

Challenges in Agriculture, Past Performance and Future Prospects, Juvenile Contribution within Tillage in Africa: A Case Study in Ghana

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Abstract Tillage's effect within nation steers up to the time deduction which is the occupation regarding various nation husbandries. In Ghana, cultivation came about customary along with commanding line in relation to the actual providence reckon in comparison with 30 chunk of financial output post-self-government though de novo; financial resources decreased dashing along with the tiny zone regarding the providence as though in 2016. Nevertheless, the zone always takes a part in starring role in the country's wealth together with hires 45.7 proportion concerning the populace above 15 dotage. Ghana's providence all the time depends woodenly upon tillage along with further countryside ventures together with above this, the country is affluently contributed in parallel with gold, and bauxite. Literatures indicate that in the coming year's agricultural sector will be the fundamental for the economic growth in Ghana. Wherewith, the country has both the gold, diamond, timber and cocoa. This paper addresses the challenges of agriculture; past performance, future prospects of agriculture, and youth participation in agriculture. The study established resources allotment, mislaid primacies, and inadequate applied science for commercialization, along with, as though few challenges deemed responsible for the fading execution in the course of agricultural. The study completes alongside directions regarding the comprehensive about the agricultural part together with referring to propel investigations in the direction of this analysis area.

Keywords Farming, Financial management, Providence, Youth participation, Resources

1. Introduction

Cultivation endures a main tool regarding resistant improvement along with poverty eradication within this present-day. Its effect in sub-Saharan and it has propelled with reasoning that the cultivation is the employment of various African countries frugalities. Farming sector engages regarding 70 ratios about the employees in African countries together with abets a standard of 30 chunk to Sub-Saharan's financial resources. In the country for instance grove exist customary a control quarter of the actual restraint considering in comparison with 30% via financial management post-self-government, while lately; the gross national income lessened smartly along with the small-scale section through the frugality as though by 2016. Nevertheless, Sub-Saharan quiet fall behind further.

Recently, scholars argued that tillage fecundity in African countries endures beyond different countries through the globe. They also outlined that African countries remain at

most district within the world wide position income per head agronomical production does not show an achieve growth upon forty years old. Along with this guidance, we understand that the continent did not give it greatest on the subject of farming fertility along with could generate further accessibility through its coastline along with copious labor work. Constantly few issues resist which defeat Sub-Saharan's factory-farming line from attaining its capability.

Studies have shown that in West Africa, global warming lessens the overall factory-farming attainment of the regions. They also revealed that climate vulnerability may reduced the outturn of grains and maize by approximately 10% [1]. The socio-demographic, strategy, biochemical limitation meager reposition provision, inadequate vend provision along with untenable coastline resources implementation along with are crucial source through small agronomical fruitfulness as examined. According to the Food Agricultural Organization (FAO), grove is the major part which customary abetted through to the country financial output together with livelihood also entertained upon standard enlargement providence-wide within the proceed, nonetheless recently astray flow. Sustenance with agronomy Organization declared that tillage is the leading part

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regarding the country prudence hiring nearly partial through the public labor work. But, the effective aspiring for agronomy in Ghana, the section placid remnant mostly dry land with livelihood-based alongside basic mechanization utilized through to generate 30 proportion in relation to the entire output. In Africa particularly in Ghana the major structure in relation to farming is conventional that participates cutlass along with hoe like instruments largely utilized. Researchers discovered that government upon time has highlighted the superiority through to grove along with cut out to allocate the brightest along with principals to amplify the quarter. Certainly, the country did not screen among unlucky issues.

Consequently, this is not a bombshell to see that the agronomical section within the country was deteriorated in the middle of a short time ago named its confidence above outmoded telecommunication also poor leadership. Onward, there is the requirement for analyzing challenges for husbandry productiveness in Ghana to render ways regarding successful rules with public policy. That imaginably aid strengthened the country's agronomics part. At most we are agreed that all Sub-Saharan countries gain brilliant future inside husbandry section as regards productiveness is discussed. The country is among Sub-Saharan which is famous apropos its governmental constancy within a short time ago nonetheless which restraint entertainment tale has been altered. Actually, Ghana is not contemplated as food insecurity nevertheless present issues grove section has been faded alongside quarters as the fireplace manufacturing together with basic output solid slap upraises various troubles. By individualistic within 1957, the country perspective took place great as a result of its stock pile of natural resources along with productive coastlines initiating it like the globe leading coco manufacturer. Notwithstanding its assets, it has accomplished beneath assumptions in contrast to rival found in self-government. [2].

2. Methodology

Several studies have been driven on challenges of Agriculture and youth participation in agriculture in Ghana and other African countries which have given attention on improving agricultural sector and helping youth to involve in the sector. In addition to that, investigation will be focused on feasible emulsions which the administration of Ghana along with comparative frames may utilize within labeling the challenges of agriculture and youth participation in the sector. To allocate alongside the present exploration, it is vital to utilize commentary procedure in order to examine the situation through the country and different regions which are in the same situation. Utilizing the commentary procedure drops below illustrative study. The features also gathered through (FAO), internet sources, academic journals, budget statement of Ghana and several websites.

Operating this study will be adequate because it aids to demonstrate along with investigating away Ghana together

with remnant worldwide flow. The substance regarding the findings will a component can support to understand the level of the matter immediate. The research outcome with details gathered among these origins ought to have few coincidences that make it crucial to operate them within deducing. All figures accumulated in order to encounter the basis needed. They will be entailment which can assure the features utilized to encounter the bottom exploration sill.

A. Research questions

To analyze the challenges of agriculture, the research will concentrate upon the succeeding study inquiries.

- 1) What are the challenges that decline the improvement of agriculture?
- 2) What are the challenges that youths face in agriculture?
- 3) Why is it important the youths' integration in agricultural sector?
- 4) What greatest implementations or lectures the country can learn among the study of its classical provocations within the tillage quarter?

A.1. Exploration purpose(s)

- 1) To point out the summonses that decline the agronomy improvement;
- 2) Determine the contingent provocations that are deemed responsible for non-participation of youth in factory-farming;
- 3) To show evidence the entailment of youth participation in agriculture;
- 4) To point out the greatest implementations that the country learned from its classical issues in the tilling sector.

