

CONSTRAINTS FACED AND SUGGESTIONS OFFERED BY STUDENTS OF N.M. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, NAU, NAVSARI FOR THEIR BETTERMENT

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ABSTRACT

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. 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 profile of the respondents, to know the expectation of the respondents, to know the motivational sources of the respondents and to know constraints faced by students and to seek their suggestions to overcome the constraints. 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 (66.05 per cent) of the students had medium level of motivational sources, while 19.26 per cent had low level of motivational sources and 14.70 per cent had high level of motivational sources, respectively. Majority of the respondents had medium level of personal, college and overall expectations. Lack of continue availability of water in hostel was the main constraint and it ranked first. The second important constraint expressed by students was lack of good quality food in mess. Wi-Fi is not provided for UG students ranked third, lack of better exam pattern ranked fourth, and lack of regular cleaning of hostel ranked fifth. Improve hostel facilities with better food, cleanness and supply water was the major suggestion given by the students and it ranked first followed by more practical work is important in agriculture ranked second, JRF coaching for the students ranked third, To give information to the students for job opportunities in agriculture ranked fourth and reading room for UG students at hostel ranked fifth.

Keywords : student, betterment, constraints, suggestions

INTRODUCTION

N.M.College of Agriculture, NAU, Navsari 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. 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 "constraints faced by students of N.M. College of agriculture, NAU, Navsari and their suggestions to overcome the constraints" was formulated with the following specific objectives.

OBJECTIVES

- (1) To know the profile of the respondents
- (2) To know the expectation of the respondents

- (3) To know the motivational sources of the respondents
- (4) To know constraints faced by students and to seek their suggestions to overcome the constraints

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 AND DISCUSSION

Profile of the students

The 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. The major segments (40.36 per cent) of the students had belonged to

71-80% category followed by 36.70, 17.43, 5.50 per cent students belonged to 81-90 %, 61-70 % and above 91% categories, respectively. The data 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 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 Tarunkumaret al. (2016). The 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 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 1: 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 1 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 2. Chandwani & Lata, (2016 also reported the same.

Table 2: 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	9.17

The data in table 2 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 3.

Table 3: 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	Per cent	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 3 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 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	Percentage
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 4 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 5.

Table 5: Distributions of respondents according to their level of overall expectations n=109

Sr. No.	overall Expectations	Frequency	Percent
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 5 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.

Motivational sources

In the foregoing discussion showing motivational sources the researcher further analysed the same data for level of motivational sources. These were categorized into three as (I) Low level of motivational sources (II) Medium level of motivational sources (III) High level of motivational sources. The data are presented in table 6.

Table 6: Distribution of the respondents according to their motivational sources n=109

Sr. No.	Motivational sources	Frequency	Per cent	Rank
1	Parents	84	77.06	I
2	Self	71	65.13	II
3	More scope in agriculture than other field	67	61.46	III
4	Love with nature	45	41.30	IV
5	News paper	45	41.30	IV
6	Friends	37	34.00	V
7	Agricultural background	29	26.60	VI
8	Relatives	27	24.80	VII

Sr. No.	Motivational sources	Frequency	Per cent	Rank
9	High tech agriculture	27	24.80	VII
10	Degree passed students	27	24.80	VII
11	ICT tools and techniques	20	18.34	VIII
12	KrishiMahostav	20	18.34	VIII
13	Interest in organic farming	20	18.34	VIII
14	SAU staff/Teacher	18	16.51	IX
15	Krishidarshan programme	15	13.76	X
16	Progressive farmers	13	11.30	XI
17	Neighbours	11	11.00	XII
18	Private companies	2	0.18	XIII
19	NRI relatives	2	0.18	XIII
20	VLWs	0	00.00	XIV

Table 7: Distributions of respondents according to their motivational sources n=109

Sr. No.	Motivational sources	Frequency	Per cent
1	Low motivational sources	21	19.26
2	Medium motivational sources	72	66.05
3	High motivational sources	16	14.70

The data is presented in table 7 indicated that majority (66.05 per cent) of the students had medium level of motivational sources, while 19.26 per cent had low level of motivational sources and 14.70 per cent had high level of motivational sources, respectively. Chauhan and Sanghada (2016) reported the same results.

