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Drivers of agripreneurial intentions among students attaining agricultural education in the Gambia

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Abstract

In many third-world countries, high unemployment severely threatens society's social and economic fabric. Countries like The Gambia, with a youthful and increasing population, are particularly hard hit. Agripreneurship has been identified as an alternative for promoting economic development through employment creation, food security, and poverty reduction. Based on Social Cognitive Career Theory, this study aims to assess the drivers of agripreneurial intentions of students pursuing agricultural education at the University of The Gambia. A total of 160 students participated in the online survey. Smart PLS3 software was used to analyze the data using partial least square-structural equation modeling. The findings revealed that agripreneurial attitude, perceived educational support, and social capital significantly impacted students' agripreneurial intentions. However, it was found that self-efficacy, perceived government support, and social norms had no impact on students' agripreneurial intentions. The research draws implications for academics and policymakers concerned with students' entrepreneurial ambitions, including adopting entrepreneurship education by combining cognitive and behavior-oriented instruction and creating an enabling environment for young entrepreneurs by combining a university entrepreneurial support system with external institutional assistance. However, the study was limited to agricultural students in the public university. It would be helpful if future researchers could compare the level of agripreneurial training offered by public and private institutions to gain more insight into shaping students' intentions of self-employment in agripreneurship

Keywords: Agripreneurship, the Gambia, smart PLS 3, intentions, social capital, self-efficacy

Introduction

Unemployment and underemployment remain a global phenomenon, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa (IFAD, 2019; Glover and Sumberg, 2020) [39, 33]. Estimates show that 800 million African youth are expected to enter the job market by 2050 (Losch, 2016) [5]. The scenario is apparent in The Gambia. Approximately 64 percent of the population is between 18 and 35 years old, and around 40 percent are unemployed (World Bank 2019) [86]. One of the main factors causing the high unemployment rate among graduates is the ability of disparity between the unemployed and the skill required in the modern economy (Aman *et al.*, 2017) [9]. The unemployment situation is expected to increase as more young people graduate from colleges and universities. Youth unemployment, especially among recent graduates, could imply poor returns on government investments in education (Mwiya *et al.*, 2017) [63].

Given the growing young population and commitments to reduce severe poverty and hunger by 2030, as stated in the Sustainable Development Goals, governments and non-governmental organizations have shifted their focus to solving youth unemployment (Kaki *et al.*, 2022) [44]. Therefore, agripreneurship: The incorporation of entrepreneurial ideas into the agriculture sector is considered one critical possible option to transform African economies by establishing agribusiness ventures capable of guaranteeing sustainable jobs and incomes to the continent's teeming youth population (Umar, 2019; Yusoff *et al.*, 2019; Magagula and Tsvakirai, 2020) [84, 90, 58]. With this, promoting the development enhances sustainable economic growth and improves the standard of living, mainly among youth (Daz-Pichardo *et al.*, 2012; Fitz-Koch *et al.*, 2018; Magagula and Tsvakirai, 2020) [24, 30, 58].

In the Gambia, agriculture is the second-largest economic sector after services. It accounts for 21% of the GDP and 30%-40% of export revenue (World Bank, 2019) [86]. Given its potential, agriculture can provide unemployed youth with self-employment and a source of income.

As an agricultural country with vast natural resources, the industry in The Gambia is a high-potential business field for young people to develop. So far, the government of the Gambia has implemented a series of programs and strategies to foster youth entrepreneurship. For example, the Gambia Songhai Initiative serves as a recruitment center for youths interested in building farming careers. The Gambia's Strategic Youth and Trade Development Roadmap encourages youths to venture into key prioritized areas such as tourism, information communication technology, and agriculture (ITC, 2018) ^[40]. National Enterprise Development Initiatives (NEDI), a public institution established by an act of Parliament in 2013 (NEDI act 2013), aims to empower the Gambian youth and women through enterprise development. Also, private and non-governmental organizations complemented the government by implementing several initiatives to support youth entrepreneurs. The American Chamber of Commerce (AmCham), Start-up Incubator Gambia (SIG), and Empretec Gambia support young entrepreneurs.

Despite programs and activities geared toward modernizing agriculture in the Gambia, the sector largely ignores other parts of agricultural value chains in favor of farm-level production. Furthermore, most of the Gambia's farmers are either secondary school dropouts or uneducated, and just a tiny percentage of the population holds an advanced diploma in agriculture. Although the agribusiness sector is poised for significant potential growth, widespread misperceptions about the industry prevent young people from entering it (Magagula and Tsvakirai, 2020) ^[58]. Generally, young people perceived the agriculture sector as a laborious job, not innovative, and therefore less lucrative to venture into (Abdullah and Sulaiman, 2013) ^[1]. However, according to Tafere and Woldehanna (2012) ^[79], there are two critical explanations for the lack of interest in agriculture. One is that young people have 'occupational goals' other than farming because non-agricultural vocations are less complicated, more stable, and pay higher. Another reason is that young people cannot access or own productive assets such as land.

