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Relationship of Agricultural students' profile with their entrepreneurial attitude

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Abstract

Present paper examines the relationship between profile and entrepreneurial attitude of Agricultural students in three constituent colleges i.e College of Agriculture Latur, College of Agriculture Osmanabad, and College of Agriculture Ambajogai which comes under Vasant Rao Naik Marathwad Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani. The data were composed personally with the help of structured interview schedule. The total 120 agricultural students were considered as respondents of these selected colleges. Among thirteen independent variables, seven variables were positively significantly related with entrepreneurial attitude of the students. Variable like academic achievement, participation in extracurricular activities, family land holding, family income, achievement motivation, innovativeness, market orientation, decision making ability were positively correlated towards attitude of the students at 5.00 percent and 1.00 percent significant level respectively. Whereas one variable namely, family background exhibited negatively significant relationship with existing attitude of the students. And birth orders, sizes of family, father's education, father's occupation were establish non-significant relationship with entrepreneurial attitude of the students.

Keywords: Entrepreneur, entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial attitude

Introduction

Agriculture is the back bone of our country. All the basic necessities of farm families are being met from the agriculture and allied activities. Rural youth are pillars of agriculture development by playing important role in agriculture. They are performing some farm activities and helping their families in farm operation. Hence it is necessary to train this manpower.

There are number of opportunities are available for agriculture graduates like, establishment of Dairy, Poultry, Fishery, Goat rearing, Floriculture, Sericulture, Mushroom cultivation, Kitchen gardening, Food Processing industries and Value added products, Controlled farming etc. They can become entrepreneurs and also employment generators also. In really only few of the students wants to become employment creators than the employment seekers. These emphasize the necessity of creating an attitude among the students for stating up entrepreneurship which will enable them to become employment creators. Recent studies point out that, for economic progress of any country, particularly developed country is due to the contribution of large number of small start ups or industries. So, large numbers of such start ups are responsible for makeover of villages into sustainable economic units.

The word "entrepreneur" is derived from the French word "entreprendre." It means "to undertake". Doing new things or doing things that are already being done in a new way is, therefore, a simple definition of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is not the proprietary right of any caste or community. Many more have qualities, but are puzzled with too many questions like why, when, what and how to start new venture. Entrepreneurship can be described as a

procedure of actions as individual undertakes to establish his enterprise.

To create such entrepreneurs, it is necessary to create attitude among the youth for entrepreneurship. Now a day, new courses has been introduces in agriculture syllabus for preparing agriculture graduates to create their own world. The experiential learning programme like mushroom production, sericulture, milk and milk products, vegetable production and many more. These studies help agriculture graduates to start their own enterprises after graduation. Entrepreneurship should be prioritized as it is the one way for permanent employment. Hence especially youth must be trained in order to have skills for creating job opportunities and self-acceptance with the flexibility of complex, unsecure new jobs in market and able to handle innovations and risk (Sarasiab *et al.*, 2013) ^[9]. This present study was focusing on the relationship of agricultural students' profile with their entrepreneurial attitude.

Methodology

The current study was studied with the objective to study relationship between profile and entrepreneurial attitude of agricultural students. Three colleges namely, College of Agriculture, Latur, College of Agriculture, Osmanabad and College of Agriculture, Ambajogai were selected with 120 last year students as respondent. From each college, forty students who were studying in VIIIth semester were selected for the study randomly. Ex-post-facto research design was used for the study. Collected facts was analysed to calculate correlation co-efficient to know the relationship of agricultural students' profile with their entrepreneurial attitude.

Results and Discussion

Profile of students

Table 1: Profile characteristics of Agricultural students (N=120)

