



## ASPIRATIONS OF TRIBAL STUDENTS OF AGRICULTURE COLLEGES ABOUT AGRI-ENTRENEURSHIP IN EASTERN VIDARBHA

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### Abstract:

The present study entitled “Aspirations of tribal students of Agriculture colleges about Agri-entrepreneurship in eastern Vidarbha” was undertaken as a Research Review Committee project for the year 2013-2014 at College of Agriculture, Gadchiroli. An exploratory design of social research was used. Agriculture colleges from four districts of eastern Vidarbha were selected i.e. College of Agriculture, Gadchiroli, Anand Niketan College of Agriculture, Warora, Chandrapur, Manoharbai Patel college of Agriculture, Hiratola, Dist. Gondia and Sevakhbhu Waghaye College of Agriculture, Kesalwada, Dist. Bhandara.

**Keywords:** Tribal, Entrepreneurship, Aspirations

### Introduction:

A sample of 100 students was selected viz. 75 students from Gadchiroli, 9 from Chandrapur and 8 from each Bhandara and Gondia were drawn and information collected was considered for tabulation and analysis of the data.

### Objectives

1. To study the profile of the tribal students studying in Agriculture Colleges.
2. To study the attitude of tribal students towards Agricultural Entrepreneurship .
3. To study the aspirations towards Agricultural entrepreneurship of the tribal students studying in Agriculture colleges.

### Findings:

#### 1. Gender

To analyze if there is any association between gender and aspiration of students, the variables was used by knowing frequency of male & female students.

In order to know the association if any between gender and aspiration of students, the variable was used by knowing the frequency of male and female students. The distribution of respondents according to their sex has been presented in table 1.

#### 2. Academic Performance

Previous academic performance indicates the aspiration levels of individual and thus it was studied in present study and shown in Table 2.

#### 3. Family Education

Education of parents and other family members encourage the aspirations of children. Attitude of educated family members is more favourable towards imparting education to their wards. The distribution of respondents according to their family education has been presented in table 2.

It is observed from Table 3 that about half of the respondents' families had low educational level (53.00%) while 21.00 percent and 26.00 percent of the respondents' families had high and medium educational level respectively.

#### 4. Family Type

It is observed from Table that more than half of the respondents (61.00%) hailed from the nuclear families whereas 39.00% respondents had joint families (table 4).

#### 5. Land Holding

The land holding is indicative of the economic status of an individual and it indirectly influences individual's aspirations and progress. Respondents with more land were assumed to have high expectations and desire for more achievements. In view of this, investigation about it was undertaken. The distribution of the respondents according to their land holding is shown in Table 5.

Maximum number (40.00%) of respondents were having marginal land holding followed by small and landless i.e. 19.00% and 14.00 % respectively.

#### 6. Annual Income

Family annual income helps to project the overall economic position and indicator of the economic stability of family. Level of income has a profound impact on life style and might influence the interest and aspiration of an individual. The distribution of respondents according to their family annual income has been presented in Table 6.

#### 7. Father's Occupation

Father's occupation is one of the factor determining socio-economic status and indicative of the individual's economic condition. It may govern the aspiration of students, in

sense that adequate financial help and high social status coins the individual behavior differently than their counter parts and shown below in table (table 7).

It is evident from the above table that majority of the respondents were having agriculture as fathers' occupation (75.00%) for sustenance which was followed by labour (13.00%) and caste based occupation(03.00%), while service as a occupation was meager 06.00 per cent.

### 8. Economic Orientation.

Economic orientation is one of the factor determining the individual's economic view. It may influence the aspiration of students, in sense that it was necessary to study here and thus the distribution according economic orientation is as below (table 8).

It is observed from table that 54.00 % of the respondents had moderate level of economic orientation, while 26.00 % and 20.00% had high and low level of economic orientation respectively.

### 9. Resource Availability.

It is observed from table that a little more than half of the students (54.00 %) of had low level of resource availabilty, while 33.00 % and 13.00% had medium and low level of resource availability (Table 9).

Around half of the of the respondents were aspired towards the agri-entreneurship with assertive response to the statements i.e. to work for social development of community through agri-entreneurship(56.00%), to work for economic development of community through agri-entreneurship(54.00), to increase employment opportunities in agricultural sectors through agri-entreneurship (48.00%), to work for development of farmers (67.00%), to make efforts to remove traditionalism in business(49.00%).About 40.00 % of the respondents were assertive with statements i.e. to become a successful agri-entrepreneur(42.00%), To start own consultancy services through agri-entreneurship(41.00%), To earn more income through agri-entreneurship than service or job(40%), To eradicate poverty in rural area by creating employment opportunity through agri-enterprises(45.00%). It is to note that, to become idol for others (67.00%) and starting agri-entreneurship without assistant from Government(70.00%) had shown a negative response from the respondents.

### 12. Coefficient of correlation of selected variables with their aspiration about agri-entreneurship

Efforts have been made to find out relationship between selected characteristics and aspirations of tribal students of agriculture colleges in Eastern Vidarbha (table 11).

**Economic Orientation:** The correlation between economic orientation and aspirations of tribal students of agriculture colleges was found to be positive and highly significant, that means Economic orientation has a influence on aspiration of tribal student.