In changing the narrative, it is critical to modernize the agriculture sector by recruiting talented graduates to the industry that is undergoing rapid transformation due to the technological revolution, increased urbanization, and a change in consumer food requirements (Addo, 2018) ^[3]. Young people, particularly graduates, are expected to be entrepreneurial and can contribute to the solution of social and national development issues, such as graduate unemployment and an aging farmer population. Young people are needed to pursue a career in agriculture, particularly in specialized areas where new technology is required to meet the problems posed by climate change (Zaremohzzabieh *et al.*, 2022) ^[91].

In order to foster entrepreneurship among university and college students, it is vital to uncover the underlying factors that can stimulate their entrepreneurial intentions. An individual's level of entrepreneurial intention (EI) indicates his or her propensity to start a firm, which has a direct and beneficial effect on creating new jobs (Umar, 2019) ^[84]. Previous research has extensively used the theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) to illuminate entrepreneurial motivations and the process of forming new ventures. For example, Masoomi *et al.* (2016) ^[61] found that attitude, perceived behavioral control, and subjective norms are

strongly associated with students' ambition to start an agriculture operation in Iran. More recently, Zaremohzzabieh *et al.* (2022) ^[91] discovered that the desire to work in agriculture was influenced by their attitude toward agriculture, perceived behavioral control, agricultural education, and perception of sustainable agriculture. To this end, the intention to start a business depends on the perception of favorable societal norms, attitudes, and entrepreneurial skills (Ajzen, 2011) ^[11].

However, to gain more insight into the factors influencing students' entrepreneurial intentions, we leverage alternative theories, such as Socio-Cognitive Theory (Bandura, 1986) ^[13], to frame our analysis. The theory has appeared in several studies of entrepreneurial intentions, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa (Mubashiru and Ceyhan, 2021; Kaki *et al.*, 2022; Nwosu *et al.*, 2022) ^[62, 44, 66]. However, what remains unclear is that the findings of these studies vary from country to country due to stark socioeconomic and cultural disparities (Mwiya *et al.*, 2017) ^[63]. Therefore, it is worth conducting a county-specific context like The Gambia to capture its distinctive traits to gain new information. In the Gambia, there are limited studies on student entrepreneurial intention. One such study (Manneh *et al.*, 2020) ^[60] explored the factors that stimulate students' desire to pursue entrepreneurship careers after completing their studies. However, the study was not specifically tailored to agricultural students. Therefore, this study seeks to fill the existing gap by assessing the determinants of agricultural intention among agricultural students from the Gambia College and the University of the Gambia. In an attempt to address the research objectives, this current study makes several contributions.

1. The study contributes to the literature on agriprenurship by extending the concept to the Gambian context.
2. The study contributes to the cognitive and career theory by assessing the role of social capital and perceived university support as important factors influencing students' entrepreneurial intentions in The Gambia.
3. Research contributes to providing evidence-based research that could serve as a policy direction for policy makers.

The rest of the article is structured as follows. Section 2 outlines the theoretical basis and hypothesis development. The research method employed in this study is presented in Section 3. Section 4 presents the findings and discussions. Section 5 discusses the study's findings, limitations, and future research directions.

Theoretical Background and Hypotheses

The theory underpinning this study is the sociocognitive career theory (Bandura, 1986) ^[13]. Social Cognitive Career Theory was established through collaboration between sociopsychology and organizational management and is based on Bandura's social cognitive theory (Daz-Pichardo *et al.*, 2012) ^[24]. The theory blends cognitive variables such as self-efficacy, outcome expectations, and goals with personal characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, social networks, and barriers to explain entrepreneurial intention. According to Krumboltz and Nichols (1990) ^[51], these components combine to generate entrepreneurial cognitions, the knowledge frameworks people use to make assessments, judgments or decisions regarding opportunity evaluation,

venture development, and growth. The theory posited that each influencing element plays a role in all career decisions. The theory is relatively new, but useful in explaining the motivation to start a business as it is increasingly used in several studies (Magagula and Tsvakirai, 2020; Mubashiru and Ceyhan, 2021; Kaki *et al.*, 2022) [58, 62, 44]. On the basis of this, the study examines the impact of these factors on undergraduate agricultural students' intentions to participate in agribusiness after graduation. A conceptual model is proposed based on these theoretical considerations, as shown in Figure 1. The framework shows the relationships between the constructs. Below is a brief discussion of each construct undertaking resulting in hypothesis formulations.

Attitudes towards Agripreneurship and Agripreneurial Intentions

Individuals' entrepreneurial ambitions are critical in predicting their behavior (Ajzen, 2011) [5]. According to Bird (1998) [17], intention is "a mental state that directs one's actions toward a desired end or course of action." Krueger and Carsrud (1993) [49] defined entrepreneurial intention as "a person's commitment to some future conduct that is aimed at launching a business or organization." The intention to start a business has been viewed as a critical component of planned behavior (Krueger *et al.*, 2000) [48]. The study of entrepreneurial intentions has grown in importance due to its absolute position in the entrepreneurial process (Bellò *et al.*, 2017) [16]. According to social capital theory, intentions have been viewed as a significant determinant of one's decision to become an entrepreneur (Otache *et al.*, 2019) [68]. Consequently, knowing the antecedents of the entrepreneurial intention scales up our understanding of future endeavors, such as agripreneurship. In the preceding paragraph, a review of the antecedents of agricultural intention was carried out.

