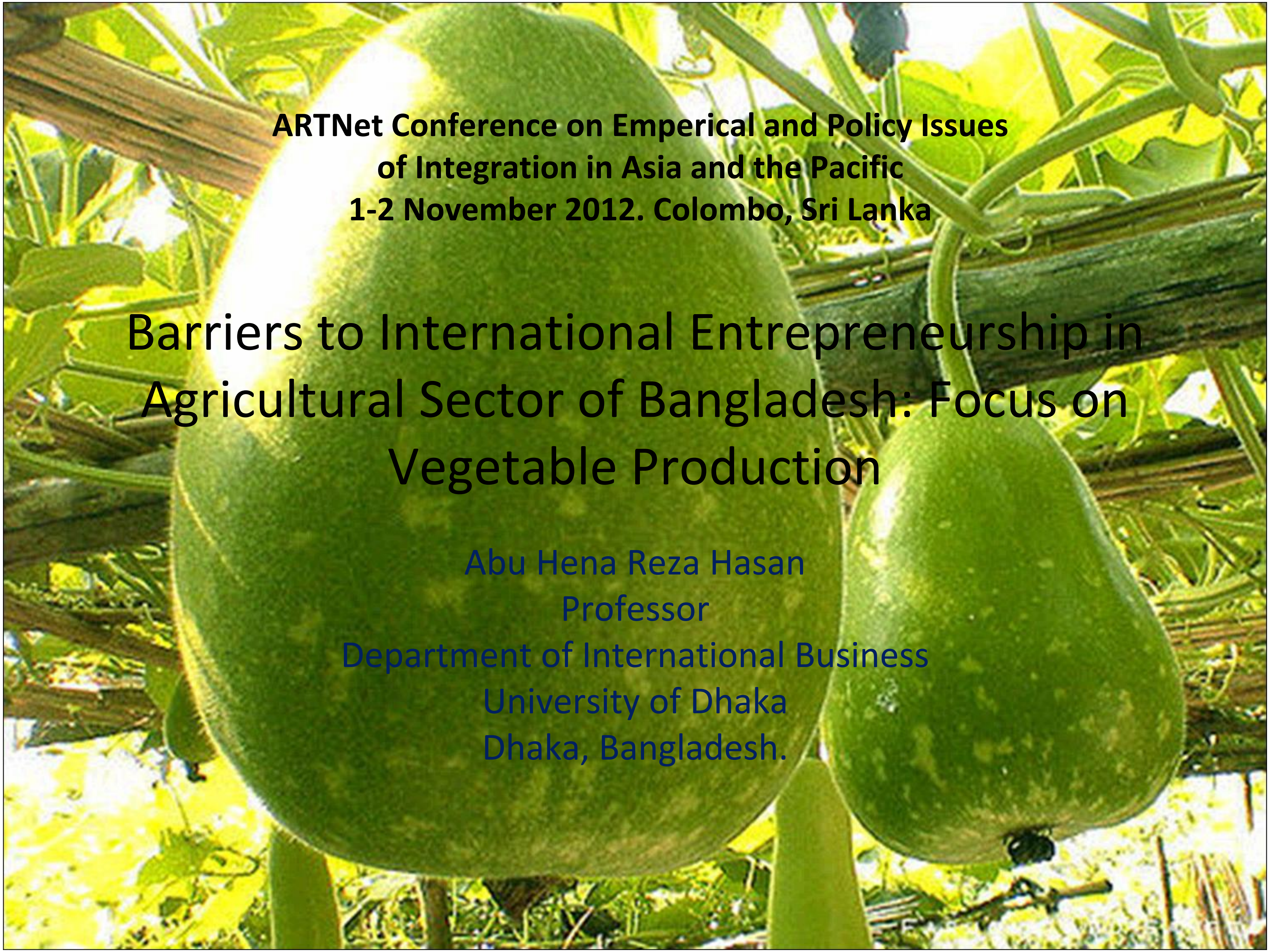

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Barriers to International Entrepreneurship in Agricultural Sector of Bangladesh: Focus on Vegetable Production

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Background

- Bangladesh is a tropical country with three separate seasons – temperate summer, monsoon with flood, and cold (mild) winter.
- Suitable land for producing vegetables: more than 60 types of vegetables.
- Mostly small and marginal farmers, who live in poverty, involved in production of vegetables
- Country has comparative advantage in vegetable production
- Exports to Europe, Middle East and East Asia

Background

- Low productivity because:
  - Lack of technology/innovation
  - Lack of capital investment
- Unorganised market
  - price fluctuation
  - Small and marginal producers suffer

Background

- Vegetable is a high value crop (HVC)
  - Higher value addition compared to value addition of paddy production under one decimal area (CARE Bangladesh Study 2010).
- Global demand and thereby international trade of fresh vegetables is scaling up:
  - Improvement of transport systems
  - Health concern of people
- Pro-poor growth with benefits to small and marginal farmers is possible if the country may ensure export of vegetables

Unrealistic Economic Equation

Entrepreneurship

−

Sufficient local and international demand

+

Low cost labour

+

High Value Crop

Low investment; No innovation; Low production

=

Poverty

Entrepreneur

- Joseph Schumpeter (1934) in his book, the *Theory of Economic Development* defined entrepreneurship as the creation of "enterprise" that means the making of a new combination of resources with objectives to introduce new goods, new method of production, operating in new markets, conquest of a new sources of supply, and carrying out of the new organisation of any industry.
- Ability to find new opportunities across national boundary and utilisation of those is termed as international entrepreneurship. It combines innovative, proactive, and risk-seeking behaviour across national boundary and creates value in organisation (McDougall and Oviatt, 2000).

Need for Entrepreneurship

- The state is unable to take all the initiatives for investment to organize and management of vegetable production and export at large scale.
- An alternative to direct role of state mechanism in vegetable sector is to facilitate development of entrepreneurship for the sector who may invest in vegetable farming and trade to initiate commercialisation of vegetable production.
- An entrepreneur invests capital and builds organisations through risk and initiative.

sumption of Research

mption of this research is that
entrepreneurship is alternative to
ent initiatives in economic sectors.

epreneurs shall arrange necessary
d knowledge to initiate commercial
s in any sector if favourable social,
legal, and security environment