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Aspiration of tribal graduating students towards agriculture entrepreneurship

Pawar LT, Ahire RD and Bhosale GB

Abstract

The study was conducted in North region of Maharashtra state during the year 2020-21. To know the Aspiration of tribal graduating students towards agriculture entrepreneurship the study was conducted in Nashik district. Two tehsils namely Satana (Baglan) and Kalvan were selected from Nashik district. Ten villages from each selected tehsil thus total 20 villages were selected purposively for the study. Six students from each selected village were selected to comprise a sample of 120 respondents. In view with above objectives the Ex-post-facto research design was used for the present investigation. Collected data were classified, tabulated and analyzed by using statistical tools like frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, correlation coefficient. Among the 120 selected students more than half (72.50%) of the respondents had favorable of entrepreneurial aspiration, followed by (15.83 per cent) had highly favorable aspiration and only 11.67 per cent of the tribal graduates had unfavorable entrepreneurial aspiration towards the tribal graduates.

Keywords: aspiration, agriculture entrepreneurship, tribal graduate

Introduction

Entrepreneurship is the core of economic development. The relationship between entrepreneurship and economic development is similar to the relationship of cause and effect. On the other hand, human resource management plays a vital role of successful entrepreneurship. Proposing new ideas based on the role of entrepreneurship in increasing job opportunities, competitiveness, improvement in man power productivity, technology development, wealth generating and social welfare and also existence of strong relation between entrepreneurial development and economic growth of the countries have all resulted in a serious consideration of entrepreneurship in new economic theories and have been regarded as provocative engine in economical social growth and development of countries (Audretsch, 2002 and Zoltan, 2006) [2, 8]. Entrepreneurship education in universities could enhance the skills of students in areas related to starting a new business. Entrepreneurial skill refers to those activities, or practically know-how, that as needed to establish and successfully run a business enterprise. These may comprise such areas as finance, accounting, marketing or production. Others want to make a distinction between managerial and entrepreneurial skills (Smilor, 1997 and Kilby, 1971) [7, 3].

The various institutes have designed programmed to develop young men and women into competent professional manages for the agriculture, food and food processing, agri-business, rural and allied sector. Occupation also plays an important role in the life of an individual and plays a broader psychological importance that has been generally recognized. Based on this and other socio-economic factors like family background and encouragement received by their elders, the student's attitude were building up. Along with increasing interest in direct marketing and value-added production of agricultural products is an increased awareness of the role that communities play in creating a supportive environment for such business to grow.

Materials and Methods

The present investigation was carried out in Nashik district, north region of Maharashtra state during the year 2020-21. Purposive sampling design was adopted in selection of district, tehsil's, villages and graduates due to Covid-19 pandemic situation. In the first stage, Nashik district was purposively selected on the basis of area under graduate. In the second stage on the basis of maximum number of graduates, two tribal tehsils of Nashik district were selected purposively namely Satana (Baglan) and Kalvan for the present study. In the third stage from each selected tehsil ten villages were selected on the basis of maximum number of graduates.

Thus, from 20 villages 120 students was selected for the present study. The data were collected through face-to-face interview method by contacting the selected students. It is the feelings of like, dislike, attraction, repulsion, interest or apathy towards other persons, objects, situations or ideas. To measure the aspiration of individual respondents towards agriculture entrepreneurship, a scale developed by Aiyelaagbe *et al.* (2009) ^[1], used with due modification were used. The scale consists of twenty-seven statements, out of which sixteen positive statements and eleven were negative

statements. The score assigned for the positive statement were, 5 for strongly agree, 4 for agree, 3 for neutral, 2 for disagree and 1 for strongly disagree. The scoring for the negative statement was just reverse. Thus, the scale had conceptualized possible range of 27 to 135 score. By using mean and standard deviation, the respondents were classified into three entrepreneurial aspiration categories based on the aggregate of their scores.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Characteristics of tribal graduates

