

**STUDY ON AGRIBUSINESS ANXIETY OF POST
GRADUATE STUDENTS OF DBSKKV, DAPOLI**

By
PALAVI MANOJ KAKADE

B.Sc. (Ag.)

**DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION EDUCATION
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
DR. BALASAHEB SAWANT KONKAN KRISHI VIDYAPEETH
DAPOLI - 415712, DIST. RATNAGIRI (M.S.)**

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A thesis submitted to

**DR. BALASAHEB SAWANT KONKAN KRISHI VIDYAPEETH,
DAPOLI**

(Agricultural University)

Dist. Ratnagiri (Maharashtra State)

*In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of
the degree of*

MASTERS OF SCIENCE

(AGRICULTURE)

In

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DR. BALASAHEB SAWANT KONKAN KRISHI VIDYAPEETH

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MISS. KAKADE PALAVI MANOJ

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Approved by the Advisory Committee

Chairman and Research Guide

(H. V. BORATE)

Assistant Professor

Department of Extension Education

College of Agriculture, Dapoli

Members

(S.C. WARWADEKAR)

Assistant Professor

Directorate of Extension Education

DBSKKV, Dapoli

(P. J. KSHIRSAGAR)

Assistant Professor

Department of Agril. Economics

College of Agriculture, Dapoli

(J. S. DHEKALE)

Associate Professor

Department of Agril. Economics

College of Agriculture, Dapoli

Dr. H. V. Borate

Assistant Professor

Department of Extension Education

College of Agriculture, Dapoli

Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.)

Pin code – 415712

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, ‘**STUDY ON AGRIBUSINESS ANXIETY OF POST GRADUATE STUDENTS OF DBSKKV, DAPOLI**’ submitted to the Faculty of Agriculture, Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri, Maharashtra State in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **MASTER OF SCIENCE (AGRICULTURE)** in **EXTENSION EDUCATION**, embodies the results of a piece of *bonafide* research carried out by **MISS. PALAVI MANOJ KAKADE** under my guidance and supervision. No part of this thesis has been submitted for any other degree or diploma. All the assistance and help received during the course of investigation and the sources of literature have been duly acknowledged by him.

Place : Dapoli

Date :

(H. V. Borate)

Chairman,
Advisory Committee
and
Research Guide

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION EDUCATION

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, DAPOLI

Title of thesis	: Study on agribusiness anxiety of post graduate students of DBSKKV, Dapoli.
Name of student	: Miss Palavi Manoj Kakade
Regd. No.	: ADPM/18/2647
Name of the Research Guide	: Dr. H. V. Borate
Degree	: M. Sc. (Agri.)
Major Subject	: Extension Education
Year of award of degree	: 2020

THESIS ABSTRACT

Present study was carried out at PG faculties and PG departments of Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli situated in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. The sample was constituted 120 post graduate students studying in Masters (first year & second year) in different faculties under DBSKKV, Dapoli. The respondents were interviewed with the help of a specially designed schedule. The Ex-post facto research design was used for the present study.

It is noticed that vast majority (81.67) of postgraduate students had age up to 23 years, while the remaining 18.33 per cent of them were with the age above 23 years. It is evident that majority (71.67 percent) of the post graduate students secured First class (7.5 to 8.49 CGPA) in the last exam they have attempted. It is evident from the table that majority (70.83 percent) of the respondents had low to medium annual income. The data revealed that more than half (50.00 percent) of the parents of the respondents had Semi medium land holdings. It is noticed that

slightly more than three –fourth (78.33 per cent) of the postgraduate students had everyday exposure to internet, out of which 33.33 percent, 25.00 percent and 20.83 percent of them used it for up to one hour, two to three hours and above three hours, respectively. It is observed that majority (68.33 per cent) of the postgraduate students had medium to high level of source of motivation. It is observed that majority (86.66 per cent) of the agricultural postgraduate students had medium to high level of self confidence. It appears that a vast majority (70.84 per cent) of the respondents had medium to high level of achievement motivation. It appears that a majority (39.17 per cent) of the respondents had very low to low level of risk-orientation, while 60.83 per cent of the respondents included under medium to very high level of risk orientation. It is concluded that first three choices of job of majority of the post graduate students were State Agricultural Departments, Agricultural Research and Academic teaching.

The data reveals that two-fifth (40.83 per cent) of the postgraduate students had medium level of business anxiety, followed by (18.33 per cent) of them show low agribusiness anxiety, while 14.17 per cent and 11.67 per cent of the post graduate students were having very high, very low and high level of agribusiness anxiety, respectively.

As regards to relationship between selected characteristics and level of agribusiness anxiety it was found that age, academic performance, annual income, internet exposure and sources of motivation were non significantly related with level of agribusiness anxiety, whereas land holdings, self confidence, achievement motivation, risk orientation and job preference were significantly related with the level of agribusiness anxiety.

The analysis of findings regarding constraints perceived by the post graduate students were arranged in descending order of ranks were; Requires huge capital investment (70.00 per cent), followed by lack of awareness regarding agribusiness supporting services provided by government and private sector (62.5 per cent), lengthy bank loan and business registration procedures (50.00 per cent). This was followed by the important constraint like, inadequate technical

knowledge about agribusiness (47.5 per cent), lack of confidence to start and succeed in agribusiness was also reported as a constraint by 45.83 per cent of the post graduate students.

The result indicated that according to responses given by the post graduate students for the major listed suggestions were arranged in descending order of ranks were; Need to create awareness and consciousness among students for establishing agribusiness (75 per cent), followed by providing internship in any agriculture enterprise during regular course work (69.16 per cent), to establish link between training institutes and financial institutions (61.66 per cent). Other suggestions that obtained were to improve one way strategy to expand marketing of agricultural products (57.5 per cent) and information regarding Government initiatives for establishing agribusiness should be properly disseminated through single window system (57.5 per cent), to generate self employable abilities among students through on field training and education (37.5 per cent), agriclinic or agribusiness training can create confidence to accept agribusiness as a profession (22.5 per cent) and to provide proper guidance and support to get in touch with various agribusiness supporting services (15.00 per cent), respectively.

APPENDIX - I
DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION EDUCATION
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, DAPOLI
Level of agribusiness anxiety of Post Graduate students
of
DBSKKV, Dapoli

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

-
-
1. Name of the student: _____
2. Age: _____ Years
3. Education: _____
5. Academic performance: _____ (CGPA of last semester)
6. Annual family income: _____
7. Land holdings: _____
8. Internet Exposure

Sr.no	Frequency of internet use	Up to 1 hour	2 to 3 hours	Above 3 hours
1.	Every day			
2.	Twice in a week			
3.	Once in a week			
4.	Once in a fortnight			
5.	Once in a month			
6.	Once in three months			
7.	Once in six months			
8.	Once in a year			
9.	Never			

9. Sources of Motivation

Sr.no	Source	Score
1.	Localite	
2.	Local cosmopolite	
3.	Cosmopolite	

Note: Place tick in the box to the right of the statement that indicates what is true for you at this moment.

10. Self Confidence

Sr.no	Statement	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1.	I feel that there is no any difficulty in achieving my goal/target.					
2.	Generally, I am confident about my abilities.					
3.	I am suspicious about my inferiority.					
4.	I can't take lead.					
5.	I do the activity in own accord rather than taking guidance of others.					
6.	I easily get depressed.					
7.	I feel tensions in life for number of occasions.					
8.	I feel to do some work every time.					

SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, UD= Undecided, DA=Disagree, SDA= Strongly Disagree.

11. Achievement Motivation

Sr.no	Statements	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1.	Success brings relief for further willpower and not pleasure. (+)					
2.	Do you think that your efforts are directed towards a goal? (-)					
3.	How often do you try to do extremely well? (-)					
4.	Do you hesitate to do the thing, which has chances of failure? (+)					
5.	Do you avoid doing the thing, where your performance is evaluated by other? (-)					
6.	Do you think in many fields of life, you have confidence to perform best? (+)					

SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, UD= Undecided, DA= Disagree, SDA= Strongly Disagree.

12. Risk Orientation

Sr.no	Statement	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1.	I am confident on my ability to take challenges for any type of risk in Agri business. (+)					
2.	I don't like to use any risk creating method in Agri Business. (-)					
3.	I am ready to bear risk in Agri business for high profit. (+)					
4.	I do not like to take challenges in adopting costly methods in Agri business. (+)					
5.	I can reduce the effect of any risk in Agri business by proper execution. (-)					
6.	I like to follow only those methods which are successfully accepted by other in Agri business. (+)					
7.	I feel people with in tented risk bearing capacity in Agri business are always stepping the top. (-)					

8.	I feel fear that something unexpected might damage my plans of adopting new technology in Agri business. (+)					
9.	I can minimize the consequence of risk by proper planning in Agri business. (+)					
10.	I feel that accepting realistic risk in Agri business is not always hazardous resolution. (+)					

SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, UD= Undecided, DA= Disagree, SDA= Strongly Disagree.

