

## ASPIRATION LEVEL OF THE AGRICULTURE GRADUATES REGARDING AGRI-CLINICS AND AGRI-BUSINESS CENTRES

Meenakshi Chargoitra\* and K.L. Dangi\*\*

### ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in the state of Rajasthan, India. Data were collected from 110 respondents through mailed questionnaire. There were three types of respondents viz. successful entrepreneurs who contribute their enterprises (EC), degaulter entrepreneurs (ED) and these trained graduates who did not start the enterprises (EN). Results indicated that altogether 75 (68.2 per cent) youth possessed medium level of aspiration towards agri-clinics and agri-business centres (ACABCs) followed by 16C (14.50 per cents) and 19C (17.30 per cent) who expressed respectively high and low aspiration towards ACABCs, EC comparatively visualized encouraging aspiration compared with ED. No respondents (EN) expressed high aspiration, majority of them were under low and medium aspiration. It is recommended that the scheme of ACABCs must be continued as majority of beneficiaries fall under high level of aspiration about the scheme. The youth are needed to be persuaded and motivated for ACABCs during their trainings in the ACABCs institutions.

### INTRODUCTION

The 'aspiration' in the present paper refers to the goal statement of the agricultural graduates concerning their establishment of enterprises and functioning effectively which is categorized into three statements 'prior to start', 'at present' and 'in future' about enterprises.

Agri-clinic and agri-business centres scheme aim to tap the expertise available in the large pool of graduates in agriculture and allied sectors. It is expected that the setting up of agri-clinic and agri-business centres by agricultural graduates under the scheme will strengthen transfer of technology and extension services. It is also believed that it will help youth to improve their income and give a better position in the society. Thus these centres are supposed to bring in both social and economic transformation in the county. Keeping in this view, the present research investigation was undertaken with the following objective: to determine the aspiration level of the agriculture graduates regarding agri-clinic and agri-business centres.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in purposively selected Rajasthan state as five centres

of agri-clinic and agri-business are running there. Out of which four are in Jaipur and another one is in Udaipur based on lines of agri-clinic and agri-business centres scheme. Data were collected by using mailed questionnaire. It was mailed to 250 respondents out of which 110 gave response from all three categories of respondents i.e. successful entrepreneurs (EC), unsuccessful entrepreneurs (ED) and agricultural graduates who did not start enterprise (EN).

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To get a vivid portrait of the respondents according to aspiration level, they were categorized into three groups i.e. Low, Medium and High level of aspiration on the basis of calculated Mean and Standard Deviation of scores obtained by them.

A deep glance at the data presented in Table 1 indicates that majority of respondents had medium level of aspiration. From the total number of respondents 75 (68.2 per cent) possessed medium level of aspiration. Besides, these, 19 (17.30 per cent) have low and 16 (14.50 per cent) had high level of aspiration.

Data regarding EC respondents reveal that 34 (69.40 per cent) had medium level of aspiration,

\* Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Extension Education, RCA, Udaipur.

\*\* Professor, Department of Extension Education, RCA, Udaipur.

whereas, 3 (6.10 per cent) and 12 (24.50 per cent) had low and high level of aspiration respectively.

In case of ED and EN categories of respondents 7(20.60 per cent) and 9(33.30 per cent) respondents had low level of aspiration respectively. On the other hand nil percent of respondents of EN

category showed high level of aspiration. It is concluded from above findings that a high percentage of respondents had medium level of aspiration toward their agri-prenure. The attractive package and financial assistance would motivate the young graduates to pursue their professional aspiration.

**Table I. Distribution of respondents according to their level of aspiration**

S. No.	Aspiration	EC (n <sub>1</sub> = 49)		ED (n <sub>2</sub> = 34)		EN (n <sub>3</sub> = 27)		Total (n= 110)	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1.	Low level of aspiration (below 15. 12)	3	6.10	7	20.60	9	33.30	19	17.30
2.	Medium level of aspiration (15.12 to 23.32)	34	69.40	23	67.60	18	66.70	75	68.20
3.	High level of aspiration (above 23.32)	12	24.50	4	11.80	-	-	16	14.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.00</b>

f= frequency, % percentage

## CONCLUSION

Majority of the respondents i.e. 68.20 per cent possessed medium level of aspiration, while 17.30 and 14.50 per cent had low and high level of aspiration respectively. The youth are required to be brought under high aspiration level as this was found to be medium. This could be done through persuasion during the training programme. The in depth study reveals that all the beneficiaries had highest level of future aspiration regarding AC and ABCs. Hence the scheme should be continued.

## REFERENCES

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