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Students (n = 120)		
		Frequency	Percentage	
1	Age			
	Very young (Up to 26 years)	31	25.80	
	Young (27 to 29 years)	46	36.40	
	Moderately young (30 to 32 years)	25	22.80	
	Late young (32 years & above)	18	15.00	
2	Education			
	College level (above 12 th)	120	100.00	
3	Land holding			
	Marginal (Up to 1.00 ha)	05	04.20	
	Small (1.01 to 2.00 ha)	19	15.80	
	Semi-medium (2.01 to 4.00 ha)	71	59.20	
	Medium (4.01 to 10.00 ha)	25	20.80	
	Large (above 10.00 ha)	00	00.00	
4	Entrepreneurial experience			
	Very low (Up to 3)	91	76.00	
	Low (4 to 6)	20	17.00	
	Medium (7 to 9)	06	05.00	
	High (above 9)	03	02.00	
5	Fathers occupation			
	Labor	04	03.30	
	Agriculture	77	64.50	
	Agriculture + other subsidiary	28	23.00	
	Agriculture + business	00	0.00	
	Agriculture + service	11	09.23	
6	Fathers education			
	Illiterate	46	38.30	
	Primary (1 st -7 th)	30	25.00	
	Middle (8 th -10 th)	15	12.50	
	High school (11 th -12 th)	12	10.00	
	College level (above 12 th)	17	14.20	
7	Family income			
	Low (Up to 50,000)	103	86.00	
	Medium (50,000 to 1,00,000)	09	07.00	
	High (above 1,00,000)	08	07.00	
8	Social political participation			
	Low	11	09.14	
	Medium	97	80.84	
	High	12	10.00	
9	Family support			
	Very low (Up to 8)	24	20.00	
	Low (8.01 to 10)	51	42.50	
	Medium (10.01 to 12)	37	30.83	
	High (above 12)	08	06.67	
10	Extension contact			
	Very low (Up to 5)	28	23.33	
	Low (6 to 7)	50	41.67	
	Medium (8 to 9)	22	18.33	
	High (above 9)	20	16.67	
11	Financial support			
	Very low (Up to 3)	09	07.50	
	Low (4 to 5)	36	30.00	
	Medium (6 to 7)	45	37.50	
	High (above 7)	30	25.00	

12	Achievement motivation		
	Very low (Up to 20)	11	09.17
	Low (21 to 22)	29	24.16
	Medium (23 to 24)	44	36.67
	High (25 to 26)	22	18.33
	Very high (above 26)	14	11.67
13	Innovativeness		
	Low (Up to 11.75)	16	13.34
	Medium (11.76 to 16.55)	82	68.33
	High (above 16.55)	22	18.33
14	Marketing facilities		
a)	Raw material supply		
	Seasonal (3 times/ yr.)	93	77.50
	Regular (>3 times /yr.)	27	22.50
b)	Marketing for product		
	Whole sale/Retail	103	85.83
	Both (whole sale and retail).	17	14.17
c)	Location of market		
	Within village	04	03.33
	Outside village	103	85.84
	Both	13	10.83

Table 1 indicated that the characteristics of tribal graduates, majority of the respondents were young aged (36.40%), semi-medium land holder (59.20%), very low entrepreneurial experience (76.00%), agriculture as fathers occupation (64.50%), Fathers education illiterate (38.30%), low level of family income (86.00%), medium level of social political participation (80.84%), low level of family support (42.50%), low level of extension contact (41.67%), medium level of financial support (37.50%), medium level of achievement

motivation (36.67%), medium level of innovativeness (68.33%), marketing facilities seasonal raw material supply (77.50%) and marketing for product, location of market 85.83 and 85.84 per cent of wholesale product and outside village location respectively.

Overall aspiration of tribal graduating students towards agriculture entrepreneurship

Table 2: Distribution of the tribal graduating students according to their overall aspiration towards agriculture entrepreneurship

Sr. No.	Category	(n = 120)	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Unfavorable (Up to 55.35)	14	11.67
2	Favorable (55.36 to 73.37)	87	72.50
3	Highly favorable (above 73.37)	19	15.83
	Total	120	100

It was evident from the table 2 that, nearly three fourth of the tribal graduating students (72.50 per cent) had favorable aspiration towards agriculture entrepreneurship, followed by (15.83 per cent) had highly favorable aspiration. Whereas only (11.67 per cent) of the tribal graduating students had unfavorable aspiration towards agriculture entrepreneurship.