13. Job Preference

Sr. No	Preference	Mostly	Rarely	Never
1.	Academic Teaching (SAU)			
2.	Agricultural Entrepreneurship			
	a) Farming			
	b) Nursery			
	c) Dairy Farming			
	d) Vermi composting			
	e) Tissue culture			
	f) Hi- tech agriculture (greenhouse)			
	g) Chemical production			
3.	Agricultural Marketing			
4.	Agricultural Research (Public/Private)			
5.	Extension related			
6.	Agricultural Journalism			
7.	Banking Sector			
8.	Cooperative Society			
9.	Agriculture Consultancy			
10.	Non Government Organizations (NGOs)			
11.	Establishment of own NGO			
12.	Administrative/ Managerial			
13.	Forest department			
14.	International organization			
15.	State Agricultural Departments			
16.	Agri- Input Dealership			
17.	Department of Fishery			
18.	Others if any			

14. Agribusiness Anxiety

Sr.no	Statements	SA	A	UN	DA	SDA
1.	I feel tension to start business. (-)					
2.	I am able to manage funding for business. (+)					
3.	In my opinion it is better to employ as serviceman rather than businessman. (-)					
4.	I think without any experience, no one can start new business successfully. (+)					
5.	I feel myself competent to work with other business competitor. (+)					
6.	I am able to do hard work in business. (+)					
7.	I think I am not competent to be a businessman because I dislike interacting with other (-)					
8.	I am not able to follow legal procedure of business. (-)					
9.	In my opinion one should always think over secondary sector of business. (+)					
10.	I would like to establish business if given opportunities. (+)					
11.	I think I am capable to manage credit required to start business. (+)					
12.	I think that I am not able to diversify the business. (-)					
13.	I retard to employ in business because of labor problem. (-)					
14.	Business is best opportunity for unemployed youth. (+)					
15.	In my opinion business-ship is not a prestigable job. (-)					

16.	I dislike establishing business because it does not permit person to live social life. (-)					
17.	I like business to fulfill family demand. (+)					
18.	I think business is not my cup of tea. (-)					

SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, UD= Undecided, DA= Disagree, SDA= Strongly Disagree.

CONSTRAINTS & SUGGESTIONS

15. Please express your constraints perceived in acceptance of agribusiness:

16. Please express your suggestions to overcome constraints :

APPENDIX II

List of Post graduate students

Sr.No.	Name	Faculty
Agriculture		
1	Dudye Kashmira Suresh	Sr.MSc (Agri)
2	Bhosale Priti Satish	Sr.MSc (Agri)
3	Netanrao Aswini	Sr.MSc (Agri)
4	Waikar Maleeha Abdul	Sr.MSc (Agri)
5	Wanole Pooja Vilas	Sr.MSc (Agri)
6	Chavan Aishwarya Anant	Sr.MSc (Agri)
7	Ingale Priyanka Samadhan	Sr.MSc (Agri)
8	Shinde Pranjali Anil	Sr.MSc (Agri)
9	Gharatkar Achala Vasant	Sr.MSc (Agri)
10	Patil Snehal Eknath	Sr.MSc (Agri)
11	Palkar Kishor Prakash	Sr.MSc (Agri)
12	Karote Rohan Manohar	Sr.MSc (Agri)
13	Sabale Parag Shantaram	Sr.MSc (Agri)
14	Kurhe Tukaram Mahada	Sr.MSc (Agri)
15	Jagadale Shashikant Gangaram	Sr.MSc (Agri)
16	Thombare Mayur Mohan	Sr.MSc (Agri)
17	Dubale Akash Sudhir	Sr.MSc (Agri)
18	Kulkarni Ajinkya Ashok	Sr.MSc (Agri)
19	Tambitkar Naresh Bhiva	Sr.MSc (Agri)
20	Umate Avinash Tanaji	Sr.MSc (Agri)
21	Dhunde Bhushan Bhojraj	Sr.MSc (Agri)
22	Gade Siddharth Bhau	Sr.MSc (Agri)
23	Mhatagude Snehal Anandrao	Jr.MSc (Agri)
24	Mahatare Swarali Pradeep	Jr.MSc (Agri)
25	Rathod Priya Shivaji	Jr.MSc (Agri)
26	Gavali Vishranti Pandharinath	Jr.MSc (Agri)
27	Ramteke Nutan. A	Jr.MSc (Agri)
28	Dhaigude Pravin Haribhau	Jr.MSc (Agri)
29	Ajith Kumar K.S	Jr.MSc (Agri)
30	Waghmode Rutuja Vijaynand	Jr.MSc (Agri)
31	Jadhav Pandurang Bharat	Jr.MSc (Agri)
32	Pisal Sneha Subhash	Jr.MSc (Agri)
33	Dhaygude Pratiksha Sunil	Jr.MSc (Agri)
34	Walekar Avdhutbhai	Jr.MSc (Agri)
35	Pochre Anand Mahadevrao	Jr.MSc (Agri)
36	Suthediya Vivek Roma	Jr.MSc (Agri)

37	Waghmare Suraj Uday	Jr.MSc (Agri)
38	Deshmukh Shubham Manikrao	Jr.MSc (Agri)
39	Jadhav Vaibhav Harishchandra	Jr.MSc (Agri)
40	Yadav Shubhankar Ramdas	Jr.MSc (Agri)
41	Suryawanshi Nikhil Avi	Jr.MSc (Agri)
42	Aher Swapnali Sanjay	Jr.MSc (Agri)
43	Nigade Amruta Buvasaheb	Jr.MSc (Agri)
44	Murudkar Akshata Chandrakant	Jr.MSc (Agri)
Horticulture		
45	Shinde Manisha Vikas	Jr.MSc (Horti)
46	Tupe Namarata Ashok	Jr.MSc (Horti)
47	Pujari Shubham	Jr.MSc (Horti)
48	Chavan Bhushan Dilip	Jr.MSc (Horti)
49	Uttekar Vishal Shashikant	Jr.MSc (Horti)
50	Pawar Mayur Manmat	Jr.MSc (Horti)
51	Naik Akshay Suresh	Jr.MSc (Horti)
52	Sawant Tanvi Hemant	Jr.MSc (Horti)
53	Garande Sandeep Tukaram	Jr.MSc (Horti)
54	Jankar Ujwala Ananda	Jr.MSc (Horti)
55	Chogale Suchita Bhanudas	Sr.MSc (Horti)
56	Gharve Prathmesh Sudhakar	Sr.MSc (Horti)
57	Khale Pritam Pandurang	Sr.MSc (Horti)
58	Solkar Prasad Subhash	Sr.MSc (Horti)
59	Yadav Vishal Shivaji	Sr.MSc (Horti)
60	Rahate Snehal Chandrakant	Sr.MSc (Horti)
61	Golvankar Chaitralee Gurunath	Sr.MSc (Horti)
62	Doiphode Sonali Vitthal	Sr.MSc (Horti)
63	Pawar Jyoti Tanaji	Sr.MSc (Horti)
64	Priyanka Mane	Sr.MSc (Horti)
65	Aishwarya Mane	Sr.MSc (Horti)
66	Chodankar Neha Pratap	Sr.MSc (Horti)
Fisheries		
67	Thakare Aman	Sr.M.F.Sc
68	Patil Akshay Ravindra	Sr.M.F.Sc
69	Shirke Pours Dilip	Sr.M.F.Sc
70	Patil Amit S	Sr.M.F.Sc
71	Kalbande Sonal Rajendra	Sr.M.F.Sc
72	Prabhat Sneha B	Jr.M.F.Sc
73	Chauthale Supriya S	Jr.M.F.Sc
74	Rathod Hrutik Gajanan	Jr.M.F.Sc
75	Chopra Pranjali Hemantkumar	Jr.M.F.Sc
76	Murde Ajinkya H	Jr.M.F.Sc
77	Gade Abhishek Shantaram	Jr.M.F.Sc

