

FARMERS ARE ENTREPRENEURS – A JUSTIFICATION STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Even though Indian agriculture has come a very long way, a few other repercussions do arise. National and dietary security has had to be resolved. What's been expected of the population Be 1.4 bn by 2020. The increasing population, combined with increased income levels, will inevitably lead to demand for grain production and non-food crops. Hence Indian Agriculture should reach a higher average growth rate of 4 percent. Sustainable foundations accelerating this growth of the sector would not only drag the overview growth rate of GDP upward from the end up making growth more inclusive too. Since attaching the net area has flattened; farming production needs to increasing the gross crop area (multiple crops), covering the field under cultivation drainage and productivity growth. Agricultural production continues to perform well. Markets to start driving developed state, employment, and growing social stability countryside areas. To give the marketing system dynamism and efficiency. Huge costs are needed for the pre-harvest as well as cold chain development. Technology is closer to the farming fields. The examination particularly focuses mostly on elements of peasants' entrepreneurial behavior. The study of a desk is based on moreover 50 publications on the subject of entrepreneurship or related topics, which are mostly reviews or scholarly articles. The journal showed the following attributes of farmers' entrepreneurship education: inventiveness, motivation for accomplishment, ability to decide, risk orientation, ability to coordinate, behavior patterns-seeking information, self-confidence, ability to plan, and multiculturalists. The study further showed that farmers are low, medium, and high rates of these ingredients, but most farms fit into the category of medium level. It has been due to differing levels of education, household size, age, marital status, the holding of livestock, farm size, exposure to training, and participation in different social or extension activities. The study focuses on entrepreneurial behavior among those Theni district farmers.

INTRODUCTION

The term entrepreneur was initially applied to the company by the 18th and 19th century's economist Richard cocktail party to assign a buyer who buys these same production factors to incorporate term into the marketable products. A further rookie J.B. Say broadened prom ideas and conceived the investor as the organizational meeting, which is essential to its distribution and production component. Say did little with his entrepreneur study, beyond emphasizing the businessman essential to the business. Marketing is the act of finding market opportunities, mobilizing the resources needed to exploit such possibilities and spending Resource for exploiting lengthy-term gain possibilities. It involves creating wealth by pooling capital through innovative ways of beginning and operating a business. Modern economists agree that the business leader is the entrepreneur and that his role in promoting economic growth and development is crucial. However, there is presently no consensus on what constitutes the essential activity, which makes the businessman a central player. At the same time, some economists have identified the beforehand but specifications of resources, capital availability, or innovation introduction. Entrepreneurship is a multifaceted task that different authorities define different manner. Cotillion was the very first business to use for the word. He represented a business person as someone who disposed of the function of path and speculation. Jean politico says he was the first one to give the businessman a position in the economic cycle, moving along through the French tradition. According to him like a businessman, the task would be to combine the production factors into a producing organism, however to Adam Smith, a father of the investor's economics and politics, he was indeed a proprietary entrepreneur, a supplier of resources, while at the same time, a manager that interfered among labor and the consumer. He was handled like the capitalist by Adam Smith too. Keynes was definitely the very first economic thinker to have assigned a key part in the financial growth cycle to an entrepreneur. The