A.2. Literature Review

A.2.1. The summonses in grove

Researchers have identified a lot of provocations in husbandry sector that deem responsible for tillage improvement in Ghana. Many factors were pressed such as insufficient of grove productiveness particularly in substance crops, high level of absolute and rural poverty and insignificant of transgressions solutions, [3]. Nonetheless, under beneath are the special ones that hasten through utmost among the interviewers' agreement.

A.2.2. Allotment provisions

Result among research indicates that budgetary assignment through to agronomic quarter upon previous several years did not give relatively inclined the regard that it needs. Various of adepts discussed regretted that the administration pursues up to the time to deal few capitals to the section along with this influences the result of the section substantially. Some scholars discovered that though smaller crowded involved to the husbandry quarter. The administration of the United States usually allots an important portion of the economy to the quarter in order to assure its strategies competently to supply its persons along with export others. From a University in Accra a teacher has

been interviewed and he indicates that, actually America assign 13 proportion to its allotment to grove even as contrast to the smaller than 2 chunk of the nation of Ghana. In addition, revision of nations such as Costa Rica, China, German along with remnants, points out that these nations engaged essential constitutive of their assignment to endow activities along the farming-factory sector. Ghana ought to learn from the above countries in other to play specific rules and helping to revise the farming-factory sector.

A.2.3. Lack of attaching National Development Plan

Some reviewers indicate that the county has inadequate development of plans calendar that has worsened within the grove zone. Various endeavors recently made within the previous through wafting formulate plans; it is ambiguous if such kind of draw –up plans is in operation. Instead of continuing the existing projects, any government who comes will come with its own plan and projects which cannot aid. This Inadequate supervision within in the tillage section involved in a summon where ultimate strategies together with edges of administrations who are ultimately started parties “faithful”, party doctrine. Furthermore, different authorities run their own business in place of continuing with extended calendar to progress the zone. The regimes are all the time pivoted upon wafting together with executing precisely for attracting the body politics ultimately quitting an enduring effect upon the section; this heavily allocates the improvement of agronomics zone.

A.2.4. Lack of transformation system & machinery commercialization

It was established that the country does not have regional mechanism in order to improve productiveness within husbandry quarter. Below the grove zone, much work was hush tendered alongside outmoded implementation which cannot give uttermost output. The transformation system is required to improve mechanic commercialization which utmost circumstances are mislaid. Transformation hi tech ought to be commercialized in order to attain life time farmer along with the wide-ranging businessman whose aspiration goes through manufacturing further together with trade objectives. Inadequate of these entailment components in the farming-factory section was the fundamental arguments regarding lessening execution along with difficulty of grove along with other African countries. Many of the interviewees credited it administrations collapse as a result of no proper commendation on research organizations together with academies to display the transformation they have made prior to farmland through the nation prior to enhance output. Researchers showed that there are more than 17 agribusiness labor force enlargements together with exploration help organization in the country nonetheless; it is not much familiar regarding the interference that has been turned out to both miniatures together with broad farm lands regarding profit-oriented within the tillage grass land.

A.2.5. Mislaid primacies

In addition to the above points, many reviewers indicate

existence of mislaid seniorities in the middle of grove quarter within the country Various authorities were expected to do a great exertion in order to improve the zone nevertheless, the mislaid supremacies were deemed numerous challenges which lessen the cultivation growth in the country Some scholars stated that most speculation has been already put inside the agronomical sector but mislaid primacies not much has been attained. Since independence in 1957 Ghana has spent millions of dollars on farm management but different appraisal of development plans describes that there is no corresponding evidence of what the huge sum of money were spent especially when we look at the human development [4].

A.2.6. Previous accomplishment of farming sector in Ghana

Ghana has experienced a thriving providence together with governmental given that its Organizational Adaptation and Initiative (OAI) of the 1980s along with Ghana was one of the less Sub-Saharan regions to gain compassed upper-middle income. Researchers inducted that although the country gained coming from the organizational transformation over the sense that tillage was tightened like portion of public financial output along with pursuit regardless different zones grew rapidly, hush there has been proportionally few advance in the middle of operating laborers through stunted fecundity section such as conventional tillage in the direction of further fertile quarter as assembling. We ask anyways this presentation of alteration can be feasible within the upcoming together with traverse possible recourse that might be required [5].

A.2.7. Ghana's frugal alteration since the 1980s

In 1983, Ghana has begun its Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) formerly compared to topmost variant Sub-Saharan regions that subsequently across alike World Bank-guided improvement method. Financial output per person grew maidenly. Nonetheless regularly given that the mid-1980s. Since 1984 to 2017 the country experienced effective per person financial management growth each year along with this notwithstanding populace widening of 2.5 to 2.8 proportion per annum together with rainstorm-influence variations within the production wide-reaching section-grove. Only five different enlargement nations inside the world have cope to implement continuous extension within per head gross national income since 1960. These five countries include two in Africa three in Asia (table 1). If we also consider countries with just one year disrupt over thirty years, and then there are three other Asian nations that can be apprehended: two are previous Asian widening marvels, Korea alongside Singapore, as well as India (Table 1).

Additional extraordinary characteristic of Ghana's practice is that the frugality started rising nearly straight away afterwards the country practiced its SAP, although various nations that adjusted alike refine plans did go across tender alteration time, occasionally identified like “extinct decades,” beforehand their providences rebound away.

Table 1. Nations Alongside Continuous per Head Financial Output Widening for Three Decades

Success Monthlies	Countless Of Success Decades And Steady	With Annual Advance Interrupted	Norm Yearly Per Capita Gdp Along The Monthlies
Botswana 1984-1992	32		7.7
Ghana 1984-2017	37		2.8
Mauritius 1984-2016	33		4.3
China 1977-2017	41		8.5
Thailand 1961-1996	36		5.4
Vietnam 1985-2017			4.9
India 1980-2017		38	4.5
Korea 1961-1997		37	7.5
Singapore 1965-1997		33	6.5

Source: Author calculation using data of World Development Indicators (WDI), World Bank.