78	Baraiya Ravi Sharadbhai	Jr.M.F.Sc
79	Majik Shubham G	Jr.M.F.Sc
80	Palve Rushikesh D	Jr.M.F.Sc
81	Shahare Shital Bhimraj	Jr.M.F.Sc
82	Kambale Nitesh S	Jr.M.F.Sc
83	Khandebharad Pawan S	Jr.M.F.Sc
84	Shinde Sagar Kisan	Jr.M.F.Sc
85	Shirke Poonam A	Jr.M.F.Sc
Agril. Engineering		
86	Kale Suvarna Sunil	F.Y.M.Tech
87	Dhaigude Suraj Dattatraya	F.Y.M.Tech
88	Patil Deepak Ravindra	F.Y.M.Tech
89	Dhage Puja Vishwas	F.Y.M.Tech
90	Pawar Pranali Sambhaji	F.Y.M.Tech
91	Mali Priyanka Rajendra	F.Y.M.Tech
92	Ghule Supriya Balasaheb	F.Y.M.Tech
93	Kshirsagar Ajay Madhukar	F.Y.M.Tech
94	Salunkhe shreya Ramchandra	F.Y.M.Tech
95	Gavali Jaypal Suklal	F.Y.M.Tech
96	Ruke Suraj Ravindra	F.Y.M.Tech
97	Gadade Shivaji Rajaram	S. Y.M. Tech
98	Kukde Ritu Bharat	S. Y.M. Tech
99	Ambre Priyanka Kailas	S. Y.M. Tech
100	Kasare Sampada Kashinath	S. Y.M. Tech
Forestry		
101	Jorvekar Nilesh P	Sr.M.Sc(forestry)
102	Kumthekar Siddhesh Dinesh	Jr.M.Sc (forestry)
103	Dhole Saroj Uttam	Jr.M.Sc (forestry)
104	Narvankar Vaishnavi Ravindra	Jr.M.Sc (forestry)
105	Gaddam Sudarshan Reddy	Jr.M.Sc (forestry)
Agril. Biotechnology		
106	Karanje Pranit D	Jr.M.Sc Biotech
107	Patil Shubham Dadasaheb	Jr.M.Sc Biotech
108	Bhosale Pooja Sunil	Sr.M.Sc Biotech
Post Harvest Management		
109	Shivali Shashikant Jadhav	Sr.M.Sc (PHM)
110	Nikhil Sandip Deore	Sr.M.Sc (PHM)
111	Priyanka Anilrao Kale	Sr.M.Sc (PHM)
112	Chinmay Umesh Joshi	Sr.M.Sc (PHM)
113	Shivani Vijay Bobade	Sr.M.Sc (PHM)
114	Ashwini Madhukar Pagar	Sr.M.Sc (PHM)
115	Patil Jagruti Sandip	Jr.M.Sc (PHM)
116	Disha Rajendra Chavan	Jr.M.Sc (PHM)
117	Pooja Prakash Ahirrao	Jr.M.Sc (PHM)

118	Nigade Sharayu Dilip	Jr.M.Sc (PHM)
119	Atul Baliram Khalangre	Jr.M.Sc (PHM)
120	Kadam Siddhi Kishor	Jr.M.Sc (PHM)

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35	Pochre Anand Mahadevrao	Jr.MSc (Agri)
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37	Waghmare Suraj Uday	Jr.MSc (Agri)
38	Deshmukh Shubham Manikrao	Jr.MSc (Agri)
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54	Jankar Ujwala Ananda	Jr.MSc (Horti)
55	Chogale Suchita Bhanudas	Sr.MSc (Horti)
56	Gharve Prathmesh Sudhakar	Sr.MSc (Horti)
57	Khale Pritam Pandurang	Sr.MSc (Horti)
58	Solkar Prasad Subhash	Sr.MSc (Horti)
59	Yadav Vishal Shivaji	Sr.MSc (Horti)
60	Rahate Snehal Chandrakant	Sr.MSc (Horti)
61	Golvankar Chaitralee Gurunath	Sr.MSc (Horti)
62	Doiphode Sonali Vitthal	Sr.MSc (Horti)
63	Pawar Jyoti Tanaji	Sr.MSc (Horti)

64	Priyanka Mane	Sr.MSc (Horti)
65	Aishwarya Mane	Sr.MSc (Horti)
66	Chodankar Neha Pratap	Sr.MSc (Horti)
Fisheries		
67	Thakare Aman	Sr.M.F.Sc
68	Patil Akshay Ravindra	Sr.M.F.Sc
69	Shirke Pours Dilip	Sr.M.F.Sc
70	Patil Amit S	Sr.M.F.Sc
71	Kalbande Sonal Rajendra	Sr.M.F.Sc
72	Prabhat Sneha B	Jr.M.F.Sc
73	Chauthale Supriya S	Jr.M.F.Sc
74	Rathod Hrutik Gajanan	Jr.M.F.Sc
75	Chopra Pranjali Hemantkumar	Jr.M.F.Sc
76	Murde Ajinkya H	Jr.M.F.Sc
77	Gade Abhishek Shantaram	Jr.M.F.Sc
78	Baraiya Ravi Sharadbhai	Jr.M.F.Sc
79	Majik Shubham G	Jr.M.F.Sc
80	Palve Rushikesh D	Jr.M.F.Sc
81	Shahare Shital Bhimraj	Jr.M.F.Sc
82	Kambale Nitesh S	Jr.M.F.Sc
83	Khandebharad Pawan S	Jr.M.F.Sc
84	Shinde Sagar Kisan	Jr.M.F.Sc
85	Shirke Poonam A	Jr.M.F.Sc
Agril. Engineering		
86	Kale Suvarna Sunil	F.Y.M.Tech
87	Dhaigude Suraj Dattatraya	F.Y.M.Tech
88	Patil Deepak Ravindra	F.Y.M.Tech
89	Dhage Puja Vishwas	F.Y.M.Tech
90	Pawar Pranali Sambhaji	F.Y.M.Tech
91	Mali Priyanka Rajendra	F.Y.M.Tech
92	Ghule Supriya Balasaheb	F.Y.M.Tech
93	Kshirsagar Ajay Madhukar	F.Y.M.Tech
94	Salunkhe shreya Ramchandra	F.Y.M.Tech
95	Gavali Jaypal Suklal	F.Y.M.Tech
96	Ruke Suraj Ravindra	F.Y.M.Tech
97	Gadade Shivaji Rajaram	S. Y.M. Tech
98	Kukde Ritu Bharat	S. Y.M. Tech

99	Ambre Priyanka Kailas	S. Y.M. Tech
100	Kasare Sampada Kashinath	S. Y.M. Tech
Forestry		
101	Jorvekar Nilesh P	Sr.M.Sc(forestry)
102	Kumthekar Siddhesh Dinesh	Jr.M.Sc (forestry)
103	Dhole Saroj Uttam	Jr.M.Sc (forestry)
104	Narvankar Vaishnavi Ravindra	Jr.M.Sc (forestry)
105	Gaddam Sudarshan Reddy	Jr.M.Sc (forestry)
Agril. Biotechnology		
106	Karanje Pranit D	Jr.M.Sc Biotech
107	Patil Shubham Dadasaheb	Jr.M.Sc Biotech
108	Bhosale Pooja Sunil	Sr.M.Sc Biotech
Post Harvest Management		
109	Shivali Shashikant Jadhav	Sr.M.Sc (PHM)
110	Nikhil Sandip Deore	Sr.M.Sc (PHM)
111	Priyanka Anilrao Kale	Sr.M.Sc (PHM)
112	Chinmay Umesh Joshi	Sr.M.Sc (PHM)
113	Shivani Vijay Bobade	Sr.M.Sc (PHM)
114	Ashwini Madhukar Pagar	Sr.M.Sc (PHM)
115	Patil Jagruti Sandip	Jr.M.Sc (PHM)
116	Disha Rajendra Chavan	Jr.M.Sc (PHM)
117	Pooja Prakashhi Ahirrao	Jr.M.Sc (PHM)
118	Nigade Sharayu Dilip	Jr.M.Sc (PHM)
119	Atul Baliram Khalangre	Jr.M.Sc (PHM)
120	Kadam Siddhi Kishor	Jr.M.Sc (PHM)

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DECLARATION OF STUDENT

I hereby declare that the experimental work and interpretation of the thesis entitled “**STUDY ON AGRIBUSINESS ANXIETY OF POST GRADUATE STUDENTS OF DBSKKV, DAPOLI**” or part of there of has neither been submitted for any other degree or Diploma of any university nor the data have been derived any thesis / publication of any University or Scientific Organization. Sources and material used and all assistance received during the courses of investigation have been duly acknowledgment.

