

## Original Research Article

# Constraints and Suggestions Faced by the Postgraduate Students to Start Agribusiness

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## ABSTRACT

The study was conducted within the Anand agricultural university especially on post-graduate students of BACA College of Anand agricultural university, Anand. This study includes data on 60 students out of 246 total students, enrolled within the Bansilal Amruthlal College of Agriculture in the academic year 2018-19 based on simple random sampling method. The major constraints were faced by the post-graduate students are courses are not completed within 2 years, less No. of visits/tours to various enterprises, limited extracurricular activities related to entrepreneurship less practical knowledge about entrepreneurship, Capital requirement. The major suggestions suggested for the postgraduate students was course must be more practical and market-oriented, other suggestions were the maximum number of visits/tours for students should be kept to various enterprises, there should be more extra-curricular activities related to Entrepreneurship, more practical knowledge about Entrepreneurship should be given, Knowledge about the policy of Government about agri-business should be given.

### Keywords

Constraints;  
Suggestions; Post  
graduate student;  
Agribusiness

## Introduction

There is tremendous scope for the empowerment of agricultural graduates through the establishment of Dairy, Poultry, Fishery, Food Processing, and Value Addition, Floriculture, Greenhouse, Poly house enterprises, etc; and thus they can even become employment generator. But, it has been many times reported that only a few students want to become entrepreneurs. This emphasizes the need of creating an attitude among the students for taking up entrepreneurship which will enable them to become employment providers rather than

employment seekers. Recent experiences indicate that the economic progress of a few countries, particularly developed countries is due to the contribution of a large number of small entrepreneurs employing up in their establishment. So, large numbers of such entrepreneurs for developing and transforming village clusters into sustainable economic units needed. As opposed to the increasing demand for higher education, unemployment of university graduates has been Even though accurate data on unemployment is not available, it is believed that over 28 percent of agricultural and natural resources college graduates need to

find a job. This is why many universities offer agricultural entrepreneurial courses, activities, and stimulate students to involve in entrepreneurial activities. Actually, universities are taking an increasingly important role in the entrepreneurship development. But the purpose is that, could entrepreneurship be made in universities? And could entrepreneurship be learned? Career development, for many people, maybe a lifelong process of engaging the work world through choosing among employment opportunities made available to them. Each individual undertaking the method is influenced by various factors, including the context during which they live, in their personal aptitudes, and academic attainment. Agriculture students perceived the agricultural area more positively and considered themselves to be more concerned, friendly, and liberal, although they displayed more traditional attitudes especially in the areas of sex roles. This, however, necessitates fine tuning the entrepreneurial skills of agricultural graduates. With the objective, the ministry of agricultural graduates. With this objective, the ministry of agriculture, the government of India, in associates with the national bank of agricultural and rural Development (NABARD), Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC), and the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad, launched a program called "Agriclinics and Agribusiness Centres Scheme".

### **Materials and Methods**

The present study was confined to "ex- post facto" research design as independent variables are already operated in the study area. Kerlinger (1976) stated that the "Ex post facto" research design is worthy to use when the independent variables have already acted upon. The research was conducted at Anand agricultural university on postgraduate

students of all departments. In this study, stratified sampling was considered to select the students of each department. This study includes data on 60 students out of 246 total students, enrolled within the B. A. College of Agriculture during the academic year 2018-19. The selection of the variables included in the study was done on the basis of an extensive review of literature on the subjects, its discussion with the experts, and previous studies taken up on the related subjects. Only those variables which were having relevance to the study were finally selected. A special interview schedule was designed for collecting the information. Firstly the interview schedule was prepared in English version keeping in view the objectives of the study and respondents' background. In preparing the schedule investigator secured guidance from the major advisor, advisory committee, and teaching staff of the Extension Education Institute. The suggestions were included in the schedule by the investigator.