Palande and Tripathi (1990) [6], Monica Banarjee (1997) [4] and Nural Anwar (1997) [5] have reported similar findings.

Statement wise entrepreneurial aspiration of tribal graduates

Table 3: Distribution of the tribal graduating students according to item wise their aspiration towards agriculture entrepreneurship

Sr. no.	Statement	SA		A		N		D		SD	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Agricultural Education developed confidence in student to accept agriculture entrepreneurship is profession.	19	15.83	79	65.83	7	5.84	12	10	3	2.50
2*	Agricultural entrepreneurship doesn't provide good employment opportunity.	7	5.83	13	10.83	4	3.33	64	53.43	32	26.67
3	Agricultural entrepreneurship creates positive attitude towards starting an Agri clinic or agri-business center at village level.	20	16.67	65	54.16	8	6.67	18	15	9	7.50
4	An Agri clinic or agri-business training can create confidence to accept agriculture entrepreneurship as a profession.	20	16.67	53	44.17	19	15.83	16	13.33	12	10
5	It provides me knowledge about various agencies involve in agriculture entrepreneurship.	36	30	49	40.83	12	10	16	13.33	7	5.84
6	An Agri clinic or agri-business training may create agricultural business anxiety.	24	20	58	48.33	19	15.83	14	11.67	5	4.17
7*	Agricultural entrepreneurship does not provide best subsidiary occupation opportunities.	7	5.83	10	8.33	0	0	72	60	31	25.84
8	Agricultural entrepreneurship leads to employment generation.	32	26.67	68	56.67	4	3.33	12	10	4	3.33
9*	Agricultural entrepreneurship cannot provide maximum net profit and income.	17	14.17	12	10	21	17.50	41	34.17	29	24.16
10	Agricultural enterprises are more suitable to small and marginal farmers.	28	23.33	54	45	26	21.67	7	5.83	5	4.17
11	Agricultural entrepreneurship develops favorable attitude towards rural living.	35	29.17	42	35	34	28.33	7	5.83	2	1.67
12	Agricultural entrepreneurship provides help to improve the farmer's economy.	25	20.83	62	51.67	27	22.50	5	4.17	1	0.83

13	Agricultural entrepreneurship provides skill of agriculture communication.	31	25.83	49	40.83	26	21.67	9	7.50	5	4.17
14*	Agricultural graduate can earn less than professional graduate.	7	5.83	30	25	33	27.50	26	21.67	24	20
15	Agricultural girls mainly prefer jobs in government sector.	37	30.83	32	26.67	36	30	8	6.67	7	5.83
16	Agricultural entrepreneurship also provides the graduate with a positive attitude towards the adoption of modern technology.	35	29.17	54	45	7	5.83	16	13.33	8	6.67
17*	Agricultural entrepreneurship cannot help in developing good personality.	9	7.50	12	10	44	36.67	36	30	19	15.83
18*	Agricultural entrepreneurship cannot help in promoting cooperative efforts.	15	12.50	18	15	61	50.83	18	15	8	6.67
19*	Agricultural entrepreneurship cannot provide required management skill for profitable and better management of agricultural/horticultural farm.	15	12.50	24	20	12	10	33	27.50	36	30
20*	Agricultural entrepreneurship kindles love towards nature.	6	5	12	10	44	36.67	39	32.50	19	15.83
21	Agricultural entrepreneurship is the hope for growing population in India.	38	31.67	52	43.33	10	8.33	15	12.50	5	4.17
22	Agricultural entrepreneurship should be given top priority in the development plans.	63	52.50	34	28.33	5	4.17	7	5.83	11	9.17
23	Agricultural entrepreneurship helps to safeguard our cultural heritage keeping agrarian society.	37	30.38	52	43.33	18	15	9	7.50	4	3.33
24*	Agricultural entrepreneurship is meant for uneducated and poor people.	3	2.50	7	5.83	10	8.33	36	30	64	53.33
25*	I will take to agricultural entrepreneurship and prosper.	38	31.67	41	34.17	28	23.33	8	6.66	5	4.17
26	Today's need is to promote agricultural entrepreneurship than industry.	53	44.16	26	21.67	22	18.33	15	12.50	4	3.33
27*	I have future aspiration in agricultural field only.	26	21.67	39	32.50	38	31.67	10	8.33	7	5.83