Place: Dapoli

(Palavi Manoj Kakade)

Date: September 2020

Enrollment No- ADPM/18/2647

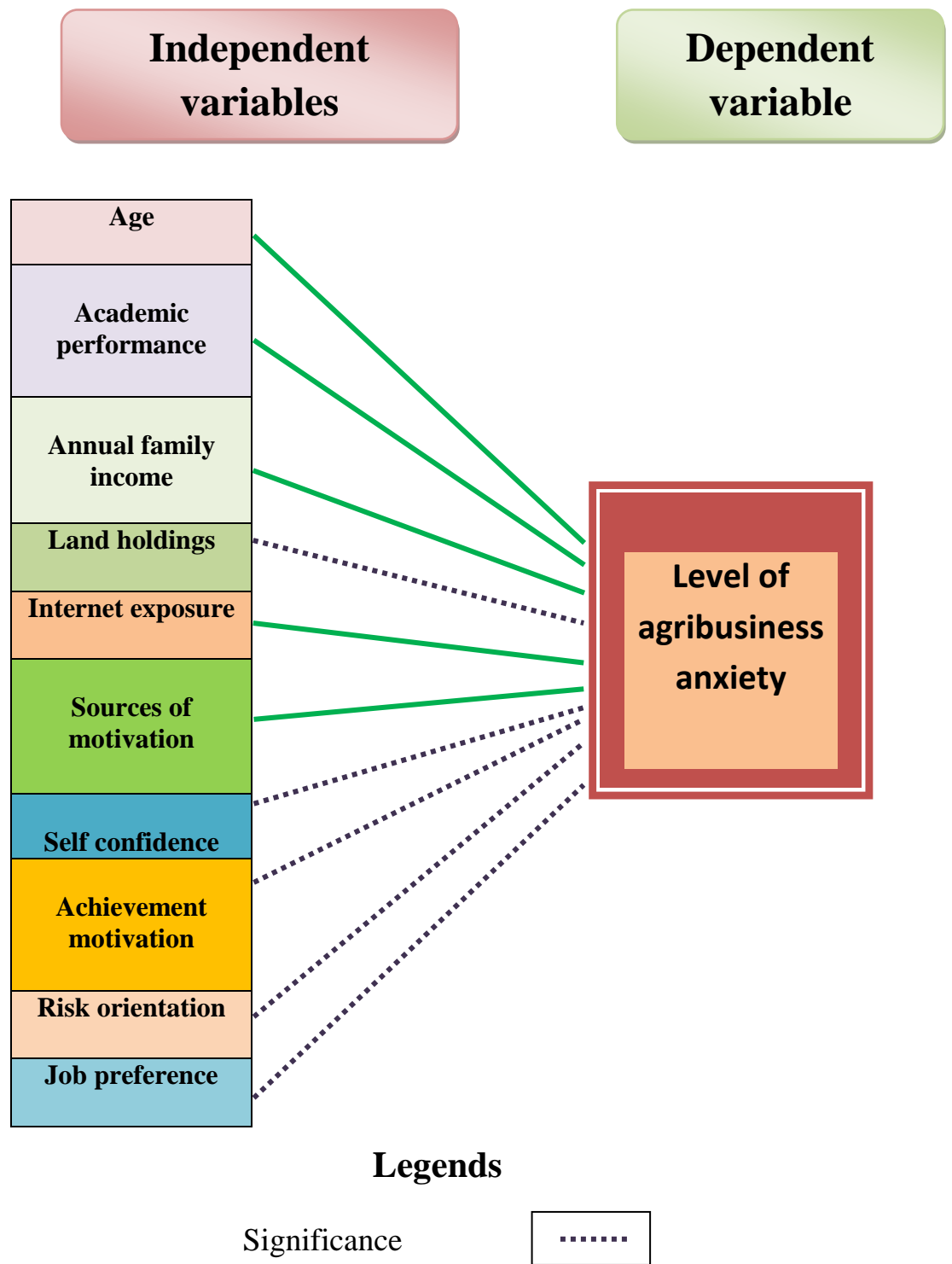


Fig 12: Empirical model of the study (Level of agribusiness anxiety of post graduate students)

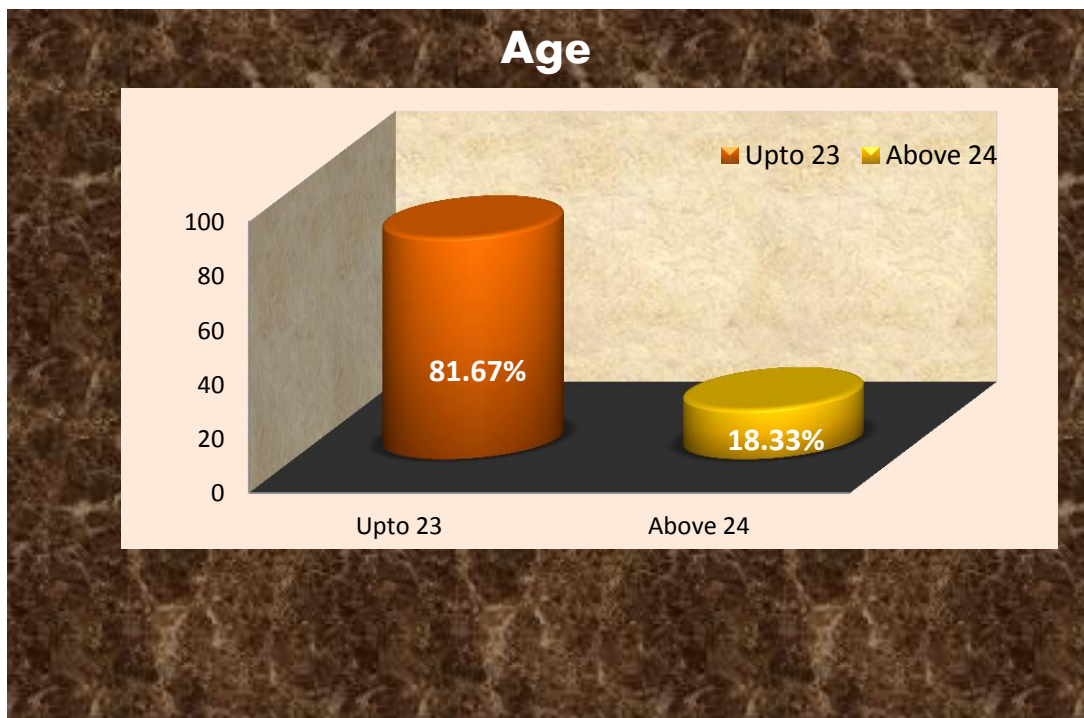


Figure 1: Distribution of post graduate students according to their age

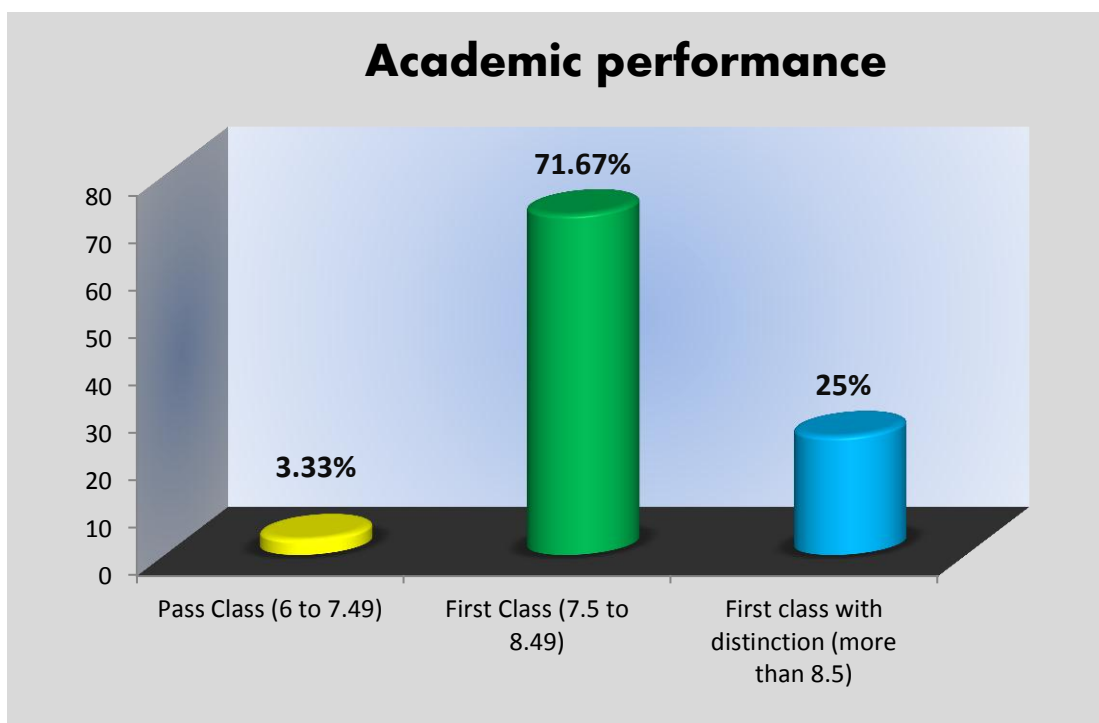


Figure 2: Distribution of post graduate students according to their academic performance

