

STUDY ON EXPECTATIONS OF ENROLLED STUDENTS OF N.M. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, NAU, NAVSARI

Harsh Parmar¹ and N.M. Chauhan²

1 P.G. student, Extension Education, NMC, NAU, Navsari - 396450

2 Principal, Polytechnic in Agriculture, NAU, Vyara - 394650

Email : nikulsinh_m@yahoo.in

ABSTRACT

Navinchandra Mafatlal College of Agriculture known as N. M. College of Agriculture was the first educational institute related to agriculture in the region of south Gujarat established in May-1965 with a vision to impart agricultural education and uplift the socio-economic status of the agricultural based community. The college was affiliated to Gujarat University, Ahmedabad from 1965 to 1968, South Gujarat University, Surat from 1968 to 1972 and erstwhile Gujarat Agricultural University (GAU) from 1972 to 2004, respectively. With the promulgation of GAU in 2004, N M College of Agriculture became the constituent college of Navsari Agricultural University (NAU). In the year 2014-15 N. M. College of Agriculture has completed its fifty years of establishment Since last fifty years the institute achieved a noteworthy recognition for its quality education, research and extension and has been rendering a ceaseless service in the form of generating quality trained human resources and technologies for the betterment of its ultimate users and blossomed into one of the leading agricultural college of Gujarat. Postgraduate students so far who render their service in various fields nationwide to ameliorate the scenario of rural economy. Every year, there were so many students got admission in the field of agriculture. They had different expectations and motivational sources through which they got the admission in agriculture field. With this background, a research study entitled "Study on expectations and motivational sources of enrolled students of agriculture, N.A.U., Navsari" was formulated with the following specific objectives. To know the profile of the respondents. To know the expectations of the respondents and to know the correlation between expectations of the respondents with their profile. The results indicates that the majority of students were belonged to Saurashtra region, maximum students were belonged to percentage range between 71-80. They had medium and small size land holding, majority students had nuclear family and medium size family and farming was the major occupation of father/guardian of the respondents. Majority of the respondents had medium level of personal, college and overall expectations. Variables such as location of students, percentage of students and occupation of father/Guardian were found highly significant with the expectations. While Parent's/Guardian land holding, Type of family and Size of family were found negative and non-significant with expectations.

Keywords : postgraduate student, expectations

INTRODUCTION

The well-known industrialist of Gujarat, Shri Arvindbhai Mafatlal, generously donated an amount of Rs. 12.5 lakh for the construction of an agriculture college at Navsari which is geographically located in almost central region of South Gujarat and is on the Bombay– Ahmedabad railway route. Accordingly, a site was selected near Eru Char Rasta which in 3 km. from Navsari railway station in the south west direction on Gandhiji's well known "Dandi March" route. The area of 399.5 hectares was acquired from 595 small holders in 1963-64. The land of the proposed site was leveled and laid out in 2 hectare blocks for the better management and development of farm area and residential quarters and other farm structures according to the Master Plan. Each block of the land was provided with irrigation and

drainage facilities and connecting roads.

The foundation stone of *Navinchandra Mafatlal KrushiMahavidyalaya* was laid by the then Honourable Minister of Agriculture and cooperation, Gujarat Late Shri Thakorbbhai M. Desai on 30th April, 1968. The construction of main college building with laboratories and lecture halls costing about Rs. one crore was completed around the year 1972. The hostels for the students, the residential quarters for the staff members and other construction works were also completed around this period.

The college has twelve departments to impart quality teaching to the students enrolled in undergraduate and postgraduate degree programme. It has produced 252 UG and 19 PG Students during the period of its affiliation to

South Gujarat University, Surat and during the period from 1972 to 2003 under the Gujarat Agricultural University S K Nagar, the college had made its contribution to the field of agriculture in terms of generating 2141 and 731 numbers of UG and PG students, respectively. After 2004 under the flagship of Navsari Agricultural University, the college flourished with all types of infrastructural facilities to attract more students at national and international level to pursue their UG and PG degree programmes. During this period more number of students pursued their PG degree (690) which is as comparable as to the number of UG (730) students passed out from NMCA. From the inception NMCA had generated 3123 undergraduate and 1440 (1137 M.Sc&303 Ph.D.) postgraduate students so far who render their service in various fields nationwide to ameliorate the scenario of rural economy.

