



## **Self Employment Aspiration of The Undergraduate Boys of Collage of Agriculture, Dapoli Tahsil of Ratnagiri Distict of Maharashtra**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Aspiration is the target a person sets for him to achieve. Knowledge of aspiration is important to sociologist since a man does have notices of desirability regarding his future status and does believe that by his own selection and decision he can materially affect the role he will acquire and discharge. The present agricultural research system comprises essentially two main streams, viz., the ICAR at the national level and the Agricultural Universities at the state level. The present investigation is related to the under-graduate students of collage of Agriculture, Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli. The university has jurisdiction of 5 district of Konkan regions and the Greater Mumbai. The present study has been undertaken with specific objectives to study the self-employment aspiration of the boys of collage of agriculture Dapoli and to study the level of self employment aspirations of boys according to class. It becomes clear from observations that majority of the boys aspired to start their own business. Simultaneously, majority of them wish to develop their own farm. Looking to the increasing pressure on the employment marked, this observation is gratifying, and needs to be encouraged by the concerned individuals and organizations. The students from first year had higher level of aspirations. It can also be observed that this trend declined with the advancement in education of the students. This is quite obvious because the students from senior classes are more exposed to external world and the agriculture.*

**Key words:** *Aspiration, boys, Self-employment.*

Received 19.11.2018

Revised 21.12.2018

Accepted 24.01.2019

### **INTRODUCTION**

Aspiration is the target a person sets for him to achieve. Knowledge of aspiration is important to sociologist since a man does have notices of desirability regarding his future status and does believe that by his own selection and decision he can materially affect the role he will acquire and discharge. The present agricultural research system comprises essentially two main streams, viz., the ICAR at the national level and the Agricultural Universities at the state level, [6]. Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy. Even though the importance of agricultural development was recognized in our country, attention was not given to this subject in the past. Now-a-days, the Indian government and Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) are striving to strengthen agricultural education because of the conviction that this alone holds the key to our nation's food and nutritional security, [4]. With limited natural resources and a burgeoning population, India's principle resource is its people. India's democratic success coupled with economic growth and the demographic dividend mean that tens of millions of young people will be joining India's work force with aspirations that their parents couldn't even dream about. According to [5], "Some individual factors related to student's aspiration include their level of intrapersonal skills, self-reliance, self-control, self-concept and low mature responsibility". According to Khoo and Ainsley [3], "The dominant model is the sociological theory of status attainment which stresses aspiration as a cognitive state that motivates or drives adolescents to strive for academic success". According to Sirin, Diemer, Jackson and Howell [8], "Aspirations have been defined as educational and

vocational dreams that students have for the future". According to the second Annual Employment and Unemployment Survey [1] conducted by Ministry of Labour and Employment the labour force participation rate is estimated at 52.9 per cent. The largest fraction of the labour force is self-employed (48.6 per cent), while the unemployment rate is estimated around 3.8 per cent, the rate is much higher for graduated (9.4 per cent) than for illiterate persons (1.2 per cent). More people are spending more years in education and remaining unemployed. These points to the need to enhance employability in students.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present investigation is related to the under-graduate students of college of Agriculture, Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli. The university has jurisdiction of 5 district of Konkan regions and the Greater Mumbai. The present study has been undertaken with specific objectives of 1. To study the self-employment aspiration of the boys of college of agriculture Dapoli. 2. To study the level of self employment aspirations of boys according to class.

**Sampling procedure:** In this research study, census method was used for collecting the information. All the boys studying at the college of Agriculture, Dapoli in B.Sc. degree courses constituted the population of the study. So, the data were collected from the whole population. In all 389 boys were studying at degree course at the college. However, the data could be collected from 315 boys as the remaining students were out of headquarter for one or the other reason and were not available despite of several attempts. The details on this aspect are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Number of students selected for the study from four years of B.Sc. Agricultural degree programme.

Sl No	B.Sc. Agricultural academic year	Total students (No.)	Students contacted (No.)
1	First year	129	80
2	Second year	96	80
3	Third year	75	75
4	Fourth year	89	80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>315</b>

**Construction of interview schedule:** The interview schedule was prepared in English so as to collect information in line with the objectives of the study. While preparing schedule, attention was given to make the questions simple, self explanatory with clarity so that the respondents could understand the same and give the responses more accurately.

