

THE IMPACT OF CONTINUOUS EDUCATION ON RURAL PENURIOUSNESS THROUGH FARMERS ENTREPRENEURIAL GROWTH; PERSPECTIVE OF JIANGSU CHINA

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Abstract: Purpose: Despite the technological advancement in China it is still not considered as a developed country. This can be attributed to the fact that there is an unhealthy balance in the Chinese economy. The urban agricultural industries feed off of the rural agricultural farmers. Cities get richer by exploiting the hard work and resources of the rural farmers and export them for their own gain leaving the rural areas poorer as they don't get commercial benefits like urbanized industries do. Hence the focus of this study being rural penury mitigation through educational improvement of farmers' entrepreneurial skills. Methodology: 350 farmers in Lianyungang city of Jiangsu province China were examined for this study. Data was gathered adopting Structural equation modelling for its analysis.

Findings: Direct guidance possesses the highest impact on attitude towards the growing of entrepreneurial farming ($\beta = 0.520$) and also on the qualitative/approximate growing of entrepreneurial farming ($\beta = 0.159$). Solely work and work with educational intrusions holds the minutest influence. The qualitative/approximate growing of entrepreneurial farming and attitude towards entrepreneurial growth were both discovered to possess a substantial and good impact on penury in rustic areas.

Originality: The strategy insinuation pertaining to this paper is that the Chinese regime in incipient endeavours to mitigate rustic impecuniosity are supposed to accentuate strategies for rustic areas, like practical continuous education to provide rural farmers with the necessary entrepreneurial training they need to apply to their farming enterprises to finally mitigate the poverty.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, farmers, continuous education, rural penury.

I. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship is a driving force for economic growth (Shepherd et al., 2013) and (Naminse, Zhuang, & Awuni, 2016). The more it propels, the faster the economic growth. Entrepreneurship holds a pivotal spot in any economy, with the utilization of its aptitude and dexterity required to await needs and present beneficial conceptualizations to business. The concept of enterprise is universally visually perceived to be functioning as a catalyst of the magnification of advanced

