CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In this chapter, a nutshell description of the study in respect of the summary, conclusion, implications and suggestions for the further research is included. This chapter has been divided into the following subheads.

6.1 Summary
6.2 Major findings and conclusions
6.3 Implications
6.4 Suggestions for the further research

6.1 SUMMARY

6.1.1 Introduction

India is predominantly an agro based country with about 58 per cent population living in more than five lakh villages. It has vast potential for giant leap into agri-business. India has one of the world's largest agricultural education system with 64 State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), 3 Central Agricultural Universities (CAUs), 4 Deemed Universities (DUs) and 4 general Central Universities with Agriculture faculty (Anon., 2018). These institutions enroll on annual basis about 15,000 students at UG level in as many as 11 disciplines and over 7,000 students at PG and 1700 students at Ph.D. level. At any point, there are over 80,000 students studying in SAUs. In addition to this, there are large number of private colleges both affiliated and non-affiliated to SAUs which also annually admit larger number of students.

India is a young nation, out of 121 crore total population, there are 60 crore youth in the country at present. By 2020 the average age of the Indian population will be 20 years. The interest of youngsters in agriculture is reducing day by day and attracting and retaining youth in this sector is very important for future food security. Their interest
needs to be rejuvenated to take up agriculture as profession, business and way of earning for better livelihood.

Rural youth are playing important role in agriculture by performing some farm activities and helping their families in farm operations (Dhakre, 2014). There is a tremendous scope for empowerment of agricultural graduates through establishment of dairy, poultry, fishery, food processing and value addition, floriculture, green house, poly house enterprises etc. and thus they can even become employment generator. But, it has been many times reported that, only few students want to become entrepreneurs. This emphasizes the need of creating an aptitude among the students for taking up entrepreneurship which will enable them to become employment providers rather than employment seekers.

Keeping this in view “Attitude and Aspiration of Post Graduate Students of Junagadh Agricultural University towards Agricultural Entrepreneurship” was carried out with following specific objectives.

1. To study the profile of post graduate students.
2. To study the attitude of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship.
3. To study the level of aspiration of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship.
4. To study the relationship of attitude of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship and their characteristics.
5. To study the relationship of level of aspiration of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship and their characteristics.
6. To identify the constraints perceived by post graduate students to start agricultural entrepreneurship.
7. To obtain suggestions from post graduate students to overcome the constraints.
6.1.2 Review of literature

A brief account of literature reviewed were presented under different heads viz., selected characteristics of post graduate students, attitude and level of aspiration of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship, association between characteristics of post graduate students and their attitude and aspiration towards agricultural entrepreneurship. Appropriateness of methods and techniques used, constraints perceived by post graduate students to start agricultural entrepreneurship and suggestions to overcome the constraints perceived by them were included in review of literature.

6.1.3 Methodology

Ex-post facto research design was followed for carrying out the study. For drawing the sample for the study one hundred twenty students from all the registered students of first year and second year post graduate studying students were selected randomly for the study, proportional number of students was selected as respondents.

The study was conducted in Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh district of Gujarat state. Junagadh Agricultural University consists of five Colleges. From each selected college post graduate students were selected. Thus, sample of total 120 post graduate students from five colleges were considered for the study.

The dependent variables undertaken in this study were attitude and aspiration of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship and were measured with the help of scale developed by Ajit (2004) with slight modification.

The thirteen independent variables undertaken in this study viz; age, academic achievement, participation in extracurricular activities, fathers education, family occupation status, family income, overall modernity, reading habit, agricultural business anxiety, self confidence, knowledge about government projects about agri-business, risk orientation and cosmopoliteness. These variables were measured with the help of suitable scale and procedures with due modification. The constraints perceived by post graduate
Summary and Conclusion

students towards agricultural entrepreneurship and suggestions to overcome the constraints were also studied.

The interview schedule was constructed in such a manner that all pertinent aspects in light of the objectives get covered and it was pre-tested. Suitable modifications on the basis of pre-testing were incorporated in the final schedule. The collected data were classified, tabulated and analyzed in order to make the findings meaningful. The statistical measures such as percentage, mean score, standard deviation and co-efficient of correlation were used.

6.2 MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The conclusions which were drawn based on the findings of the study are as under.

6.2.1 Profile of post graduate students

1. Age: Majority (81.67 per cent) of the post graduate students had 22-23 years of age.

2. Academic achievement: More than two-fifth (46.67 per cent) of the post graduate students studying in the Junagadh Agricultural University were with first class category of academic achievement.

3. Participation in extracurricular activities: Majority (61.67 per cent) of the post graduate students had medium participation in extracurricular activities.

4. Father’s education: More than two-fifth (45.83 per cent) of the post graduate students father’s had educated with above high school level of education.

5. Family occupation status: Slightly more than two-third (68.33 per cent) of the post graduate students were belonged to the family having medium occupational status.

6. Family income: Majority (40.00 per cent) of the post graduate students had family income between 2.00-3.00 lakh.

7. Overall modernity: Majority (65.00 per cent) of the post graduate students had medium level of overall modernity.
8. **Reading habit:** Majority (65.00 per cent) of the post graduate students had medium level of reading habit.

9. **Agricultural business anxiety:** Majority (60.00 per cent) of the post graduate students had medium level of agricultural business anxiety.

10. **Self confidence:** More than half (60.84 per cent) of the respondents had medium level of self confidence.

11. **Knowledge about government projects about agri-business:** More than two-third (67.50 per cent) of the post graduate students had medium level of knowledge about government projects about agri-business.

12. **Risk orientation:** Majority (70.84 per cent) of the post graduate students had medium level of risk orientation.

13. **Cosmopolitaness:** Slightly less than two-third (62.50 per cent) of the post graduate students had medium level of cosmopolitaness.

