



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS AGRICULTURAL
ENTREPRENEUR AS A CAREER***

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A project report submitted to the Faculty of Agriculture Universiti Putra
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for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Science

Faculty of Agriculture

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CERTIFICATION

The project entitled “Agricultural Students’ Attitude towards Agricultural Entrepreneur As A Career In Faculty of Agriculture, Universiti Putra Malaysia” prepared by Nur Nadzirah Binti Mat Sulaiman and submitted to the Faculty of Agriculture in partial fulfilment of the requirement of PRT4999 (Final Year Project) for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Science is based own my original works.

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ABSTRACT

Despite of food security tribulation and slow economic growth, agriculture entrepreneur is a high potential and important career that requires deep passion and enthusiast attitude. However, many agricultural graduates did not become an entrepreneur due to many internal and external factors that become their perception reflected in their attitude. Therefore, the general objective of this study determines the perception level of respondents' attitude towards agriculture field and agriculture entrepreneur as their future career. Specifically this study aims to identify the factors that influencing students in becoming agriculture entrepreneur. A quantitative approach using case study survey by giving out questionnaires was used to gather data from 200 youths taking agricultural courses located in the nation's research university, Universiti Putra Malaysia Later, the collected response are analysed by using descriptive and factor analysis in SPSS software.

In this study, 92.5% of respondents think that agricultural job promises hefty profit if pursued with correct way while 83% responses indicate interest and passion as requirement to involve in agriculture are the most important drive to do work successfully in this field. In contrast, 86% perceived that limited capital is the main problems and constraints for their involvement in agriculture sector which consequently lead to 95% result that they will definitely agree to choose and involved in agriculture sector if no barrier factor as earlier. Similarly, based on factor analysis, the five factors of government policy and support, social and society, individual, family support and institution that influence participation and interest of youth towards agriculture entrepreneur. With respect to the increasing youth

awareness on the importance of this sector, it is then essential that agriculture promoting strategies to increase the knowledge and technology transfer are made in more efficient way. In conjunctions with that, agriculture awareness campaign through mass media; allowing access for information about commercial agriculture such as agricultural technology and the government incentive should be more viral. Moreover, facilities for agriculture product marketing and technical service application of agricultural technology should be improved. Therefore, government policy makers and other authorities need to understand youth behaviour towards agriculture entrepreneur as career can be improved by their access of information to government incentive, institution role and also social factor such as family and community support.

ABSTRAK

Disebalik kegawatan jaminan makanan yang meruncing dan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang perlahan, usahawan pertanian adalah kerjaya yang penting dan berpotensi tinggi yang memerlukan minat yang mendalam dan sikap entusiast yang tinggi. Walau bagaimanapun, ramai graduan pertanian tidak menjadi usahawan kerana banyak faktor dalaman dan luaran yang membentuk persepsi dan digambarkan melalui sikap mereka. Oleh sebab itu, objektif umum kajian ini adalah untuk menentukan persepsi melalui sikap responden terhadap bidang pertanian dan usahawan pertanian sebagai kerjaya masa depan mereka. Secara khususnya kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pelajar untuk menjadi usahawan pertanian. Pendekatan kaedah kuantitatif menggunakan survei dengan mengedarkan borang soal selidik telah digunakan untuk mengumpul data dari 200 belia yang sedang mengambil kursus pertanian di universiti penyelidikan, Universiti Putra Malaysia Kemudian, jawapan yang terkumpul dianalisa dengan menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan analisis faktor dalam perisian SPSS.