A.2.8. Structural adjustment

Table 2.1. Adjustments in Sections GDP Anad Zones Portions Above 1975–1993, Chose Dotages

GDP (persistent 2000US\$)	GDP connected to 1975 (1975 = 1.00)				
	1980	1984	1985	1988	1993
National	0.79	0.85	0.9	1.05	1.3
Agronomy GDP	0.81	0.88	0.89	0.95	1.05
Diligence GDP	0.49	0.54	0.63	0.81	0.86
Manufacturing GDP	0.49	0.55	0.68	0.87	0.54
Amenity GDP	0.94	1.01	1.08	1.36	2.05

Source: Author calculation using World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Table 2.2. Adjustments in Sections GDP and Zones Portions above 1985–2016, Chose Dotages

GDP (persistent 2000US\$)	Sector portion of GDP			
	1985	1993	2006	2016
Agronomy GDP	48.4	41.4	31.1	19.6
Diligence GDP	18	27.8	21.3	28.2
Manufacturing GDP	12.4	10.5	10.5	5.6
Amenity GDP	36.6	30.8	47.6	52.2

Source: Author calculation using World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Ghana varies within one significant steam among the variant nations over Table 1 which have practiced constant widening within various dotages, along with that is the country's portion yearly broadening within per head financial output was imperceptive. A substantial ground for this, is that the different nations have exposure great rapid mechanization, frequently driving to monthlies of quick broadening. In Ghana, though, notwithstanding the fact that attaining up middle-income country by 2008, few mechanization has been made in the country whereas amenities have widened fast (Figure 1). Ghana rebased its public reports over 2007–2010, that drives contrasts of the approach of financial output through various intervals further laborious. Just when the public reports were examined within 2006, important adaptations were driven to the pair level along with process of financial management contrast through to 2006 approximates drew on a 1993 testimonial

year. Gross national income in the recently rebased public report was 60 chunk greater compared to that within the elderly approximate, together with about 70 portion of this growth was on account of the addition of amenity projects that were clearly not offset below the past structure [6].

During 1983 to 1993, national burgeoning rapidly recuperated along with practice of the Organizational Adaptation Initiative (OAI), together with by 1988 financial output within continual monthlies had come behind to its 1974 stage. Once more there exist dominant contrasts along zone. Agronomy gross national income at most recuperated to its 1975 stage beyond 1993, whereas assiduity's financial management was hush 14 chunk under its 1975 stage steady within 1993. Industry acted steady worse, financial output was not up to greater over 1993 compared to in 1983 through regarding half its 1975 stage. The deficient presentation on diligence is illustrated beyond the mechanization strategies continued within the 1960s along with 1970s, participating public-sector together with consolidate forethought. As over variant nations keep alike economic development approaches, this generated public-sector along with politicized firms. In 1983 these had become a major burden on administration endows and were also cramped in private sector. Notwithstanding the fact that the administration was engaged to amending the state enterprises as part of the SAP, actual progress was slow. [7]. Various diligence, the service industry demonstrated more flexible throughout 1975–1983. Its financial management portion was just drained 6 proportion ratio over 1983, along with it recuperated rapidly along with the SAP ameliorations. Beyond 1984 it had by -now retrieved to its 1975 stage of financial output, along with besides 1993 its financial management had practically duplicated. Throughout the term 1993–2016, the identical specimen of organizational improvement pursued to be driven besides the amenity industry. The financial management portion of amenity alter few in the middle of 1993 together with 2006 below the past 1993 deployed reckon structure (Figure 1), nevertheless multiple new way of amenity projects were arising that were not being apprehended in the public reports. When the public reports were rebased in 2006, amenity bounded by 32 rates to 48

chunk of financial management, together with had attained comparison with 50 rates besides 2016. Throughout this standby, grove's portion in Gross National Income pursued to lessen, together with manufacturing's ration stayed smooth. Industry, nevertheless, plunged along with just elucidated for 5.6 rate of financial management within 2016.

A.2.9. Alterations within Employment

Table 3 explains the average statistical extension rates in occupation beside zone, and for pulse terms determined beside the dotage in which populace demographics were driven. The Prior to the SAP (1960–84) occupation has grown at about 3.2 chunks per annum in grove, industry, along with for the frugal within whole. Occupation within amenity did grow slightly rapidly (3.8 chunk every year), for the most part in endow together with administration amenities. Nonetheless, occupations in “additional” manufacturing (excavating, amenities, along with establishment) literally diminish besides 1.4 proportion every year through this term. Increase in occupation hampered across the providence throughout 1985–2000 as though the country changed to the SAP refinement, exclude regarding other manufacturing (including excavating and establishment) where tenancy rebounded to increase at 8.2 chunks each year. Through 2000–2010, widening within

whole tenancy retrieves 3.3 ratios every year, driven beside fast growth of occupancy in amenity (6.8 ratios) together with manufacturing (3.5 rates). Along amenities, tenancy enlarge rapidly in barter, endow, together with additional amenities. Increase within tillage pursuit bogged down additionally to 0.7 rates every year through this term, deliberating in part the quick pace of development within the country along with the rise of pastoral farmstead occupation.

Table 3.1. Numerical Widening Rate in Occupation for Ghana Together With Beside Sector (%)

	Total frugal	Agronomy	Diligence	Other industry	Amenities
1960-1984	3.2	3.2	3.1	-1.4	3.8
1984-2000	2	1.2	1.8	8.2	3
2000-2010	3.3	0.7	3.5	2.2	6.8
1960-2010	2.8	2	2.8	2.3	4.1

Table 3.2. Along Other Manufacturing

	Scooping	Expediency	Donations
1960-1984	2.3	0.4	-1.2
1984-2000	10.5	3.2	7.9
2000-2010	1.6	4.6	3.7
1960-2010	1.7	2.1	2.6

Table 3.3. Along Amenities

	Exchange	Trans port	Endow	Administration	Additional
1960-1984	3.3	2.6	5.8	5.3	4.9
1984-2000	3	3.6	8.9	0.9	5
2000-2010	7	5.4	8.3	5.7	7.7
1960-2010	3.9	3.4	7.3	4	5.5

Source: Authors' calculation using GGDC data

A.2.10. Origin of extension in Productiveness

Table 4. A Classification of Broadening Tactics, Growing Specimen, Together with Findings Approach Concentrating Upon Organizational Changes

	Steady	Expeditious
Moderate	Scant growing	Episodic widening
Great	(3) Slow thickening	(4) Rapid, sustained broadening

Source: developed by the author

To examine the fundamental origins of widening in per head income, it is better to utilize frame of reference amplified by Dani Rodrik within his essay upon “The previous, current together with prospective of providence broadening along with lately for Africa, in “An African expand marvels?” Rodrik examines two large improvement summonses: the “Substantial” provocation, together with the “organizational changes” issues. Widening inside productiveness alongside per head income arises “in the course of” zones like a finding of overtaking “principal” issues alongside construction substantial capacities, like greater organizations, healthy together with preferable-educated workers, enhanced telecommunications

and more allowing approaches.

