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Participation towards Livestock Industry among Youth in Kelantan

By

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work embodied in this report is the result of the original research and has not been submitted for a higher degree to any universities or institutions.

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Date:

I certify that the report of this final year project entitled " Participation in Livestock Industry Among Youth in Kelantan" by Nurul Farhana Binti Zaini, matric number F14A0303 has been examined and all the correction recommended by examiners have been done for the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science (Agrotechnology) with Honors, Faculty of Agro-Based Industry, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan.

Approved by:

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Participation towards Livestock Industry among Youth in Kelantan

ABSTRACT

This research aims to identify the participation towards livestock industry among youth in Kelantan. The participation is further examined in detail by considering to the knowledge, interest, and perception of the livestock industry. The main objective for this study are to identify the level of knowledge of youth in Kelantan towards livestock industry, to study the interest factor of youth in Kelantan to participate in the livestock industry and to determine the relationships between socioeconomic and demographic factor (age, education course, occupation and marital status) with perception factor of youth in Kelantan towards livestock industry. Importation of livestock products is a major problem in the livestock industry in Malaysia. Moreover, there was a lot of manpower from local youth but in the livestock industry, the manpower is very limited. Thus, this study assists the government and any other agencies to know details the problems why local youth are less interested in participating in livestock sector especially in the animal farm area. This survey targeted all youths in Kelantan. The sample consists 100 respondents from youth in Kelantan in this study whether to respond or not to a questionnaire that was given. The study used a survey method using a questionnaire as the instrument to collect data from the survey respondents. This questionnaire was designed to fulfill the objective. All the collected data were analysed by using SPSS version 21.0. Methods that were involved are Statistical Descriptive and Chi-Square Test. The results indicate that the youths in Kelantan have a high knowledge level (mean = 4.4475) about livestock industry, has the high-interest level (mean = 4.2450) due to attraction factors and have a favorable perception (mean = 3.9125) towards livestock industry. It can be concluded that the youths in Kelantan were aware of the importance of livestock industry but they are not given enough encouragement to fully immerse themselves in this field.

Keywords: youth participation, livestock industry, level of knowledge, interest factors, and perception factors.

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Penyertaan terhadap Industri Penternakan di Kalangan Belia di Kelantan

ABSTRAK

Penyelidikan ini bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti penyertaan belia terhadap industri ternakan di Kelantan. Penyertaan diperiksa secara terperinci dengan mempertimbangkan pengetahuan, minat dan persepsi tentang industri ternakan. Objektif utama kajian ini adalah untuk mengenal pasti tahap pengetahuan belia di Kelantan terhadap industri ternakan, untuk mengkaji faktor minat belia di Kelantan untuk menyertai industri ternakan dan menentukan hubungan antara faktor sosio ekonomi dan demografi (umur, kursus pendidikan, pekerjaan dan status perkahwinan) dengan faktor persepsi pemuda di Kelantan ke arah industri ternakan. Pengimportan produk ternakan merupakan masalah besar dalam industri ternakan di Malaysia. Selain itu, terdapat banyak tenaga manusia dari belia tempatan tetapi dalam industri ternakan, tenaga kerja sangat terhad. Oleh itu, kajian ini membantu kerajaan dan mana-mana agensi lain untuk mengetahui butir-butir masalah mengapa belia tempatan kurang berminat untuk mengambil bahagian dalam sektor ternakan terutamanya di ladang haiwan. Kajian ini menyasarkan semua belia di Kelantan. Sampel terdiri daripada 100 responden dari belia di Kelantan dalam kajian ini sama ada untuk bertindak balas atau tidak kepada soal selidik yang diberikan. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah tinjauan dengan menggunakan soal selidik sebagai alat untuk mengumpulkan data dari responden kaji selidik. Soal selidik ini direka untuk memenuhi objektif. Semua data yang dikumpul dianalisis dengan menggunakan versi SPSS 21.0. Kaedah-kaedah yang terlibat adalah Deskriptif Statistik dan Ujian Chi-Square. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa belia di Kelantan mempunyai tahap pengetahuan yang tinggi (min = 4.4475) tentang industri ternakan, mempunyai kadar minat yang tinggi (min = 4.2450) disebabkan faktor tarikan dan mempunyai persepsi yang baik (mean = 3.9125) terhadap industri ternakan. Dapat disimpulkan bahawa para belia di Kelantan sedar akan betapa pentingnya industri ternakan tetapi mereka tidak diberi galakan yang cukup untuk mendalami bidang ini.

Kata kunci: penyertaan belia, industri ternakan, tahap pengetahuan, faktor minat, dan faktor persepsi.

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%	Percentage
±	Plus-Minus
=	Equal
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1   RESEARCH BACKGROUND

The livestock industry in Malaysia is an important sector in the development of agriculture in this country. Industry involves cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and birds nest. This sector already donated billions annual production value but not reported in the statements of MOA 2010 and the country has sufficient supplies for poultry meat, eggs, chickens, pigs and even Walet birds. However, for beef production, our country is still dependent on imported meat mainly from India, Australia, and some other countries (M. Anem, 2011).

The agricultural ministries and Departments Veterinary Service (DVS) recorded that there were 43,310 cattle breeders and 3,925 buffalo breeders involved in this industry, whether large, medium or small. Breeder's goat/sheep were recorded by 25,509 people while a total of 76,925 people poultry farmers, duck breeders total of 8,779 people and a total of 887 people pig farmers. Overall, Kelantan is the most number of cattle, which were 26,186 people but most of them are small-scale farmers' scale which has less than 5 cows followed by the State of 5,283 people. Johor is the most particularly in the livestock sector accounts for poultry, namely more than 60 million pieces a year, while for goat breeding 70,000 birds a year and the number of slaughtering cattle and sheep in Malaysia (M.Anem, 2011).

The demand in livestock meat industry in Malaysia increases due to changing of food habits among the affluent population other factors such as increase real income.

Manufacturer of non-ruminants such as chicken/duck, pork and eggs have already achieved a high level of self-sufficiency will be further developed so that the competitiveness and sustainability of the industry can be improved.

Based on Livestock Industry Outlook, the demand for meat from 2011 until 2020 is expected to increase from 1.4 million tonnes in 2010 to 1.8 million tonnes in 2020, with the growth of 2.4% per annum. Demand for egg increased 3.3% per year from 468 thousand tonnes to 649 thousand tonnes, while demand for milk is projected to increase by 3.2% per year from 1.4 billion litres to 1.9 billion litres. The per capita consumption of meat, eggs and milk are also expected to increase in the same period.

The government state suggested for more youth to be involve in the livestock industry and make this livestock fields as an optional career by providing various incentives and always giving support as an encouragement to youths who are interested in livestock breeding. The livestock industry was also able to generate lucrative returns while balancing the crisis of rising food prices in the country (Hussaini Amran, 2008). This is supported by Sofyan Rizal Ishak (2012) which in their article said that the younger generation is needed to survive in this field and help the country to cope with the issue of food security

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The main problem that Malaysia faced nowadays was to rely on imported livestock product. Therefore, the government plans to reduce the import of meat that worth up to billions of ringgit each year by increases the developments in livestock breeding such as goats and cows because it can reduce the country's dependence on imported meat (Hussaini Amran, 2008). In addition, in the article "Industri Ternakan Lembu Perlu Transformasi Segera" (2017) reported that the cattle industry in our country needs to

undergo an immediate transformation to reduce the dependence of imported beef especially from India due to our country lacking good breeds for a quality beef market. Hence, immediate action must be taken to ensure that beef production can be improved.

Youth involvement in agriculture was less well received because of their thought full with a negative outlook and perception of this field. Young people see this industry does not guarantee the future and not popular and glamour like other careers. This is supported by Sofyan Rizal Ishak (2012) are stated that not many young people venture in this field with the reason this filed does not promise the future and is unpopular like any other career. This negative perception still persists until today where it can be seen when only a small number of the younger generation or generation Y are involved in agriculture compared to the elderly or aged.

