8 clusters of items were highly required for enhancing entry of youth into beekeeping through training for poverty alleviation. This equally implied that site selection (9 items), Construction of beehive (7 items), hiving the bees (11 items), Management of the colony (9 items), Harvesting of the bee product (11 items), Processing of (17) bee products, Materials/ facilities for beekeeping (35 items), Marketing of bee products (7 items) were highly required for enhancing entry of youth into beekeeping through training for poverty alleviation

The table also revealed that all the 8 clusters of items had p-value ranged from 0.10 to 0.99 and were greater than 0.05, indicating that there was no significant difference in the mean ratings of lecturers, extension agents and bee farmers on the skills required for beekeeping through training for poverty alleviation. Therefore the hypothesis of no significant difference was upheld for all the 8 cluster of items. The 8 cluster items had 95 corresponding items of which all the 95 had their p value range from 0.06 to 0.99 and were greater than 0.05, thus indicating that there was no significant difference in the mean ratings of the three groups of respondent on the 95 items. Therefore the null hypothesis of no significant differences was upheld for all the 95 items.

RESEARCH QUESTION 2

What are the stakeholders’ motivational initiatives that could enhance youth’s entry into beekeeping for poverty alleviation?

HYPOTHESIS 2

Lecturers, Government, Non-Governmental Organization Community Members and Extension Agents do not differ significantly in their responses on motivational initiatives that could be provided for enhancing entry of youths into beekeeping for poverty alleviation

S/N	Item statements	FL at 0.40	Rmks	P-V	Dec.
1	Grant some finance assistance to youths to enable them start beekeeping enterprise	0.60	Agree	0.08	NS

2	Provide market link for youth to enhance the sales of Bee products	0.80	“	0.11	“
3	Organize free training for youths in beekeeping	0.55	“	0.32	“
4	Give land to interested youths that wants to go into beekeeping.	0.67	“	0.21	“
5	Give motivational incentives to youths to enable them pick up beekeeping	0.49	“	0.07	“
6	Provide loans to youths who may require it at affordable interest rate	0.56	“	0.16	“
7	Guarantee collaterals to cover on credit for youth in beekeeping enterprise	0.53	“	0.44	“
8	Provide effective extension services and farmer education to help youths in beekeeping enterprise.	0.58	“	0.32	“
9	Use already prosperous individual bee farmers as change agents to attract youths into beekeeping enterprise	0.77	“	0.66	“
10	Provide insurance for youths that are into beekeeping enterprise.	0.71	“	0.10	“
11	Sponsor profitable research activities to assist youths in beekeeping in solving problems in their beekeeping enterprise	0.49	“	0.09	“
12	Provide relevant inputs, materials and social amenities to interested youths into beekeeping	0.65	“	0.43	“
13	Sponsor workshop and training for youths to obtain innovation beekeeping enterprise	0.72	“	0.12	“
14	Publicize new technology that will attract youth into taking up beekeeping activities	0.66	“	0.11	“
15	Give outstanding youths that is into beekeeping price and awards	0.51	“	0.07	“
16	Address the challenges encounter by youth during beekeeping and provide solution	0.68	“	0.58	“
17	Make available community services to youths interested in beekeeping	0.70	“	0.61	“
18	Extend community security service to cover the production of farms of the youth .	0.52	“	0.49	NS
19	Guarantee youth farmers the use of community water sources for their beekeeping enterprise	0.48	“	0.10	“
20	Educate youths on the benefits of beekeeping enterprise	0.61	“	0.18	“
21	Accept youth farmers into any farmers cooperative association in the community	0.67	“	0.44	“
22	Protect youth farmers from any community cultural rituals that can affect beekeeping enterprise negatively	0.80	“	0.22	“

Key- FL- Factor Loading, Remks-Remarks, P-V-P-Value, Dec.-Decision

Table 2: Exploratory Factor Analysis and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the responses of the respondents on the Motivational Initiatives Stakeholders could provide to enhance Youths entry into Beekeeping for Poverty Alleviation. N=224

Data in table 2 revealed that the entire factor loading in motivational initiatives stakeholders could provide to youths in entry into beekeeping enterprise ranged from 0.48 to 0.80. This indicated that all the 22 initiatives in motivational initiatives stakeholders could provide to youths in entry into beekeeping enterprise are motivational initiatives that stakeholders could provide to enhance youths entry into beekeeping for poverty alleviation. The table also indicated that each item had its p-value greater than 0.05. This showed that there was no significant difference in the mean response of Lecturers, Government, Non-Governmental Organization Community Members and Extension Agents, in motivational initiatives that could enhance youth's entry into beekeeping for poverty alleviation. Therefore, the hypothesis of no significant difference was upheld for the 22 motivational initiative items.

RESEARCH QUESTION 3

What are the training procedures to be adopted by trainers in training youths beekeeping for poverty alleviation?

HYPOTHESIS 3

Lectures and extension agents do not differ significantly in their responses on skills required for enhancing entry of youths into beekeeping through training for poverty alleviation.