**Collection of data:** Data were collected by personally contacting the students. Information was filled in by the individual respondent. Wherever necessary, questions were explained to boys to ensure proper understanding. This helped in securing appropriate response from the respondents. They were given enough time for the purpose.

The data collected from the respondents were processed and tabulated in primary and secondary tables. Percentages were worked out wherever needed and established parameters like mean were used.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Self-employment aspirations

Self employment aspirations of the boys.

Table 2: The data in respect of self-employment aspirations of the students

Sl No.	Self employment aspirations	Respondents (N=315)	
		Number	Percentage
1	To start own business	182	66.18
2	To render consultancy service	10	3.64
3	To start own/develop own farm	69	25.09
4	To render developmental service	14	5.09
	<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Business aspirations of the students</b>	<b>Respondents(N=182)</b>	
		<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Nursery	88	48.36
2	Fruit processing unit	28	15.39

3	Agro service center	11	6.04
4	Dealer of agricultural inputs	13	7.14
5	Poultry	7	3.85
6	Dairy	11	6.04
7	Mushroom production	24	13.18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>100</b>

The data presented in Table 2 indicated that more than half (66.18 %) of the boys had aspiration to start own business while 25.09 % of the boys aspire to start /develop own farm and to render consultancy boys respectively. It becomes clear from these observations that majority of the boys aspired for start their own farming business simultaneously, majority of them wish to develop their own farm. The findings of the presents study are similar with findings of Iswalkar [2] in her study revealed that majority (84.21 %) of the girl student had aspiration 'to start own business'. The findings are dissimilar with the findings of Sarita [7] revealed that 5.56 per cent of the girl students aspired 'to start own business'. It is also seen from Table that majority (48.36 %) of the boys had aspired to start nursery for their self-employment while 15.38 per cent wanted to start fruit processing unit. The other areas of business for which the boys had aspirations were mushroom production (13.18 %), dealer of agricultural inputs (7.14 %), dairy (6.04 %) and poultry (3.85 %). It seems that most of the boys had an aspiration related to horticulture followed by fruit processing unit and mushroom production.

#### Aspirations of the boys for level/scale of business:

Table 3: The information regarding the aspirations of the students for level/scale of business

Sl No.	Level/ scale of business aspirations of the students	Respondents (n=182)	
		Number	Percentage
1	Small scale	98	53.85
2	Large scale	53	29.12
3	Home scale	31	17.03
	<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>100</b>

The data regarding the aspirations of the boys for the level/scale of business presented in Table 3 indicate that majority (53.85 %) of the boys aspired to start business at small scale level. Nearly one-third (29.12 %) of boys aspired to start business at large scale while, 17.03 % students had aspiration to start the business at home scale.

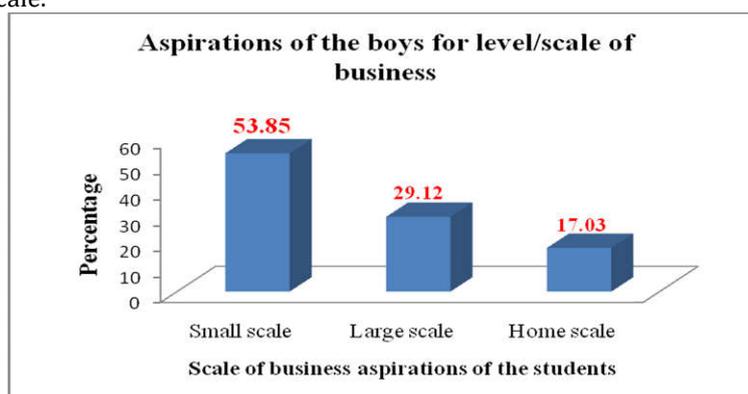


Fig. 1. Aspirations of the boys for level/scale of business

#### Aspiration of boys for different crops:

Table 4: Distribution of boys according to their aspiration for different crops.