Moreover, in article "Belia Wajar Ceburi Bidang Penternakan" (2010) stated that there is a lot of manpower from local youth but in the livestock industry, the manpower is very limited. Young people should not only expect to be employed but instead make farming and agriculture as a career choice. By being involved in the field they will be able to generate lucrative income and avoid them from being unemployed. Youth are the future of the country with their limitless energy and aspiration if their energies are not wasted by things that are not beneficial.

1.3   RESEARCH QUESTION

1. What is the knowledge level of youth in Kelantan towards livestock industry?
2. What are the interests' factors of youth in Kelantan to participate in livestock industry?
3. What are the relationships between socio-demographic factors (age, education course, occupation status and marital status) with perception factors influences the youth in Kelantan towards livestock industry?

1.4   RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

1. To identify the knowledge level of youth in Kelantan towards participation livestock industry.
2. To study the interest level of youth in Kelantan to participate in the livestock industry.
3. To determine the relationships between socio-demographic factors (age, education course, occupation status and marital status) with perception factor of youth in Kelantan towards livestock industry.

1.5   SCOPE OF STUDY

This study was conducted to determine the factor of participation in livestock industry among youth in Kelantan. The respondents was be selected among youth in Kelantan. Then, the survey questionnaire related to the objectives of the study was used to collect the data from the respondents.

1.6   SIGNIFICANT OF STUDY

There were numerous studies on the participation of youth towards livestock industry. This study will help government and any other agencies to know details the problems why local youth are less interested in participating in livestock sector especially in animal farm area. When the problems are identified, the solutions can be taken. Within this, the percentage of foreign workers can be decreased while local youth workers can get jobs and less the unemployment rate in this country. Besides, the dependence of our country on the supply of imported livestock products can be reduced.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   INTRODUCTION TO ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry is the agricultural branch that concerned for the care and management of livestock by feeding, breeding, housing and health care of livestock to get the maximum benefit (Kartika Jain, 2016) and supported by Pragati Ghosh (2016) which stated that animal husbandry is an understanding on how to maintain and manage domestic animal so that the animal needs in terms of health and welfare and for a human requirement of animal consumption met.

"The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated" – Mahatma Gandhi.

Based on all definitions above, it shows that animal husbandry is the activities in managing the livestock animal in order to maintain or increase the quality of livestock product that can bring the benefit to breeders, consumers and organization, this supported by Pragati Ghosh (2016) with her statements that animal husbandry plays a very important role in agriculture and in the rural economy and for the activities and production of milk has been a part of human life. Cattle rearing for milk and milk products, meat and leather are a job that is important to most people living in any place.

Moreover, more than 70% of the world's livestock population is in India and China. It is interesting to note that contributions of the fields to the world are only 25%. Thus in addition to the old practice of animal breeding and care, new techniques must be used to improve quality and productivity (Kartika Jain, 2016).

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2.2 LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN MALAYSIA

In Malaysia, the poultry industry in the livestock sector is very strong accounted for more than 73% of total livestock production. Unfortunately, the ruminant industry is lagging far behind. Most ruminants in Malaysia only focus on meat animals. Only a few head of cattle in urban areas have been used for the production of milk and marketed in cities and towns. The dairy sector is not getting the attention that it deserves (M. Ruhul Amin, 2012).

This is supported by article "Industri Ternakan Lembu Perlu Transformasi Segera" (2017) with stated that the cattle industry in Malaysia needs to undergo an immediate transformation to reduce the dependence of imported beef especially from India. The move should begin now with a good breed through a systematic and thorough breeding effort but our country is lacking good breeds for a quality beef market. Hence, immediate action needs to be taken to ensure that beef production can be improved. In addition, breeders need to adopt high quality food as it is important to ensure that the body weight increases as well as meat quality comparable to overseas.

Brahman, local Indian dairy (LID) and Kedah-Kelantan (KK) cattle have occupied most of the beef industry. The native breeds of goats; Kambing Katjang is distributed throughout Malaysia. Recently, in order to strengthen the small ruminant industry, Boer goats, Dorper sheep and Australian Desert have been introduced. A large number of deer farm recently has gained a place in the industry even though most of them are considered as luxury animals. Malaysia itself has a lot of oil palms and rubber plantations and those estate grasses grew abundantly. The cow is a source of great in numbers can be reared in the estate in an integrated agricultural system. This type of integrated has already begun to beef production in Malaysia (M. Ruhul Amin, 2012).

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2.3   LOCAL YOUTH

Generally, youth refers to the young man or women who have a lot of energy and strength both mentally and physically. Youth is the main group in the country as the backbone and catalyst for the country economic development goals (Bahaman et al., 2010). In Malaysia, youth means a person those have the age not less than 15 years old and not more than 40 years old as the age limit for youth according to Youth Societies and Youth Development Act 2007 (Act 668) (Instituted for Youth Research Malaysia, n.d).

The youth was known as valuable assets for a country because they are the inheritors who will continue the development of the country and is the most important source of labour. Energy sources that are the cornerstones of the country must be developed and mobilised a partner resource development and quality productive. Although economic liberalisation and privatisation policy have been said as the driver of economic growth achieved now, but economic growth will certainly retarded if youth are not able to pursue and maintain success being achieved and thus create progress in the future (Norsida Man and Azimi Hamzah, 2007).

The development agenda of the nation's development needs to involve youth as partners. They are the national heir's generation. But it is not easy to create a generation heir of distinction. Youth generation is faced with a drastic global change. Some of them cannot meet the exact flow of change, and then drift away with the coming test. However, there are still people who manage to manage these changes well. Their success should be shared. Thus, every level of society really understands that youth is not a liability, but a valuable asset to the country. Unfortunately, studies show that most of the youths in Malaysia do not see themselves as part of the community, where they realize that they have not been given an important role or position in society in terms of space and opportunity to engage. This also means their participation opportunities are so limited in

social institutions such as community organizations, community associations, synagogues and others. Hence, better efforts need to be made to give more meaningful opportunities to the youth to fully utilize their strengths internally, thereby contributing positively to neighborhoods, communities and countries (Dzulhalmi Dahalan, 2016).

2.4   PARTICIPATION YOUTH IN LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

In the article "Hanya 15 peratus belia minat ceburi pertanian, penternaka" (2015). It was reported that the statistics from the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry showed that only 15% of those aged 40 and under were engaged in agriculture and livestock industry while 60% were dominated by those over 65 years old. If the young generation still has the perception that agriculture and livestock are the age-old careers, the country would face the problem of unproductive food production besides having to bear high costs for importing supplies. Young people need to boost the domestic agriculture and farming industry, not just to earn family income but to help the government to generate generous yields for the country and to ensure that national food supplies are sufficient.

The above statement supported by Ruhaidini Abd.Kadir (2013) which come out with her statement that Statistics issued by the Farmers Organization Authority, an agency under the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based show, until December 2012, about 45% of the 826,163 members of the Farmers' Association for aged 60 years and over, 40% or 330,465 members between the ages of 40 to 59, while those aged under 40 years were 15% or 123,925 members. In addition, the youth accounted for one-fifth of the total population of the developing economies. They also faced the unemployment rate between 10 to 28 percent. The number of productive youth is increasing but these people refuse to venture into agriculture. Young people are more likely to choose a profession and white-collar work in the city rather than choosing a career as a farmer due to the perception that

agricultural field only for those who are really disappointed and frustrated of failing to pursue the other high stage career or profession.

In Malaysia goat rearing is gaining great, not only from breeders but also from professionals such as engineers and accountants also have shown interest in the livestock industry. However, without knowledge and experience in the field is quite difficult for this individual to carry out the commercial activity (S. Nazrul Azim, 2008). Labour shortages due to a lack of youth involvement in the livestock industry are the main factors keeping poor farm management methods. Good farm management is essential to enable farm organized and efficient so as to achieve a level of good quality so that the farms were removed accepted by users (Siti R. A. A. H. and Firuza B. M., n.d).