Attitude is typically described as a viewpoint that encapsulates a person's basic disposition toward a concept, an idea, or an institution (Jena, 2020) [41]. However, in entrepreneurialism, an attitude toward behavior refers to the degree to which one views entrepreneurial conduct and its results as valuable, advantageous and favorable (Ajzen, 2002) [4]. Regarding agribusiness, the ambition of students to start a new company is highly dependent on how their personal beliefs and attitudes evolved (Mwiya *et al.*, 2017) [63]. Arafat *et al.* (2020) [10] posited that attitude is an essential construct that stimulates behavior toward initiating an agribusiness venture. In addition, Magagula and Tsvakirai (2020) [58] noted that attitude is instrumental in inspiring young people to start an agripreneurship venture. In summary, a positive attitude among students may boost an individual's desire to participate in entrepreneurship. Empirical studies have established that the attitude towards entrepreneurship significantly impacts entrepreneurial intention (Krueger *et al.*, 2000; Magagula and Tsvakirai, 2020) [48, 58]. For example, Manneh *et al.* (2020) [60] discovered that the role of the business climate, entrepreneurial attitude and subjective norms have significant positive effects on the entrepreneurial intentions in the Gambia. A study by Mwiya *et al.* (2017) [63] in Zambia found that undergraduate students' attitudes significantly positively impact entrepreneurial intentions. Furthermore, (Jena, 2020) [41] demonstrated that attitudes toward entrepreneurship have a significant positive

relationship with intention. Based on the preceding, it is hypothesized that:

H1: Agripreneurial attitudes have a significant impact on agripreneurial intentions.

Self-efficacy and Agripreneurship Intentions

Self-efficacy refers to an entrepreneur's confidence in his/her skill and ability to execute an outcome (Bandura, 1977) [13]. Self-efficacy explains people's confidence in attaining set targets (Cromie 2000) [22]. It has become a popular concept in entrepreneurship intention studies (Shapero and Sokol, 1982; Krueger *et al.*, 2000; Arenius and Minniti, 2005; Langowitz and Minniti, 2007) [77, 48, 12, 52]. It continues to gain ground in several studies (Krueger, 1993; Krueger *et al.*, 2000; Liñán and Chen, 2009; Roy *et al.*, 2017) [49, 48, 55]. More recently, (Tjano *et al.*, 2020) [80] reported that self-efficacy significantly impacts entrepreneurial intentions. Similarly, (Arafat and Saleem, 2017) [11] established that opportunity recognition, self-efficacy (confidence in one's ability, knowledge, and skills), and risk perception are the major determining factors of a new business startup. Based on these, it is hypothesized that:

H2: Self-efficacy has a significant impact on agripreneurial intentions.

Social Norms and Agripreneurship Intentions

According to Ajzen (2002) [4], social norms are "the perceived social pressure to perform or not execute a given behavior." Primarily, the person is asking himself/herself, "Would those close to me regard this action to be a welcome development?" It indicates how friends, family, or colleagues perceive a behavior that will impact a person's perception (Mwiya *et al.*, 2017) [63]. In the context of entrepreneurship, social norms symbolize the amount to which the relevant environment (peers, family and society) views establishing a business as a desirable or undesirable action to undertake (Mwiya *et al.*, 2017) [63].

Existing research has empirically shown that persons who experience favorable (approval) from their colleagues, family, and friends toward entrepreneurship are more inclined to start a business (Manneh *et al.*, 2020; Shiri *et al.*, 2012) [60, 78]. However, Otache *et al.* (2019) [68] reported that social norms and perceived behavioral control had a good but not statistically significant association with student entrepreneurial intentions. On the basis of these, it is hypothesized that

H3: Social Norms have a significant impact on agripreneurial intentions.

Social Capital and Agripreneurial Intentions

Social capital refers to a formal or informal network established by individuals in their given environment to benefit from market opportunities (Arafat *et al.*, 2020) [10]. Social capital facilitates easy access to relevant information, minimizes transaction costs, and improves cooperation and coordination, ultimately leading to joint actions (Lián and Santos, 2007) [55]. According to (Liñán and Santos, 2007) [55], social capital is the result of mental processes and ideas, reinforced by culture and ideology, generating shared norms, values, attitudes, beliefs, and trust."

Previous studies show that social networks significantly affect entrepreneurial intentions. For example, (Arafat and Saleem, 2017) [9] reported that social networks such as

business angels positively influence entrepreneurial intentions. Furthermore, Ali and Yousuf (2019) ^[6] demonstrated that social capital significantly positively affects entrepreneurial intentions. Likewise, Shiri *et al.* (2012) ^[78] established that social support from family, relatives, and friends positively impacts student interest in initiating business ventures. Hence, based on these, it is hypothesized that

H4: Social capital has a significant impact on agripreneurial intention.

