THE IMPACTS OF E-BUSINESS, E-NEGOTIATIONS AND TRUST BUILDING ON E-AGRIBUSINESS PERFORMANCE

ASEM O ALI OMAR

UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA

2007
THE IMPACTS OF E-BUSINESS, E-NEGOTIATIONS AND TRUST BUILDING ON E-AGRIBUSINESS PERFORMANCE

A Thesis submitted to the Faculty of Business Management
In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree
Master of Science (Management)
Universiti Utara Malaysia

By
ASEM O ALI OMAR
87013

2007
Fakulti Pengurusan Perniagaan  
(Faculty of Business Management) 
Universiti Utara Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

The topic of this paper is “The impacts of e-business, e-negotiation and trust building on e-agribusiness performance”. The main purpose of this study are to investigate the factors affecting the e-business and e-agribusiness performance, to investigate the influence of e-negotiations in improving e-agribusiness performance, to investigate the factor of trust that can influence the e-agribusiness performance and to determine the interaction of e-business, e-negotiation, and trust building in e-agribusiness performance. This study was conducted among fifty Master of Business Administration (MBA) students in University Utara Malaysia only. The finding obtained from this study indicated that there was a significant (2 tailed significant) relationship between independent variables (e-business, e-negotiation, and trust building) and dependent variable (e-agribusiness performance). In sum, the result obtained from this study indicated that four hypotheses tested in this study were accepted.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, I would like to thank Allah for the special support and the divine guidance given to me. The mental task and a high-patience demand of completing this research report can be devastating at times. However, a willing and able support group has been so much contributing and helpful for me. Along the way, I am filled with a huge appreciation for my parents, lecturers, colleagues, and friends.

An outstanding cooperation of dedicated professional at Faculty of Business Management and Graduate School made the creation of the thesis a pleasure. My supervisor, Mr. Abdul Manaf Bohari, enthusiastically support and backed the project and play a large role in completing the thesis. Thank you very much for the invaluable guidance, encouragements, suggestions, comments, and assistances through-out the period of this thesis. Your kind advice will encourage me to do further research in future.

I also would like to extend my very special thank to my family. I thank my mother for her caring attitude and patience on me and my father for his never ending support. I am so grateful to them, who raised me to have faith in myself and who made countless sacrifices to provide me with the best possible education. I also would like to thank my brothers, sisters and uncles for their supports that given to me.

I also like to thank the faculty staff for valuable information, supply many insightful reaction, and suggestions for final works improvements especially for Prof. Dr Juhary Hj Ali, Dean of Faculty of Business Management, UUM. Also, I am particularly grateful to my colleagues, friends, and course-mates who in anyway help me through this research paper.

Finally, above all else, I respectfully express thanks to my respondents and all the postgraduate students at Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM). I dedicate this work to them.
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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Agribusiness is define as the process of producing food, feed, fiber and other desired products by the cultivation of certain plants plus the raising of domesticated animals (livestock). The practice of farming is also known as farming, while scientists, inventors and others devoted to improve agriculture methods as well as implementing are also said to be engaged in farming (Papandrea & Margo, 2000).

Humans in many different areas of the earth took up farming, set against the 500,000 year age span of modern humans, a very short time. This is the most convincing evidence that global climate change, and the resultant adaptations by vegetation, were the cause of the beginning of agriculture (Papandrea & Margo, 2000).

The practice of agribusiness first began around 8000 BC in the Fertile Crescent of Mesopotamia (part of present day Iraq, Turkey, Syria and Jordan which was then greener). This region was home to the greatest diversity of annual plants and according to one study there are thirty two of the fifty six largest grass seeds (Johnson, 2000).
The contents of the thesis is for internal user only
REFERENCES


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