Factors responsible for admission in agriculture

These are some factors that responsible for getting admission in agriculture. The frequency on each category applicable to the respondents was summed up and converted into percentage. According to frequency and per cent, rank should be given to the motivational sources. The data is presented in table 8.

From the table 8, it is evident that bright future

in agriculture field was the major factors responsible for admission in agriculture hence, it is ranked at first. While, Agriculture background ranked at second, lower percentage in H.Sc. ranked at third, Economic condition ranked at fourth, Parents pressure and to enjoy school friend’s company ranked at fifth and relative pressure ranked at sixth.

Table 8: Distribution of the respondents according to their factors responsible for admission in Agriculture n=109

Sr. No	Factors responsible for admission in Agriculture	Frequency	Per cent	Rank
1	Bright future in agriculture field	90	82.56	I
2	Agriculture Background	62	57.00	II
3	Lower percentage in H.S.C.	23	21.10	III
4	Economic condition	07	06.42	IV
5	Parents pressure	04	03.66	V
6	To enjoy school friend’s company	04	03.66	V
7	Relative pressure	00	00.00	VI

Looking to the results presented in Table-8 clearly indicate that the bright future of agricultural students might have been understood by major segments of the students. Agricultural background also motivated them towards agricultural education it is but natural. WE can say that the importance and better future of agriculturist has been understood by them. Chauhan and Sanghada (2016) reported the same results.

Constraints faced by the respondents

In the present study, it was measured by considering the all possible as well as common difficulties experienced by the students. The classified data are presented in table 9.

The data presented in table 9 clearly indicated that lack of continue availability of water in hostel (80.73 per cent) was the main constraint and it ranked first followed by lack of good quality food in mess (67.80 per cent) ranked second, Wi-Fi is not provided for UG students (62.40 per cent) ranked third, lack of better exam pattern (46.80 per cent) ranked fourth, and lack of regular cleaning of hostel (38.53 per cent) ranked fifth. Authority should take care of the constraints faced by students and it must be solved for better future and further betterment. Chauhan and Sanghada (2016) reported the same results.

Table 9: Distribution of respondents according to their constraints.

n=109

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percent	Rank
1	Lack of continue availability of water in hostel	88	80.73	I
2	Lack of good quality food in mess	74	67.80	II
3	Wi-Fi is not provided for UG students	68	62.40	III
4	Lack of better exam pattern	51	46.80	IV
5	Lack of regular cleaning of hostel	42	38.53	V

Suggestions given by the respondents

suggestions

Here, there were some suggestions given by the students. Those suggestions helped to improve some facilities in the hostel, college campus and system of college. The

Were clubbed and converted into frequency and percentage and lastly rank was assigned. The data in this regards is presented in table 10.

Table 10: Distributions of respondents according to their given suggestions

n=109

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Frequency	Percent	Rank
1	To improve hostel facilities with better food, cleanness and supplying water	93	85.32	I
2	More practical work is important in agriculture	81	74.31	II
3	JRF coaching for the students	77	70.64	III
4	To give information to the students for job opportunities in agriculture	59	54.12	IV
5	Reading room for UG students at hostel	53	48.62	V

Suggestions given by the respondents should be taken into consideration and if it is really faced by the students, it must be corrected by the authority for improving educational environment. Chauhan and Sanghada (2016) reported the same results.

The data presented in table 10 is indicated that to improve hostel facilities with better food, cleanness and supply water (85.32 per cent) was the major suggestion given by the students and it ranked first followed by more practical work is important in agriculture (74.31 per cent) ranked second, JRF coaching for the students (70.64 per cent) ranked third, To give information to the students for job opportunities in agriculture (54.12 per cent) ranked fourth and reading room for UG students at hostel (48.62 per cent) ranked fifth. The results are complimentary with Maheshwari et al (2018) 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. Majority of students faced the constraints like lack of continue availability of water in hostel, lack of good quality food in mess, lack of Wi-Fi facility, lack of better exam pattern and lack of regular cleaning of hostel. Major suggestion given by the respondents were, improve hostel facilities with better food, cleanness and supplying water, more practical work, JRF coaching, information about job opportunities and reading room in hostel.

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.
- 3 Constraints faced by student and suggestions offered by the students would be helpful to the authority for further development of the institute.
- 4 The motivational sources to the students can be identified and integrated training to them will lead to strengthen the agricultural education.

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