Livestock industry seems to have an image problem in youth population but there are still have an attention from a certain youth that interest to participate in this industry. The participation of youth in livestock industry can be due to the family background that also contributing in the agriculture industry. From the previous study by R.Suraidah (2016), one of the respondents interviewed stated that her interest to participate in the livestock industry is based on her family contribution in this industry and have been exposed to the farming world since childhood. Besides, she always followed her father attended a business course of the livestock industry. Therefore, with the knowledge that she gained from the college, she was given the responsible for taking over the family business in livestock industry.

2.5   THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.5.1   KNOWLEDGE, ATTIUDE AND PRACTICE (KAP) MODEL
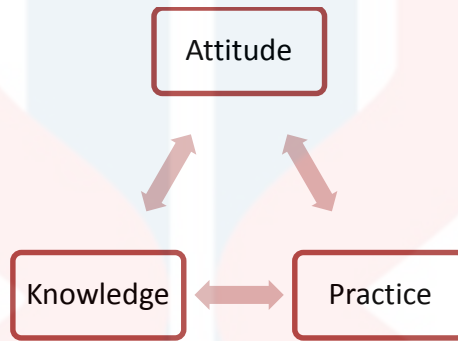
Figure 2.1: KAP Survey Model

Source : Launiala (2009)

Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) methods are quantitative method of predetermined questions formulated in standard questionnaires which provides access to quantitative and qualitative information. The KAP survey reveals misunderstandings that may represent barriers to the activities to be implemented and potential barriers to behavior change. Note that the KAP survey basically records "opinions" and is based on "declarations" as a statements. In other words, the KAP survey reveals what was said, but there may be a gap between what is being said and what it does.

The KAP study can measure the extent of the known situation by verifying or denying the hypothesis that is giving a new tangent to the reality of the situation. Besides, specific knowledge, attitudes, and practice themes can be improved by identifying what is known and done on various health-related subjects. In addition, it also establishes the basis which is the reference value to be used in the future assessments and helps measure the effectiveness of health education activities to change health-related behaviors. Then,

suggested as intervention strategies that reflect certain local conditions and cultural factors affecting them by planning activities which is suitable for the affected population.

KAP surveys are conducted on specific target populations; respondents are randomly selected from a complete sampling frame. Target groups can share common features, such as youths under the age of 18, artistes, or drug users where the KAP questionnaire is addressed to individuals, or more general populations such as, region or village if the questionnaire is addressed to households. These are open interviews and focus groups can complement KAP surveys, allowing further exploration of the situation or problem, and may highlight unknown aspects. This method combines observations and open interviews and helps deepen the topic devoted to KAP surveys (Médicins du Monde, 2011).

From the previous study, Abigail Holman (2012) used Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) Surveys in Child Protection to enhance the participation of children during the different steps of a survey.

2.5.2 KNOWLEDGE

Knowledge is awareness, understanding of or information on subjects acquired through experience or research, whether known to one person or to a general person. This definition is supported by Alan Frost (2010) which in his previous study defines knowledge as a fluid mix of framed experience, values, contextual information, expert insight, and grounded intuition that provides an environment and framework to assess and incorporate new experiences and information. It is derived and applied in the minds of those who know. In organizations, it often becomes embedded not only in documents or repositories, but also in organizational routines, practices and norms.

2.5.3 INTEREST

The words of interest are usually associated with the excitement of which it is a feeling that exists in one's self. The feeling that exists is due to the feeling of love, joy and happiness that is comfortable with something that is done. This feeling affects attitudes (diligent or lazy), reaction and consequently affects the environment, including the surrounding people. Besides, the interests also depend on the attraction and repulsion factors. The definition of attraction according to psychology is the power or ability to generate interest, love, or pleasure for something or someone. In general, it can also be considered an interesting force or draws one object to another. Meanwhile for the repulsion definition is disapproval or the action of repulsing.

2.5.4 PERCEPTION

The term perception is the process which is preceded by a sensation, a stimulus received by individuals through the sensory receptors. The sense tool is the connection between the individual and the outside world. Perception is an individual stimulus enthusiastic, organized, and then interpreted so that individuals are aware and understands what they like and is often referred to as opinion, picture, or assumption, because in perception there is one's response to one thing or object (Hasminee Uma, 2015).

Perceptions have subjective properties, because they depend on the capabilities and circumstances of each individual, so that it will be interpreted differently by individuals with one another. Thus, perception is an individual treatment process that is the giving of responses, meaning, description, or interpretation to what is seen, heard, or perceived by

the senses in the form of attitude, opinion, and behavior or is referred to as individual behavior.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1   INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the methods used in order to conduct this study to achieve the objective and the method to collect the data were be briefly explained. This chapter started with research design and followed with research framework, instrumentation, target population, sample design, sample size, data collection method, measurement and scale. Then, the last part was procedure for data analysis.

3.2   RESEARCH DESIGN

This study used quantitative research design to collect the information from the respondent. Purposive sampling was used as the technique to gather the study sample because the respondents were selected based on their age, not all people can be the respondent for this study only youth which is people in age 15 until 40 can be the respondent for this study. The selected independent variables were knowledge level, interest factor and perception factor while the dependent variable was the participation in livestock industry among youth in Kelantan. The respondents answered the questionnaire based on their knowledge level, interest factor and perception about the livestock industry.

3.3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS
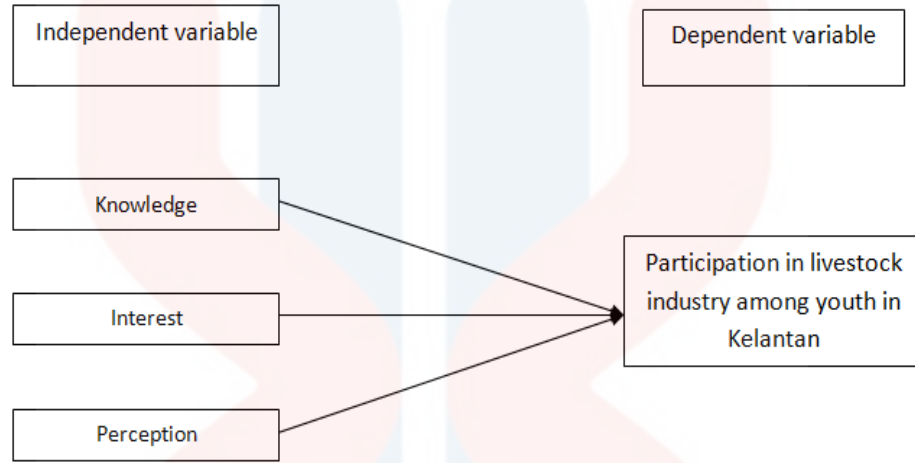
Figure 3.1: Adapted from Launiala (2009)

Based on figure 3.1, the KAP model shows the relationship between knowledge, interest and perception of youth in Kelantan towards participation in livestock industry. The modified KAP's model based on the research question may be a better model in terms of better ways to know the knowledge, interest and perception of youth in Kelantan towards participation in livestock industry.

There were three independent variables for this study. The three independent variables were the knowledge, interest and perception factors that affect the participation of youth in Kelantan in livestock industry.

3.4 RESEARCH INSTRUMENTATION

3.4.1 QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

The type of study is the self-administered method. The questionnaire instrument method is a method of sociological investigation that uses the question to collect data and information on how respondents think and act. Survey approach was conducted on the selected site which is located in Kelantan. The data derived from direct questionnaire 100 of respondents in Kelantan.

3.4.2 QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

This study was conducting by the questionnaire based on the guidelines entitled 'Participation in Livestock Industry among Youth in Kelantan'. This questionnaire using Likert-type scale design is easy to be understood by youth later and offered the respondents a choice of five pre-coded response other to for neither agree nor disagree. Firstly in the Likert-type scale, define what will be measuring because later the definition as an instruction to the people who are going to create or generate the initial set of candidate items for your scale. The questionnaire prepared was consisting of the whole range of the information listed below:

- Part A was the question about Socio-Demographic profile that contained nine questions. The respondents were asked about their profiles included gender, age, education level, education course, race, religion, occupation status and marital status. The question was ended with optional questions.

- Part B contained the question of independent variable about level of knowledge of youth towards livestock industry in Kelantan.