For the better development of facilities and students interest and with this background a research study entitled “Study on expectations and motivational sources of enrolled students of agriculture, NAU, Navsari” was formulated with the following specific objectives.

OBJECTIVES

- (1) To know the profile of the respondents

- (2) To know the expectations of the respondents.

- (3) To know the correlation between expectation of the respondents with their profile.

METHODOLOGY

The experiment was carried out in N.M. college of Agriculture, Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari. The data was collected through personal interview. “Ex-post facto design” was employed in the present investigation as the events have already occurred and design was considered appropriate. For this study newly enrolled all the students of B.Sc. (Hons.) Agriculture, (second semester) were selected for the study. Total strength was 109 students. Hence, total numbers of respondents were 109.

The actual work of data collection was done during the period of May 2018, all the 109 respondents were respondent perfectly for the present study. To make a fruitful research, the causal observations, their verbal expressions and their symbolic opinion were also recorded. The statistical parameters included were frequency, percentage, rank, mean, standard deviation and co-efficient of correlation.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Profile of the students

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their profile

n= 109

A	Location of students	Frequency	Percent
1	North Gujarat	8	07.33
2	Saurashtra	45	41.28
3	Middle Gujarat	3	02.75
4	South Gujarat	39	35.77
5	Out of Gujarat	14	12.84
B	Categories of Percentage 12th Standard	Frequency	Per cent
1	51-60 %	00	0.00
2	61-70%	19	17.43
3	71-80 %	44	40.36
4	81-90 %	40	36.70
5	Above 91 %	06	5.50

C	Size of the land holding Parent's/Guardian	Frequency	Percent
1	Small land holding (Up to 2.00 acres)	38	34.86
2	Medium land holding (Between 2.00 to 5.00 acres)	38	34.86
3	Big land holding (Above 5.00 acres)	33	30.27
D	Type of family (n=109)		
Sr.	Categories of type of family	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nuclear family	55	50.45
2	Joint family	54	49.54
Sr.	Size of family	Frequency	Percent
1	Small family (Up to 4 members)	33	30.27
2	Medium family (5 to 7 members)	57	52.29
3	Big family (8 or more than 8 members)	19	17.43
E	Father/ Guardian occupation	Frequency	Percent
1	Farming	44	40.36
2	Farming + Animal Husbandry	12	11.00
3	Service	29	26.60
4	Business	14	12.84
5	Others	10	09.17

The table 1 shows that major segments of the respondents (41.28 percent) were belonged to Saurashtra Region followed by 35.77 per cent, 12.84 per cent, 7.33 per cent, 2.75 per cent were belonged to South Gujarat, Out of Gujarat, North Gujarat and Middle Gujarat, respectively. It is apparent from the table 1 that major segments (40.36 per cent) of the students had belonged to 71-80% category followed by 36.70, 17.43, 5.50per cent students belonged to 81-90 %, 61-70 % and above 91% categories, respectively.

The data in table 5 is indicated that 34.86 per cent of respondent's parent/guardian had small and medium land holding followed by 30.27 per cent of respondent's parent/guardian had big land holding. This may be due to land fragmentation among family members and also urbanization, too. This clearly indicates that the agricultural land availability is decreasing day by day that may cause a chronic food shortage in near future.

The data presented in table 1 indicated that majority (50.45 per cent) of the students belonged to nuclear family system and remaining of them 49.54 per cent belonged to joint family system. This may be due to major segment of the students are from rural area. In rural area the joint family system is still prevailing. The present findings get support from research reported by Pahuja and Singh (2013) and Das Tarunkumar *et al.* (2016).

The data presented in table 1 indicated that majority (52.29 per cent) of students belonged to medium size family followed by 30.27 per cent and 17.43 per cent belonged to small size family and big size family, respectively. In rural area there is a joint family system and hence this result might have been occurred. The husband, wife, children and father mother are staying together.

The data is represented in table 1 indicated that majority (40.36 per cent) of the father/guardian of students

had farming as an occupation, while 26.60 per cent, 12.84 per cent, 11.00 per cent and 9.17 per cent had Service, Business, Farming + Animal Husbandry and others type occupation, respectively. The results clearly indicate that the interest of

the guardian is increasing towards service as compared with farming and stood second number in preference. Vihariya *et al* (2017) reported the same results.