economies and third world countries (Acs, Desai, & Hessels, 2008). It is regarded not merely a multifaceted idea but additionally a versatile educational world (Shane & Venkataraman, 2000) accompanied by diverse designations. For example, on numerous occasions, entrepreneurship has been expounded as the activity of 'ingenious eradication' by creative and inventive people in the thriftiness of nations (Schumpeter, 1934). It is regarded furthermore as the transformation of subsisting chances to produce future products and accommodations hereafter (Rindova, Barry, & Ketchen Jr, 2009). Nonetheless, entrepreneurship is defined by the 2014 Ecumenical Entrepreneurship Monitoring (Kahan) report as any endeavour at an incipient enterprise or profession engenderment, namely freelancers or independent workers, incipient commercial or industrial enterprise, or the augmentation of a subsisting independent enterprises, a corporation or a reputable industry. Individuals with their own start-ups are who prove to be successful in taking on the risks of a start-up are remunerated and honoured with gains, popularity, and a consistent progression of prospects. Nowadays, one very vital element in Chinese agricultural policies is the elevation of entrepreneurship amongst farmers, to act as a tool to grow the economy of the rural parts of China since a huge percentage of the locals in the rural parts of China are farmers. There is a system in China referred to as hukou. It is a relational enrolment initiative which acts as a domiciliary avenue which controls residents' dispersal and the relocation of bucolic to cosmopolitan areas. The structure of hukou refutes farmers of the exact privileges and interests relished by cosmopolitan inhabitants (Gersovitz, 2016). The urban economies are mostly very rich but the rural economies are very poor which makes the general economy of the country unhealthy. An estimation of about half of poor rural Chinese people most specifically in the western with a percentage level of 36% and 14% in the central and eastern provinces correspondingly have been found (X. Li, Shenggen, Xiaopeng, & Zhang, 2009). This implies that the second and third industries which are situated in the cities feed off of the first industries in the villages, making an imbalanced exchange among these two sectors, the urban area produces to the cities but cannot afford the production of the cities making the urban industries export to foreign lands at cheaper rates leaving the welfare of the rural citizens of China in a very bad condition Thereby, causing an unhealthy economic system. Often times, the rural farmers are deficient of the required expertise needed to exploit profitable chances (Adams-Kane & Lim, 2014) to have a more acceptable and conducive standard of living. Penuriousness minimization perpetuates to be a priority in several countries all over the world. To promote economic magnification and truncate assiduous penuriousness, it is increasingly apperceived that multidimensional perspectives should be taken. These include market-predicated methods to engender economic and convivial value for the needy (Miller & Rollnick, 2012). Due to the fact that entrepreneurs have been put in the midst of advancement, philomaths have accentuated the innovative role entrepreneurship portrays in engendering the usefulness of an economy. (Acs, Audretsch, Strom, & Strom, 2009; Audretsch, Keilbach, & Lehmann, 2006; Baumol & Strom, 2007; Gries & Naudé, 2010) additionally, as in gregarious transformation for individuals, fraternities and nations. Entrepreneurship has consequently been proposed to be a probable trajectory to escalate towards the socioeconomic scale. (Alvarez, Barney, & Newman, 2015; Baumol & Strom, 2007; Bruton, Ketchen Jr, & Ireland, 2013; Su, Ahlstrom, Li, & Cheng, 2013). The reorganization of the department of agriculture as a cause of transmutations in national and international policies requires incremented entrepreneurial pursuits amidst farmers. Farmers' entrepreneurship is important to china future economic development, when rural farmers attain entrepreneurial skills, it can aid in the increment of farm productivity, income, standard of living and gradually reduce the poverty rate in rural sectors (Chang & Rieple, 2013; Qizilbash, 2001). Although farmers may have a little inherent aptitude for managing farm activities, skills must be improved. The disclosure of domestic entrepreneurs is crucial to the resolution of penuriousness, because Bop entrepreneurs due to their fixate on productivity or efficiency and magnification (Amin, Islam, Biswas, Khan, & Kumar, 2015; Grimm, Knorringa, & Lay, 2012; Y. Li & Rama, 2015; Nicther & Goldmark, 2009)

can lead to the engenderment of economic worth for themselves, but additionally to provide economic and gregarious value to the society at astronomically immense, aiding in rescue of many people out of drastic impecuniosity (Bruton, Ahdstrom, & Si, 2015; Sridharan, Zuber, Connelly, Mathew, & Dumont, 2014; Tobias, Mair, & Barbosa-Leiker, 2013)

In integration, locally initiated entrepreneurship depicts consequential root of income and opportunity for owners, who are able to raise their income (Smith & Pezeshkan, 2013).

This kind of entrepreneurship provides chances for the poor to survive by themselves (Easterly, 2013), and portrays an expedient by which needy people can end the penuriousness cycle. It offers a plethora of jobs and substanience for fraternity constituents, sanctioning households to raise their quality of living (Bruton et al., 2013; Kimhi, 2010; Tamvada, 2010). Additionally, domestic enterprises are a crucial aspect of upstream and downstream chain of worth for more

sizably voluminous companies, since lots of raw materials and commodities like tropical agricultural and craftsmanship products are domestically engendered at the BoP by micro and diminutive firms and provided by multinational organisations, afore they infiltrate the consumer market. Domestic enterprises consequently offers multinational firms with an increased steady provision of quantity and quality of products (London, Anupindi, & Sheth, 2010). Determinately, locally initiated enterprises additionally represent positive dispersal routes for finished products imported to the Bop contexts in more minute packaging for smallholder customers (Arnould & Mohr, 2005; Dolan & Scott, 2009). Entirely, domestic entrepreneurship mainly engenders incipient businesses at the BoP indistinguishably to their mates in advanced economies (Michelacci & Silva, 2007). We live in a world where the future is uncertain, and it belongs to creators and innovators. Hence the need for farmers entrepreneurship growth. Continuing education (CE), provides a scope of perennial learning opportunities enveloping all things from post-doctoral and entrepreneurial magnification training to access courses formulated for entrepreneurs like farmers who have formerly missed out on chances to study. This study will expose the imperativeness of farmers' entrepreneurship growth and how continuous education can serve as an effective tool in its growth. Thereby, redirecting policy makers to the right action to take towards this ordeal to promote the economic state of the nation.