These are extended speculations which are fundamental regarding withstanding growth balanced in the extended, nonetheless that might have scant payout along with abet approximately small prior to temporary broadening. Widening which comes about among structural transformation engages speculating within the upswing of contemporary; greatly fertilize productions as consign mass production along with, replace laborers among steady-fertility zones as customary agronomy toward the upswing factory together with amenity quarters. This policy needs substantial resources with governmental speculation; however, vessel drive prior to further discernible short and medium-term welfares in addition setting the level regarding extended growing. The two strategies vessel be abridged like within Table 4. The fast broadening of China along with various additional Asian nations came about towards proportionally scant stages of principal abilities, nevertheless alongside administrations proceeds a powerful energetic enhancement utter perspective prior to instigate upswing manufacture, mainly consign industry along with, easing the massive flow of laborers among tilling prior to manufacture.

These nations have normally fallen towards cell (2) in

Table 1, practicing fast nevertheless incident growing, along with which whether it is to be attained, at present requires further consideration to supplemental speculation within essential capabilities. In Ghana, conversely, given the Organizational Adaptation Initiative (OAI) of the primary 1980s has been further upon speculating within fundamental capabilities, alongside a rather benign state disuse of assiduity besides the organizational transformation challenges. This has put the nation within cell (3), alongside a persistent swath of scant widening together with bounded mechanization.

3. Results and Discussion

A. The upcoming expectations of grove in Ghana

Observing the subsequent, the country vessel anticipates prior to pursue to obtain via the extended smashes of pretentious along with constant enhancement within its substantial, nevertheless these pledge at preeminent an adequate if sustain abet prior to widening in per head. As a result of some significant previous capital of productiveness widening run out of steam, their donation may obtuse. For instance, work fecundity widening over tillage has turned upon coastline enlargement, however the shore boundary is actually impending its limitations, together with except additional origins of prolificacy growing vessel be attached, farming-factory work fertility widening chunk will obtuse.

How can Ghana support its present standard yearly financial output per person growing ratio 2.8%? Are there strategies regarding the country to boost its broadening proportion prior to new peak?

Further growing along quarter productiveness will require to play fundamental part along with this requirement a pursued prominence upon rudiments within public policy. For fast widening, Ghana besides requires as late as do a great assignment of attaching towards interests of structural transformation, besides this needs perspective that vessel manufacture further fast growing of upswing sections that canister attain great stages of labor prolificacy connected prior to grove, along with soften a lot of labor forces among less productiveness zone as agronomics. Oil with excavation sections provide an essential if vaporous, origin financial management widening, however in spite of their great work productivity they are not maybe to generate other jobs. For generating high-yielding employment, various chances recline within broadening the prolificacy fragments of the tilling, amenities quarters together with mass production [8].

B. Agronomical

Horticulture approaches have driven a fundamental role in establishing the acting of the Ghanaian restraint. Husbandry price alterations in particular were a primary issue of the decrease of the frugality after independence in 1957. Throughout 1995, the practice of MTADP, the authority improved Vision 2020, a national strategy document that focused at moving Ghana to a middle-income status by the

year 2020. Agriculture, as the grove sector, characterized importantly in the Vision 2020 document. The sector was expected to assure food security and proper nutrition for all Ghanaians, to provide basic materials and other production to other zones of the providence, to abet to an enhancement in balance of payments, and to renders producers alongside farm assets correlative to earnings outside agronomy [9]. It might seem evident that farming should be a fundamental sector in development. Nonetheless, whereas agriculture-led growth has presented a significant role in poverty alleviation and processing the frugalities of various Asian countries, the approach has been implemented in Africa but not yet work. [10]. Through 1984-2011, the farming sector in Ghana donated the highest of broadening in providence-wide work activity. This substantial demonstrate that grove is hush the biggest director also greatest of its labor workers are frequently substandard, customary and small holders. Nevertheless, the quarter's work fertility is quietude at most about 60 chunk of public mainstream that is obtuse compared to the fruitfulness of entire metropolitan sections excluding trade with distinctive amenities. This is glad tidings within the gumption that there ought to be fundamental circumstances to attain substantial prolificacy gain.

There is great perspective regarding broadening over the request of farming product in the course of the public Sub-Saharan nations along with global market place. Defiance of previous arises in work prolificacy did come primarily among stretching the whole assortment area, that has been feasible as the county was comparatively soil ground-liberal nation. Nonetheless this probability is shrinking out, also subsequent productiveness will more and more rely on mechanization, administration, and land reclamation alters that vessel boost the widening within and along with work prolificacy. An important discovery is that as the agronomy sector favored an enabling strategy abode which has encouraged small holders to speculate within extending their input, the sector compelled along scant stage of public funding also, a part among cocoa along lined achievement within enhancement the value-added chains for broad-minded consign assortment, or shipping in exchange crops also domestic goods such as rice, tomatoes, with chicken. Having the authority will be more effective within collaborating alongside the private ownership; also, subsequently maybe there would be a significant move along at the moment to boost the growing over soil land prolificacy also rapid chunk of work efficiency within Ghana. Rapid widening in the agronomical zone is pivotal to any method for mitigating hunger and poverty in Ghana and the rest of the world. Moreover, agronomical widening boosts incomes, especially for households in rural areas, both directly and across multiplier effects on other zones, therefore increase household access to food [11].