**Resource availability:** The correlation between resource availability and aspirations of tribal students of agriculture colleges was found to be positive and highly significant, that means resource availability has effect on their aspirations. Thus it clearly indicates that availability of of the required resources plays a vital role.

While all other variables namely Gender, Academic performance, Family Education, Family type, Land holding, Annual income, Father's occupation, and Attitude towards agri-entreneurship were found to be positive but non-significant, that means all these variables has no influence on aspirations of tribal students of agriculture colleges.

**Table 1.** Distribution of the respondents according to Gender

Sr. No.	Gender	Frequency (n= 100)	Percent
1	Male	54	54.00
2	Female	46	46.00
	Total	100	100.00

**Table 2.** Distribution of the respondents according to Academic Performance.

Sr. No.	Academic Performance	Frequency (n=100)	Percent (%)
1	Distinction	16	16.00
2	"I" class	42	42.00
3	"II" class	26	26.00
4	Pass class	16	16.00
	Total	100	100.00

**Table 3 .** Distribution of respondents according to Family Education

Sr. No	Family Education	Frequency n=100	Percent
1.	Low	56	56.00
2.	Medium	29	29.00
3.	High	15	15.00
	Total	100	100.00

**Table 4.** Distribution of respondents according to Family Type

Sr. No.	Family Type	Frequency (n= 100)	Percent
1	Nuclear	61	61.00
2	Joint	39	39.00
	Total	100	100.00

**Table 5.** Distribution of respondents according to Land Holding.

Sr. No.	Land Holding	Frequency (n= 100)	Percent
1	Landless (00.00 ha.)	14	14.00
2	Marginal (0.1 to 1.0 ha.)	40	40.00
3	Small (1.1 to 2.0 ha.)	19	19.00
4	Semi-medium (2.1 to 4.0 ha.)	09	09.00
5	Medium (4.1 to 10.0 ha.)	07	07.00
6	Large (10.0 ha..and above)	05	05.00
	Total	100	100.00

**Table 6.** Distribution of respondents according to Annual Income

Sr. No.	Annual Income	Frequency (n=100)	Percentage
1.	Upto Rs.20000/-	09	09.00
2.	Rs.20001/- to Rs.50000/-	45	45.00
3.	Rs.50001/- to Rs. 100000/-	30	30.00
4	Rs.100001/- to Rs.150000/-	09	09.00
5	Rs.150001/- upto non-creamy layer	07	07.00
6	Above non creamy layer	07	07.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 7.** Distribution of respondents according to Father's Occupation

Sr. No.	Father's Occupation	Frequency (n=100)	Percentage
1	Labour	13	13.00
2	Caste Occupation	03	03.00
3	Business	03	03.00
4	Agriculture	75	75.00
5	Service	06	06.00
	Total	100	100.00

**Table 8.** Distribution of respondents according to their their economic orientation.

Sr. No	Family Education	Frequency n=100	Percent
1.	Low	20	20.00
2.	Medium	54	54.00
3.	High	26	26.00
	Total	100	100.00

**Table 9.** Distribution of respondents according to their their resource availability.

Sr. No	Family Education	Frequency n=100	Percent
1.	Low	54	54.00
2.	Medium	33	33.00
3.	High	13	13.00
	Total	100	100.00

**Table 10.** Distribution of tribal students according to Aspirations offered by them.

Sr.No.	Aspiration(s)	Yes (%)	No (%)
1	To start own agri-business.	33 (33.00)	67 (47.00)
2	To become a successful agri-entrepreneur.	42 (42.00)	58 (58.00)
3	To work for social development of community through agri-entrepreneurship.	54 (54.00)	46 (46.00)
4	To work for economic development of community through agri-entrepreneurship.	56 (56.00)	44 (44.00)
5	To increase employment opportunities in agricultural sectors through agri-entrepreneurship.	48 (48.00)	52 (52.00)
6	To become an idol for other agri-entrepreneur.	37 (37.00)	63 (63.00)
7	To start agri-entrepreneurship with or without Government assistance.	30 (30.00)	70 (70.00)
8	To start own consultancy services through agri-entrepreneurship.	41 (41.00)	59 (59.00)
9	To earn more income through agri-entrepreneurship than service or job.	40 (40.00)	60 (60.00)
10	To eradicate poverty in rural area by creating employment opportunity through agri-enterprises.	45 (45.00)	55 (55.00)
11	To work for development of farmers.	67 (67.00)	33 (33.00)
12	To make efforts to remove traditionalism in business.	49 (49.00)	51 (51.00)

**Table 11.** Coefficient of correlation of selected variables with their aspiration about agri-entrepreneurship.

Sr.No.	Variables	r' value
1	Gender	0.011
2	Academic performance	0.169
3	Family Education	0.113
4	Family type	0.011
5	Land holding	0.098
6	Annual income	0.084
7	Father's occupation	0.109
8	Economic orientation	0.391**
9	Resource availability	0.378**
10	Attitude towards agri-entrepreneurship	0.064

**Conclusion:**

1. Half of the respondents show their favourable attitude towards the agri-entrepreneurship.
2. Around half of the respondents were found to be in medium category of Aspirations about agri-entrepreneurship.
3. Though the respondents responded assertively with the various statements of aspirations, to become an idol for other agri-entrepreneur, to start agri-entrepreneurship with or without Government assistance.

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