- Part C contained the question of independent variable about the interest of youth towards livestock industry in Kelantan. This part had two separated section which were C1 section for the attraction on the interest of youth towards livestock industry in Kelantan and C2 section for the repulsion on the interest of youth towards livestock industry in Kelantan.

- Part D contained the question on the perception of youth towards livestock industry in Kelantan. This was the last part of the questionnaire and had eight items for this independent variable question.

Next, the questionnaire B, C (C1, C2) and D were rated using the Likert-type scales which the respondent can choose a number from scale 1 to 5;

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Less Disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly Agree

3.5   TARGET POPULATION

The target population in this study is youth within the Kelantan area. The total of target population for the target area is 653,100. The target group for this study is people age between 15 years old to 40 years old. This range of ages represents youth. For this study, all youth in Kelantan area are targeted but only 100 youth as respondents due to time constraint.

Table 3.1: Total youth population by State in Kelantan (2010)

Laporan Populasi Belia Seluruh Daerah Negeri Kelantan

Negeri	Daerah	Tahun	Jantina	Jumlah Belia	Jumlah Penduduk	Peratus Belia
KELANTAN	BACHOK	2010	L	28600	70700	40.45%
KELANTAN	BACHOK	2010	P	27700	69800	39.68%
KELANTAN	GUA MUSANG	2010	L	19200	48000	40%
KELANTAN	GUA MUSANG	2010	P	18200	46800	38.89%
KELANTAN	JELI	2010	L	9300	23400	39.74%
KELANTAN	JELI	2010	P	9100	22900	39.74%
KELANTAN	KOTA BHARU	2010	L	100500	248400	40.46%
KELANTAN	KOTA BHARU	2010	P	99900	250100	39.94%
KELANTAN	KUALA KRAI	2010	L	22900	57300	39.97%
KELANTAN	KUALA KRAI	2010	P	22800	57400	39.72%
KELANTAN	MACHANG	2010	L	20000	49600	40.32%
KELANTAN	MACHANG	2010	P	20200	50700	39.84%
KELANTAN	PASIR MAS	2010	L	41700	102900	40.52%
KELANTAN	PASIR MAS	2010	P	41600	103700	40.12%
KELANTAN	PASIR PUTEH	2010	L	26800	66500	40.30%
KELANTAN	PASIR PUTEH	2010	P	26600	66600	39.94%
KELANTAN	TANAH MERAH	2010	L	25700	64400	39.91%
KELANTAN	TANAH MERAH	2010	P	25500	64300	39.66%
KELANTAN	TUMPAT	2010	L	33700	84100	40.07%
KELANTAN	TUMPAT	2010	P	33100	83300	39.74%

Sources:petabelia.kbs.gov.my

3.6   SAMPLE DESIGN

This study targeted the background of respondent around Kelantan area which is the people that have age not less than 15 and not above than 40 years olds which suitable for the definition of youth. A purposive sampling techniques has been done because the respondents were selected based on their age, not all people can be the respondent for this study. 100 respondent were participated in this study.

3.7   SAMPLE SIZE

In this study, 100 respondents among youth in Kelantan were chosen as the sample size. Based on the previous study, 100 respondents are enough to conduct the survey that had population size 100,000 and above to have a 100 of sample size by ±10% margin of error at a 95% confident level (Kline, 2005).

3.8   PILOT STUDY

A pilot study is to test of the prepared questionnaire before distributing to the actual targeted respondents to identify the level of respondent's understanding towards major component that stated in the questionnaire. 30 respondents were selected for the pilot study.

3.8.1 RELIABILITY TEST

In this study, reliability test was used for pilot study to test the reliability of the instrument whether the survey questions suitable to distribute and continue for the research use or requiring some improvements.

Reliability is also associated with the level of reliability of the instrument - the extent to which the instrument is reliable and consistent. A popular method to determine the reliability are through internal consistency that is Cronbach's alpha. For pilot study, reliability testing does not require a lot of respondents, only 30 respondents are enough. The acceptable and good Cronbach Alpha values are between 0.6-0.9 (Rosmawati, 2011).

From the table 3.2, the result of Cronbach's Alpha for 3 variables under studied were acceptable and showed a positive consistency on the data. This can be shown as the estimated values of coefficient alpha are higher than the standard index of reliability test which is 0.6 (Nunnaly, 1987). Generally, the result for this study can be concluded as the accumulated data that was collected from 100 respondents were acceptable for this study with the highest value of Cronbach's Alpha is 0.759 for third studied aspects, perception factors of youth towards livestock industry. Knowledge levels towards livestock industry showed the lowest value of Cronbach's Alpha which is 0.633 among others.

Table 3.2: The reliability test

No	Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	No of item
1	Knowledge level	0.633	4
2	Interest level	0.711	9
3	Perception factor	0.759	8

3.9   DATA COLLECTION

The type of study was by the self-administered. The data obtained from the entire 100 respondents that involved in this research were then recorded in the program SPSS 21.0 software. By using the software, a few analyses had been carried out in order to achieve the objective of the study. The analyses carried out were:

3.9.1   DESCRIPTIVE STATISTIC

Actually, descriptive statistic is used to describe the population that are under studied which involves some measurements such as mean, mode, median, standard deviation, and normal distribution. In descriptive statistic, the youth's background, level of knowledge, and interest factors were analysed.

According to Mikki Hebl (n.d) the descriptive statistics are numbers used to summarize and describe data. Any other number chosen to be computed is also considered a descriptive statistic for the data for which statistics are calculated. Some descriptive statistics are often used at a time to give a full picture of the data. It is merely descriptive and does not involve generalizations beyond the data at hand.

3.9.2   CHI-SQUARE TEST

The meaning of Chi-square or other quadratic chi is a hypothesis test of the comparison between the frequency of observation and the expected frequency based on a particular hypothesis in each case or data that is taken to be observed. This test is very useful in performing statistical analysis if we do not have information on population challenge or if the assumptions required for the use of parametric statistics are not met.

Chi squared usually in the observation frequency denotes the expected frequency based on the hypothesis which depends only on a parameter, the degrees of freedom (df) (A. Al Fattah, 2013). In this study, Chi-square test was used to examine the relationship between the socio-demographic and perception of youth towards livestock industry.

CHAPTER 4

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1   INTRODUCTIONS

This study used 100 sets of questionnaire to collect the data from the selected site which located in Kelantan. The purposive sampling technique had been done to select the respondent for this study and all of 100 set questionnaires that had been answered by respondents were collected for further research. All of the data have been analyzed by using SPSS 21. The analysis were discussed the objective of the study based on socio-demographic profile of respondents, interest factors and perception towards participation in livestock industry among youth in Kelantan.

4.2   DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

4.2.1   SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF YOUTH

The descriptive analysis was used to show and describe the demographic profile of the respondents such as gender, age, education level, education course, race, religion, occupation status and marital status. Table 4.1 shows the demographic profile of the respondents.

In this study, 100 of youths have been involved and returned a completed survey questionnaire. Most of the youths are female (81 persons) which was 81.0% while compared to male (19 persons) which was 91.0%. Since many youths are found in Institute

of Higher Education then the imbalance for the number of respondents was occur. National Education Statistic of the ministry of Higher Education (2014) stated that the number of male student's enrollment in Institute of Higher Education is 502,448 while female students are 664,629. Besides, A.Noor Sulastry Yurni (2016) come out with her statement that said the field of agriculture and veterinary studies, health and welfare have higher female student enrolments at High Educational Institute (HEI). This result also supported by U.Kamaruzaman (2003) which said the census in 2000 showed that the ratio of male to female population in the age group 20 to 40 years old where there has a shortage of male per hundred female.

The youths that in age range between 21-25 years old (49 persons, 49.0%) recorded the highest number of youth contributed in this study followed by the rest of youths in age range between 15-40 years old (40 persons, 40.0%), 26-30 years old (7 persons, 7.0%) and 35-40 years old (4 persons, 4.0%).