### **Results and Discussion**

#### **Constraints faced by post graduate students about to start agribusiness**

Some important constraints faced by the post graduate students are presented here. The students were requested to express the constraints faced by them about unfavourable conditions to start agri-business. These constraints were ranked according to their frequency and percentage and are presented in table 1.

The data depicted in table 1 make it clear that the major constraints faced by the postgraduate students were: courses are not completed within 2 years (43.57 percent), less No. of visits/tours to various enterprises (35.00 percent), limited extracurricular activities related to entrepreneurship (31.43

percent) less practical knowledge about entrepreneurship (25.00 percent), the Capital requirement (20.71 percent), Market-oriented education (17.86 percent), Market crashes and raw materials (10.71 percent) and no campus interview of different Agril. Enterprises (7.14 percent). Similar observations were also made by Krishnakhi Choudhury and Kanagaraj Easwaran (2019), Suraji (2018), Jha Anuranjan *et al.*, (2017), Malivad (2017).

**Suggestions given by the post graduate students to overcome the constraints**

The information was also collected regarding the suggestions given by the post graduate students to overcome the constraints faced by them. Important suggestions are given in table 2.

It is evident from the table 2 that the important suggestion suggested by post-graduate students was course must be more practical and market-oriented (40.00 percent). Other suggestions were the maximum number of visits/tours for students should be kept to various enterprises (28.57 percent), there should be more extra-curricular activities related to Entrepreneurship (25.45 percent), more practical knowledge about Entrepreneurship should be given (15.71 percent), Knowledge about the policy of Government about agri-business should be given (11.43 percent), courses should be completed within 2 years (7.14 percent) and provision of campus interview of different Agril. enterprises (5.71 percent). Similar observations were also made by Krishnakhi Choudhury and Kanagaraj Easwaran (2019), Suraji (2018), Jha Anuranjan *et al.*, (2017), Malivad (2017).

**Table.1**

<b>Table 1: Constraints offered by the post graduate students to start agri-business</b>				
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>Rank</b>
1.	Courses not completed within 2 years	26	43.57	I
2.	Less practical knowledge about Entrepreneurship	15	25.00	IV
3.	Less no. of visits / tours to various enterprises	21	35.00	II
4.	Limited extracurricular activities related to entrepreneurship	19	31.43	III
5.	Capital requirement	13	20.71	V
6.	Market oriented education	11	17.86	VI
7.	Market crashes and raw materials	6	10.71	VII
8.	No campus interview of different agril. enterprises	4	7.14	VIII

**Table.2**

<b>Table 2: Suggestions given by the post graduate students to overcome constraints</b>				
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Suggestions</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>Rank</b>
1.	Course must be more practical and market oriented	24	40.00	I
2.	Maximum no. of visits / tours for students should be kept to various enterprises	17	28.57	II
3.	There should be more extra curricular activities related to Entrepreneurship	15	25.45	III
4.	More practical knowledge about entrepreneurship should be given	9	15.71	IV
5.	Knowledge about policy of Government about agri-business should be given	7	11.43	V
6.	Courses should be completed within 2 years	4	7.14	VI
7.	Provision of campus interview of different Agril. enterprises	3	5.71	VII

The aim of the present study was to analyze the constraints and suggestions faced by postgraduate students to start agribusiness. The major constraints were faced by the postgraduate students are courses are not completed within 2 years, less No. of visits/tours to various enterprises, limited extracurricular activities related to entrepreneurship less practical knowledge about entrepreneurship, Capital requirement, Market-oriented education, Market crashes, and raw materials and no campus interview of different Agril. Enterprises. The suggestions suggested for the postgraduate students was course must be more practical and market-oriented, Other suggestions were the maximum number of visits/tours for students should be kept to various

enterprises, there should be more extra-curricular activities related to Entrepreneurship, more practical knowledge about Entrepreneurship should be given, Knowledge about the policy of Government about agri-business should be given, courses should be completed within 2 years and provision of campus interview of different Agril. enterprises.

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