The following construction of this paper is namely: a review of literature consisting of a brief explanation of rural farmers' poverty, farmers' entrepreneurship growth, continuous education, the link between them and its general impact on eradicating rural poverty. Then the hypothesis development and methodology. Furthermore, it deals with the results and discussion and finally entails the conclusion and acknowledgement.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 THE SEVERITY OF RURAL/FARMERS' POVERTY

The theory of poverty is complex as it has several contingency factors. Various jurisdictions have their own definitions for this common terminology. People who live in poverty as explained by the European Commission(Atkinson, Marlier, & Nolan, 2004) are persons whose revenues or assets are too scanty to the extent of rendering them incapable of affording a sustainable standard of living. A commonly used characterisation by the World Bank(Poverty, 2001) defines poverty based on four main factors judging from the evident deficiency in good bearable human living. Specifically; i) No basic supplies like food and shelter ii) No access to elementary education iii) No proper healthcare iv) No protection and security. Ideally, when one thinks of poverty, the first thing that comes to mind is hunger or lack of food as commonly seen with the rural areas in developing countries. China on the contrary has its rural poverty pertaining to the lack or insufficient levels of essential skills and capabilities, which restricts people from exploiting existing economic opportunities to increase their profits which would serve a greater good for them and the society at large. Whilst scholars (Chen & Ravallion, 2013; Ray, 2006) define poverty in total and comparative terms, (Alkire, 2013; Rowntree, 1902) base it on returns and complexity, whether rural or urban in character(Appleton, Song, & Xia, 2010; Dzanku, Jirström, & Marstorp, 2015). This study seeks to tackle poverty specifically in the rural sectors where farmers mainly reside as a high deficiency in economic and educational competencies of farmers to actively exploit given opportunities for their financial and social benefits.

2.2 FARMERS' ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Entrepreneurship is defined as the conception and implementation of new commercial and profitable bodies imperative to the betterment of individual's lives, economies and the society at large(Aldrich, 1999). 'Entrepreneurship is the engine of economic growth' as stated by (Torkkeli et al., 2012). Entrepreneurship is a key instrument for refining and enhancing the standard of living for households and societies, and for the maintenance of a sound economy in every nation, encouraging and nurturing the idea of attaining entrepreneurial skills must be observed as crucial to economic development (Chandramouli, Meti, Hireenkangoudar, & Hanchinal, 2010). Farmer entrepreneurship however is simply a whole or partial commitment to agricultural activities like tillage, emerging of crops and nurturing farm animals for profitable gains(McElwee, 2004). Entrepreneurship amongst farmers is additionally associated to farm modification, freelance correlated activity in which a very high magnitude of independence is demonstrated in planning, controlling, organizing, and decision making and risk controlling. Farmers' entrepreneurial activities are significant constituents of rural economic growth since they stimulate the creation of jobs, innovation and develop indigenous competitiveness in organizations' production. Debatably, the need to raise domestic income happens to be the driving force for farmers to enter into entrepreneurship lately.

2.3 CONTINUING EDUCATION

Education as the basis and envelope for all types of learning is of utmost importance in the optimization of workforce or labourers in that reverence UNESCO accentuated continuing education in healthcare issues on the border of the present days (Emamzadeh Ghasemi, 2000). Continuing education and training can function in quite a number of diverse learning purposes, this comprises of helping people to; gain employment, stay up-to-date on insightful and vital information, be eligible for work, advance businesses, change professions, give rise to effective change in places of work; and achieve nation-wide economic and shared goals(Billett et al., 2012). Continuing education offers adults the chance to learn in order to update cognizance and adeptness as well as endow individuals for the pressing desiderata of skilful exercise. Adult learners like farmers, aiming to excel in their farming business, earn more profit and invigorate their competitiveness, are reasonable to upgrade their entrepreneurial skills and cognizance perpetually by mode of farther learning.