As for the educational level, most of the youths were in degree level (63 persons) which was 63.0% and diploma level (27 persons) which was 27.0% recorded the as common level of education for youths in Kelantan and followed by secondary school level (9 persons) which was 9.0% and others level such as in Master or PhD level (1 persons) which was 1.0%, none of them have no education level and in primary school level means that all of the youths in Kelantan have education level and the lowest education level of youth in Kelantan was starting with secondary school level.

According to table 4.1 which shown that majority of the youth have studied in science based (53 persons) which was 53.0% followed by agriculture field (17 persons) which was 17.0%, literature course (14 persons) which was 14.0% and others fields (14 persons) which was 14.0%. The least number of youth was in vocational field (2 persons) which was only 2.0%.

Malays youths (95 persons) which was 95.0% recorded as the highest race that contribute in this studied while Chinese (4 persons) which was 4.0% and Indian (1 person) which was only 1.0%. The rest of the race were not contributed in this studied. Most of the youths are Muslim (93 persons) which was 93.0% while Buddhism (6 persons) which was 6.0% and Hinduism (1 persons) which is only 1.0%, no youth in the others rest of religion were contributed in this studied.

In 100 youths of respondent, most of them is student (82 persons) which was 82.0% and followed by private sector workers (7 persons) which was 7.0%, self-employee (6 persons) which was 6.0%, government workers (3 persons) which was 3.0% and jobless (2 persons) which was 2.0% recorded as the least of youth that contributed in this study.

From the marital status data, most of the youths are single (92 persons) which was 92.0% and the married youth (8 persons) which was 8.0%, none of the youth respondent was in divorced status.

Majority of the youth have chosen to breed cow (26 persons) which was 26.0% if they ventured in livestock industry followed by goat or sheep (18 persons) which was 18.0%, chicken (16 persons) which was 16.0%, Walet bird (10 persons) which was 10.0% and some of them wanted to breed deer (6 persons) which was 6.0%, quail (5 persons) which was 5.0% and duck (3 persons) which was only 3.0%.

Table 4.1: Socio-demographic profile of the youths.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Mean	Standard Deviation
Gender			1.81	0.394
Male	19	19.0		
Female	81	81.0		
Age			1.75	0.757
15-20	40	40.0		
21-25	49	49.0		
26-30	7	7.0		
35-40	4	4.0		
Education level			4.56	0.671
Secondary school	9	9.0		
Diploma	27	27.0		
Degree	63	63.0		
Others	1	1.0		
Education course			2.64	1.307
Literature	14	14.0		
Science	53	53.0		
Vocational	2	2.0		
Agriculture	17	17.0		
Others	14	14.0		
Race			1.06	0.278
Malay	95	95.0		
Chinese	4	4.0		
Indian	1	1.0		
Religion			1.09	0.379
Muslim	93	93.0		
Buddhism	6	6.0		
Hinduism	1	1.0		

Table 4.1: Socio-demographic profile of the youths.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Mean	Standard Deviation
Occupation status			2.97	0.577
Government worker	3	3.0		
Private sector	7	7.0		
Student	82	82.0		
Self-employee	6	6.0		
Jobless	2	2.0		
Marital status			1.08	0.273
Single	92	92.0		
Married	8	8.0		
If I venture to livestock, I want to breed			4.46	3.093
Cow	26	26.0		
Goat or sheep	18	18.0		
Deer	6	6.0		
Quail	5	5.0		
Chicken	16	16.0		
Duck	3	3.0		
Swallow bird	10	10.0		
Others	16	16.0		
Total			2.380	0.8588

4.2.2 LEVEL KNOWLEDGE OF YOUTH TOWARDS LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

The descriptive analysis was also used for this study to identify the level knowledge of youth towards livestock industry in order to accomplish the objective of this study. The minimum scale of this section is 1 represent strongly disagree followed by 2 represent disagree, 3 represent less agree, 4 represent agree and the maximum scale is 5 represent strongly agree. Table 4.2 was shown the analysis result of the level of knowledge of youth towards livestock industry.

From the table 4.2 the statement of "To involve into livestock fields requires education related to livestock fields" had 38.0% youth that strongly agree, 36.0% agree, 24.0% less agree, and 1.0% for disagree and strongly disagree respectively. This result showed that majority of the youth strongly agreed that to involve into livestock fields need education that related to this fields.

The second statement "Livestock farming requires careful animal management methods" had 70.0% of strongly agree, 5.0% for both agree and less agree and none of them disagree and strongly disagree. This showed that most of the youth were strongly agree that livestock farming need careful of animal management methods.

For the third statement, "A good cage design is very important in the management of livestock farms" had 52.0% strongly agree, 39.0% agree, 9.0% less agree and none of them chosen disagree and strongly disagree. This result showed that most of youths strongly agree that the barn design is very important for the livestock farm management.

The last statement for this section, the statement of "Breeders should know the breeds that have market potential" had 65.0% of strongly agree, 32.0% agree, 3.0% of less agree none of the youths chosen to disagree and strongly disagree with this statement. This means most of the youths strongly agreed that it important for breeder to know the breeds that have market potential.

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Table 4.2: Descriptive analysis of the level of knowledge of youths towards livestock industry

*Indicator: 1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Less agree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree

No	Statement	Percentage (%)					Mean	Standard Deviation
		1*	2*	3*	4*	5*		
1	To involve into livestock fields requires education related to livestock fields	1.0	1.0	24.0	36.0	38.0	4.09	0.866
2	Livestock farming requires careful animal management methods	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	70.0	4.65	0.575
3	A good cage design is very important in the management of livestock farms	0.0	0.0	9.0	39.0	52.0	4.43	0.655
4	Breeders should know the breeds that have market potential	0.0	0.0	3.0	32.0	65.0	4.62	0.546
Total average							4.4475	0.44565

4.2.3 INTEREST LEVEL OF YOUTH TOWARDS LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

This section also uses descriptive analysis to identify factors affecting the youth's interest in the animal husbandry industry. This section has been divided into two parts, namely as the attraction factors affecting the youth's interest in livestock breeding and the repulsion factor of youth to venture into livestock breeding with the aim of identifying which factors are more likely to influence the youth's interest in being involved in the livestock industry. Table 4.3 shown the attraction factor for youth to participate in livestock industry and Table 4.4 was the repulsion factor for youth to participate in livestock industry.

For the attraction factors, the first statement "The government's financial support to breeders can attract youth to venture into agriculture" had 44.0% strongly agree, 40.0% agree, 15.0% less agree, 1.0% disagree and none of them were strongly disagree. This means the financial support from government can be the main factor that can attract you to participate in livestock industry due to the highest number of the youth chosen strongly agree with this statement. The second statement of "The involvement of government can help breeders to expand their livestock industry" had 52.0% of strongly agree, 39.0% agree, 9.0% less agree and 0.0% of them disagree and strongly disagree. This showed that most of the youth strongly agree rather than strongly disagree that the participation of them in livestock industry depends on the involvement of government that can help them in expanding their livestock industry. "Higher demand in the local meat market is the factor for the youth is keen to venture into the livestock industry" as the third statement had 36.0% of strongly agree, 49.0% agree, 14.0% less agree, 1.0% disagree and none of them strongly disagree. Youth agree rather than strongly disagree that the higher demand of local meat market made them to participate in livestock industry. "Exposure in livestock farming since childhood from family experience is the factor youth interested to participate in the livestock sector" which the last statement in this attraction factor part had 40.0% of

strongly agree, 34.0% agree, 20.0% less agree, 6.0% disagree and none of them strongly

disagree. Majority of the youth strongly agree that have experience in livestock industry

since childhood is one of the attraction factors for youth to participate in livestock industry.