Dalam kajian ini, 92.5% daripada responden berpendapat bahawa kerja pertanian menjanjikan keuntungan besar jika diaplikasi dengan cara yang betul manakala 83% daripada jawapan mereka menunjukkan minat dan semangat sebagai keperluan untuk melibatkan diri dalam pertanian adalah pemacu yang paling penting untuk melakukan kerja dengan jayanya dalam bidang ini. Sebaliknya, 86% melihat bahawa modal terhad adalah masalah utama dan kekangan untuk terlibat dalam sektor pertanian yang lantas membawa kepada keputusan 95% bahawa mereka pasti akan bersetuju untuk memilih dan terlibat dalam sektor pertanian jika tiada faktor

halangan Dalam konteks yang sama, berdasarkan analisis faktor, lima faktor utama iaitu dasar dan sokongan kerajaan, masyarakat dan sosial, individu, sokongan keluarga dan institusi yang mempengaruhi penglibatan dan minat golongan belia ke arah usahawan pertanian sebagai kerjaya pilihan Oleh itu,dengan kesedaran belia yang semakin meningkat mengenai kepentingan sektor ini, strategi promosi dan hebahan mengenai pertanian adalah sangat penting untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan pemindahan teknologi yang dibuat dengan cara yang berkesan. Dalam pada itu, kempen kesedaran pertanian melalui media massa; membolehkan akses kepada maklumat mengenai pertanian komersil seperti teknologi pertanian dan hebahan mengenai insentif daripada kerajaan perlu digencarkan lagi.Selain itu, kemudahan dan bantuan mempromosi produk pertanian dan perkhidmatan teknikal pertanian perlu ditambahbaik Oleh itu, pembuat dasar kerajaan dan pemegang autoriti perlu memahami tingkah laku belia ke arah usahawan pertanian sebagai kerjaya boleh dimangkin dengan kemudahan akses maklumat bantuan kerajaan ,peranan institusi dan juga faktor sosial seperti keluarga dan sokongan masyarakat.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This leading chapter will explain the overview and overall background of perspective or attitude of youth specifically the agriculture students, towards agricultural entrepreneur, a demanding career nowadays. This chapter focus on issues or problem addressed in this study and how it relates to previous research conducted in the same field. Other than that, there are also policies regarding Malaysian agriculture, agriculture education and programmes, and also definition as well as statistics about of agriculture entrepreneur .The last part of this chapter presenting the preview of the whole written report.

1.1 Agriculture in Malaysia

Malaysia is a tropical country that is blessed with various biodiversity and climatic suitable for agricultural activities. These are also considered as Malaysian's treasure as they are used as agriculture resources. They are golden input resources to carry out such agricultural activities and business.

The agriculture sectors in Malaysia which include all the activities ranging from crops, livestock and fisheries. The bright side of this vital sector is to give job employment opportunities and national revenue .The agricultural sector can be seen from various angle such as agriculture, livestock and fisheries, food processing,

processing of non-food, farming and more (Silva et al.,2010). Fisheries and agro-based industry is the industry's most popular, new advances in contract farming activities such as animal husbandry leech, worm farming, herbs and mushrooms were indeed attract a large public(Silva et al.,2010).

The agriculture sector has great potential in economic growth. It would be one of the best idea for the government to use a more systematic global approach to encourage and support new agricultural entrepreneurs and farmers to succeed in running the own cultivator and their farming business.

1.2 Malaysia Agricultural Policy

1.2.1 National Agriculture Policy (NAP)

Malaysia's National Agricultural Policy which adopted in 1984 as an effort and first step to provide guidelines to help synergize of all efforts towards agricultural development. Agriculture also is one of the National Key that plays the vital role in Malaysia's economy. Although it is strongly driven by a business and service oriented industry but agriculture sector too was placed at the third ranks of government economics priority.

In this sector, the human capital development and empowerment has contributed towards agriculture productivity and production success which relates to those people involve in this chain include the basic component which are students. Recent insight revealed that bright students with quality of an entrepreneur will largely succeed in agriculture based business.

Importantly, in today's Malaysia's economy fluctuation issue indicates urgencies to develop this high skilled student as agriculture human resource. Entrepreneurship values among the agriculture students with qualities of business minded, high self-dependence, and high enthusiast and very committed to their business venture need to be nurtured for the future.