2.4 IMPACT OF CONTINUING EDUCATION ON FARMERS' ENTREPRENEURSHIP

In this modern era as nations are reaching advanced levels of innovation and globalisation, competition affects several industries and the agricultural sector is no exception especially of developing countries (Matthew & Adegbeye, 2013). Considering this fact, there is a great need for farmers to upgrade themselves by attaining and refining their entrepreneurial skills in order to observe constant growth and development in their rural economies and eradicate rural poverty by increasing their farm profits. Continuing and professional inculcation is vital to give incipient technology and information to farmers and to transmute their conservative thinking and methodologies for the better. Entrepreneurship can only be reinforced with national agricultural policies in place to integrate designated platforms for the improvement and impartation of entrepreneurial aptitude, this however is more applicable in rural setting(Tyson, Petrin, & Rogers, 1994). Farmers who are well advanced in knowledge have proven to be more liable to embracing more modern, innovative expertise additionally, ecologically welcoming farming exercise which in turn increases their farm productivity (Daberkow & McBride, 2003; Diederens, Van Meijl, Wolters, & Bijak, 2003; Jones, 1963; Padel, 2001; Pandit, Paudel, Mishra, & Segarra, 2012; Sánchez, Álvaro-Fuentes, Cunningham, & Iglesias, 2016; Slee, Gibbon, & Taylor, 2006; Vanslembrouck, Van Huylenbroeck, & Verbeke, 2002). In regards to literature, a favourable gain to farmer education is possible because edified farmers are better at managing, embrace more current farm resources and prefer precarious (high-return) engenderment technologies. In the case of Chinese families, disintegrate these contributions and discover that attending school simultaneously with experience amend the designation of household-supplied inputs between agricultural and non-agricultural utilization. Despite hugely impacting farm efficiency (per acre output), farmer entrepreneurial edification additionally ascertains farm profits meaning that a comparably more inculcated farmer endowed with entrepreneurial skills is more qualified and upgraded with transmuting information on market prices, marketing or dispersal routes, weather and storage organisation. Etc.

2.5 THE INFLUENCE OF WELL-EDUCATED ENTREPRENEURIAL FARMING ON THE ERADICATION OF RURAL POVERTY.

Chinese education helps to increase mutually farm and off-farm profits, nonetheless the volume of gains from schooling in the western areas is still low, ranging from 2.7 to 3.9%(Luan, Chen, He, Li, & Qiu, 2015). Education enables the growth of the stock of competencies for advancement, and it also causes progress in entrepreneurship ventures of persons (Verheul et al., 2015). Another discovery is that, people's educational levels and their well-being or prosperity correlates positively (Mihai, Tițan, & Manea, 2015; Sanz, Peris, & Escámez, 2017). It is quite evident that attempts to eradicate rural poverty should contemplate improving education so as to attain an enhancement in the entrepreneurial skills and competencies of farmers to increase their income, upgrade living standards thereby alleviating poverty. This is due to the fact that the educational standard in rural China is mostly low, and youngsters from farming backgrounds habitually give up school premature.

2.6 HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

This paper seeks to investigate how four identified approaches to continuing education individually impacts farmers' entrepreneurship. They include; 1) Solely work centred experiences, 2) Work centred with direct guidance, 3) Work centred with educational intrusions 4) Solely education institution centred experiences. It also expatiates on the effect (education infused) farmers entrepreneurship growth has on rural poverty based on two main variables namely; 1. Approach to the growth of entrepreneurial farmers 2. Qualitative/Approximate growth of entrepreneurial farmers

2.6.1 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOLELY WORK-CENTRED EXPERIENCES OF CONTINUING EDUCATION AND FARMERS' ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Solely work-centred continuing education experiences is the type of learning done throughout working life through on board job involvements, through the process of daily handiwork practices as well as relations, studying independently and/or assisted by more knowledgeable and skilled colleagues. The method used for both teaching and learning is through people's normal work activities and co-dependent relations. Hither kind is effectual for continuous learning and coaching as this is significant for work, addresses instant needs, is reachable, practical and foundational on former knowledge. Teaching and learning plans comprises of observing and replicating the skills observed, active independent and inter-reliant learning. Workers usually use this model while performing their normal activities and interactions over their work and with colleagues. This type of learning is quite common amongst rural farmers it is also inherent. The hypothesis of this research seeks to establish the significance of this type of training about farmers' entrepreneurship through the analysis of the given data.