Perceived Educational Support and Agripreneurial Intentions

Entrepreneurial educational support equips students with the knowledge and skills for future entrepreneurial endeavors and success (Maheshwari and Kha, 2022) ^[59]. It is a form of empowerment toward training and professional development opportunities (such as courses, training, workshops, and business plan competitions), as well as the specialized skills and knowledge necessary to successfully navigate the managerial and financial challenges of starting and running a business (Kolvereid and Moen, 1997; Fayolle and Gailly, 2015) ^[47, 27]. Studies have recognized the central role of universities and colleges in this endeavor (Masoomi *et al.*, 2016; Yusoff, Ahmad and Halim, 2016) ^[61, 88]. Universities and colleges are fundamental in the growth and strengthening of intellectual ability in individuals and businesses (Secundo *et al.*, 2010; Volery *et al.*, 2013) ^[76, 85]. As part of their so-called "third mission," tertiary institutions are mandated to provide an enabling environment for the establishment of new businesses through a variety of programs aimed at spreading a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship (Laredo, 2007; Franzoni and Lissoni, 2009; Fini *et al.*, 2011) ^[53, 32, 29].

Empirical studies have established that perceived educational support significantly positively affects entrepreneurial intentions. For example, Yusoff *et al.* (2018)

^[90] investigated the role of social institutions in agripreneurial intention and behavior among young people. The study established that educational institutions have a significant impact on agripreneurial intentions. However, Maheshwari and Kha (2022) ^[59] recently reported that entrepreneurship education support has no direct impact on entrepreneurial intentions. Therefore, it is hypothesized that H5: perceived educational support has a significant positive impact on agripreneurial intentions.

Perceived Government support and agripreneurial Intentions

Government assistance can take several forms, including financial aid, such as loans and credits, and non-financial assistance, such as information dissemination and consultancy services (Cumming and Fischer, 2012) ^[23]. Saleh and Salhieh (2014) ^[73] pointed out that a friendly business climate improves the spirit of entrepreneurship. Furthermore, an institutional environment comprises tangible and intangible means to enhance entrepreneurial activities (Saeed *et al.*, 2015) ^[72]. The tangible aspect consists of a flexible and friendly loan scheme, accessible venture capital, physical infrastructure, physical assets, research and development, training facilities, and the creation of business plan programs. At the same time, the intangible mechanism refers to the availability of human capital and provision of the appropriate legal basis for entrepreneurial activities (Saeed *et al.*, 2015) ^[72]. Studies have shown that the enabling environment is an avenue for potential entrepreneurs to be more inclined to set up self-employment ventures. For example, a recent study by Nowiski *et al.* (2020) ^[64] concluded that perceived public support significantly affects student entrepreneurial intentions. Based on this, it is hypothesized that:

H6: perceived government support has significant positive impact on agripreneurial intentions.

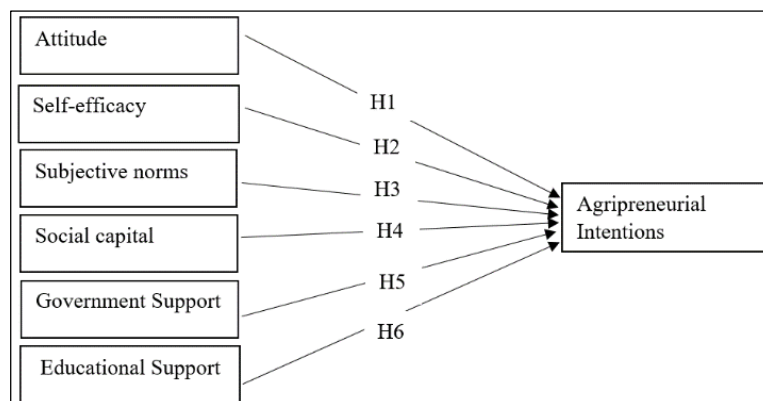


Fig 1: Conceptual Model

Materials and Methods

This research used a quantitative deductive method to explore the effect of attitude, self-efficacy, perceived university support, social norms, and perceived government support on agripreneurial intentions. The study population comprised final-year diploma and undergraduate agricultural students from the Gambia College and the University of the Gambia. These students have completed agribusiness and entrepreneurial courses as requirements for awarding degrees and certificates and are considered potential entrepreneurs. It is also assumed that these

students will have a more focused and well-informed career mentality as they prepare to leave colleges and universities (Twum *et al.*, 2021) ^[83]. These two public institutions were chosen for convenience and accessibility.

Sampling Technique

The nonprobability sampling technique was employed to collect data. Entrepreneurship literature shows that nonprobability sampling approaches are mainly used due to the peculiar nature of entrepreneurship (Jensen and Luthans, 2006; Nowinski *et al.*, 2019) ^[42, 65]. An online survey

instrument was provided to students using Google forms. A link was sent by email and social media to invite students to participate in the questionnaire survey.