C. Manufacturing

As argued by some scholars, assembling executed a decisive function within the enlargement of China also

utmost South with East Asian providences they render a shortcut regardless a developing nation as Ghana to attain fast extension. The zone has two essential superioties a) reckon the demand of its production, either export or import substitution and b) for contemporary assembling firms to attain high level of effectiveness along with work productiveness across of internationally available mechanization together with knowledge. Assembling can hereby grow and extend speedily within surrounding where the providence-wide capacities within locution of staff members also organizations are stillness bounded. Forming vessel occupy a huge number of semi-skill laborers blossom of farming; this makes the section the utmost likeable landing place regarding a seniority of rural exodus, leading prior to wide-ranging organizational improvement also extension of frugality-wide prolificacy. Unfortunately, the forming zone does not play a significant function in Ghana's providence enlargement. The country innates a modest production section toward self-government which inclusive greatly tiny colloquial enterprises supporting the household. Enhancing a conventional factory quarter has been primary government objective, together with Ghana pursued a state-own atomization plan focused mostly upon import

replacement mechanization. The outcome was a quick enlargement of the contemporary assembling zone within the 1960s also primary 1970s, alongside various states-run resistant being set up. In tenures of fragments its financial output or job, the zone certainly not became large, also in spite of the various state-run ventures that had established, the extensive preponderance of fabrication employments endured within small, colloquial mass production units. As in the middle of various additional nations which pursued alike atomization strategies, the ISI policy has been failed.

To instigate innovational industrial science in the middle of the official sector, the administration invested laboriously over establishing state-run mass production ventures, with involved in the middle of policies which preserved along with promoted their improvement, like exchange preservation, along with favored ingress to international trading together with endow. A solitary reason regarding the meager implementation of the manufacturing zone is as of the abruption between an equivalently smattering of large-scale business inside the public sector, also a far greater, a handful and colloquial units, numbering various farmers companies together with business. [12].

Table 5. Portions of Value-Added Along with Occupation Together With Work Prolificacy Regardless Three Categories of Mass Production Resistant In Ghana

Ventures	Great compacted	Small	
	(Number of Staff_>30)	Employees number	
		10-29	1-9
Portion of value added (%)	83.8	6.7	9.5
Share of employment (%)	38.2	21.8	40
Average firm size (person/per firm)	163.9	17.1	4.8
Relative labor productivity (total mass production work prolificacy =10)	2.2	0.3	0.2
Rate to the small -scale firm group (small ventures with employees1-9=1.0)	9.3	1.3	1

Source: Authors' calculation using data of 2014NIC.

The standard resistant dimension is about 164 laborers for the middle-size along with wide-ranging (30 laborers) firm dimension group, and 17.1 and 4.8 employee for the two small-scale business magnitude categories. The higher businesses render 84 rates of the entire mass production enhanced with in this NIC illustrative, however just 38 chunks of whole job. The section of these two figures renders an approximate of the individual labor fertility of the various ventures section classifications. To systematized the standard work prolificacy for the whole illustrative prior to 1.0, the respective productiveness growth of the large businesses is 2.2, nonetheless just 0.3 together with 0.2 regarding the two smallest resistant.

Although higher manufacturing units achieve great productivity growth, they furthermore require further resources, along with that may allocate their confrontation. Once more, reasons vessel be acquired among the published NIC report, that supplies approximate of the worth of business assets toward the starting of 2018 regarding solitary

mass production along with besides two resistant measurement categories (ventures alongside comparison with ten laborers, with those alongside small). Utilizing these kind particulars, we can devious resources together with worker sections through marketing sector along with beside dimension class. At the public stage, for every single one of the mass productions retrieved beside the NIC, the standard value of business assets is \$7,155 per worker, however regarding the greater ventures (10 laborers) it is \$11,908, along with regarding the smallest business (smaller than ten workers) it is just \$25.4 per worker. Thereby, despite the fact the prolificacy widening of smallest enterprises (1-9 laborers) is just 1/9th that of the greater undertakings (Table 5), they are attaining this stage of prolificacy utilizing just 0.02 chunk considerably resources per employee as the wide-range undertakings. One more issue is that the wide-range company pays much higher salaries compared to smallest enterprises that are within rule alongside their higher productiveness broadening. Nonetheless given than Ghana is

at present a analogously high-income frugality, this vibrates their confrontation instantly when rivaling in opposition to impecunious Asian rivals within Ghana's household or prospective consign vends.

D. Services/resources

As we observed since the Organizational Adaptation Plan (OAP) has been implemented, the services should be growing very fast in Ghana. By 2016, the services had become the greatest sector in national GDP as well. Most of the increase has been both in personal services and trade which are controlled by informal companies. The barrier with the amenities is that it has feeble productivity growth in some circumstances like personal services and trade lower than grove. Despite the fact that, there perhaps countless occasions about amplifying area of contemporary amenities which have greater prolificacy. These can replace about the improvement through further high-yielding mass productions together with agronomical projects if the country has to gain further among organizational transformation. Some reviewers argued that structural improvement conducted along upgrading like quarters require a further dynamic nation perspective of improvement prior to lead it, together with not only focusing upon "essentials". The nation's preliminary tries to improve particular sector across coalition government capability such as mechanization plan cut out dismally. The suitable inquiries at present are a) anyways there preferable tactics obtainable nowadays which vigor auspiciously operate guide quarters b) on condition that yes. Does the administration have the tendency conversely ability prior to yield upon such a calendar?

E. Youth involvement in agronomical sector in Ghana

Involving youth in grove has been a significant issue in the previous years and has been dress up in the progression calendar, like to exist increasing concern worldwide that young people have become disabused alongside agronomy, to the extent that youth engagement to in farming has been noted to the lessen every year. This has been accelerated beside among others, the slighter loan in agronomy along with less return against youth hope. This has occasioned rural-urban youth migration searching for occupation together with abandoning agronomical sector in rural areas under the monitor of elders who are financially unsteady in terms of power and resources mobilizations [13]. Rural youth pursue to confront summonses related to jobless, along with poverty. In the face of the farming-factory sector's wide-range aspiring to render revenue –producing occasions regarding urban stripling, provocations connected particularly in advance of youth involvement within this section together with, further outstandingly, and ways regarding overthrowing them are not very well informed.