H1: The relationship between solely work-centred experiences of continuing education and farmers' entrepreneurship is significant.

2.6.2 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK-CENTRED WITH DIRECT GUIDANCE CONTINUOUS EDUCATION AND FARMERS' ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The channel of training for work-centred continuing education through a straight guide is through encounter with other supplementary veterans others such as skilled counterparts, overseers and coaches. This method of learning is efficacious for continuous education and coaching due to the fact that it offers fresh expertise, detailed data and comprehension which workforces won't be able to attain deprived of a guide. Teaching and learning strategies consist of mentoring, guiding, demonstration, direct individual teaching and feedback, directly correlating with work needs. Workers mostly use this method when the knowledge or skill they need is surpasses the present measure of their ability and skill intended for independent development. From the above, this study hypothesizes that;

H2: The relationship between work-centred continuing education with direct guidance and farmers' entrepreneurship is significant.

2.6.3 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK-CENTRED WITH EDUCATIONAL INTRUSIONS TYPE OF CONTINUING EDUCATION AND FARMERS EDUCATION

This method of learning is through structured teaching or training and frequent evaluation by accredited trainers, supervisors, merchant trainers. This method is potent for continuous education seeing that it feeds on teachers or supervisors possessing professional know-how, affiliates the knowledge they receive with the work they do, and provides a good foundation for authorisation and certification. Teaching and learning strategies include individual and group training, training on their regular work field and also in the formal educational setting, real as well as virtual on- the- job kind of learning. This method is typically used when the attainment of knowledge is designed for the place of work, to satisfy industrial demands as well as the need to be evaluated and certified. The hypothesis we propose based on the above is that;

H3: The relationship between the work-centred type of continuing education with educational intrusions and farmers entrepreneurship is strongly significant

2.6.4 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FARMERS' ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND RURAL POVERTY

The farming sector is presently among the globe's most sizably voluminous sectors, recruiting more than one thousand million people and makes up 3% of ecumenical GDP (Fitz-Koch, Nordqvist, Carter, & Hunter, 2018), with paramount implementation of top-notch technology as, In the preceding century, exceptional progress in engineering cognizance have transformed farming (Cavallo, Ferrari, Bollani, & Coccia, 2014; Sassenrath et al., 2008). The advancement of entrepreneurship know-how in agronomy is an essential condition to engender a well maintained expansion in rustic areas (De Wolf & Schoorlemmer, 2007) encouraging entrepreneurial adeptness must be considered as an imperatively needed advancement element on the premise that entrepreneurship is a catalyst for ameliorating the living standard for households and groups, and for the maintenance of an economically suitable society(Chandramouli et al., 2010). In

existing literature, it has been proven in many ways the magnitude of importance farmers entrepreneurship holds in alleviating rural poverty. This study however seeks to prove this importance with the analysis of the given data.

H4a: The linkage between attitude towards entrepreneurial farming and poverty in rural areas is positively significant

H4b: The relationship between the qualitative/approximate growing of entrepreneurial farmers and poverty in rural areas is positively significant

3. METHODS OF ANALYSIS

3.1 STUDY AREA & SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Lianyungang is a picture-level municipality found in Jiangsu province precisely the north-eastern part of China. Jiangsu's province's economy is dominated by agriculture, which has led to its great prosperity in the region. One of the major cities in Jiangsu, Lianyungang has major port facilities and some heavy industry which allows Jiangsu to maintain an industrialized agricultural sector, with machine aided irrigation, harvesting etc. Hence the reason this city was chosen for this study. Snowball sampling method was adopted in acquiring the sample size. This is because the sample size was derived from a small community within the Lianyungang city and there was an existing interrelation between the farmers in the community which enabled us to gather the needed information.