A minimum sample size was determined utilizing the G*power software (Faul *et al.*, 2007) [26]. Following the guideline of (Hair *et al.*, 2014) [36]. With effect size (f^2) = 0.15, probability of error (α) = .05, and power (probability of error 1- β) power = 0.80 as parameters, the software was able to generate a minimum sample size of 89. Despite this, the final sample size of 196 was considered appropriate, taking into account the maximum number of inner model paths connecting a certain construct in structural equation modeling (Hair *et al.*, 2014) [36].

Operational Measurement of the Constructs

The questionnaires in this study comprised 35 items, all measured on a five-point Likert scale anchored from 1 (Strongly disagree) to 5 (Strongly agree). The items for measuring attitude were adopted from (Linan *et al.*, 2009; Schwarz *et al.*, 2009) [55, 74] and were operationalized on six items while intentions were measured on five-item. Self-efficacy was measured on a scale adapted from (Linan and Chen, 2009) [55], in which five items were operationalized. Social norms were measured using (Krueger *et al.*, 2000) [48] an assessment scheme in which five-item scales were generated. Social capital was measured using scales developed by (Onyx and Bullen, 2000) [67]. Perceived educational support was measured from (Turker *et al.*, 2005) [82] measurement scale and the perceived government support scale was derived from Scott 1995; Busenitz *et al.*, 2000) [75, 19].

Data Analysis

The data collected was analyzed using both univariate and multivariate statistical techniques. The univariate method analyzes the respondents' sociodemographic characteristics based on frequency distributions. On the other hand, multivariate techniques involved structural equation modeling (SEM) based on SmartPLS software. In this case, the matrix of the relationship between the variables in the research model estimated the parameters in the outer and inner models (Hair *et al.*, 2012) [35]. Hence, SEM comprised measurement models and structural models. The measurement model assessed the model fit, convergent and discriminant validities, normality, and reliability. Simultaneously, the structural model determines the levels and strengths of interrelationships between one latent variable with another and tests the hypotheses.

Results

Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The findings show that the respondents' average age was 26 years, where more than 50% are male. Moreover, nearly 70% of the respondents are single.

Concerning income, the finding indicates that 46% of the respondents earn less than D36 000 per year. In addition, nearly 58% of the respondents attend college education, with 31% pursuing a certificate in general agriculture CGA, while 23% are enrolled in the higher diploma in agriculture (HDA). Undergraduate students account for 46% of the sample. Regarding the workplace, 55 percent of the sample are unemployed, whereas 34% are government employees.

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender			
	Male	106	66
	Female	54	34
Age			
	Less than 20 years	12	8
	21-30 years	147	92
	31-40 years	1	.6
Marital Status			
	Married	49	31
	Single	111	69
Income level			
	Less than D36000 per annum	73	46
	D36001-D48000	20	13
	D48001-D60000	19	12
	D60001-D72000	39	24
	Above D72000	9	6.0
Educational Level			
	CGA	50	31
	HAD	36	24
	Undergraduate	74	46
Institution			
	University of The Gambia	68	43
	The Gambia College	92	58
Work Place			
	Government	55	34
	Private sector	16	10
	Unemployed	89	55

Note: The exchange rate Gambian Dalasi 51 = 1 USD, CGA (Certificate in General Agriculture) HDA (Higher Diploma in Agriculture)

Measurement Model

Before processing with assessing the measurement model, two items (SN3 and SE1) were removed from the assessment due to low factor loadings. Therefore, the measurement model was assessed to confirm the composite validity and reliability of the data. It was carried by assessing the factor loadings, composite Reliability, Cronbach's Alpha, and Average Variance Extracted as shown in Table 2. All the constructs had factor loadings above 0.60 that exceeded the recommended value. Likewise, the Average Variance Extracted output was all above 0.50 as recommended. Furthermore, the composite reliability and the Cronbach Alpha values exceeded the suggested value of 0.70. Therefore, the measurement model was achieved.

Table 2: Factor loadings, reliability, and validity of the constructs

Constructs	Items	Loadings	AVE	CR	CA
Agripreneurial Attitudes	ATT1	0.71	0.51	0.86	0.80
	ATT2	0.84			
	ATT3	0.78			
	ATT4	0.70			
	ATT5	0.75			
Perceived Educational Support	PES1	0.77	0.67	0.91	0.88
	PES2	0.89			

	PES3	0.87			
	PES4	0.83			
	PES5	0.74			
Perceived Government Support	PGS1	0.63	0.54	0.85	0.88
	PGS2	0.70			
	PGS3	0.94			
	PGS4	0.76			
	PGS5	0.60			
Social Capital	SC1	0.74	0.55	0.83	0.73
	SC2	0.73			
	SC3	0.80			
	SC4	0.69			
Self-Efficacy	SE2	0.66	0.54	0.82	0.72
	SE3	0.85			
	SE4	0.74			
	SE5	0.69			
Social Norms	SN1	0.87	0.52	0.81	0.70
	SN2	0.77			
	SN3	0.63			
	SN5	0.58			
Agripreneurial Intentions	AI1	0.87	0.71	0.91	0.86
	AI2	0.83			
	AI3	0.88			
	AI4	0.79			

Note: ATT=Attitude, PES=Perceived Educational Support, PGS=Perceived government support, SC=Social capital, SE=Self-efficacy, SN=Social Norms, AI=Agripreneurial Intentions, AVE=Average Variance Extracted, CR=Composite Reliability, CA=Cronbach Alpha

Discriminate validity was also assessed through the Fornell-Larckers criterion. Discriminate validity refers to the degree to which the constructs are truly different from one another empirically. Table 3 shows that the AVE's square root was

lower than the threshold of 0.9 (Fornell and Larcker, 1981)^[31]. The square root of each construct's AVE (diagonal values) is above their resultant correlation coefficients. It implies moving towards adequate discriminant validity.