I	Planning for Training (7 cluster items)	X̄	Rmk	SD	P-V	De.
	procedure to be adopted by the trainer	3.72	Req.	0.48	0.31	NS
2	Teach the trainees from known to unknown	2.64	“	0.67	0.51	“
3	Teach the trainee facilities and how to use such facilities	3.81	“	0.33	1.60	“
4	Instruct the trainee on the required skills clearly step by step	3.80	“	0.24	0.19	“
5	Demonstrate each skill to the trainees through the use of appropriate facilities available for training	3.34	“	0.19	0.81	“
6	Instruct the trainees to imitate the trainer after demonstration and observation through correction	2.71	“	0.90	0.72	“
7	Correct any mistake on the part of the trainees	2.64	“	0.67	0.51	“
8	Instruct the trainee for repetitive practice of the skill acquired	3.23	“	0.50	0.63	“
9	Test for the achievement of goals setting for the trainees	2.82	“	0.41	0.54	“
10	Show the result of the test for the performances of their trainees	2.82	“	0.41	0.30	“
11	Instruct the trainees to visit other relevant	3.32	“	0.62	0.78	“

	training centers to provide trainees feedback on their practice in the enterprise.	2.72	“	0.30	0.69	“
12	Identify other hazards in the environment and how to prevent other them.	2.92	“	0.72	0.46	“
13	Teach the trainees when to acquire recourse such as fund for establishing their own enterprise	2.74	“	0.48	0.98	“
14	Expose the trainees in keeping some records such as inventory, sales, purchase and profit and loss account.	3.91	“	0.52	0.90	“
15	Teach the trainees how to balance some of their record books to determine gross and net profits or break even and losses					

X-Mean, Remks-Remarks, SD-Standard deviation, P-V-P-value, Dec- Decision

Table 3: Mean Ratings and t-test analysis of the responses of Lecturers and Extension Agents on Training Procedure to be adopted by the Trainers in Training Youths in Beekeeping for Poverty Reduction

Data in table 3 revealed that all the fifteen items had their grand mean ranging from 2.64 to 3.90. This indicated that the means were above the cutoff point of 2.50, showing that all the respondents agreed that all the fifteen items were required as training procedure that could be adopted by trainers in training youths in beekeeping for poverty alleviation. The table also revealed that the standard deviation ranged from 0.19 to 0.90, which indicated that the respondents were close to one another in their responses

Data on hypothesis tested in table 3 revealed that all the fifteen items had their p-value ranged from 0.19 to 1.60 which were greater than the of 0.05. This implied that there was no significant difference in the mean ratings of the responses of Lectures and Extension agents on training procedure that could be adopted by trainers in training youths in beekeeping for poverty alleviation.

IV. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The result of the study in table 1 revealed that 8 clusters with their corresponding 106 items : sites selection 9 items, construction of beehives 7 items , hiving the bees 11 items , management of the bee colony 9 items, harvesting of bee products 11 item, processing of bee products 17items, materials /facilities for beekeeping 35items and marketing bee product 7 items were all agreed by the respondents as skills required for enhancing youths in entry into beekeeping for poverty alleviation. The findings of the study on the 8 clusters were in conformity with the findings of Olaitan, Ifeanyieze and Omeje (2008) who in a study on development of entrepreneurial skill training programme in micro-livestock engagement of retirees in sustainable occupation in Enugu state found out that 11 skill items were required in planning for the enterprise,18 skill items for site selection and construction of beehives, 10 skill items in stocking and feeding of bees, 10 skill items in managing bees and 11 skill

items in harvesting and marketing of bee product.. The findings of the study were also in consonance with the findings of TimilNadu (2008), where it was found out that school leavers required 6 skills in selection of site for beekeeping, 12 skills items in stocking of bees, 4 skills items in feeding of bees, 10 skills items in managing bees and 5 skills items in harvesting of bees product.

The result of the study in table two revealed the motivational initiatives that could be provided by the Government, Non-governmental organization, and the community. The motivational initiatives were all agreed by the respondents to enhance youth entry into beekeeping for poverty alleviation. The findings is supported by Dimelu and Olaitan (2010) in a study on motivational initiatives for enhancing skills empowerment of the youths in Home economic occupation for work towards peace in Niger Delta, where it was found out that 11 motivational initiatives could be provided by Government, 12 by community and 9 out of 10 by companies for the skills empowerment of youths in home economics occupation for work towards peace in Niger Delta. The findings of the study is also in agreement with the findings of Alaribe, Dumbiri and Olaitan (2014), who carried out a study on motivational initiatives for encouraging youths to engage in large scale maize production in Abia state, Nigeria where it was found out that seven motivational initiatives could be provided by Government, ten could be provided by companies and seven by educational institutions.

V. CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATION

In South Eastern Nigeria beekeeping are highly valued because of the benefits derived from honey and other by products. Most beekeepers in the state are old farmers and its production is in small scale which have made demand higher than the supply and there is need for large scale production to equal demand. The youths could be involved in beekeeping if they are motivated by various stakeholders such as Government, Non-Governmental Organization and community. The study provided information on skills and facilities required for beekeeping for enhancing youths entry into beekeeping enterprise, motivational initiatives stakeholders could provide to enhance youths entry into beekeeping enterprise and training procedures trainers could adopt in training youths in beekeeping enterprise.

It was therefore recommended that the finding from this study could be utilized to train unemployed youths at designated skill acquisition centers in each state for self paid employment for poverty alleviation.

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