### 6.2.2 Attitude of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship

Majority (73.34 per cent) of the post graduate students had most favourable attitude towards agricultural entrepreneurship. Whereas, 15.00 per cent and 11.66 per cent of post graduate students had favourable and less favourable attitude towards agricultural entrepreneurship, respectively.

### 6.2.3 Level of aspiration of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship

Majority (58.34 per cent) of the post graduate agricultural students had medium level of occupational aspiration. Whereas, 26.66 per cent had high level and 15.00 per cent had low level of occupational aspiration towards agricultural entrepreneurship.

### 6.2.4 Relationship between attitude of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship and their characteristics

The characteristics of the post graduate students *viz.* academic achievement, agricultural business anxiety, self confidence, risk orientation and cosmopolitaness had
positive and significant relationship with the attitude of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship.

       The characteristics of post graduate students like overall modernity had positive and highly significant relationship with the attitude of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship.

       There was not-significant relationship with the attitude of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship with their age, participation in extracurricular activities, father’s education, family occupation status, family income, reading habit and knowledge about government projects about agri-business.

6.2.5 Relationship between level of aspiration of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship and their characteristics

       The characteristics of the post graduate students viz; father’s education, family occupational status, self confidence and cosmopoliteness had positive and significant relationship with the aspiration of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship.

       The characteristics of post graduate students like academic achievement, family income and risk orientation had positive and highly significant relationship with the aspiration of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship.

       There was not-significant relationship with the aspiration of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship with their age, participation in extracurricular activities, overall modernity, reading habit, agricultural business anxiety and knowledge about government projects about agri-business.
6.2.6 Constraints and Suggestions

6.2.6.1 Constraints perceived by the post graduate students to start an agri-business

The major constraints faced by the post graduate students were:

1. Less practical knowledge about entrepreneurship.
2. Lack of positive mind set to have own agricultural enterprise.
3. Lengthy procedures for getting a bank loan.
4. Less no. of visits / tours to various enterprises.
5. Limited extracurricular activities related to entrepreneurship.
6. Lack of confidence to succeed in agricultural enterprise.
7. Lack of assurance against uncertainty of risk found in establishment of an enterprise.
8. Courses not completed within 2 years.

6.2.6.2 Suggestions to overcome the constraints perceived by the post graduate students to start an agri-business

1. Practical oriented and skill based entrepreneurial activities should be imparted.
2. Training and demonstrations related to modern technology should be conducted.
3. Visits to various enterprises should be undertaken from time to time.
4. Procedures for obtaining loan should be shortened.
5. Knowledge about policy of government about agri-business should be given.
6. Extracurricular activities related to entrepreneurship should be conducted.

6.2.8 Empirical model

The tentative paradigm was developed in the beginning of the thesis while arriving at the conceptual framework of this study (Fig.1 and 2). Now final form of paradigm based on the findings of this study is presented in the Fig. 18 and 19 showing only those independent variables which had significant relationship with post graduate students attitude and aspiration towards agricultural entrepreneurship.
In the case of attitude towards agricultural entrepreneurship, out of 13 variables selected, six independent variables were significantly related with attitude of the post graduate students. The significant independent variables were academic achievement, overall modernity, agricultural business anxiety, self confidence, risk orientation and cosmopolitaness. The rest could not show any significant relationship with attitude of post graduate students.

Likewise out of 13 variables of post graduate students, the seven variables such as participation in extracurricular activities, father’s education, family occupation status, family income, self confidence, knowledge of agricultural entrepreneurship, risk orientation and cosmopolitaness were significantly correlated with level of occupational aspiration of students and rest found to be not significantly associated with occupational aspiration of students.

6. 3 IMPLICATIONS

Based on the findings of the study, following action implications emerge.

1. The study facilitated in knowing the characteristics of the post graduate students and it would help to serve as a guideline for the policy makers, planners of colleges of agriculture and other colleges about planning and implementing of agricultural education.

2. The findings of this study revealed that majority of the post graduate students had favorable attitude towards agricultural entrepreneurship. The efforts should be made to change the attitude of the students from favorable to more favorable by practical oriented education and conducting training, demonstrations and visits to various enterprises.

3. Majority of post graduate students had medium level of occupational aspiration. This level can be increased to a high level by creating self confidence, providing knowledge about agril. entrepreneurship, govt. policy about agri-business.

4. Having discussed the attitude and aspiration of post graduate students towards agricultural entrepreneurship as well as suggestions to overcome the constraints, some measures emerging from this study for increasing the attitude and aspiration have been suggested. Practical oriented and skill based entrepreneurial activities
should be imparted, training and demonstrations related to modern technology should be conducted, visits to various enterprises should be undertaken from time to time and more practical knowledge related to entrepreneurship should be given.

5. The post graduate students expressed some constraints which they perceived as hindrances in starting agri-business. Efforts should be made to lessen the magnitude of such constraints.

6. From the survey conducted on the post graduate students it was understood that majority of the students had more preference for state department jobs for their future occupation in spite of them having favourable attitude towards agricultural entrepreneurship. But in the present scenario, number of government jobs availability is declining. So, college should equip them with more practical oriented education and entrepreneurial quality so that instead of running after a job, the students would be inclined towards adopting agri-business as an occupation and establishing agricultural enterprise at their own.

6.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE RESEARCH

It is true that findings of single study are not adequate to make any generalizations. Even though an attempt has been made to suggest some topics for the future studies, which are considered important by the investigator and were given below:

1. Such studies should be repeated after the regular intervals to improve the entrepreneurial behavior of students.

2. Similar research problem with some more colleges, covering more number of students should be conducted.

3. Similar study should be conducted with another dependent and independent variables.

4. The sample size may be enlarged to draw more general conclusion.