Table 3: Fornell-Larcker Criterion

Constructs	AAT	AI	PGS	SE	SC	SN	PES
Agripreneurial Attitudes	0.716						
Agripreneurial Intentions	0.683	0.840					
Perceived Government Support	0.151	0.142	0.738				
Self-efficacy	0.507	0.480	0.217	0.736			
Social Capital	0.559	0.557	0.102	0.432	0.739		
Social Norms	0.350	0.367	0.289	0.407	0.397	0.713	
perceived Educational Support	0.516	0.503	0.348	0.400	0.397	0.336	0.821

Note: Values in bold represents the square root of the AVE. Although, the Fornell and Larcker (1981)^[31] criteria were contested for not providing enough evidence in checking discriminant validity in related studies (Henseler *et al.*, 2016)^[38]. With this argument, alternative criteria such as the heterotrait-monotrait (HTMT) ratio of correlations were proposed (Henseler *et al.*, 2015)^[38]. It is described as the average value of the indicator correlations across constructs (i.e., the heterotrait-heteromethod correlations) comparative to the (geometric) mean of the average correlations of the indicators measuring the same construct (Ringle *et al.*, 2020)^[70]. The recommended threshold is 0.85 but should not be above 0.90 (Henseler *et al.*, 2016)^[38]. Higher HTMT values simply mean that the discriminant validity has an issue (Kline, 2011)^[46]. Given this, discriminant validity was evaluated applying this alternative approach, and the finding is shown in Table 4. However, all values below the recommended threshold of HTMT.85.

Table 4: Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio

Constructs	AAT	AI	PGS	SE	SC	SN	PES
Agripreneurial Attitudes							
Agripreneurial Intentions	0.807						
Perceived Government Support	0.193	0.112					
Self-efficacy	0.674	0.602	0.225				
Social Capital	0.693	0.671	0.131	0.59			
Social Norms	0.484	0.433	0.354	0.59	0.547		
Perceived Educational Support	0.603	0.557	0.387	0.492	0.457	0.418	

Structural Model

After confirming the measurement model, structural model assessment was performed to test our hypothesis. Following (Hair *et al.*, 2014)^[36] recommendation, the R², beta, and t-values are examined through the bootstrapping method with a resample of 5000. Similarly, other criteria that need to be evaluated includes the predictive relevance (Q²) and the effect sizes (f²) (Hair *et al.*, 2014).^[36] Figure 2 show the path diagram for the R², Q², SRMR, and significance of path. The goodness of fit for the model is evaluated by

strength of each structural path determined by the R² value for the dependent variable (Hair *et al.*, 2018) [37]. The R² assess the model predictive accuracy. The threshold for the

R² value is recommended to be equal to or over 0.1 (Hair *et al.*, 2018) [37].

Table 5: Structural Model (Hypothesis Testing)