Expectations of the respondents

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their personal expectations

n=109

Sr. No	Personal expectations	Frequency	Percent	Rank
1	Good salary	80	73.39	I
2	Government Service	79	72.47	II
3	Higher education	71	65.13	III
4	To go for PG	67	61.46	IV
5	Become Scientist/Professor in Agriculture field	63	57.80	V
6	Own farming	37	33.94	VI
7	To own agro centre	25	23.00	VII
8	To join social service	24	22.01	VIII
9	Establish nursery	23	21.10	IX
10	Higher studies in Abroad	22	20.18	X
11	Civil Services	20	18.34	XI
12	To join Politics after degree	10	09.17	XII
13	Private Sector Services	08	07.33	XIII

It is evident from table 2 that good salary was the major personal expectations among students hence, good salary was ranked first followed by Government service, Higher education, To go for PG, Become scientist/professor in agriculture field, Own farming, To own agro centre, To join Social Service, Establish nursery, Higher studies in abroad, Civil services, To join politics after degree and Private sector services were ranked second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteen, respectively. Shiri, *et al* (2012).

From this result it can be concluded that the first expectations is to get higher salary followed by getting government service. It is understandable that the government job with higher salary to live better is the first preference of the student. Further looking to the increasing an importance and demand of agricultural knowledge in society they want to get higher study and complete post graduation for further upliftment. If it is not occurred they are ready to cultivate their hereditary land with scientific manner as well as they are enthusiastic to start their own Agri business. This all are good sign for better agricultural growth and better agricultural prospectus.

In the foregoing discussion showing the personal expectations of students, the researcher further analyzed the same data for level of personal expectations. These were categorized into three as (I) Low level of personal

expectations (II) Medium level of personal expectations (III) High level of personal expectations. The data are presented in table 3. Chandwani & Lata, (2016 also reported the same.

Table 3: Distributions of respondents according to their level of personal Expectations

n=109

Sr. No.	Personal Expectations	Frequency	Percent
1	Low Personal Expectations	31	28.44
2	Medium Personal Expectations	68	62.38
3	High Personal Expectations	10	09.17

The data in table 3 indicated that majority (62.38 per cent) of students had medium level of personal expectations while 28.44 per cent had low level of personal expectations and 9.17 per cent had high level of personal expectations. Chauhan and Sangada. J. (2016) also reported the same.

Expectations about infrastructural facilities of College Campus

Expectations about infrastructural facilities of college campus were divided in 15 different categories. According to frequency and per cent, rank should be given to the college expectations. The data is presented in table 4.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to their expectations about infrastructural facilities of college Campus

n=109

Sr. No.	Expectations about infrastructural facilities of college campus	Frequency	Percent	Rank
1	Well- Equipped Play -ground and Wi-Fi facilities	87	80.00	I
2	Smart Class Rooms	84	77.06	II
3	Drinking Water/RO system facility	65	59.63	III
4	News -paper room at hostel	63	57.80	IV
5	Well-equipped laboratories	54	49.54	V
6	Change of hostel furniture	53	48.62	VI
7	Hostel Premises sanitation	51	46.80	VII
8	Renovation of kitchen	48	44.03	VIII
9	Renovation of hostel	47	43.11	IX
10	Solar water system at hostel	45	41.30	X
11	Sufficient infrastructural facilities at campus	44	40.36	XI
12	Meeting hall at hostel	35	32.11	XII
13	Indoor stadium and well-equipped gym	27	24.78	XIII
14	Mini bus should be for degree students	24	22.01	XIV
15	TV room at hostel	22	20.18	XV

It is evident from table 4 that Well-equipped play -ground and Wi-Fi facility at campus was the major required facility hence, it was ranked first. While Smart class rooms ranked at second, Drinking Water/RO system facility ranked at third, News -paper room at hostel ranked at fourth, Well-equipped laboratories ranked at fifth, Change of hostel furniture ranked at sixth, Hostel Premises sanitation ranked at seventh, Renovation of kitchen ranked at ninth, Solar water system at hostel ranked at tenth, Sufficient infrastructural facilities at campus ranked at eleventh, Meeting hall at hostel ranked at twelfth, Indoor stadium and well-equipped gym ranked at thirteen, Mini bus should be for degree students ranked at fourteen , TV room at hostel ranked at fifth teen. Physical facility is an essential for better and workable environment anywhere. Here is an educational institute so internet connection with Wi-Fi facility and play ground is the basic requirement hence it stood first in infrastructural facility. Other expectations are related to potable water and newsroom along with good quality library facilities. All expectations must be solved by authority for further better growth of the educational institute and overall development of the student. Choudhary et al (2017) also reported the same.