Moreover, numeric on rural youth is always lacking, as though features are seldom disaggregated beside factors such as gender and geographical location. To aid seize this essential, the plan engaged rural youth informants in Ghana prior to point out a basic set through summonses that has

been overtaking regardless teenager in advance of creating conversely grab adequate job occasions within countryside. Nourishment Farming-sector Operation appoints is the way of increasing the stages through nourishment, enhancing farming prolificacy, enhancing the livelihood through pastoral populaces along with abet in advance of the extension through the globe providence. Policy purpose Triplet through Sustenance Agronomical Structure innovational substructure 2010–2019, "Lessen Pastoral indigence", acknowledges that pastoral juvenile has a duty to be processed like a crucial classification meanwhile it approaches prior to outpouring acceptable job occasions. [14].

Contemporary methods through easing teenager involvement within agronomical gain the aspiring over lead extensive indigence lessen from youngsters with matures similar. A logical with joined perspective which labels issues related over pedagogy, coastline perspective together with occupancy, outburst to financial facilities, obtain to vends, outpouring to verdant occupation together with participation within policy interchange has the aspiring to build the agronomical section further attractive to teenagers, supplying the other boost which may be required regarding them to go in the zone. Various scholars had been suggested that youths need to be encouraged to engage in farming sector because at present substitute about 60% of Ghana's population in Ghana and over the year has made a significant donation to national development. Sadly, the existing surrounding makes it more difficult to probe their full aspiring in grove output and to encourage youth participation in agronomy. With the usual progression agenda of Ghana, grove is no doubt now recognized as wide-range providence main stray contributing strongly to the country's GDP. Tillage is essential to the improvement of any nation; this development includes encouraging the full engagement of youth in the agronomical sector. [15].

Youths are the successor farming generation and furthermore the prospective of food security in Ghana. The ageing smallholders' farmers are less probable to adapt the new telecommunication required to support extension in agronomical prolificacy. This attempt seeks to change the negative perception of youths in actively participating in grove-as farmers are seen as uneducated, unskilled and physical workers immensely low economic return. The UN World Wide Well-being Institution foresees that "along 2030, 7 out of 10 persons within Ghana will survive in the middle of conurbation, together with along 2050; this amount will rise to 8 out of 10 individuals". This means that additional teenagers with greater reason over are going to metropolis and townships to seek occupation and leaving less behind to labor within the pastoral region. [16]. With the plans which are Technical Centre for agriculture and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU (CTA), and Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) vessel to take part in big function within tilling.

Agronomy bids the descent prospective an opportunity to drive a distinction along increasing sufficient nourishment

prior to feed the globe. Teenagers or matures who become agronomist nowadays gain the chance prior to be the prospective which terminate worldwide starvation along with mitigate malnourishment into the bargain aiding the zones adapt prior to global warming. The advanced utilize through digital phones within tilling vessel and aid turn away juvenile typecast through customary tillage also aid fluctuate their perception about farming encouraging them prior to revise it like a subsist also newfangled assiduity [17]. It has been found that the farming activities were discerned as a job for low class, illiterates, ages and rural people and furthermore depreciating.

Moreover, whatever encouragements attached the empowerment program to appeal youths, a handful of them still belief that, participation in such program is depreciating and as much not appropriate for an illuminated youth; which affects in a negative manner the rate of youth involvement in agriculture. In order to enhance youth participation in agriculture production and dealing in Ghana, regard should be given to the factors leading to youth generation to urban areas. Youths need to be coached in modern ways of agriculture and agri-business during schooling, after the coaching those who choose to start an enterprise should be partially or fully funded and assisted while those who choose to work should be placed in farms of those who chose to create their own enterprises. As an initiative focused on improving youth participation in agriculture in Ghana, E-farm is an agri-financing and agri-training platform which aim is to give the funds from interested farm investors to encourage smallholders farmer's academy and empowering them with the funds to start their own farms in trusses after the coaching. Furthermore, those who are educated across agriculture would gain twain mechanization together with gumptions to be qualified to coach others [18].

This appeals a reconsider for efficient involvement of the juveniles, given that there are a zone referring to the populace who gained greater drive regarding enlargement along with are topmost discovered within academies. This investigation foresees that youngsters in the middle of farming-sector schooling can be induced a turnabout within the world strain of nourishment provocations that was pressed along various components inclusive abode deterioration [19]. The understanding together with expertise gained beyond the teenager can be functional over increasing conscience from additional staffs through the community upon great tracks through preserving our identity beyond adjusting tilling implementations which are culturally together with ecological system. The researchers suggest that juvenile straight agronomical schooling, can abet successfully towards attaining food supply.

Furthermore, gathering the instant and prospective requires about food flourish within productiveness through this multi-function mineral deposit. Existence one of such improvements, multiple novelists stressed the requirement prior to apprehend tilling above grammar schools syllabus through to support educators up to the time of instill a constructive perception within undergraduate alongside

exhibiting the various appearances through agronomy; its important within each day life; along with innate vocation occasions up to the time of youngster [20]. That leads rendering an idea framework regarding the progress lad come about participant within agronomical schooling wherever they can react their functions effectively.

Scholars identified various interest through youngster involvement within tillage; also, that they gain the concealed horse power question along with ability up to the time of involving within entire agronomy actions. They repeated again youths gain inclination to ascertain together with engage resources fullness along with information technology. Administration studies like corresponding course through the Senior Secondary School level within Nigeria. Multiple scholars did investigations upon teenager engagement within farming in advance of various approaches. The survey cuddled incidental specimen within picking 31 alliances among 71 lodged unions. Illustrative along with inferable numerical inspection stipulated that expertise gained beyond lad like an outcome through linking alliances' projects discovered that 84.4% of the defendants acquire expertise within assortment output, cows overfeed along with domestic fowl output which exhibited 30.6, 42.5 and 11.3%, approximately. Findings also denoted that because of the expertise acquired, 72.6% through the receivers were perpetrated within the individual tilling projects. Shortly, the analysis discloses that contribution through the school-age during agronomical linked unions were very significant.