Sl No.	Aspiration of boys for different crops	Respondents (n=69)	
		Number	Percentage
1	Irrigated horticultural crops	56	81.16
2	Rainfed horticultural crops	8	11.59
3	Field crops	5	7.25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

From Table 4 it can be observed that majority (81.16 %) of the boys aspired to grow irrigated horticultural crops, while 11.59 % of the boys aspired to grow rainfed horticultural crops. Only 7.25 % of the boys had aspiration to develop field crops.

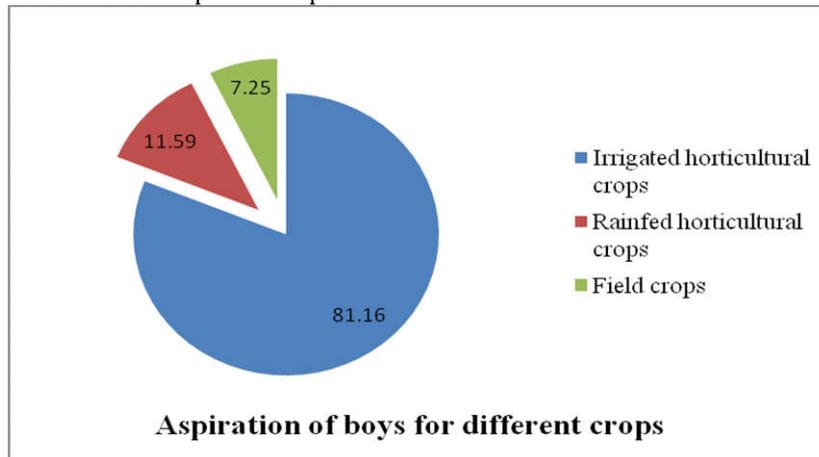


Fig.2 Distribution of boys according to their aspiration for different crop

**Class wise self-employment aspirations of the boys:**

A probe was made in the present study to analyze the information about the self-employment aspiration of the boys and class in which the boy is studying and findings are presented in Table 5.

Table 5

self-employment aspirations and Category	Number of the respondents (N=315)			
	1 <sup>st</sup> year (N=80)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year (N=80)	3 <sup>rd</sup> year (N=75)	4 <sup>th</sup> year (N=80)
Low (up to 3)	6 (7.50)	10 (12.50)	11 (14.66)	3 (3.75)
Medium (3.1 to 12.99)	42 (52.50)	39 (48.75)	44 (58.67)	56 (70.00)
High (13 and above)	32 (40.00)	31 (38.75)	20 (26.67)	21 (26.25)

The analysis about the self employment aspirations indicated that majority of the students from first and fourth year (52.50 and 70.00 % respectively) had medium level of self employment aspirations. However 40.00 % of the first year boys and 26.25 % of final year boys had high self employment aspirations.



Fig. 3 Distribution of the respondents according to their class wise self-employment aspirations

**CONCLUSION**

It becomes clear from observations that majority of the boys aspired to start their own business. Simultaneously, majority of them wish to develop their own farm. Looking to the increasing pressure on the employment marked, this observation is gratifying, and needs to be encouraged by the concerned

individuals and organizations. This will help in creating a band of self-employed people who will be creating jobs for other needy people. It seems that most of the students had an aspirations related to horticulture, followed by fruit processing unit and mushroom production. Thus, they have indicated the enterprises that are suitable to Konkan conditions, and that are income and employment generating. These observations are also indicative of interest and confidence of the boys in respective enterprise. The students from first year had higher level of aspirations. It can also be observed that this trend declined with the advancement in education of the students. This is quite obvious because the students from senior classes are more exposed to external world and the agriculture. Because of this, the students might be realizing realities of life and might be setting their goals according to the experiences gained.

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#### CITATION OF THIS ARTICLE

Ashish Shigwan, Shivshankar Wanole, Swapnil Holkar and Dipak Hardikar. Self Employment Aspiration of The Undergraduate Boys of Collage of Agriculture, Dapoli Tahsil of Ratnagiri Distict of Maharashtra. *Bull. Env. Pharmacol. Life Sci.*, Vol 8 [4] March 2019 : 10-14