In the foregoing discussion showing the expectations about infrastructural facilities of College Campus the researcher further analysed the same data for level of college expectations. These were categorized into three as (I) Low level of college expectations (II) Medium level of college

expectations (III) High level of college expectations. The data are presented in table 5.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents according to their expectations about infrastructural facilities of College Campus

n=109

Sr. No.	Expectations about infrastructural facilities of College Campus	Frequency	Percen
1	Low college Expectations	17	15.60
2	Medium college Expectations	70	64.22
3	High college Expectations	22	20.18

The data in table 5 indicated that majority (64.22per cent) of students had medium level of college expectations while, 20.18 per cent had low level of college expectations and 15.60 per cent had high level of college expectations ,respectively.

Personal + college overall expectations

It is the total expectations of respondents (Personal and college campus expectations). These were categorized into three as (I) Low level of over all expectations (II) Medium level of over all expectations (III) High level of over all expectations. The data are presented in table 6.

Table 6 : Distributions of respondents according to their level of overall Expectations

n=109

Sr. No.	overall Expectations	Frequency	Per cent
1	Low overall Expectations	25	23.00
2	Medium overall Expectations	68	62.38
3	High overall Expectations	16	14.70

The data in table 6 indicated that majority (62.38 per cent) of students had medium level of overall expectations while, 23.00 per cent had low level of overall expectations and 14.70 per cent had high level of overall expectations, respectively. Vanparia and Chatrola (2014) reported the same.

The correlation between expectation and motivational sources of the respondents with their profile.

Table 7 : Relationship between expectations of the respondents with their profile

n=109

Sr. No.	Independent Variables	Correlation Coefficient ('r' value)	
		Expectations	Motivational sources
1	Location of students	0.0807**	0.1077**
2	Percentage of students	0.1409**	-0.0346 ^{NS}
3	Parent's/Guardian land holding	-0.0925 ^{NS}	-0.1018 ^{NS}
4	Type of family	-0.2233 ^{NS}	-0.2116 ^{NS}
5	Size of family	-0.1295 ^{NS}	-0.1308 ^{NS}
6	Occupation of father/Guardian	0.1288**	-0.0136 ^{NS}

NS= non-significant, **= significant at 0.01 level

The data manifested in table 7 revealed that location of students (0.0807**), percentage of students (0.1409**) and occupation of father/Guardian (0.1288**) were found highly significant with the expectations and location of students (0.1077**) also found highly significant with motivational sources. On the other hand Parent's/Guardian land holding (-0.0925^{NS}), Type of family (-0.2233^{NS}) and Size of family (-0.1295^{NS}) were found negative and non-significant with expectations. The positive and highly significant relationship between location of the students and their expectation of the respondents indicate that the students having agricultural background and rural native are more cognizant towards

agricultural education. Because the students from rural area are more near to the nature and agriculture, too. They are having hereditary affection with agriculture. This is definite message from this result. The results are as presented in the Vinaya et al. (2015), Darji and Patel (2017), Vihariya et al. (2017) and Patel et al. (2017).

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that majority of students were belonged to Saurashtra region, maximum students were belonged to percentage range between 71-80. They had medium and small size land holding, majority students had nuclear family and medium size family and farming was the major occupation of father/guardian of the respondents.

Majority of the respondents had medium level of personal, college and overall expectations and medium level of motivational sources. Variables such as location of students, percentage of students and occupation of father/Guardian were found highly significant with the expectations and location of students also found highly significant with motivational sources. While Parent's/Guardian land holding, Type of family and Size of family were found negative and non-significant with expectations.

IMPLICATIONS

- 1 The findings of the study may be useful to students, professors, rectors of college for improving the facilitates of college and change the system of college.
- 2 The findings of the present investigation revealed the profile of the students, expectations which is helpful for increasing knowledge about agriculture field, scope.

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