Questionnaires were designed based on Likert 5-point measurement scale (1. Strongly disagree, 2. Disagree 3. Neutral 4. Agree 5. Strongly agree) was used to evaluate the significant level of continuing education in their farming entrepreneurship and its general impact on rural poverty. The survey questions used can be found in table 1.

3.2 SAMPLE SIZE & DATA COLLECTION

A higher sample size is required in the use of structural equation modelling (Emamzadeh Ghasemi) (Kline, 2011). Nevertheless, a minutest population sample size of 200 is accepted in structural equation modelling testing (Pallant, 2020). So employing the sampling procedure of several stages, this study enlists 350 interviewees from Lianyungang. Researchers, chose several tribes in the city and interrogated predominantly entrepreneurial farming recruits. Thorough interaction with farming extension workers and focused dealings on areas in which entrepreneurial farmers are functional, facilitated our choosing of interviewees.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 ANALYSIS OF DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

The simple average or mean, variance or standard deviation, tau-equivalent reliability constants and assessment for its factor loading are shown in Table 1 as the summary descriptive statistics. Qualitative growth of farmers' entrepreneurship recorded the highest mean followed by attitude towards farmers' entrepreneurship growth while work with educational intrusions has the lowest mean. The values of the tau-equivalent reliability also known as Cronbach's alpha, which measures the connection amidst the variables with its conceptual elements (Cronbach, 1951; Nunnally, 1978), are comparatively greater which shows a decent dependability of the model. Wholly counting the values of the tau-equivalent reliability falls within the scope of 0.784 to 0.925, and this is above the least significant rate of 0.70 (Gerbing & Anderson, 1988). (Fornell & Bookstein, 1982) suggested mode of examining dependability was used; (1) all the designators should be paramount with a least result of 0.05 and their factor elements are required to exceed 0.7. The chart displays all the designators are greatly consequential having recordings exceeding the margin which is exempt of we2 recording a rate of 0.422. Nonetheless, (Loureiro & Kastenholz, 2011) denoted that construct which constitutes for 50% further of the contrast in the expressed variable observed can be maintained

Table 1: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Variables	Indicators	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	CA	Factor Loading
AEG	aeg1	350	3.62	0.915	0.915	0.84
	aeg2	350	3.57	0.957		0.89
	aeg3	350	3.51	0.978		0.859
	aeg4	350	3.47	1.006		0.827
QEG	qeg1	350	3.7	1.018	0.9	0.807
	qeg2	350	3.67	1.082		0.919

	qeg3	350	3.66	1.056		0.875
SW	sw1	350	3.05	0.969	0.898	0.864
	sw2	350	2.92	0.922		0.886
	sw3	350	2.96	0.961		0.843
WG	wg1	350	3.3	1.102	0.897	0.864
	wg2	350	3.32	1.092		0.807
	wg3	350	3.23	1.108		0.913
WE	we1	350	2.5	1.248	0.784	0.93
	we2	350	2.85	0.911		0.422
	we3	350	2.69	1.222		0.899
RP	rp1	350	3.27	1.079	0.925	0.881
	rp2	350	3.17	1.063		0.861
	rp3	350	3.57	1.068		0.843
	rp4	350	3.49	1.088		0.892