entrepreneurialism in the schwartz system is essentially creativity. There are many different views as to who's an entrepreneur. While researchers agree that even a company is defined by a set of women entrepreneurship, this collection also isn't precisely defined, however. This desk study aimed to identify farmers' economically developed countries.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Entrepreneurship has for the past gained growing attention and has proved to be one of the main drivers of economic growth (Acs et al . 2004; Audretsch and Keilbach 2004; Wennekers 2006). Entrepreneurship such as technology development, financial orientation and communication are viewed as significant to business development in an economic system (Bwisa, 2010; Hussein, 2010; Mark, 2009 & Shane, S. A., Locke and Collins, C.J. 2003). Bwisa (1998) believes that several " in africa are low in efficiency and display high business mortality and poor productivity due to a lack in appropriate entrepreneurship development and abilities. Synder (2000) says that despite the environmental restrictions such as customers, funders and rivals that make it hard for small business owners to join and remain in those sectors, the plurality of trained businessmen who adopt enhanced agricultural practices in a creative manner and lower operating costs have achieved high income and profit. The studies reveal the significant effect of entrepreneurial behavior with them in business operations such as SMEs in economic operations and formal sectors (Olomi, 2001 & UNDP, 2012). Various scholars have also shown that small enterprises are successful since they exhibit specific entrepreneurship education. Entrepreneurship behavior was examined primarily from of the psychological point of view which focuses on an entrepreneurial traits. Shane (2003) argues which psychosocial processes influence the likelihood of people taking advantage of new opportunities for ventures. Given the important role of entrepreneurial activity in firms like formal SMEs and public companies, in farms like small-scale farmers in agricultural products there is very little marked. Smallholder farmers in Theni are essential as their percentage has been growing owing with economic pressures. The production areas must predict their donations to GDP, export, and food production. In particular, country's vision 2030 emphasizes the need for a proper wealth creation strategy as being one of the means of making the globally strong and sustainable nation. Theni growers have demonstrated trends in venture creation, such as autonomy, risk-taking, and need is for achievement, imagination, and perceived control. However, there have been no recognized factors affecting the propensities. Therefore, undertaking the study becomes worth in recognizing entrepreneurial behavior between farmers.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Solano et al. (2014) have researched that if there is a trend of actions-seeking knowledge among farmers, winding up may be planned to allow farmers to obtain the necessary information from lesser outlets. Farmers were able to get more swiftly and easily accurate data, save time and hassle and hasten the application process. It may also reduce the chance of deciding on incomplete or misleading data.

Mohammadi (2016) examined the factors affecting the information-seeking behavior of support workers in the region of Zanjan, Iran. His studies show there is a meaningful correlation to information-seeking actions among age, level of education, years of experience, and the level of worker-related data. The main reason why extension staff pursues data is to conduct training programs, followed by solving the daily problems faced by the farmers and upgrading their records, simultaneously.

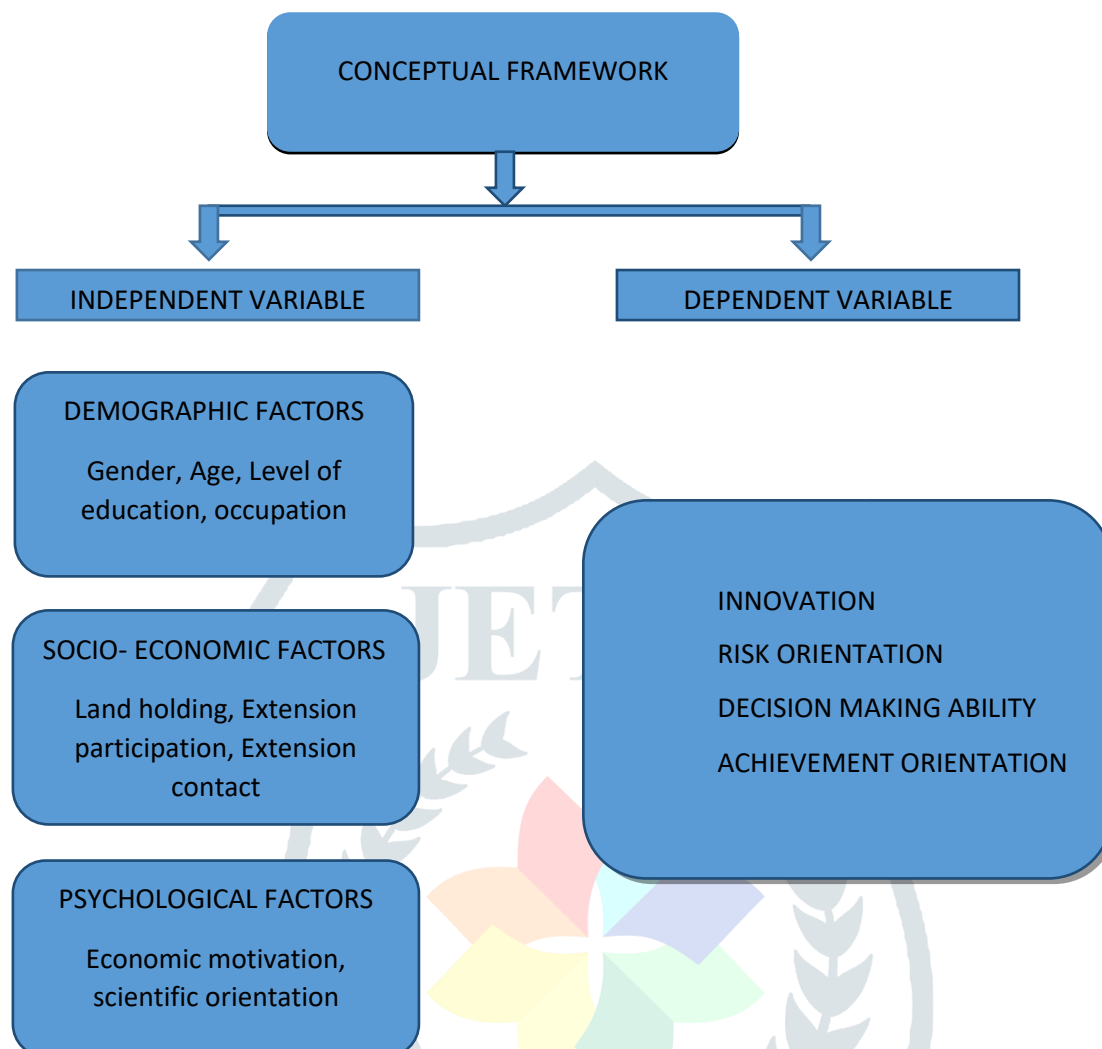
Wilson (2018) says that governmental policies are a broad term that encompasses how people express, seek, analyze, pick, and use data in their data needs. In other words, information-seeking conduct is objective in the design and is the result of a need to serve any function. A person may communicate to people, standard information technology, or computer-oriented systems engineering throughout the process of finding.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To examine how personal variables affect farmers' entrepreneurial behavior in the district of Theni
- To study the impact on farmers of socio-economic factors and how they affect entrepreneurial behavior.
- Identification of entrepreneurial skills among farmers
- To determine the level of farmers' entrepreneurial behavior

CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK

Miles and Huberman (1984) defined a theoretical framework as the latest iteration of the chart of the territory under inquiry by the scientists. Implicit in one's perspective is that as the study evolves, conceptual models could even change.



Their concept incorporates objective (boundaries) to flexibility (advancement) and accuracy of the studies (plan, analysis, and conclusion), all of which stem from perceptual blocks. According to Mugenda and Mugenda(2003), a conceptual framework work also is regarded as a theoretical framework that recognizes the method study and the marriage between the variables. A researcher explores the friendship among variables used in this study, and narratively or schematically shows this same relation. Newsman (1994) urges that concise definitions be routinely put in a conceptual framework inside the broad structure of explicit verbs. This is the assertion of a partnership between various or even more empirical properties (variables) to be approved or rejected. A Kothari (2003) factor is a term that can assume attributes of real data. Lumley (1994) sees a factor as a characteristic or characteristics of recorded or quantified cases. A variable is a resulting factor the one also anticipated to be. Whatever the investigator tries to clarify is variability in the predictor variables. Factors that explain variation in the dependent variable are also the underlying factor as well known as a predictor or referential variables (Allison 1996). The perceptual framework intends to help the reader have seen the proposed relationship rapidly, and therefore its use for this study. Research on totally ignoring the theoretical framework by Shorsh and Vernon (2007) concluded that a conceptual model has a key role in research. The dependent variable has been developed in this study, i.e., entrepreneurship behavior and the outcome variable (demographic, socio-economic characteristics).

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design adopted in this study was explorative-descriptive. That's the interbreeding of explanatory study design to explorative designs. Basic statistics such as mean, standard deviation, and style were calculated using the compact design. Such

stats have been used to assist know the overall data of the answers provided by the respondents. According to Churchill (1991), whenever the aim is to explain the characteristics from a certain population, to approximate the portion of individuals specified in some way, and also to create precise predictions, a descriptive research method is used. The descriptive qualitative research reinforced a comprehensive description that's as precise, valid, and as reliable as practicable. The random sampling method was used to collect a sample of 100 farmers from the 300 farmers demographic. For the participants, the researcher administered the questionnaires. A database of farmers of each of the three communities was collected from the Kitale sub-county farming department and classified into three parts: local farmers (up to 1 acres), medium farmers (2-5 acres), and big farmers (over 5 acres) based upon land holding capacity. The selection was made by actually and used a random sampling procedure. Thus, 100 questioner farmers decided to make up the total sample size. Simple random sampling was used to arrive at the correct sample, where the sample size was categorized into two different categories. In this instance, the sampling frame was organized to separate strata based on land size and the age of farmers. Stratified random was used to ensure that any item in each layer has an equal opportunity being in the sample for analysis. The available literature, the variables, and the response variable were selected for the study.