Sr. No.	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Birth order		
	1 st born children	32	26.67
	2 nd born children	52	43.33
	3 rd born children	24	20.00
	4 th and above born children	12	10.00
2.	Family background		
	Rural	88	73.33
	Urban	32	26.67
3.	Academic achievement		
	First class with distinction (above 8.4)	19	15.83
	First class (7.5 to 8.4)	52	43.33
	Second class (7.0 to 7.4)	41	34.17
	Pass class (6.5 to 6.9)	8	06.67
4.	Participation in extracurricular activities		
	Low participation (up to 15)	27	25.00
	Medium participation (between 16 to 18)	63	52.50
	High participation (above 18)	30	22.50
5.	Size of family		
	Small (up to 3 member)	5	04.17
	Medium (between 4 to 6 member)	104	86.67
	Large (above 6 member)	11	09.16
6.	Father's education		
	Illiterate	7	05.83
	Literate (Can read and Write)	5	04.17
	Primary	17	14.17
	High school	18	15.00
	Higher secondary	23	19.17
	Graduate	34	28.33
	Graduate and above graduate	16	13.33
7.	Father's occupation		
	Labour	8	06.67
	Govt. Service	23	19.16
	Business	13	10.83
	Independent profession	8	06.67
	Agricultural farming	57	47.50
	Private service	11	09.17
8.	Family land holding		
	Marginal (Up to 1.00 ha)	25	20.83
	Small (1.01 to 2.00 ha)	35	29.17
	Semi medium (2.1 to 4.00 ha)	10	08.33
	Medium (4.1 to 10.00 ha)	44	36.67
	Large (above 10 ha)	1	00.83
	Landless	5	04.17
9.	Family income		
	Low (up to Rs. 64,061)	3	2.50
	Medium (between Rs. 64,062 to 90,056)	12	10.00
	High (above 90,056)	105	87.50
10.	Achievement motivation		
	Low (up to 19)	21	17.50
	Medium (between 20 to 22)	92	76.67
	High (above 22)	7	05.83
11.	Innovativeness		
	Low (up to 12)	26	21.67
	Medium (between 13 to 17)	79	65.83
	High (above 17)	15	12.50
12.	Market orientation		
	Low (up to 12)	23	19.17
	Medium (between 13 to 16)	85	70.83
	High (above 16)	12	10.00
13.	Decision making ability		
	Low (up to 24)	21	17.50
	Medium (between 25 to 28)	76	63.33
	High (above 28)	23	19.17

From above table, it is found that less than half (43.33%) students were born as second child in the family and majority (73.33%) of them were from rural background. 43.33% of students had first class as academic achievement and more than half (52.50%) were participating in extracurricular activities. It is surprising that though the near to half (47.50%) of the father had farming as occupation but education wise more (28.33%) fathers had graduation. (Aher (2010) [2] Lawrence *et al.* (2012)) [7]. More than one third (36.67%) students had medium land holding and their

family income is in high category that is above Rs. 90,056/- per year. Regarding psychological characteristics like achievement motivation of agricultural students, innovativeness, market orientation, decision making ability all were found in medium category. These findings are consistent with with Ajit (2004) [1], Dhakre (2014) [5], Dahake (2010) [3], Dilip Kumar (2017) [6], Saranya (2015) [8].

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Table 2: Relationship of agricultural students' profile with their entrepreneurial attitude N=120

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Attitude (Coefficient of correlation)
1.	Birth order	0.069 ^{NS}
2.	Family background	-0.098 ^{NS}
3.	Academic achievement	0.348**
4.	Participation in extra-curricular activities	0.203*
5.	Size of family	0.056 ^{NS}
6.	Father's education	0.033 ^{NS}
7.	Father's occupation	0.107 ^{NS}
8.	Family land holding	0.232*
9.	Family income	0.325**
10.	Achievement motivation	0.296**
11.	Innovativeness	0.407**
12.	Market orientation	0.336**
13.	Decision making ability	0.204*

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

NS Non significant.

Findings depicted in Table 2 reveals that seven independent variables had exhibited positively significant relationship with entrepreneurial attitude of the students. Academic achievement, participation in extracurricular activities, land holding, family income, achievement motivation of agricultural students', innovativeness, market orientation, decision making ability had positive correlation with entrepreneurial attitude of the students at 0.05 percent and 0.01 percent significant level respectively. Whereas one variable namely, family background exhibited negatively significant relationship with entrepreneurial attitude of agricultural students. And birth order, size of family, father's education, father's occupation was found non-significant relationship with entrepreneurial attitude of agricultural students. Findings are in line with the results of Deshmukh and Kadam (2012) [4], Aher (2010) [2], Lawrence *et al.* (2012) [7].

Conclusion

The study on relationship of agricultural students' profile with their entrepreneurial attitude elaborate that, from thirteen independent variables, like academic achievement, participation in extracurricular activities, land holding, family income, achievement motivation of agricultural students, innovativeness, market orientation, decision making ability were positively correlated with entrepreneurial attitude of agricultural students. Only one variable namely, family background exhibited negatively significant relationship with existing attitude of the students. And birth order, size of family, father's education, father's occupation was found non-significant relationship with existing attitude of the students.

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