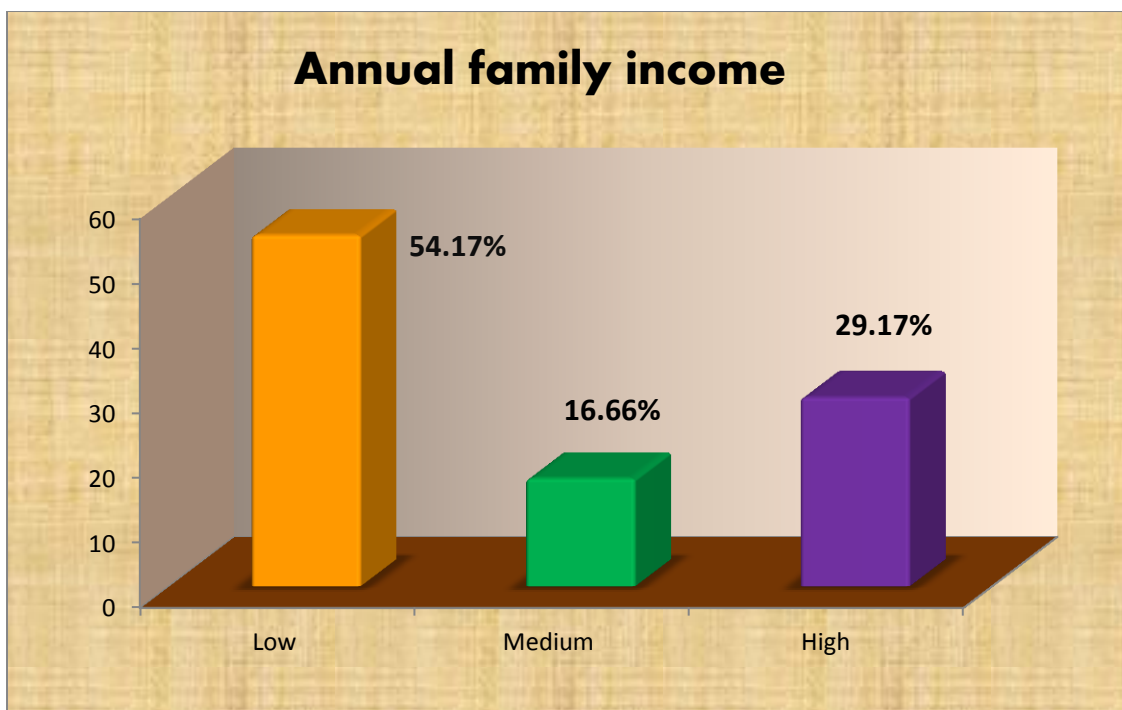


Figure 3: Distribution of post graduate students according to their annual income

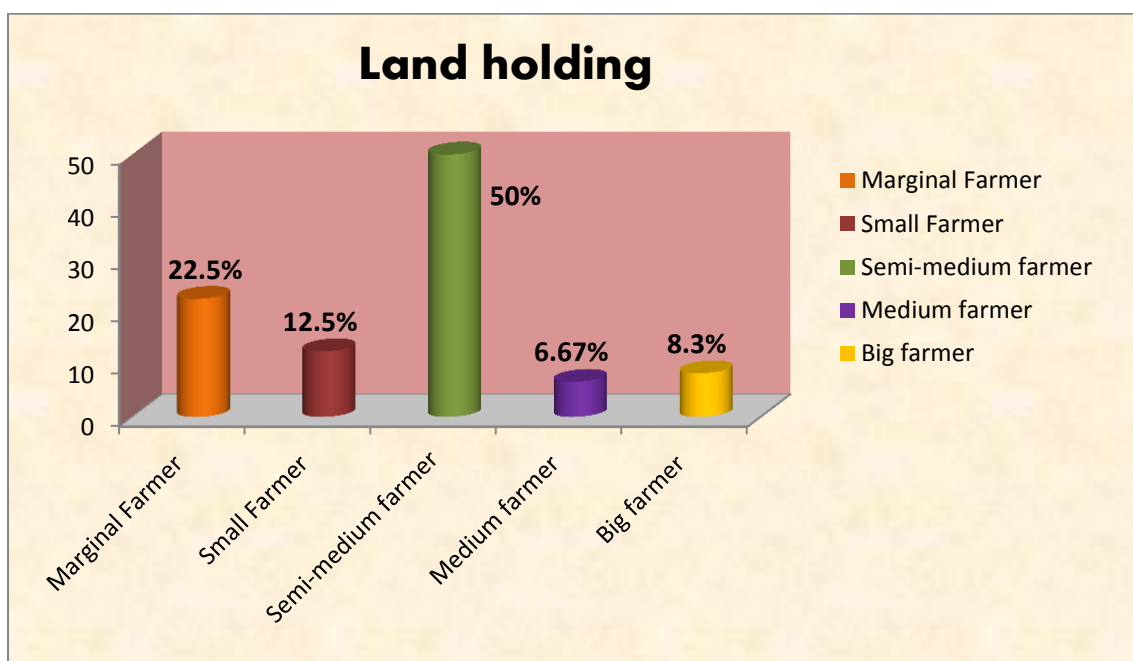


Figure 4: Distribution of post graduate students according to their land holdings

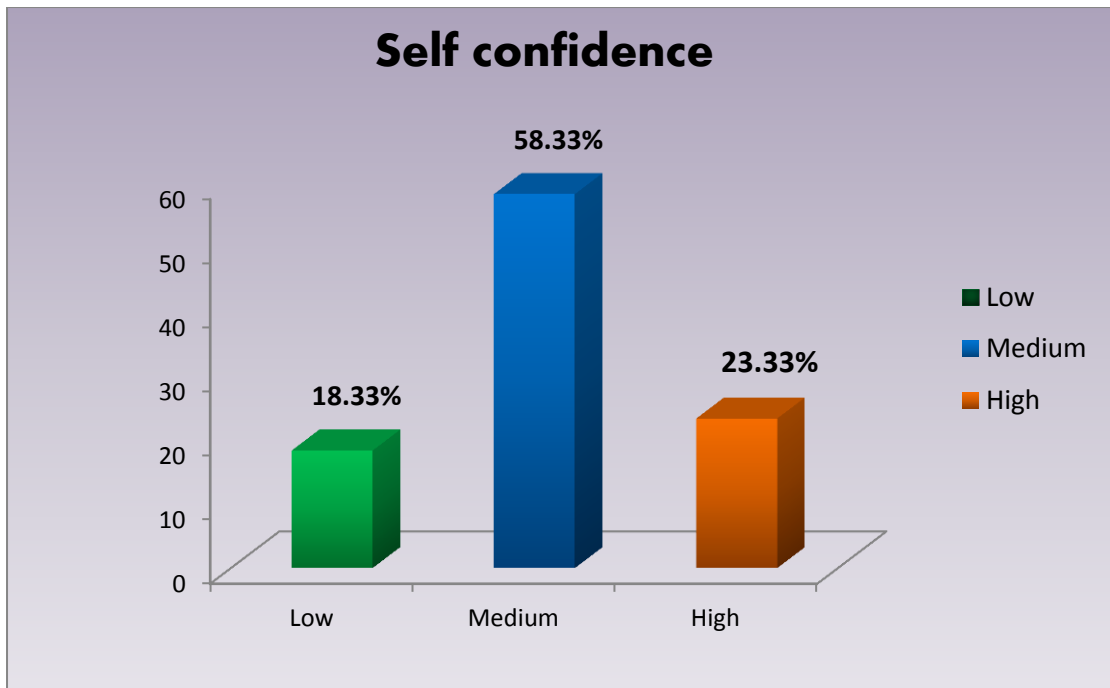


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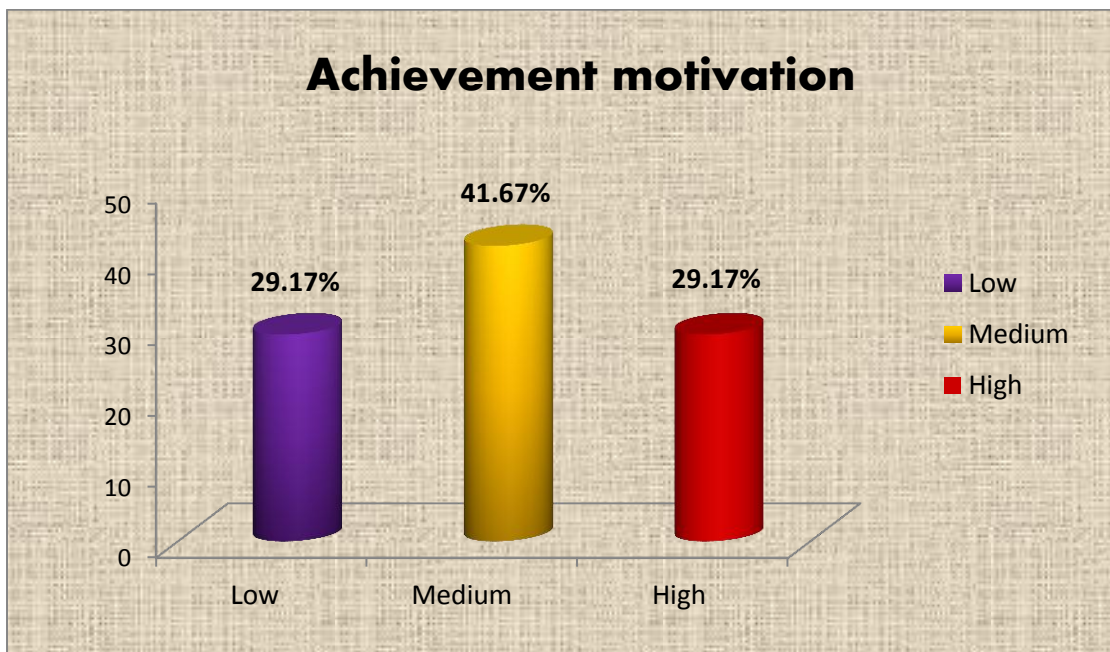