1.2.2 National Key Economic Areas (NKEA)

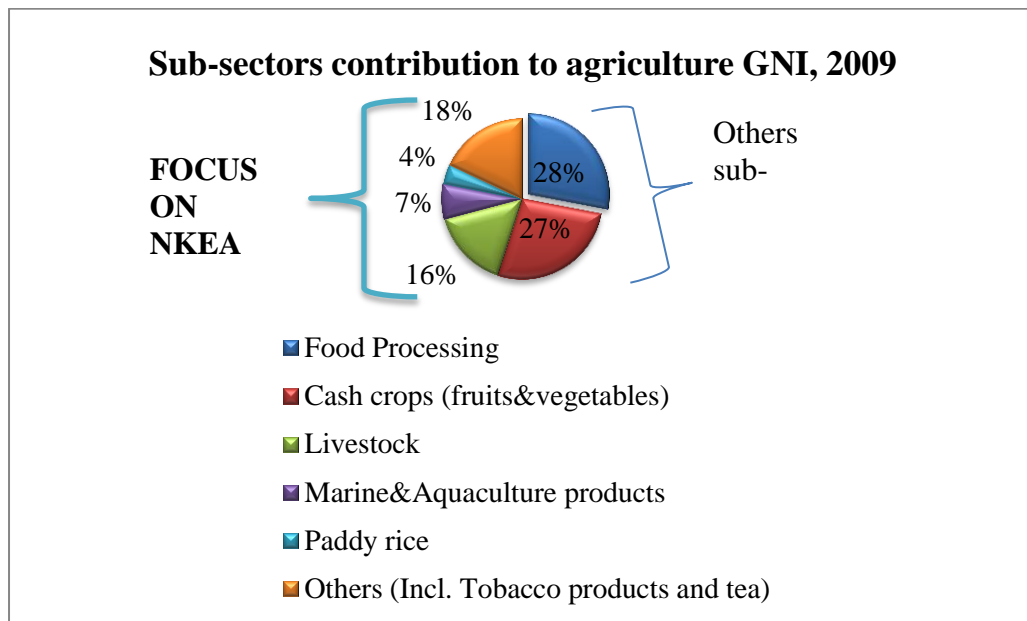
NKEA is National Key Economic Areas while GNI is the Gross National Income. There are very closely related to each other in bringing Malaysia as one of the best developing countries.

The Agriculture NKEA focuses on transforming a traditionally small-scale, production-based sector into a large-scale agribusiness industry that contributes to economic growth and sustainability.

This transformation is based on an integrated and market-centric model that comprises four key themes: capitalising on competitive advantages, tapping premium markets, aligning food security objectives with increasing GNI, and participating in the regional agricultural value chain.

Sixteen Entry Point Projects have been identified to spur growth in this sector. The gross national income (GNI) is the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country, consisting of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents (Todaro & Smith, 2011: 44).

Figure 1.1: Sub-Sectors Contribution to Agriculture GNI, 2009



The Agriculture NKEA will focus on selected sub-sectors which have high-growth potential, namely aquaculture, seaweed farming, swiftlet nests, herbal products, fruits and vegetables and premium processed food. The Agriculture NKEA has three main aspirations. First, we target to increase GNI contribution by RM28.9 billion, to reach RM49.1 billion in 2020, more than double the current size of the sector. Second, we target to create 74,600 e bulk of which will be in rural areas. Third, we target to increase the incomes of farmers participating in our initiatives by two to four times. These achievements will involve capturing higher value for what we produce and increasing productivity. This will eventually attract the youth generation to join this sector as well.

Downstream investment in higher-value activities will be catalysed for edible bird's nest, herbal products and processed food, enabling us to capture up to 10 times the value that we are capturing today. At the same time, we target to increase average

yields for paddy farming, seaweed farming and temperate vegetable farming by 60 percent, 46 percent and 40 percent respectively. As a result of the agriculture sector's transformation, rural employment structures will shift. Agriculture is currently labour-intensive, but provides subsistence-level employment. Mechanisation and scaling up will be accelerated. This will support the exit of aged farmers and enable the creation of higher-value agriculture-related businesses for the next generation of rural workers, which is youth.