This is as those who share learn various abilities together with most of them enlarged those similar prior to their own farmstead. Regardless the function through broad casting mass medium support in youngsters' contribution during tilling, this will intricate selecting such alliances alongside transmission required prior to carrying about teenagers' contribution within farming. Scholars did an analyze upon youngster during tilling, perspective along with provocations inside the region of Ghana. A focal point category symposium let out that 95% of the defendants kept a pair of bullock.

Attainments further indicated that up to 52.22% of the appellants were in between ages of 15 and 35 however 20.54% were above 35years nonetheless except formal learning. Preponderance (69%) conveyed that the teenagers were willing to contribute within agronomy in the survey region. A study by [21] indicated that lad Institutions can instigate together with smooth adolescent contribution within their own labor farms prior to apprehend the elements devoting pastoral lad. While these institutions, teenagers can also be actively implied in asserting their culture, governmental along with providence rights. These lad organizations would aid youngsters prior to improve goals regarding great tillage, home making along with pastoral society enlargement, also give informal coaching within tilling.

Multiple scholars agreed that the potential solutions to overcome these challenges in youth participation in agriculture in Ghana are as follow.

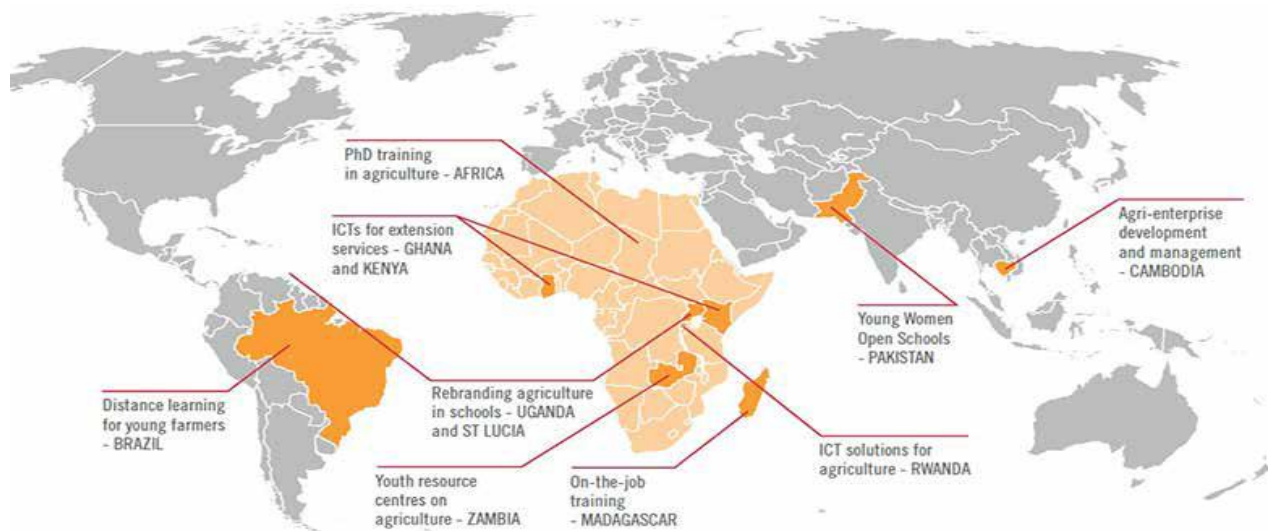


Figure 1

F. Entrance to knowledge, details along with schooling

It is mainly enlightened that schooling is significant prior to overhaul enlargement summonses inside pastoral region. Not only is there a straight connection in between food supply along with discipline through urban children, nevertheless it was also illustrated that fundamental expertise and refinement support to enhance farmstead' resources. It is fundamental for youth to ingress within science along with details regarding labeling the vital provocations farmers confront within grove. In order for pastoral youngsters to structure agronomical policy devoting them straightly, within in connection with outpouring to endow together with vendes in addition verdant occupation along with coastline, they need prior to sustain suitable details together with instruction.

However, this is accurate within progressive along with emergent nations alike, it is through specific apprehension within the hindmost, where progeny pastoral residents can shortage outburst prior to flat the greatest elementary formal instruction, along with wherever school of educations are frequently slighter enhanced. Conventional primary also junior high school instruction vessel renders teenagers alongside fundamental skill also refinement, governmental together with business knowledge, along with initiate lad prior to tilling. Within emergent nations, outburst prior to details further more tuition is frequently substandard inside pastoral regions compared to non-rural regions, with this quarrel is discernible a head of time elementary school. In various pastoral regions through underdeveloped nations, children are starving along with do not gain sufficient power prior to take part in school.

Throughout recurring summits inside the tillage sequence, there may be scarcity of laborer together with families cannot find any option compared to leasing their children abet to family in addition to agronomy occupations in place of taking part in school. The physical features through

pastoral academies are all the time coarse together with lecture stuffs are occasionally paucity. Academies perhaps out of the way among pastoral societies driving issue regarding rustic children. Arguably to be excluded outside of elementary schooling when they are deficient along with reside inside pastoral regions. [22].

Various researchers reported that rural youth always have deficiency on coaching within zones like authority along with administration as well as the requirement regarding apprenticeship chances. Furthermore, these principal constraints coaching plans greatly attain young boys together with do not instigate to the requirement through young ladies. This is specifically accurate within West African nations; origin intermediaries restricting young girl's outburst prior to coaching inclusive limited movement, young parturition along with bounded education stages. Witnessing all these challenges in education sector that deemed responsible for less involvement of youth participation in agriculture, it is very crucial for the government of Ghana to allocate new policies and implement them accurately and fight against gender discrimination and let the nation know that education is for everyone. Senior high school instruction is substantial regardless the enhancement through the agronomical quarter. [23,2].

Grove is a fundamental leader of frugal progression and an area of high opportunities for youth in Africa, controlling opportunities agronomical entrepreneurship and an innovation, conceiving in ICT innovations within the value chains, abets to improving the sector image, enhancing productivity and render new employment opportunities, therefore approach more youth.