DATA COLLECTION

This may have been broken down into primary and secondary information. The primary data were collected by questionnaires and interviews. Secondary data is derived through sources such as literature, journals, and records that other research institutions collect. Data was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire. Study associates helped in structured questionnaires. A draft structured interview was first planned toward defined goals for calculating the research variables and pre-tested to non-sample region farmers. In the layout of products, despite pre-testing, necessary updates were introduced.

TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

The data configured was decided to enter into some desktop, using the SPSS package. Here ratios were obtained to portray elements of the data such as the constitutionality of the farming business. The standard deviation, correlation, regression analysis was also conducted to establish each variable's responsibility to the predictor variables.

FINDINGS

The findings showed that demographic factors influenced entrepreneurial activity highly and directly ($r=.432^{**}$, $p=.001$), socioeconomic factors affected entrepreneurial activity ($r=.553^{**}$, $p=.001$). Psychosocial processes influenced the landowner's entrepreneurial activity substantially but negatively ($r=-.263^{**}$, $p=.05$) Take the determining factor, socioeconomic things led 18.7 percent variability throughout the landowner's entrepreneurship, socioeconomic factors relate 30.6 percent variance in the farmer's entrepreneurial stress, and mental variables contribute 6.9 percent variance in the farmer's entrepreneurial activities. In total, all research things related 56.2 percent variance in the farmer's entrepreneurial behavior. In comparison, 43.8 percent impact variance in the farmer's entrepreneurship is caused by other variables not examined in this research. Furthermore, the results showed that the performance of agribusiness as a variable of psychological factors has a negative influence ($r=-.238^{*}$) on farmers' innovative behavior at $p=.05$ significant level, it has no influence on farmers' behavioral risk-taking and decision-making but has a negative impact ($r=-.323^{*}$) on farmers' networking behavior. Taking the determinant coefficient, agribusiness performance influences 5.7 percent variability in farmers' innovative response and 10.4 percent variability in farmers' networking behavior. Investment as a vector of psychological variables positively influences ($r=.364^{**}$) farmers' creative behavior at a significant level of $p=.001$, positively influences ($r=.425^{**}$) farmers' action at a substantial degree of $P=.001$, positively influences ($r=.295^{**}$) farmers' behavior at a significant level of $p=.001$, which has no significant impact on the network. Taking the determinant coefficient, Investment influences 13.2% variability in farmers' innovative behavior, 18.1% variability in risk-taking as farmers' behavior, 8.7% variability in decision-making as farmers' behavior, and while investment has no significant influence, it contributes 2.8% variability to farmers' networking behavior. Perception as a vector of psychological variables negatively influences ($r=-.364^{**}$) farmers' innovative behavior at a significant level $p=.001$, positively affects ($r=.425^{**}$) farmers' action at a significance level $P=.001$, positively influences ($r=.295^{**}$) decision-making as farmers' behavior at a significant level $p=.001$, but does not have a major influence on the network. Take the determinant coefficient, Awareness affects 13.2% variability in farmers' creative behavior, 18.1% variance in farmers' risk-taking behavior, 8.7% variability in farmers' decision-making behavior, and while perception has a little major impact, it leads 2.8%

variance to farmers' communication behavior. Comparison as a vector of cognitive variables negatively affects ($r=.210^*$) farmers' creative behavior at a significant level $p=.05$, positively influences ($r=.245^*$) farmers' action at a substantial level $P=.05$, has no impact on farmers' decision-making behavior, but has a significant effect ($r=.374^{**}$, $p=.001$) on farmers' networking behavior.

CONCLUSION

For a farmer, the entrepreneurial activity is vital as he, like an entrepreneur, steps into a risky effort to grow and market the products. The current research has identified a need for growers to develop their decision-making ability and their level of innovation in farming practices. Its need of the hour, if there are any, for farmers to take chances to meet new challenges. That's the Entrepreneurial Conduct Inventory, which has shed some light mostly on factors of entrepreneurship of farmers belonging to various religions, thus providing a deep insight into the mother's determination to stay in the farming activities many decades to come.

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