4.2 MODEL OF STRUCTURE

In order to attain a straight quantification of the linkage amidst the latent variables adopting regulated approximations, as displayed in Figure 1, with the exception of the sole workers and work with education, all have a positive and paramount relationship with attitude towards entrepreneurial farmers and the qualitative/approximate growing of entrepreneurial farming. It can be optically canvassed that work with a direct guide has the highest positive effect on attitude towards entrepreneurial farming growth ($\beta = 0.520$) and the qualitative/approximate growing of entrepreneurial farming ($\beta = 0.159$). This implicatively insinuates that albeit solely work based farmers entrepreneurship and work with educational intrusions are important, work with direct guidance have a tendency to having a higher influence on the development of the procedures of farm entrepreneurship. Attitude towards entrepreneurial growth of farmers (AEG) elucidates about 75.4% variations among the variables whiles quantitative entrepreneurial growth of farmers (QEG) explains about 76.5% variations among the variable. The general variation among the variables could be explained by about 88.8% which indicates a good model fit. Considering the uninterrupted influence of attitude towards entrepreneurial farming and the qualitative/approximate growing of entrepreneurial farming on elimination of penuriousness in rustic areas, they mutually have a decent consequential impact on rustic penuriousness. This implicatively insinuates that for rustic impecuniosity to be mitigated it is quite essential to accentuate the desideratum to encourage both the attitude toward the growing of entrepreneurship and qualitative/approximate growing of entrepreneurial farming.

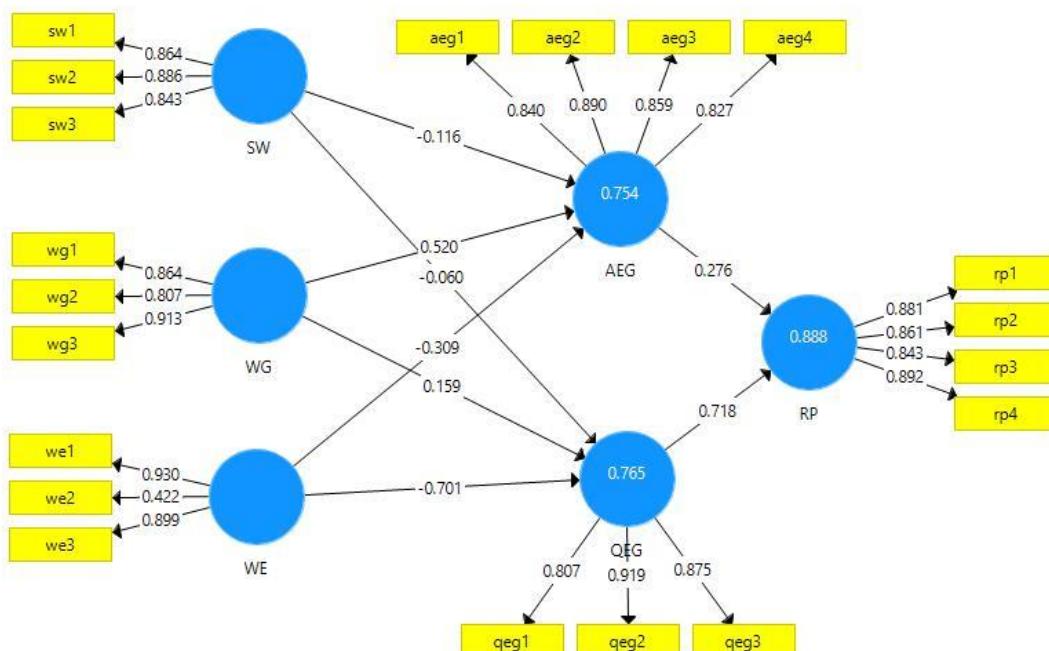


Figure 1: REGULATED PATH VALUES OF STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELLING

4.3 ASSESSMENT OF HYPOTHESIS TESTING

The tests of hypotheses regarding the three kinds of continuous education chosen for this study analysis are as follows; the solely working(Yessoufou, Blok, & Omta), work with direct guidance(WG) and work with education(WE) and displayed in Table 3 above.

Table 2 above gives a premise that, with the exception of the effect of solely working farmers (Yessoufou et al.) on qualitative entrepreneurial growth (QEG) which is negative and not significant and the effect of work with direct guidance (WG) on qualitative entrepreneurial growth that is positive yet not consequential, every remaining values have proven to portray uninterrupted importance and some decent influence on attitude towards the growing of entrepreneurial farming and the qualitative/approximate growing of entrepreneurial farming. Additionally, it is immensely conspicuous that attitude towards the growing of entrepreneurial farming (AEG) and qualitative/approximate growing of entrepreneurial farming(QEG) together have a good and paramount impact on the penuriousness of rustic areas (Dzanku et al.). Ergo, the succeeding hypotheses namely: H1a, H2a, H3a, H3b, H4a and H4b are fortified by this research, whilst hypotheses H1b and H2b are far from fortified.