The result regarding respondents according to their entrepreneurial aspiration of tribal graduating students towards agriculture entrepreneurship in table 3 indicated that majority of 65.83 per cent of the respondents had agreed with the statement agricultural education developed confidence in student to accept agriculture entrepreneurship is profession. Majority 53.34 per cent of the respondents were disagreed with agricultural entrepreneurship doesn't provide good employment opportunity. More than half 54.16 per cent of the respondents had agreed on agricultural entrepreneurship creates positive attitude for starting an agri-clinic or agri-business center at village level. Table no. 3 also depicts that 44.17 per cent of the respondents had agreed about an agri-clinic or agri-business training can create confidence to accept agriculture entrepreneurship as a profession. Majority 40.83 per cent of respondents had agreed on statement entrepreneurship provides me knowledge about various agencies involve in agriculture entrepreneurship. In case of an agri clinic or agri-business training may create agricultural business anxiety more than forty per cent 48.33 per cent of the respondents were agreed. Majority 60.00 per cent were disagreed with Agricultural entrepreneurship does not provide best subsidiary occupation opportunities. It is also seen from table no. 3 that more than half 56.67 per cent of the respondents had agreed about agricultural entrepreneurship leads to employment generation. One third 34.17 per cent were disagreed with the statement that agricultural entrepreneurship does not provide maximum net profit and income. Table no. 3 also reveals that 45.00 per cent of them were agreed about agricultural enterprises are more suitable to small and marginal farmers. Majority 35.00 per cent of the respondents agreed with agricultural entrepreneurship develops favorable attitude towards rural living. Agricultural entrepreneurship provides help to improve the farmer's economy, were agreed by 51.67 per cent of the respondents. Majority 40.83 per cent of the respondents were agreed with the statement that agricultural entrepreneurship provides skill of agriculture communication. 27.50 per cent of the respondents neutral on the statement Agricultural graduate can earn less than professional graduate. 30.83 per cent of the respondents strongly agreed with agricultural girls mainly prefer jobs in government sector. Near about half 45.00 per cent of the respondent were agreed about agricultural entrepreneurship also provides the graduate with a positive attitude towards the adoption of modern technology. Majority 36.67 per cent neutral on Agricultural entrepreneurship cannot

help in developing good personality. Whereas 50.83 per cent were having neutral aspiration about agricultural entrepreneurship can't help in promoting cooperative efforts. Majority 27.50 per cent of the respondents disagree with Agricultural entrepreneurship cannot provide required management skill for profitable and better management of agricultural/horticultural farm. While 36.67 per cent were neutral with the statement that, agricultural entrepreneurship kindles love towards nature. Near about half 43.33 per cent of the respondents had agreed about agricultural entrepreneurship is the hope for growing population in India. While 52.50 per cent of them were strongly agreed with the statement that, agricultural entrepreneurship should be given top priority in the development plans. More than forty 43.33 per cent per cent of the respondents were agreed about agricultural entrepreneurship helps to safeguard our cultural heritage keeping agrarian society. Majority 53.33 per cent of the respondents strongly disagreed with agricultural entrepreneurship is meant for uneducated and poor people. Majority 34.17 percent of the respondents agreed with I will take to agricultural entrepreneurship and prosper. Majority 44.16 per cent of respondents were strongly agreed with the statement that, today's need is to promote agricultural entrepreneurship than industry. While 32.50 per cent of the respondents were agreed with the statement, I have future aspiration in agricultural field only.

Conclusion

The result of the study revealed that more than half (72.50 per cent) of the respondents had favorable or medium level of entrepreneurial aspiration. From the dependent variable entrepreneurial aspiration and their sub component shows medium level of aspiration towards agriculture entrepreneurship with majority of the respondents. As a result, they had a favorable experience with entrepreneurial aspirants.

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