The main objective of this research is to investigate and understand the factors that contribute to the usage of ICT to support the agribusiness transformation among smallholder farmers in Malaysia by extending the existing theoretical framework. The perception of smallholder farmers plays an important role in utilising ICT as tools for improving their agriculture and business activities. Agriculture provides the main and raw source of foods for humans. Agricultural activities have been developed intensively in modern techniques and activities depending on the country, culture, and environment, such as the global climate and sustainability. Malaysia still imports food, as local providers cannot support the supply and demand within the country. Hence, the government has introduced many initiatives to support the agricultural industry to produce more food for local needs. Instead of introducing agricultural programmes and educating farmers, the government is focusing on the use of agricultural technology with ICT-based tools, and farmers in Malaysia are gradually recognising the importance of tools, such as fertigation and precision agriculture; nevertheless, they are still unable to improve their yield and supply the local demand for food. The introduction of agribusiness to the farmers is still not well understood and it is difficult to implement due to their limitations as smallholder farmers. This research uses a multi-methodology to explore the nature of the phenomenon by integrating the multiple factor analysis with the integrated nature of the work, and an empirical system prototype has also been incorporated into the integrated information systems theory. Two research methods were initiated to achieve the research objectives. The first method involved distributing copies of a questionnaire to the smallholder farmers in Taman Kekal Pengeluaran Makanan (TKPM) in Selangor. By using SPSS for statistical analysis, this evaluated the new ICT usage framework being constructed including hypotheses testing and answering several research questions. To answer the other research questions, a second method was conducted with the aim of conducting an empirical study through exposing the farmers to the experimental prototype. Together with the result from the previous study and the secondary information from the Department of Agriculture, the first Farm Management Information System (FMIS) prototype for Malaysian farmers was developed using information systems development methodology. The research concluded that information system elements are also associated with ICT usage among smallholder farmers with strong evidence from the acceptance test and feedback interview. The result gives the researcher the opportunity to outline the final solid ICT usage framework in this study. From the findings gathered, the researcher has proposed an ICT usage framework and FMIS website guidelines in the Malaysian context. Overall, the findings suggest the low level of information system elements and farm works design may influence the technology factor towards ICT usage. This thesis provides valuable and practical information for government policy makers, researchers, and local enterprises to understand and formulate the ICT usage framework as the best method to improve the local agricultural industry.

Strategic Information Management (SIM) in an organization is sustained by significant factors. Without these factors, SIM ceased to exist, and therefore organization could not capitalize on the flexibility of information resources to develop innovative strategies to face the competitive environment. Not understanding what factors could contribute to SIM in an organizational context, many organizations have failed to capitalize their information resources strategically to assist them in their competition. With the fact that SIM is dependable on certain factors, it is only important that organization should determine, understand, and strategize the development of these factors. Strategic Information Management (SIM) occurs in an organization where managers utilize strategic information (SIU) with the purpose to formulate business strategies. To successfully use the strategic information, the managers must have a positive Information behaviour (IBM) with the support of Organizational Information Management Practices (OIMP) and Organizational Information Technology Practices (OITP) in an organization. It also needs the organization gives a better support in the management of information that acquires the process to create, organize, and distributing the Strategic Information. This thesis documents a study of the Strategic Information Use (SIU) and all factors associated to support managers for business strategy formulation. The premise upon which such a research initiative is founded concerns the subject is one of under-researched in information management topics, and this area is limited in scope and scale. The primary objective of the study is to investigate the Strategic Information Use (SIU) of the managers in the organization with high and low information intensity for strategy formulation in Malaysian business organization. This thesis makes a significant contribution to the Strategic Information Management (SIM) literature by developing an integrative framework which examines Strategic Information Management (SIM) in Malaysia business environment. The model developed, identifies the influence of Information Behaviour of Managers (IBM) and the moderating such OIMP and OITP towards IBM, the influence of Organizational Information Management Practices (OIMP) on Strategic Information Use (SIU) for the formulation of business strategy. A conceptual model has been created through deductive approach, primary data through questionnaires were collected from 491 business organizations that represent high and low information intensity. Financial services industry is representing organization with high information intensity, while, the manufacturing industry representing low information intensity. Data was analyzed according to the descriptive properties and underlying correlation structure. Several principal components were derived from these analyses which were used in hypotheses testing. Subsequently, to examine the interrelationships between factors, this study use SmartPLS 2.0 to conduct the analyses. The research findings are discussed and considered in light of current knowledge in the area. Some conclusions are made from the findings. Furthermore, implications for academics and business practitioners are drawn that indicate the relevance and applicability of this research to the business organization practices. Limitations of the research and possible future research are set out.