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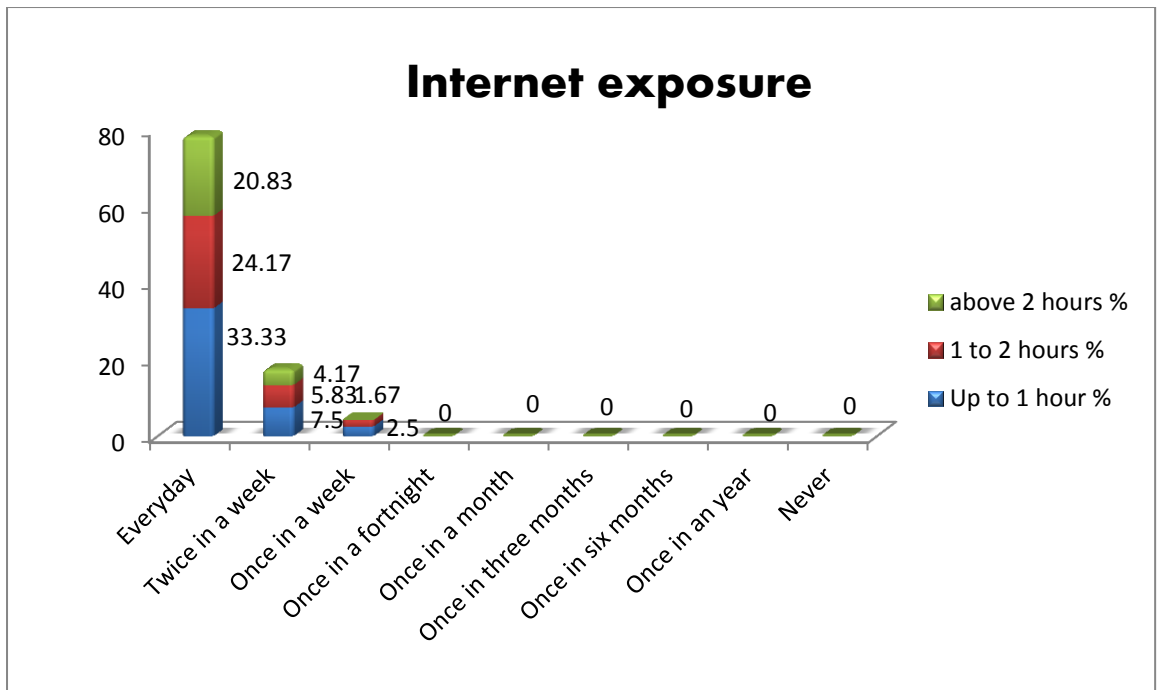


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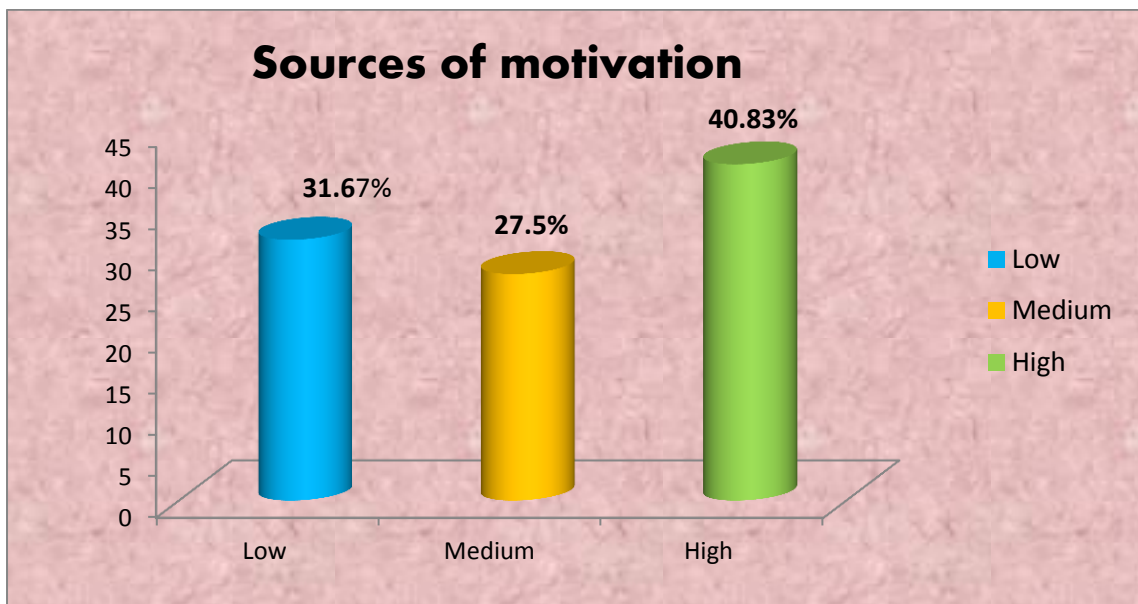


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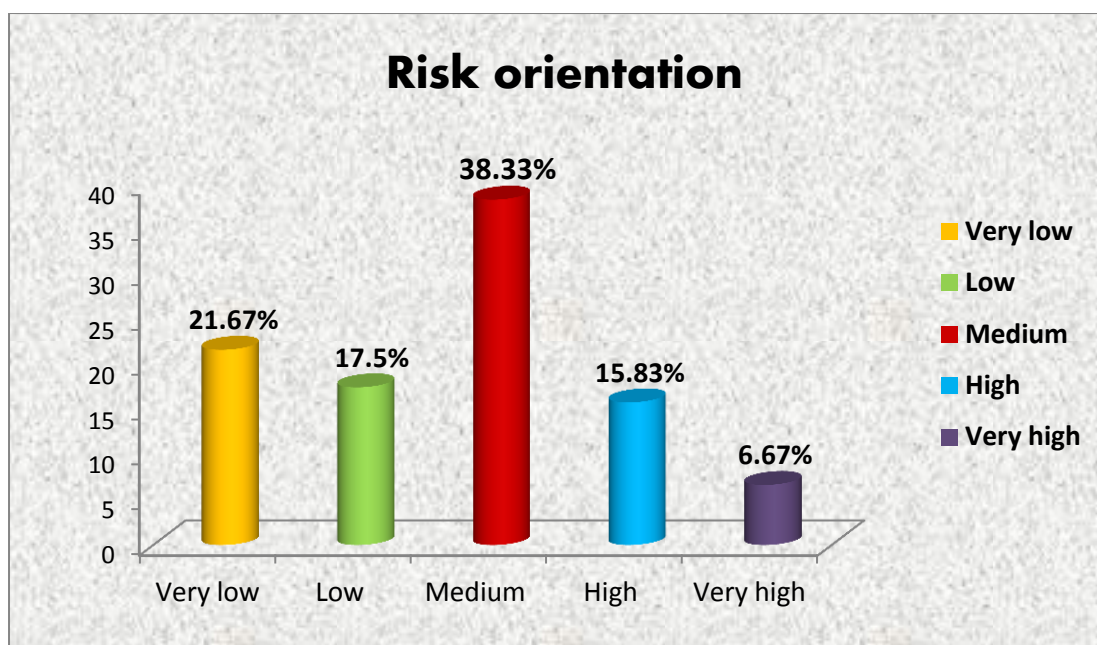