Table 4.3: Descriptive analysis of the attraction factor that influence youth interest to participate towards livestock industry

No.	Statement	Percentage (%)					Mean	Standard deviation
		1*	2*	3*	4*	5*		
1	The government's financial support to breeders can attract youth to venture into agriculture	0.0	1.0	15.0	40.0	44.0	4.27	0.750
2	The involvement of government can help breeders to expand their livestock industry	0.0	0.0	9.0	39.0	52.0	4.43	0.655
3	Higher demand in the local meat market is the factor for the youth are keen to venture into the livestock industry.	0.0	1.0	14.0	49.0	36.0	4.20	0.711
4	Exposure in livestock farming since childhood from family experience is the factor youth interested to participate in the livestock sector.	0.0	6.0	20.0	34.0	40.0	4.08	0.918
Total average							4.245	0.57294

*Indicator: 1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Less agree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree

As for the repulsion factors, "Youth is more interested in finding a job in the city because they did not want to work in dirty working environment" for the first statement had 36.0% of strongly agree, 31.0% agree, 25.0% less agree, and 4.0% for disagree and strongly agree respectively. Youth strongly agree that most of them did not want to work in dirty working environment which made them did not participated in livestock industry and were more interested in finding a job in the city. The second statement was "Livestock are susceptible to disease causing the youth not interested in venturing into this field" had 22.0% of strongly agree, 35.0% agree, 33.0% less agree, 5.0% for disagree and strongly disagree respectively. This result shown that most of the youth refuse to participate in livestock industry because livestock are easily to get sick. "Construction of livestock farm infrastructure requires high cost" for the third statement had 24.0% strongly agree, 42.0% agree, 27.0% less agree, 7.0% disagree and none of them strongly disagree. This means majority of youth agree that they did not want to participate in livestock industry due to the high cost livestock farm construction but there are still had youth that less agree with this statement. The fourth statement was "Salary get not worth with the energy used in farm is the factor that youth not interested to participate in livestock industry" had 29.0% strongly agree, 35.0% agree, 26.0% less agree, 9.0% disagree and only 1.0% strongly disagree. Youth agree lower salary that not worth with the energy that been spent made them not contribute into livestock industry. "To busy without having free time cause the youth not interested to participate in the field of animal husbandry" as the last statement in this part had 25.0% of strongly agree, 36.0% agree, 29.0% less agree, 6.0% disagree and 4.0% strongly disagree. Many youth agree that the livestock industry is the busy job without having the free time made youth refuses to join in this field.

Table 4.4: Descriptive analysis of the repulsion factor that influence youth interest
to participate towards livestock industry

No.	Statement	Percentage (%)					Mean	Standard deviation
		1*	2*	3*	4*	5*		
1	Youth is more interested in finding a job in the city because they did not want to work in dirty working environment	4.0	4.0	25.0	31.0	36.0	3.91	1.065
2	Livestock are susceptible to disease causing the youth not interested in venturing into this field	5.0	5.0	33.0	35.0	22.0	3.64	1.040
3	Construction of livestock farm infrastructure require high cost	0.0	7.0	27.0	42.0	24.0	3.83	0.877
4	Salary get not worth with the energy used in farm is the factor that youth not interested to participate in livestock industry.	1.0	9.0	26.0	35.0	29.0	3.82	0.989
5	To busy without having free time cause the youth not interested to participate in the field of animal husbandry.	4.0	6.0	29.0	36.0	25.0	3.72	1.036
Total average							3.7840	0.49317

*Indicator: 1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Less Disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree

4.3   PERCEPTION FACTOR OF YOUTH TO TOWARDS LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

The descriptive analysis result was shown in table 4.5. The first statement "Efficient livestock farm management is important to ensure the quality of farm production" had 64.0% of youth that strongly agree, 30.0% agree, 6.0% less agree and 0.0% for disagree and strongly disagree. As the strongly agree recorded the highest percentage, this means that most youth thinks that they needed the efficient livestock farm management to ensure the quality of farm production.

Next, "Risk of disease can cause the youth to be afraid to venture into the field of livestock" this statement had 23.0% for strongly agree, 37.0% agree, 31.0% less agree, 8.0% disagree and 1.0% only for strongly disagree with this statement. This showed that most of the youths think that they cannot handle or face this risk if their livestock attack by disease.

The third statement was "Competitiveness of imported meat cause our livestock sector unable to expand" which had 19.0% strongly agree, 30.0% for agree and less agree, 15.0% disagree and 6.0% strongly disagree. This statement had highest percentage of youths that agree and less agree with the same number of percentage and only some of them were disagree and strongly disagree which means that most of youths still believes that the livestock sector in our country cannot achieve greater development due to competition with imported meat.

"Thinking that the livestock sector is just a job for the poor people" statement had 9.0% strongly agree, 23.0% agree, 28.0% less agree, 19.0% disagree and 21.0% strongly disagree. The result for this statement showed that most of the youth chosen less agree to see that livestock sector is just a job for poor people.

For statement "Lack of capital caused the youth not interested to participate into livestock farming" had 29.0% of youths that strongly agree with this statement, 48.0%

agree, 20.0% less agree, 3.0% only disagree and none of them were strongly disagree. Most of the youths agree with this statement that youth cannot participate in livestock industry because of the lack of capital to start livestock farming.

The statement number six which said that "Livestock fields are capable of eradicating poverty" had 38.0% strongly agree, 48.0% agree, 11.0% less agree, 3.0% disagree and none of the youths were strongly disagree with this statement. Majority youths agree that most of them had the opinion that poverty can be eradicated through livestock farming.

"Government subsidies attract youths to participate into livestock industry" statement had 32.0% strongly agree, 47.0% for agree, 17.0% less agree, 3.0% disagree and 1.0% strongly disagree. This statement had highest percentage for youth that agree with this statement, means that they had opinion that government subsidy can be one of the ways to attract youths to participate into livestock industry.

For the last statement, which was "Development in livestock industry can reduce the country's dependence on imported meat" had 57.0% strongly agree, 34.0% agree, 9.0% less agree and none of them were disagree and strongly disagree. The result for this statement showed that most of the youth were thinking that the dependence on imported meat can be reduced through the development of livestock industry.

Table 4.5: Descriptive analysis for the perception factor of youth towards the participation in livestock industry

No	Statement	Percentage (%)					Mean	Standard variation
		1*	2*	3*	4*	5*		
1	Efficient livestock farm management is important to ensure the quality of farm production	0.0	0.0	6.0	30.0	64.0	4.58	0.606
2	Risk of disease cause the youth to be afraid to venture into the field of livestock	1.0	8.0	31.0	37.0	23.0	3.73	0.941
3	Competitiveness of imported meat cause our livestock sector unable to expand	6.0	15.0	30.0	30.0	19.0	3.41	1.138
4	Thinking that the livestock sector is just a job for the poor people	21.0	19.0	28.0	23.0	9.0	2.80	1.263
5	Lack of capital caused the youth not interested to participate into livestock farming	0.0	3.0	20.0	48.0	29.0	4.03	0.784
6	Livestock field are capable of eradicating poverty	0.0	3.0	11.0	48.0	38.0	4.21	0.756
7	Government subsidies attract youths to participate into livestock industry	1.0	3.0	17.0	47.0	32.0	4.06	0.839
8	Development in livestock industry can reduce the country's dependence on imported meat	0.0	0.0	9.0	34.0	57.0	4.48	0.659
Total average							3.9125	0.49317

*Indicator: 1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Less Disagree 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree

4.4 CHI-SQUARE TEST FOR THE SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS (AGE, EDUCATIONAL COURSE, RACE, OCCUPATION STATUS AND MARITAL STATUS) AND PERCEPTION OF YOUTH TOWARDS LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

A chi-square test was used to see if there has a relationship between two categorical variables. In the study the demographic factor with perception factor had been tested.

Chi-square test was used to compute the statistical significance of the cross-tabulation table. In this study, Chi-square test was used to determine the statistical different of the respondents perception of participation towards livestock industry and some socio-demographic factor. Besides, the result showed that for age (p=0.138), education, education course (p = 0.429), occupation status (p = 0.000) and marital status (p = 0.029).

Then, from the result it can concluded that only occupation status and marital status were found to be related with youth's perception on participation towards livestock industry while the others variables were not related. The marital status do has the relationship with the youth perception. The current study, by Harsha N. Mookherjee (2010) found that marriage can enhances perception of well-being for both men and female. Besides, occupations do also effect the perception. This result was supported by J.O.Ayinde *et al.* (2016) that also had the significant value of Occupation (P = 0.007) stated that the better occupation of the respondents, the higher their perception towards the programs. Means, it also can be said that occupation status is able to influence individual perception towards participation in livestock industry through their household income.