1.3 Youth in Agriculture

Development economist in general and agricultural economists in particular, have long focused on how agriculture can best contribute to overall economic growth and modernization, premised on their in-grained believe that robust agricultural growth and productivity increases are crucial to sustain economic development. These stakeholders of the development are the future agriculture leader generation, which is youth.

Youth generally refers to man or women who are young, have abundance energy and strength both mentally and physically. For economic development goals, they are as a role model (Bahaman et al., 2010). Youth generation is the largest productive layer source to contribute to national development. In term of age, youth are people aged between 15 and 40 years old that are capable of meeting the expectation of the country's future to be among the excellent and constant strides to develop the agriculture sector in Malaysia.

In addition, youth also responsible to further develop agriculture sector as they are the next generation that will maintain food security in long term .Therefore, youth should follow the pace and changes in today's world that has impacted our economy and social living and indirectly to us. Youth also responsible in improving the agriculture sector by making decision beyond the limits and expectation.

Career is very important for every individuals they form and function of the various benefits in the lives of individuals (Rahman, 2000; Sidek, 2006; quoted by Othman and Isaac, 2009). Therefore, youth are more interested in other sector that are more popular, such as manufacturing, commerce or government sector. Needless to say, this field less back-breaking and look brighter. As a result, farm lands abandoned because not enough workers. And to address this issue more plantation owners looking to immigrant labor to work their fields (Isaac, 2009).

1.4 Agriculture Education and Programs in Malaysia

In parallel to the rapid economic, social, technological and scientific advances and transformations in our country as well as in the world, agriculture education is the platform to empower such young generations with high potential, specifically in agro-entrepreneurship skills. Several platforms that are responsible in creating and developing such skill includes universities, college and institute.

In the same perspective, agricultural education is the teaching of agriculture, natural resources, and land management through hands on experience and guidance to prepare students for entry level jobs or to further education to prepare them for

advanced agricultural jobs. Classes that may be taught in an agricultural education curriculum include horticulture, land management, turf grass management, agricultural science, small animal care, machine and shop classes, health and nutrition, livestock management, biology courses, etc.

Agricultural education can be taught at the elementary level, middle school level, secondary, post-secondary and adult levels. Elementary agriculture is taught in public schools and private schools, and deals with such subjects as how plants and animals grow and how soil is farmed and conserved. Vocational agriculture trains people for jobs in such areas as production, marketing, and conservation. College agriculture involves training of people to teach, conduct research, or provide information to advance the field of agriculture and food science in other ways. General education agriculture informs the public about food and agriculture.

Agricultural education is taught on the college level as well. Degrees in agricultural education can be used to teach agriculture or obtain a job in an agricultural related work field. This degree can give students the qualifications and knowledge necessary to teach agricultural classes such as the courses offered at the high school level. Students will be required to complete agriculture classes as well as education classes in order to become qualified to teach. A bachelor's degree in agricultural education will qualify a person to teach classes all the way up to the high school level. A Master's degree is required in order to teach on the college level. An agricultural education degree also gives the qualifications to do extension work for universities and agriculture related companies and organizations. Colleges and universities award

about 21,000 bachelor's degrees in agriculture each year (1988). About 6,000 other students receive a master's or doctor's degree (1988).

How does the university contribute towards building the human capital of the nation? It is often said in Malaysia that young men are the "hope of the nation," and young women are the "nation's pillars." Simply stated, youths are the future assets of the nation. As assets, they are expected to "yield" a stream of future returns-the more developed the assets the greater will be the returns to the nation. The university is entrusted to develop this human asset-prepare the youths for bigger roles than what they would be able to perform had they all stop at secondary schooling. Educating youths is "investing" in them.

Other than that, programme that only focus on the objectives entrepreneurship such as incubation programme also a part of the strategies. This agriculture course or programme is a good programme meant to be as intermediary programme where improving the life of input (student) and nurtured them output (becoming an experts of agriculture technology entrepreneur).