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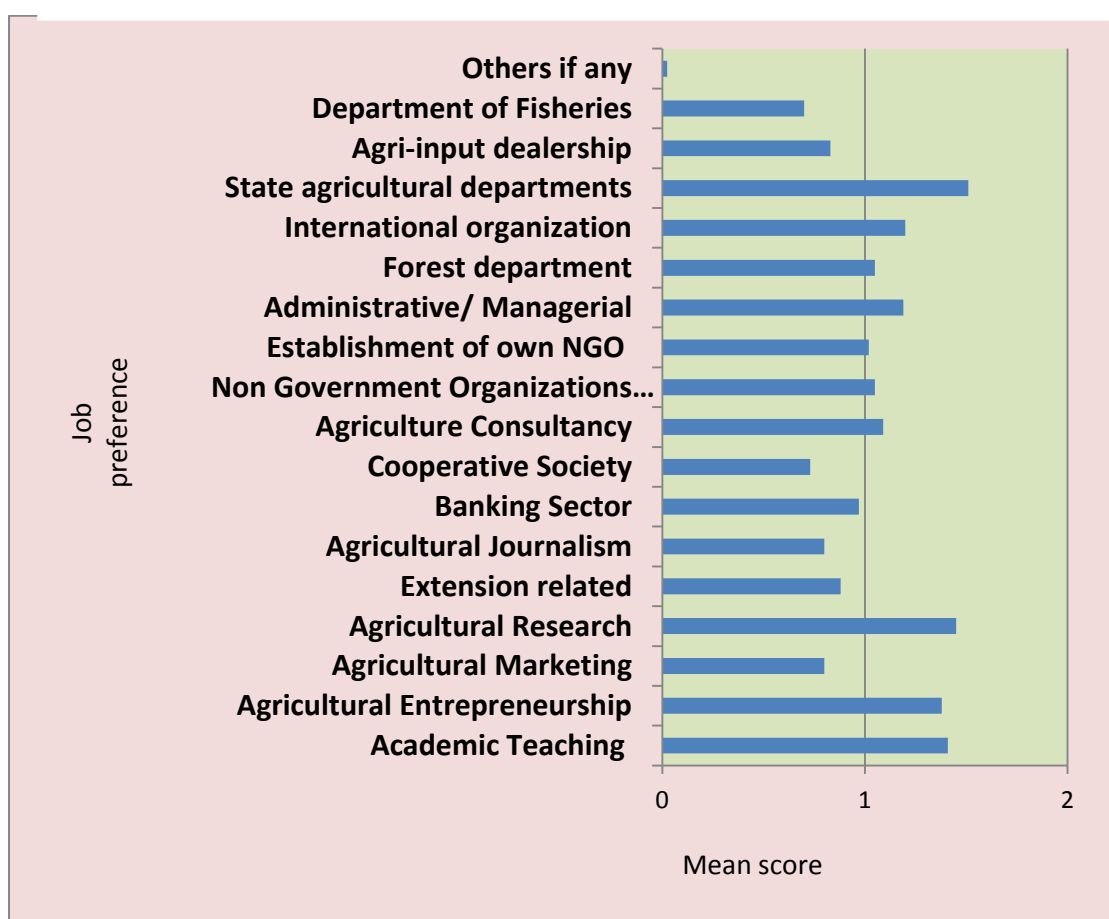


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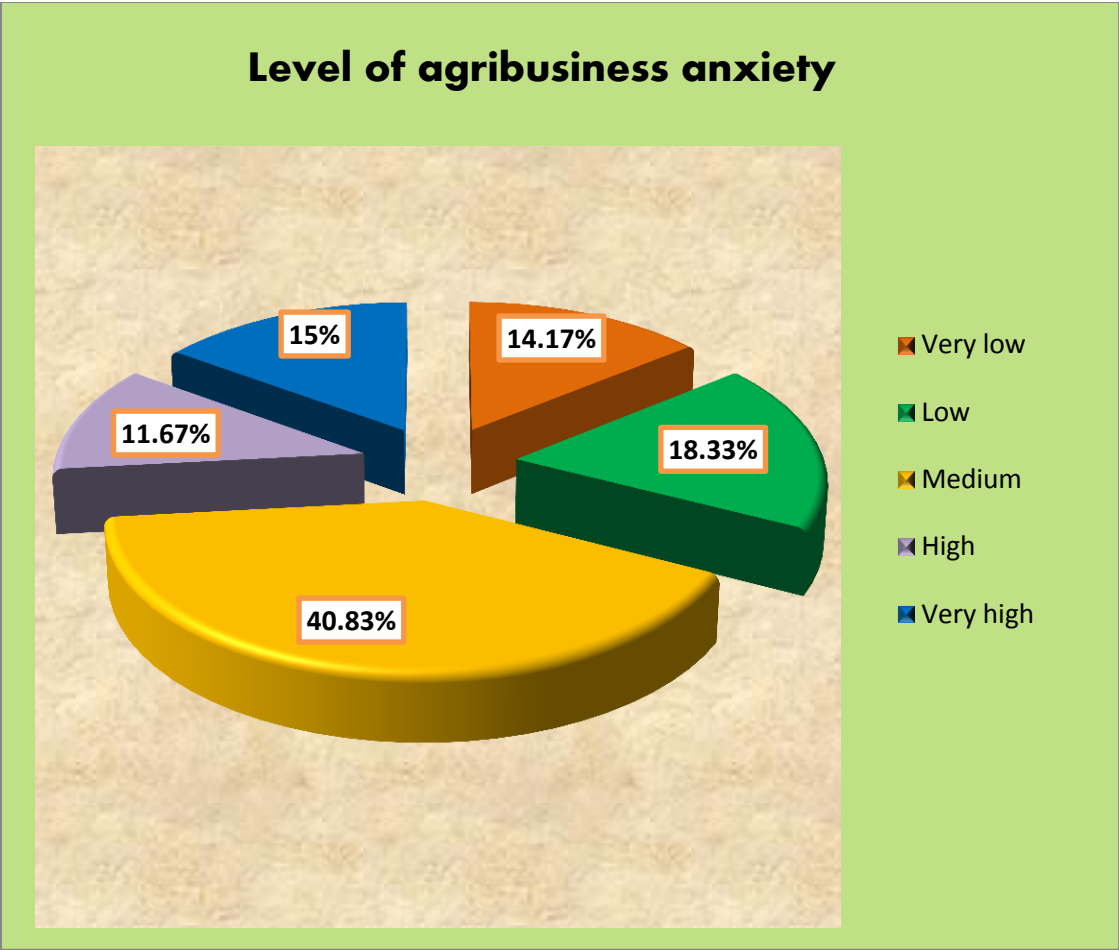


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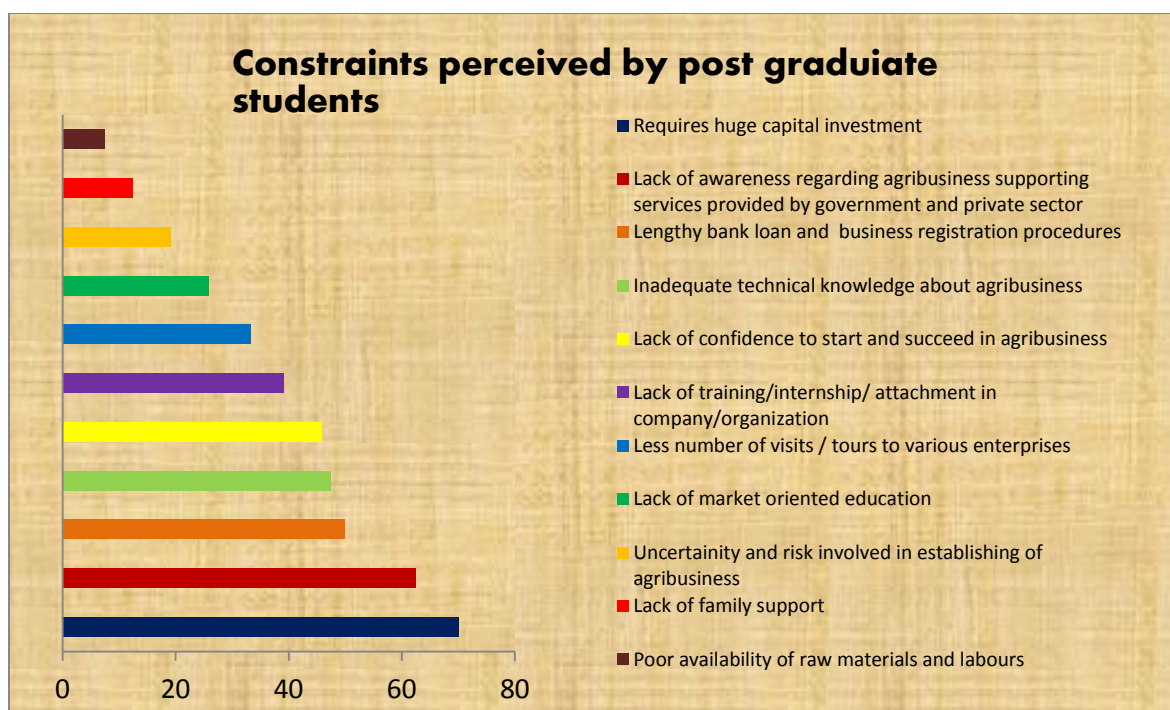