Table 4.6: Relationship between Socio-economic and demographic Background (age, education course, occupation status and marital status) with the perception of youth towards livestock industry

Variables	Chi-square	Degree of freedom	P-value	Decision
Age	58.737	48	0.138	Not Significant
Education course	65.370	64	0.429	Not Significant
Occupation status	117.749	64	0.000	Significant
Marital Status	28.286	16	0.029	Significant

4.5 THE LEVEL OF FACTOR PARTICIPATION TOWARDS LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY AMONG YOUTH IN KELANTAN

This study used the descriptive analysis to identify the level participation factors of youth towards livestock industry. Table 4.7 shows the mean score of knowledge level, interest factor and perception factor of participation towards livestock industry among youth in Kelantan. The data for this study were categorized into three levels which were low (1.00-2.33), moderate (2.34-3.66) and high (3.67-5.00) supported by R. Shaari et.al (2016) that also categorized the data into three levels, namely 1 = low (1.00-2.33); 2 = medium (2.34-3.66) and 3 = high (3.67-5.00).

Based on the analysis result that showed on Table 4.7, the mean score for knowledge level recorded as the highest mean score which had mean = 4.4475 with standard deviation = 0.44565 and followed by means score for the attraction factor of interest which had mean = 4.2450 with standard deviation = 0.57294, mean score for the perception factors which had mean = 3.9125 with standard deviation = 0.49317 and the

repulsion factor of interest recorded for the lowest mean score which had mean = 3.7840 with standard deviation = 0.77103.

Besides, Table 4.7 shows that mean score for attraction factor had means = 4.245 which higher than means score repulsion factor, means = 3.784. This means that the attraction factors in the individual of youth are still higher than the repulsion factor for them to contribute in livestock industry.

Table 4.7: Mean score of knowledge level, interest factor and perception factor of participation towards livestock industry among youth in Kelantan.

Factors	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Mean	Standard deviation
Knowledge level			4.4475	0.44565
Low	0	0.0		
Moderate	3	3.0		
High	97	97.0		
Interest				
Attraction			4.2450	0.57294
Low	0			
Moderate	16	16.0		
High	84	84.0		
Repulsion			3.7840	0.77103
Low	3	3.0		
Moderate	43	43.0		
High	54	54.0		
Perception			3.9125	0.49317
Low	0	0.0		
Moderate	28	28.0		
High	72	72.0		

4.6   SUMMARY

Based on the level of knowledge, interest level and the perception of youth towards livestock industry which obtained from the overall analysis has been collected from the research, it can be concluded that the youths in Kelantan were aware of the importance of livestock industry but they are not given enough encouragement to fully immerse themselves in this field. Moreover, this results was supported by the literature review; Dzulhalmi Dahalan (2016) stated that most of the youth in Malaysia do not see themselves as part of the community, where they realize that they have not been given an important role or position in society in terms of space and opportunity to engage. This also means their participation opportunities are so limited in social institutions such as community organizations, community associations, synagogues and others. Hence, better efforts need to be made to give more meaningful opportunities to the youth to fully utilize their strengths internally, thereby contributing positively to neighborhoods, communities and countries that rapidly develop.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.1   INTRODUCTION

From the results and discussion of this study, there are a few conclusions as well as suggestion for future review.

5.2   CONCLUSION

This study had found that majority of the youths did have a knowledge about livestock industry (mean score = 4.4475). In term of participation towards livestock industry, youths should know the livestock farm management and implement the knowledge in their farm.

Besides, most of the youths did have the interest to participate in livestock industry due to higher attraction factors (mean score = 4.2450) if government gives the financial support and help them in expending theirs livestock industry. However, some of them were still not interested in livestock farming due to several factors. Therefore, the relevant parties either government or private parties should focus to improve knowledge as well as interest towards livestock industry.

Meanwhile, the perception of youth towards livestock industry was still in a good view (mean score = 3.9125). The result show that youths mostly agree with the statement that was given and from there, they show that they already aware with the situation. This factor can be an indicator to measure level of awareness of youths. The government,

agencies that involved must take an action to change or eliminate the negative perception towards livestock industry to make more youths participate in livestock industry.

In conclusion, most youths have good knowledge, interests and perceptions about the livestock industry. However, some of repulsion factors cause them less interest to participate into livestock. But finding for objective number 3, only occupation status and marital status were found to be related with youth's perception on participation towards livestock industry while the others variables were not related. This because marriage and occupation can influences the perception of well-being for both men and female for their household income.

5.3   LIMITATIONS AND PROBLEMS

There are several limitations that had been discovered during of this study which were the limitation of time and resource for this study. Time was limited to both, the research and respondents. As stated, the target respondents were youths which people that in age from 15 and not above 40 years old.

There was also possibility whereby the respondents did not completely fill the questionnaire. This would limit the authenticity of this study and would give inaccurate result.

In conclusion, the level of knowledge, interest level and perception of youths were adequate to them to participate in livestock industry. The government and agencies need to reach out to the youths to attract them to participate in livestock industry in order to reduce the dependence on imported livestock product.

5.4   RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE STUDIES.

The researchers could provide more visual material such as the completed figure that explain about livestock farming with the advantages that will get from livestock industry to the youths after the face interview.

The government should make more effort to encourage the youth by providing knowledge and support. Thus, youths can increase their knowledge and interest besides changing their negative perception towards livestock farming.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNARE

PARTICIPATION TOWARDS LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY AMONG YOUTH IN KELANTAN

PENYERTAAN TERHADAP INDUSTRI PENTERNAKAN DALAM KALANGAN BELIA DI KELANTAN

Dear respondents:

1) **The information given is considered confidential. Your name will be protected.**
2) **Please answer all questions.**
3) **Thank you for your cooperation and information given.**

Kepada responden:

1) *Maklumat diberi adalah dianggap sulit. Nama anda akan dilindungi.*
2) *Sila jawab semua soalan.*
   Terima kasih di atas kerjasama dan maklumat yang anda berikan.

SECTION A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTOR

BAHAGIAN A: FAKTOR SOSIO-DEMOGRAFI

1	Gender / *Jantina* : Male / *Lelaki* ☐ Female / *Perempuan* ☐
2	Age / *Umur* : ☐ 15 – 20 ☐ 21 – 25 ☐ 26 – 30 ☐ 35 – 40
3	Education level / *Peringkat pendidikan* : ☐ No education background / *Tidak bersekolah* ☐ Primary school / *Sekolah Rendah* / UPSR ☐ Secondary school / *Sekolah Menengah* / PMR / SPM ☐ Diploma / STPM ☐ Degree / *Ijazah* ☐ Others / *Lain-lain*
4	Education Course / *Bidang* : ☐ Liturature / *Sastera* ☐ Science / *Sains* ☐ Vocational / *Vakasional* ☐ Agriculture/ *Pertanian* ☐ Others / *Lain-lain*
5	Race / *Kaum* : ☐ Malay / *Melayu* ☐ Chinese / *Cina* ☐ Indian / *India* ☐ Indonesian / *Indonesia* ☐ Bangladesh ☐ Siamese / *Siam* ☐ Others / *Lain-lain*

6	Religion / *Agama*: ☐ Muslim / *Islam* ☐ Buddhism / *Buddha* ☐ Christian / *Kristian* ☐ Hinduism / *Hindu* ☐ Others / *Lain-lain*
7	Occupation / *Pekerjaan*: ☐ Government worker / *Kakitangan kerajaan* ☐ Private Sector / *Sektor swasta* ☐ Student / *Pelajar* ☐ Self employee / *Bekerja sendiri* ☐ Jobless / *Tidak bekerja* ☐ Others / *Lain- lain*
9	Marital Status / *Status perkahwinan* : ☐ Single / *Bujang* ☐ Married / *Berkahwin* ☐ Divorce / *Bercerai*
9	If I venture into livestock, I want to breed : *Jika menceburi bidang ternakan, saya ingin menternak:* ☐ Cow / *Lembu* ☐ Goat or Sheep / *Kambing atau biri-biri* ☐ Deer / *Rusa* ☐ Pig / *Babi* ☐ Quail / *Puyuh* ☐ Chicken / *Ayam* ☐ Duck / *Itik* ☐ Swallow bird / *Burung Walet* ☐ Others / *Lain-lain*

SECTION B: LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF YOUTH ABOUT LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY.