Young Agropreneur Programme is the first few initiative to address the problems of youth participation in agriculture is through the establishment of the Young Agropreneur Programme in September 2013. This programme led by the Young Agropreneur and National Blue Ocean Strategy Unit, Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry is targeted at Malaysian youth between the ages of 18 to 40 years old. The programme facilitates the involvement of the targeted group in entrepreneurship based on agricultural activities, which comprises sectors such as

fisheries, crops, livestock, marketing, technology and innovation, as well as agro-tourism and agro-based industry.

The main aim of the programme is to change the negative perception on agriculture, encourage and instil interest among the Malaysian youth as well as boost their participation in the sector. By implementing the programme, the government hoped to address not just the issues of youth participation in the agriculture sector but also reduce the unemployment rates among youth while developing the rural areas of Malaysia.

To date, the Young Agropreneur Program has proven to be a success in not just developing entrepreneurs but also boosting the involvement of the younger generation in the field of agriculture. Since its establishment, the young agropreneur programme has a total of 3,963 youth registered as aspiring agropreneurs with the numbers increasing yearly. Out of that, more than 2,000 agropreneurs have undergone technical and financial trainings with MOA and its agencies such as Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI), Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA), Department of Fisheries, TEKUN and AgroBank.

Under the Young Agropreneur Programme, a 30% In-Kind Contribution Grant is given to agropreneurs to establish their businesses. The selected agropreneurs will receive trainings in administration, financial or marketing, technological as well as assistance in the form of equipment's and raw materials. Fast track credit loans from Agrobank and TEKUN Nasional are also offered to eligible agropreneurs to cover

the 70% cost in sustaining their respective business. Financial institution such as TEKUN Nasional, does not just function as a financing body in Malaysia but also plays a key role in entrepreneur development by supporting prospective businesses. Similar to Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, which provides credits without any collateral; TEKUN Nasional offers quick financing facilities to budding or existing entrepreneurs to kick-start and expands their businesses. It serves as a catalyst in the development of small-scale businesses, which previously had no access to financial assistance as well as a proper platform to network or expand their respective businesses.

The ministry has set a target of 1000 new agropreneurs each year and has thus far successfully achieved the target set out. The ministry's current target is developing young agropreneurs that are able to sustain their business with recognized global standards and are able compete in international markets. Through this programme a vast number of young entrepreneurs have been nurtured in sectors such as farming, fisheries and agro based industry products to name a few. The ministry has identified well-established anchors and sectors that have outstanding achievements namely, Nuralis Agro Farm for poultry farming; Perfect Agro and Hot Burger for agro based products such as burger meat; Bee Park for honey bee farming, Nick's Fried and Rolled Ice Cream to name a few. These anchor companies are currently assisting the ministry in promoting, developing and training young entrepreneurs in the respective sectors by providing start up packages. The focus on such start-ups is to attract more involvement of youth while the projects are mostly fast income with shorter period of implementation that is in demand among the urban youth population.

1.5 Entrepreneurship in Agriculture

Entrepreneur is one of the parts in agriculture. Countries that are more focused on entrepreneurship and self-employment have witnessed higher economic growth (Soete and Stephen, 2004). Significantly, entrepreneurship is one value that will empower and cater the rapid social and economics increasing demand nowadays.

Entrepreneurship means linking the personal structure with the financial possibilities and sources in a context (Eyuboglu, 2004:11). Irmis (2003) describes entrepreneurship as the person who brings together and performing the process of production. In similar to that, entrepreneur is described as the person who brings together the production factors and who initiates the enterprising needed for the production of goods and services and who also find finance sources and market for the production (Eyuboglu,2004:9).Leo(2005) states that entrepreneur student challenge traditional way of thinking ,are able to see the relations that others cannot see, consider team work significant, focus on big aims, learn from mistakes, make progress and communicate effectively.