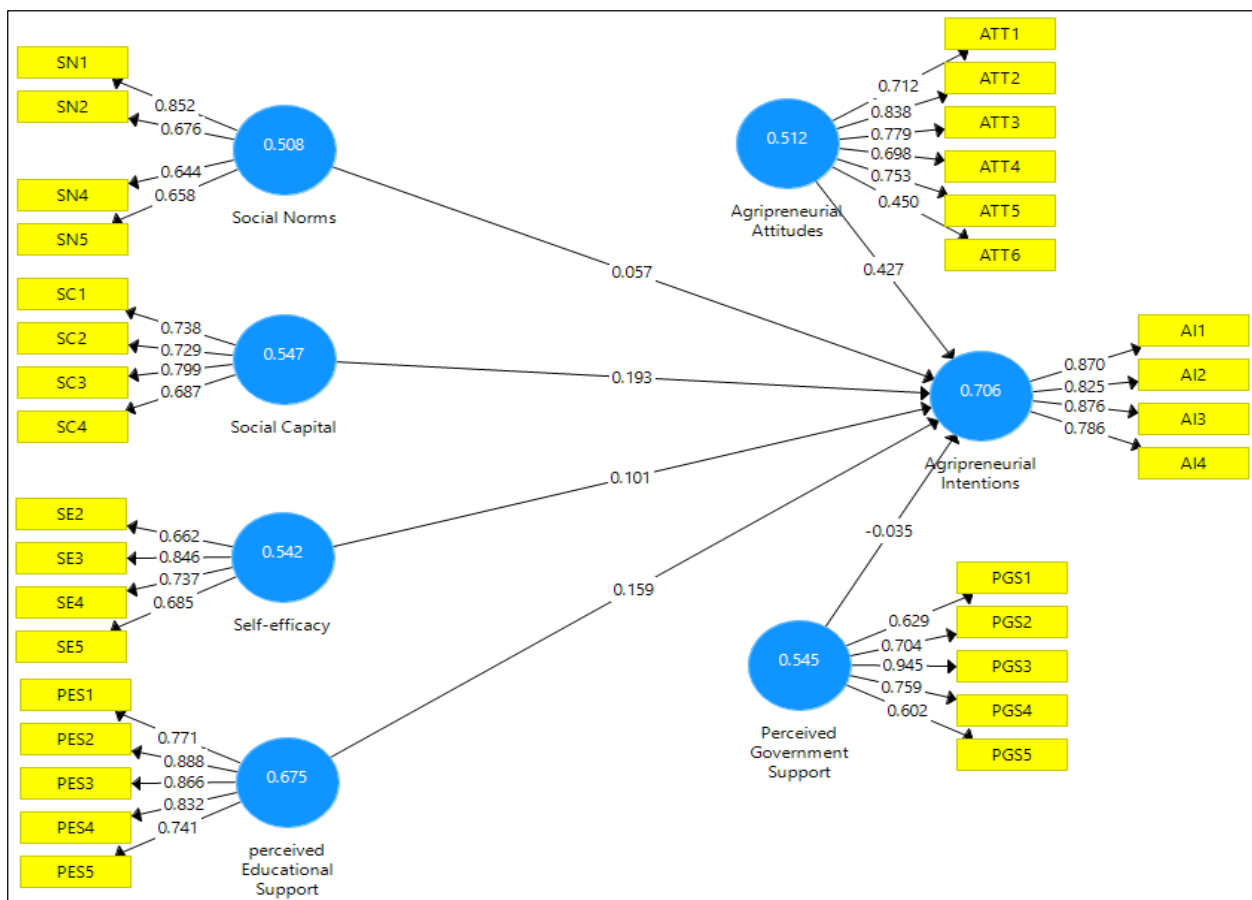
Hypothesis	β	STDEV	T Statistics	P Values	2.50%	97.50%	Decision
AAT ->AI	0.427	0.091	4.716	0.000	0.249	0.610	Supported
PGS ->AI	-0.035	0.090	0.391	0.696	-0.205	0.141	Not supported
SE ->AI	0.101	0.082	1.230	0.219	-0.059	0.274	Not supported
SC ->AI	0.193	0.078	2.484	0.013	0.033	0.347	Supported
SN->AI	0.057	0.063	0.896	0.371	-0.060	0.187	Not supported
PES ->AI	0.159	0.078	2.036	0.042	0.004	0.314	Supported
	R ²	SRMR					
AI	0.543	0.085					

Notes: Critical t-values. *1.96 ($p < 0.05$); **2.58 ($p < 0.01$). ATT = Attitude, PGS = Perceived government support, SE = Self-efficacy, SC = social capital, SN = Social Norms, PES = Perceived Educational Support, AI=Agripreneurial Intentions.

Table 5 shows that the R² value is above the threshold. Therefore, the predictive capacity is established. Moreover, Q² establishes the predictive relevance of endogenous constructs (Chin *et al.*, 2008) [21]. A Q² value above 0 indicates that the model displays predictive relevance. In effect, the finding established that there is significance in the prediction of the constructs. Likewise, the SRMR was used to evaluate the model fit. The results show a value of 0.085 which is below the recommended value 10, confirming an acceptable model fit (Henseler *et al.*, 2016) [38].

Next, an assessment of the goodness of fit was carried out. Hypotheses were tested to confirm the relationship's

significance. H1 evaluates whether agripreneurial attitudes have any impact on agripreneurial intentions. The findings show that agripreneurial attitudes have a significant positive impact on agripreneurial intention ($\beta = 0.427$, $t = 4.716$, $p < 0.00$). The results are in line with the previous findings of (Liñán and Chen, 2009) [55]. Students are more inclined toward pursuing Agripreneurship as a career if they think doing so will benefit them and their communities (Jones *et al.*, 2017; Zaremohzzabieh *et al.*, 2022) [43,91]. The higher the degree of attitude, the greater the intentions towards Agripreneurship. Therefore, H1 was supported.



H2 assessed the impact of perceived government support on agripreneurial intentions. The findings show that perceived government has an insignificant impact on agripreneurial

intentions. The results contradict the previous findings of (Nowiński *et al.*, 2020) [65] that established that government support significantly influences intention towards

entrepreneurship. The findings suggest unfriendly policies might affect students' desirability to pursue careers in agriculture. Hence, H2 was not supported ($\beta = -0.035$, $t = 0.391$, $p < 0.696$).