BAHAGIAN B: TAHAP PENGETAHUAN BELIA TERHADAP INDUSTRI PENTERNAKAN.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE / SANGAT TIDAK SETUJU	**DISAGREE** / TIDAK SETUJU	**LESS AGREE /** KURANG SETUJU	**AGREE /** SETUJU	**STRONGLY AGREE /** SANGAT SETUJU

No/*Bil*	Items / Perkara	1	2	3	4	5
1.	To involve into livestock fields requires education related to livestock fields / *Menceburi bidang ternakan memerlukan pendidikan yang berkaitan dengan bidang ternakan.*					
2	Livestock farming requires careful animal management methods / *Penternakan memerlukan kaedah pengurusan binatang ternakan yang teliti.*					
3.	A good cage design is very important in the management of livestock farms / *Reka bentuk kandang yang baik sangat penting dalam pengurusan ladang ternakan.*					
4.	Breeders should know the breeds that have market potential / *Penternak perlu mengetahui baka yang mempunyai potensi pasaran.*					

SECTION C: THE LEVEL OF INTEREST OF YOUTH ON LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY.

BAHAGIAN C: TAHAP MINAT BELIA TERHADAP INDUSTRI PENTERNAKAN.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE / SANGAT TIDAK SETUJU	**DISAGREE** / TIDAK SETUJU	**LESS AGREE** / KURANG SETUJU	**AGREE** / SETUJU	**STRONGLY AGREE** / SANGAT SETUJU

C1) Factors that encourage youths to **be interested** about livestock farming / *Faktor yang mendorong belia **meminati** bidang penternakan.*

No/*Bil*	Items / *Perkara*	1	2	3	4	5
1.	The government's financial support to breeders can attract youth to venture into agriculture / *Kemudahan berbentuk pinjaman kewangan oleh kerajaan kepada para penternak dapat menarik minat belia untuk menceburi bidang pertanian*					
2.	The involvement of government can help breeders to expand their livestock industry / *Bantuan kerajaan dapat membantu penternak untuk memperluaskan industri ternakan mereka.*					
3.	Higher demand in the local meat market is the factor for the youth are keen to venture into the livestock industry / *Permintaan yang tinggi dalam pasaran daging tempatan meyebabkan belia berminat untuk menceburi industri penternakan.*					
4.	Exposure in livestock farming since childhood from family experience is the factor of youth interested to participate in the livestock sector / *Pendedahan tentang dunia perladangan ternakan sejak kecil daripada keluarga menyebabkan belia berminat menyertai bidang ternakan.*					

C2) Factors that encourage youth to **not be interested** in livestock farming / *Faktor yang mendorong belia untuk **tidak berminat** dengan bidang penternakan*

No/*Bil*	Items / Perkara	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Youth is more interested in finding a job in the city because they did not want to work in dirty working environment / *Belia berminat mencari kerja di Bandar kerana tidak mahu bergelumang dengan bau busuk jika bekerja di kawasan ladang ternakan.*					
2.	Livestock are susceptible to disease causing the youth not interested in venturing into this field / *Ternakan senang terdedah kepada penyakit menyebabkan belia tidak berminat untuk menceburi bidang ini.*					
3.	Construction of livestock farm infrastructure requires high costs / *Pembinaan insfrastruktur bagi ladang ternakan memerlukan kos yang tinggi.*					
4.	Salary get is not worth with the energy used in farm is the factor that youth not interested to participate in livestok industry **/** *Gaji yang tidak setimpal tetapi memerlukan tenaga yang banyak menyebabkan belia tidak berminat untuk menceburi industri ternakan.*					
5.	To busy without having free time cause the youth not interested to participate in the field of animal husbandry / *Masa yang banyak diperlukan tanpa mempunyai masa lapang menyebabkan belia tidak berminat untuk menyertai bidang penternakan.*					

SECTION D: PERCEPTION OR VIEWS OF YOUTH TOWARDS LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

BAHAGIAN D: PERSEPI ATAU PANDANGAN BELIA TERHADAP INDUSTRI PENTERNAKAN.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE / SANGAT TIDAK SETUJU	**DISAGREE** / TIDAK SETUJU	**LESS AGREE** / KURANG SETUJU	**AGREE** / SETUJU	**STRONGLY AGREE** / SANGAT SETUJU

No/*Bil*	Items / *Perkara*	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Efficient livestock farm management is important to ensure the quality of farm production **/** *Pengurusan ladang ternakan yang cekap penting demi menjamin kualiti hasil ladang ternakan.*					
2.	Risk of disease causes the youth to be afraid to venture into the field of livestock / *Risiko penyakit menyebabkan belia takut menceburi bidang ternakan.*					
3.	Competitiveness of imported meat cause our livestock sector unable to expand / *Sektor penternakan dianggap tidak mampu berkembang kerana daya saing daging import.*					
4.	Thinking that the livestock sector is just a job for the poor people **/** *Menganggap bahawa sektor penternakan hanyalah pekerjaan untuk orang miskin.*					
5.	Lack of capital caused the youth not interested to participate into farming / *Kekurangan modal menyebabkan belia tidak mahu menceburi bidang ternakan.*					
6.	Livestock fields are capable of eradicating poverty / *Bidang ternakan mampu membasmi kemiskinan.*					
7.	Government subsidies attract youths to participate into livestock industry / *Dengan adanya subsidi dari kerajaan maka belia mahu menceburi bidang ternakan.*					
8.	Development in livestock industry can reduce the country's dependence on imported meat / *Perkembangan dalam bidang penternakan boleh mengurangkan kebergantungan negara terhadap import daging.*					

- END OF QUESTIONNARE- / -*SOAL SELIDIK TAMAT-*

THANKS YOU / *TERIMA KASIH*

APPENDIX B: OUTPUT FROM SPSS 21.0

B.1: Reliability Analysis for Level Knowledge

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.632	.633	4

B.2: Reliability Analysis for Interest Level

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.713	.711	9

B.3: Reliability Analysis for Perception factors

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.733	.759	8

B.4: Mean Score of Level of Knowledge, Interest Level and Perception Factor of Youth Participation towards Agro Entrepreneurship among RISDA Rubber Smallholder in Kelantan

Statistics

		knowledge_level	Interest_level	Perception_factor
N	Valid	100	100	100
	Missing	0	0	0
Mean		4.4475	3.9889	3.9125
Std. Deviation		.44565	.53076	.49317
Percentiles	25	4.2500	3.6667	3.6250
	50	4.5000	3.8889	3.9375
	75	4.7500	4.3333	4.1250

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
knowledge_level	100	3.00	5.00	4.4475	.44565
Perception_factor	100	2.38	5.00	3.9125	.49317
Interest_attraction	100	2.75	5.00	4.2450	.57294
Interest_repulsion	100	1.40	5.00	3.7840	.77103
Valid N (listwise)	100				

B.5: Chi-Square test for Socio-economic and demographic Background (age, education course, occupation status and marital status) and the perception of youth towards livestock industry

Age* perception factors

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	58.737[a]	48	.138
Likelihood Ratio	48.359	48	.458
Linear-by-Linear Association	.387	1	.534
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 64 cells (94.1%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .04.

Educational course* perception factors

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	65.370[a]	64	.429
Likelihood Ratio	64.667	64	.453
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.616	1	.204
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 82 cells (96.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .02.

Occupation* perception factors

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	117.749[a]	64	.000
Likelihood Ratio	58.837	64	.659
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.745	1	.186
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 77 cells (90.6%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .02.

Marital status* perception factors

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	28.286[a]	16	.029
Likelihood Ratio	20.579	16	.195
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.124	1	.145
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 26 cells (76.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .08.