Table 2: HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Path	Coefficient	t-values	p-values	Justification
H1a SW → AEG	-0.116	2.308	0.021	Supported
H1b SW → QEG	-0.060	1.102	0.271	Not Supported
H2a WG → AEG	0.520	5.681	0.000	Supported
H2B WG → QEG	0.159	0.937	0.349	Not Supported
H3a WE → AEG	-0.309	3.319	0.001	Supported
H3b WE → QEG	-0.701	4.203	0.000	Supported
H4a AEG → RP	0.276	3.713	0.000	Supported
H4b QEG → RP	0.718	10.697	0.000	Supported

5. CONCLUSION

This research measures the effect of farmers entrepreneurial growth on the mitigation of deficiency in rustic areas through the use of continuous education in Jiangsu Province of China specifically, Lianyungang city. Utilizing an observation population sample size of 350, this study used structural equation modelling to run this analysis which examined the linkage between three chosen modes of continuous education and farmers' entrepreneurship growth and its effect on China's rustic impecuniosity mitigation. The interceding influence of transmutations in the insight towards entrepreneurial farming among people in the rustic areas is additionally tested. Three chosen modes of continuous education solely work (Yessoufou et al.), work with direct guidance (WG) and work with educational intrusions (WE) were used to measure the farmers entrepreneurial growth and its underlying effect on the living standards of interviewees of rural areas on a Likert scale of 5-point.

The discovery betoken that work with direct guidance possesses the highest impact on attitude towards the growing of entrepreneurial farming ($\beta = 0.520$) and also on the qualitative/approximate growing of entrepreneurial farming ($\beta = 0.159$).

This is followed by solely work and work with educational intrusions which holds the minutest influence. The qualitative/approximate growing of entrepreneurial farming (QEG) and attitude towards entrepreneurial growth (AEG) were both discovered to possess a substantial and good impact on penury in rustic areas (Dzanku et al.), which is in correlation with the discovery of Li et al.(Ansoms & McKay, 2010).

Inferentially, a substantial linkage can be observed between work with direct guidance mode of continuous education and farmers' entrepreneurial growth following a significant impact on rural poverty mitigation in China's Lianyungang city in Jiangsu province. The foremost strategy insinuation pertaining to this paper is that the Chinese regime in incipient endeavours to mitigate rustic impecuniosity are supposed to accentuate strategies for rustic areas, like practical continuous education to provide rural farmers with the necessary entrepreneurial training they need to apply to their farming enterprises to finally mitigate the poverty in their lives. This is because continuous education is one of the sure ways to grow the entrepreneurial skills of rural farmers thereby being a further feasible advances towards rustic penury. Moreover, an overture which originates from drive of the farmers' themselves can avail to minimize the financial encumbrance of the central regime in an embodiment of the issuance of resources for the country's intended impecuniosity mitigation.

Certain existent constraints and future research routes for this paper. Primarily, a component of the interview was performed predicated on individually-submitted responses from interviewees. It is liable that there may be existent questions that were not pellucidly comprehended and appropriately answered because of problems faced in the course of the barter of transcription of the questionnaire from English language into the Chinese format. Albeit much concern and attention was given to the reduction of observed mistakes, it is proposed that many domestic households in zones of observation should be adopted as data officials. Subsequently, in integration to the utilization of the structural equation model, distinct techniques of analysis should be adopted to ascertain more preponderant robustness of the results. Thirdly, despite the credence in the inferences of this research, the data was extracted from only one domestic community in Lianyungang. Hereafter, data must be extracted from alternative rustic localities to secure sample agents of provinces so as to attain an approximate inference on the linkage between continuous education and entrepreneurial farming and its impact on the mitigation of penury in rural parts of China.

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