H3 examined the influence of self-efficacy on agripreneurial intentions. The findings established that self-efficacy has an insignificant impact on agripreneurial intentions ($\beta = 0.101$, $t = 1.230$, $p = 0.219$). The finding supports (Ali *et al.*, 2016) [7] who reported a nonsignificant association between self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intentions. One probable explanation is that students are less capable of performing entrepreneurial activities. It could be due to a lack of confidence, understanding, or awareness of entrepreneurship, as reflected in most factor-driven economies such as The Gambia. However, numerous research (Cardon and Kirk 2015; Doanh and Bernat 2019; Kalitanyi and Bbenkele, 2019) [20, 25, 45] have shown that the ability to assess and understand a business is crucial to increasing one's confidence in becoming an entrepreneur. As such, H3 was not supported.

In addition, H4 examined the effect of social capital on agripreneurial intentions. The results show that social capital has a significant impact on agripreneurial intentions ($\beta = 0.193$, $t = 2.484$, $p = 0.013$). The findings are consistent with several previous studies (Shiri *et al.*, 2012; Arafat and Saleem, 2017; Ali and Yousuf, 2018) [78, 11, 90]. The results suggest that students that belong to business associations are more inclined towards establishing agripreneurial venture. Social bonds elicited from family, relative, and friends positively impact students' interest in initiating business venture. It suggests that approval from close relatives and friends is critical in influencing student desire to establish an Agripreneurship venture. Therefore, H4 was supported.

Furthermore, H5 assessed whether social norms have a significant impact on agripreneurial intentions. The results show that social norms did not show a significant effect on agripreneurial intentions ($\beta = 0.057$, $t = 0.896$, $p < 0.371$). The findings support the previous findings of (Zaremohzzabieh *et al.*, 2022) [91] who established that social norms did not predict the entrepreneurial intention in Malaysia. However, the findings contradict the previous result of (Yusoff *et al.*, 2019) [90], who demonstrated that social norms predict youth agripreneurial intention. One possible explanation for societal norms failing to predict agripreneurship is that today's young people do not listen to what their family or significant others say about their career choices. Zaremohzzabieh *et al.* (2022) [91] argued that contemporary youth, including those from collectivist countries, may perhaps base their employment decisions on personal rather than social influences. They maintained that social norms could play a lesser role in the decision-making of older and more educated young people, who tend to be more independent and less influenced by others. Therefore, H5 was not supported.

H6 examined the effect of educational support on agripreneurial intentions. It was established that perceived educational support significantly impacts agripreneurial intentions ($\beta = 0.162$, $t = 2.122$, $p = 0.034$). This is in line with (Yusoff *et al.*, 2019) [90] that established that perceived educational support has a significant positive influence on agripreneurial intention. The findings suggest that improving the standard of agricultural education offered at universities and providing students with the tools they need

to succeed as agricultural entrepreneurs can have a significant impact on their decision to enter this field. Therefore, H6 was supported.

Conclusion

The aim of this study was identified and analyze factors that influence agricultural students at the University of the Gambia and the Gambia College to pursue career in Agripreneurship. The outcome of the study shows that the attitude towards agribusiness, social capital, and perceived education support exerted a significant positive influence on the intentions of students to participate in agribusiness ventures. Although self-efficacy, social norms, and perceived government support exert an insignificant impact on students' interest in Agripreneurship.

In order to boost the agribusiness intentions of students, there is a need to focus on the following. First, expose students to fieldwork experiences, hands-on training, and other developmental interventions to support their future career aspirations, advance their understanding of agriculture, delineate job responsibilities, and help them in realizing the prospects of an agricultural profession. In addition, lecturers should use class time to foster students' ability to think critically and imaginatively. Students can put their ideas into action, create a business strategy, and hone their creative and problem-solving skills by participating in a hybrid of problem-based and project-based learning.

Second, the institution may regularly invite agripreneurs who have successfully launched their own businesses to speak to students about various aspects of entrepreneurship and impart some of their wisdom. Undergraduates may find the prospect of starting a business more alluring and manageable if they have the opportunity to learn from and network with agripreneurs. Students get a more realistic picture of what it takes to establish a firm, the kinds of information and expertise that are helpful, and the challenges and setbacks that each agripreneur faced.

Furthermore, the design of the entrepreneurial curriculum should pay attention to cognitive aspects and the relevant skills needed. It would also be necessary for the two sister institutions to collaborate to support potential agripreneurs by establishing business centers or clubs within the two campuses. Institutions should also network among themselves to provide an enabling environment to support trade fairs for agripreneurs within the two campuses. Additionally, radio or television talk shows should be frequently organized where successful agripreneurs can share their experience and motivate potential agripreneurs. Also, it should be possible to present the success stories of youth entrepreneurs in agriculture.

However, this study is not without limitations. It only examines the agricultural students' behavioral intention and not their actual agricultural behavioral behaviors. There is a need to explore another avenue to understand the predictive nature of the students better. A longitudinal study could be a better option to address this need. In addition, the study focused on agricultural students in public institutions and may be limited to a generalization for the country. It would be necessary for future researchers to extend this study by comparing students' entrepreneurial intentions in public and private colleges and universities in the country. Additionally, future researchers can incorporate the role of culture in understanding the agripreneurial formation process.

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