Entrepreneurship is one of the main drivers of economic growth in which it creates wealth, innovation and technology deployment and reduces poverty. It is also one of the economic strategies to perpetuate the country's competitiveness in dealing with the increasing trend of globalization (Venkatachalam and Waqif, 2005).

And over the past decade, higher education enrolments in Malaysia have grown by 70% to include 1.2 million students today. In 2010 compared to 1990, six times as

many students are enrolled in bachelor degrees and ten times as many are enrolled in post-graduate degrees. Malaysia is behind only Singapore and Thailand among ASEAN countries for masters and PhD enrolments.

The Malaysia Education Blueprint has set new targets for 2025, including:

- 1) Improving tertiary enrolment rates from 36% currently to 53%, and higher education enrolment from 48% to 70% – especially via opening up spaces in technical and vocational education and training (TVET), private institutions, and online learning;
- 2) Increasing the current 75% graduate employability rate to more than 80% in 2025;
- 3) Placing one university in Asia's Top 25, two in the Global Top 100, and four in the Global Top 200 (currently there is one Malaysian university in the Global Top 200 and five in the Asian Top 100);
- 4) Increasing international students to 250,000;
- 5) Placing among the top 25 in the 50 countries Universities 21 ranks in terms of research, enrolment, and employability (Malaysia is currently 44th).

Malaysia has already achieved some impressive feats in the last few years in terms of education. For one, Malaysia's currently allocates 7.7% of its budget spending to higher education, compared to Japan (1%), Korea (3.9%), Indonesia (3.1%), Thailand (3%) and Singapore (6.4%).

Table 1.1 showed that the population estimates by age group between the intervals of 2010 to 2015. The highest increasing proportion is the age group of 15 to 64 years

old, which is the most productive age in scope of the contribution to this country. Population is increasing significantly and therefore there is a crucial need to have sector that supports living such as food-producing sector such as agriculture.

In comparison, Table 1.2 indicates the labour force and employment by sector in between 2010 until 2014. Obviously, the agriculture is the most unpopular means of employment among Malaysian. This trend was very much expected as comparing to manufacturing and services sector, not much involved or employed in agriculture sector in spite of the importance it portrayed.

Table 1.1: Population Estimates by Age Group (2010-2015)

Years	Total	Age Group(years old)		
		0 – 14	15 – 64	65 +
2010	28,589	7,822	19,341	1,425
2011	29,062	7,791	19,779	1,492
2012	29,510	7,777	20,167	1,566
2013	30,214	7,783	20,780	1,650
2014	30,598	7,763	21,099	1,736
2015	30,996	7,755	21,415	1,826

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Table 1.2: Labour Force, Employment by Sector (2010 – 2014)

Year	Total	Employment by Sector		
		Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services
2010	11,899.5	1,614.9	2,108.5	1,887.8
2011	12,284.4	1,410.0	2,222.3	1,999.5
2012	12,723.2	1,601.7	2,227.9	2,116.0
2013	13,210.0	1,682.1	2,214.8	2,220.2
2014	13,532.1	1,659.8	2,266.0	2,275.4

Source: MSIC (2008)

1.6 Problem Statement

Success and sustainability in the agriculture sector in the future depend on commitment of today's youth-Hamka quote-Graduates are encourage to get involved in this field. Era's now increasingly global and increasingly challenging demand graduates to be more independent and creative, so as to not rely too heavily on employment opportunities. We want to create generation that create the jobs not the job seeker.

However, the reality in Malaysia is not yet achieved like the ideal one. Entrepreneurs among youth are very limited. Based on the Department of Statistic, Malaysia (2009), the percentage of youth entrepreneurs in Malaysia are very small, not exceeding 26% of the total working populations in 25 years. The percentage is also on a downward trend from 25.1% in 1982 to 20.9% in 2008. At the same time the statistical report also shows that many of those involved in entrepreneurship is consisted who are relatively old, as many as 59.5% of entrepreneurs in 2008 of those aged 15-64 years. The ability of youth in the selection career is that is seen is not balanced and less attention. Most of them today are less keen to get involved in the agricultural sector. In fact, many agricultural graduates did not become an entrepreneur. Something needs to be done to imitate and motivate youth to venture into this field.