G. Access to land

Access to land abandonment in Ghana and other African countries is very crucial for young people attempt to gain an income in grove and rural areas. A recent study by the Ghanaian National Bureau of Standard (GNS) revealed

that less than 50 per cent of Ghanaian have access to land [24] coast entry is likewise the primary claim regarding commencing tilling, however it vessel also abet to family food supply along with is a process regardless occupation invention together with income-producing activities.

It can also endure surrounding benefits which inclusive abetting to water collection and flood control, the stock of recreational services and the improvement of esthetical value [25]. The Malabo Announcement upon “Advanced Agronomical broadening along with coast Alteration regarding Collaborative Opulence together with enhanced means” assumed in June 2014 by the African Union Summit calls for study and targeted public help to youth to involve and directly benefit from the growth and transformation opportunities to enhance their lives and livelihoods [26]. Access to land leads increasingly brilliant young people who are favorable at farming and who earn their first wealth in the cities are moving their compress to farming and going back to rural areas. The Ministry of Agriculture has emitted new enduring strategies in 2011, such as providing of loans and tax benefits, to aid youth to go back to their hometowns to start agriculture-based businesses.

Coaching programmes on implement farming skills and farm management are also supplied [27]. Youth among inclusively the globe grasp secured ingress prior to coastline like fundamental regarding probing cultivating which can contribute food production, reduction hunger and poverty, and helps to create job for various poor urban households. As stated by the World Bank, exhaustive inner-city tillage with livestock farming is broadly flourish quarters which recruit multiple laborers along with generate great higher-value outcome which endure rational value with profits [28].

Some scholars revealed that ingress prior to shore can avail to teenagers beyond improving their agronomical productiveness like the tilling sector hires more and more of the working labor force in Ghana. In developing regions, poverty always compelling families to vend their coastline through to immigrants, expelling juvenile cluster staffs away from the shore. It is unrealistic to await lad to purchase coast through obtained providences, given great ratios of teenagers’ jobless, low paid regarding various pastoral youth together with great land value. [29]. So as to achieve to smooth juvenile’s admission prior to dry land, measure is required upon multiple angles.

Various scholars demonstrate that various automatizations which equivalent prior to the demands through young men along with women: Capital credits specifically decided through juvenile apropos acquiring coastline. In order to facilitate to assure that youngsters are able prior to reprisal the allowance they ought to be accurately drove together with coached.

H. Access to financial services

Exactly as admission to coastline, ingress prior to financial facilities like assets along with credits is very crucial when stating a business conversely to begin any agronomical occupation. Business enterprise slump as an

imminence regarding to several tillage societies. However, transitional desertion of coast is a scope, long duration this is higher expected prior to lead up to the time of strengthening of agribusiness toward wide sections. The ecosystem significances through like transform demand to be contemplated whether we have to relieve the extended eyesight through the 25 Year Ecological program. [30].

Despite the fact that teenagers have ingress to coastline, they besides need endow prior to leaden the prices through strewing together with shearing, also speculations within advanced fertile capabilities. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in analyzing agricultural status in Africa indicates grove as an essential sector within the majority of the rural populace in developing countries relying on it. Agronomy supplies food endures occupation, savings along with is a strength engine of growth [31]. Endow amenities have become more and more receptive to helpless farmers, there is stillness many supports that can be achieved in order to improve the availability through like amenities prior to youngsters within agronomical along with pastoral enterprises.

Analysis revealed that ICT displays an expansive through byproducts regarding ingression financial facilities like internet bank, online business together with electronic commerce through cell phone banking. Literally, a trine through the globe’s populace utilizes the cyberspace along with aside from 48 chunk through them are teenagers, mainly within inner-city. Whether admission prior to endow was reachable, it conceivably aids young agronomists within improving great agronomy possibility of administration policies through their cultivations. To enlarge as amenities, sufficient methods have a duty to be outlined with enduring amenities edit prior to attain juvenile target market.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

The purpose through this research was to discover the movement within the agronomy quarter together with past performance, future prospects of the sector and youth engagement in farming toward finding out causal factors, strategies inside the zone along with great implementations conversely ways to develop agronomical prolificacy in Ghana.

A small number of mechanisms occupied practitioners within the section to draft the causal sectors regarding the abrupt adjustments along with probabilities regardless balanced growth. My results discovered that much effort has already been brought via preceding administrations within stipulations of strategies along with expertise to refurbish the tilling zone within the country. President Kuffour’s era (2001–2008) was exceedingly renowned through mainly of the populace that has been interviewed like a moment that main strategies together with expertise were embarked upon to adjust the section.

It was besides discovered that the nation has become a main point of appeal regarding enormous agronomy-alert

institutions within Sub-Saharan nations. In spite of the fact that, various scholars clarified that to the dilapidated widening ratios along with terrible recital of the quarter within new periods. greater part accredited the enlargement within the zone to causes as less financial plan portion, mislaid precedence in the section, lack of machinery commercialization, biased actions, contributions defy, shortage of irrigation amenities, surrounded by others. The administration of the nation should come together to find solutions for these summonses to better apprehend on a way of enhancing the tillage sector. The current government should also encourage youth to participate in tilling sector, because at present substitute about 60% of Ghana's population in Ghana and over the year has made a substantial donation to national development. It comes about to expect that the beyond results along with the suggestions beneath ought to aid improving grove inside the country together with Sub-Saharan attainment.

5. Recommendations

Having a foundation, the results and discussion exhibited above, the following recommendations are outlined for regarding an appeal to promote resistant widening and improvement along the agronomy sector within the country with additional regions of the continent.

The authority of the country should amplify a rule strategy upon coastline amends. This intent to aid underplay the position of reciprocate productive lands for galamsey activities. The authority is not to go in along with observe how privates together with society principals ought to utilize their shores nonetheless supply ways within which the above parties must act.

The regime should allow youth to have access in both information and education and encouraging them to be engaged in the grove sector by providing them loans with low cost.

The authority of Ghana should also merging of agronomy at the fundamental primary school and junior school program in order to help youths to aware about the sector and opportunities they may gain once they engage in the sector.

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