Agriculture entrepreneurship until today still lacks the involvement the higher institution graduate. According to Norsida (2008) states that the youth can be

involved in various sectors and this is no exception also the agricultural sector. The involvement of youth in the agricultural sector has decreased.

Other than that, youth perception about the agriculture is very negative. According to Sabri (2009), youth are less interested in agriculture because of their perception that agriculture is still considered suitable for elderly people and people who deal in the village compared with more clean and conducive environment.

Norsida (2008) highlighted that first, many youths are not properly informed about the agriculture courses and second, entrepreneurship is commonly associated with unstable returns and profits and youth see agriculture entrepreneurship as being a high risk venture and are deterred by the risk of failure.

With rapid development, the current challenge for the governments of both developed and developing countries are the lack of participation among youth in agricultural activities. This has a direct effect on the countries growth and development, which is evidently fuelled by various components in a nation's economy. For a sustainable growth and development of the nation depends very much on the strengths and capabilities of its human resources, which are needed to generate and sustain the livelihood of the nation and its people. When one important aspect such as youth involvement is low, imbalances exist, hampering developments.

In Malaysia, the youth represents a total of 43.8% of the 30.5 million populations. Out of the 43.8%, a total of 60% are involved in the Malaysian workforce. If the

figures were to be segregated in accordance to the respective sectors, agriculture would only represent 20% or less of the total youth in the workforce.

The research questions for this study are:

- 1) What is the perception level of students' attitude toward agriculture and the carrier as entrepreneur in agriculture?
- 2) What are the factors that influencing students to engage or interested in becoming agri-entrepreneur?

1.7 Objective of Study

1.7.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study is to determine the attitude of agricultural courses' student toward the career as agriculture entrepreneur in Malaysia.

1.7.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study are:

- 1) To identify the respondents' socio demographic background.
- 2) To determine the perception level of respondents' attitude towards agriculture field and agriculture entrepreneur as their future career.
- 3) To identify the factors that influencing students in becoming agriculture entrepreneur.

1.8 Significant of Study

The study if necessary because the output will benefit with high impact to the most agriculture agencies such as Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Federal Agriculture and Marketing Association (FAMA), Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE), Department of Agribusiness in Faculty of Agriculture and University Academic Division as it will provide information about:

- 1) Potential behaviour or attitude relationships as the critical success factor of encouraging more decision making towards agriculture entrepreneur as a career.
- 2) To increase efficiency of teaching and education system in agriculture to reduce uncertainty of many agencies when knowing the most contributing factors that make students not interested in becoming agriculture entrepreneur and vice versa (compatible with the interests of students and put more attention on learning practical skills).
- 3) To improve the quality of scientific teaching and fixed the issue of lack of fitness of educational content with job market needs.

1.9 Thesis Organisation

Chapter 1 Introduction

This chapter contain preview about the background of the study and discussion the primary purpose of this research. It also contain significant of the study to help government and private sectors by identifies the perspective attitude of youth

towards the career as agriculture entrepreneur. Policies and issues related to this topic begin in this earlier part of thesis.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

On this chapters will discussed the relevant published information either local or international issues in a particular subject area within the scope of the topics of agriculture entrepreneurship. This information can be obtained from secondary resources such as journal articles and books.

Chapter 3: Methodology

This chapter will explain the type of sources, method to analyse results, sampling frame and location of the study. Social Package for Social Science (SPSS) is the software of statistic which is the tool for research.

Chapter 4: Results and Discussion

This chapter will analyse data that have been calculated. Then this data will be discussed and elaborated as well as explain to be related with the objective of this study.

Chapter 5: Conclusions and Recommendation

This chapter will provide a finalised summary of research and discussion part of recommendation of the study.

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