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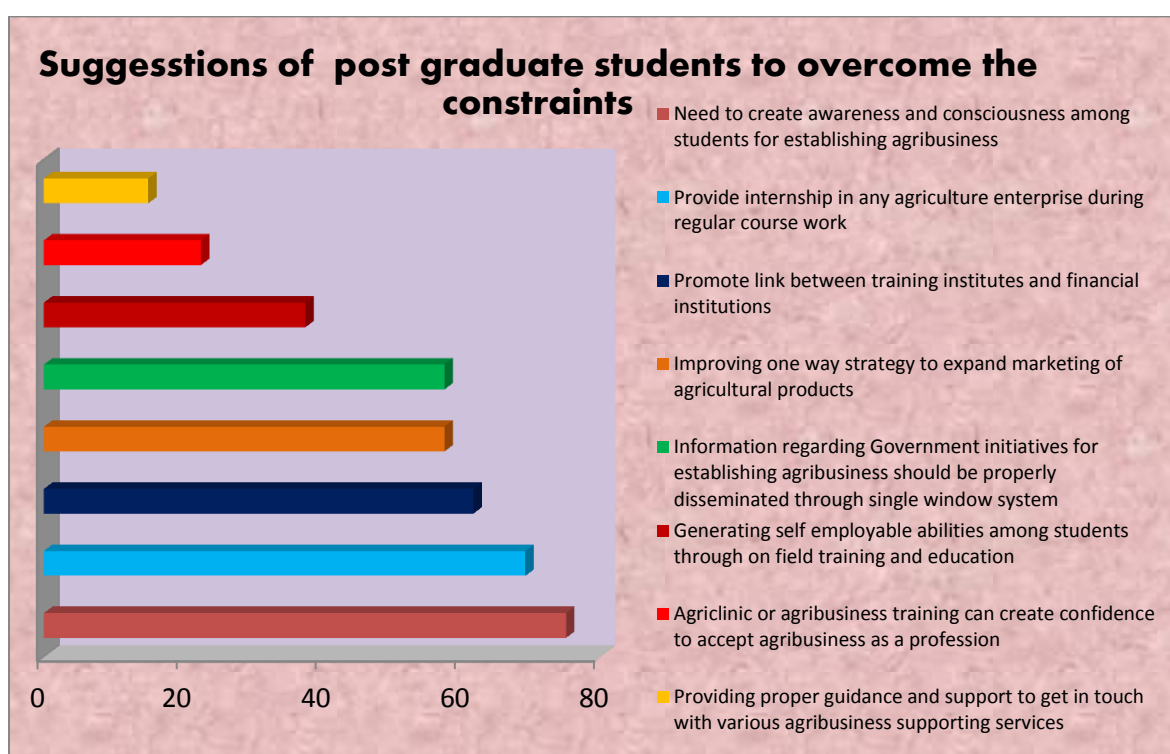


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Place: Dapoli

Date:

(Kakade. P. M.)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Miss. Palavi Manoj Kakade
Degree completed : B.Sc. (Ag.)
Date of Birth : 9th Dec, 1996
: Savarkar nagar, Tal: Thane, Dist: Thane

Permanent address

: 8108584936/9764569537

Mobile No.

: palavikakade@rediffmail.com

Email Id

Academic Qualification:

Sl. No.	Exam Passed	Year of passing	University/Board	Percentage /Marks
1.	SSC	2012, March	Mumbai	91.29%
2.	HSC	2014, February	Mumbai	76.79%
3.	B.Sc.(Agri.)	2018, June	Dr. BSKKV, DAPOLI	CGPA 8.42/10

Languages known :

Marathi, Hindi, English.

HOBBIES/ OTHER ACTIVITIES :

Reading, Painting, Doing social work (completed 240hrs NSS social work camp), communicate with people, completed 6 months RAW (Rural Agriculture Work Experience) Program, completed 6 months ELP (Experiential Learning Programme) in Commercial Broiler Production, completed CCC computer course, Successfully completed a six week online course on “Diagnosis of Crop and

Stored Grain Pests and their Management”, Completed a six week online course on “Conservation Agriculture- based Sustainable Intensification”.



Plate :Investigator while interviewing post graduate students

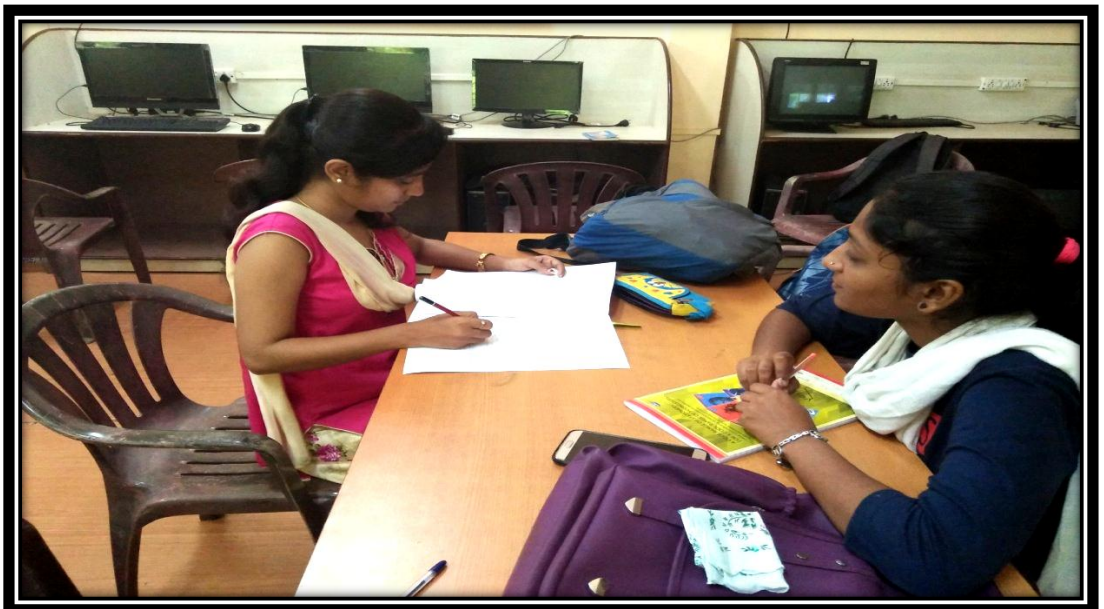


Plate :Investigator while interviewing post graduate students



Plate :Investigator while interviewing post graduate students



Plate :Investigator while interviewing post graduate students

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background Information

Indian Agriculture has been the backbone of economy for several thousand years and it still remains to be. It contributes a significant figure to the overall economic growth of the country. So there is a vast potential for giant leap into agribusiness.

Agribusiness denotes the collective business activities that are performed from farm to fork. It covers the supply of agricultural inputs, the production and transformation of agricultural products and their distribution to final consumers. Agribusiness encompasses just about every business and professional activity one can think of, from basic farm labour to food processors, packagers, distributors, sales and marketing people, engineers, scientists and researchers, accountants and administrators, international trade experts and many others. Agribusiness is one of the main generator of employment and income worldwide.

Indian agriculture is known for multi-functionaries of providing employment, livelihood and ecological securities. It can be made possible through the proper execution and utilization of specially trained manpower of our agricultural graduates. The type and methods of education acquainted by the agricultural graduates determines their Quality and efficiency. Agribusiness managers have a big role to play in Indian economy as agriculture is a main part of Indian economy. Indian agriculture is rapidly changing due to globalization, competitive environment and changing role of government. The work of agribusiness managers is to contribute substantially to the development of diverse activities in this sector. The agricultural universities in the country including the affiliated colleges of the state agricultural universities annually produces about 11,900 graduates, out of which only around 2000 are able to set avail employment opportunities in various public and private sector agencies. The remaining man power remains either employed or unemployed. State Agricultural Universities of

Maharashtra conducted Post Graduate Programmes (M.Sc) in different specialized faculties like Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Fisheries, Agri. Engineering, Post Harvest Management, etc. Every year about 1338 students for Masters programme are admitted in the four Agriculture Universities of Maharashtra under various Faculties. Particularly talking about DBSKKV, Dapoli, about 188 students per year are admitted for Masters programme under seven different faculties like Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Agri. Engineering, Agri. Biotechnology, Fisheries and Post Harvest Management.

Rising unemployment among agricultural graduates and market forces unleashed by the phenomenon of globalization and opening of world economics has necessitated that agricultural graduates should not be mere degree holders but must be professional, who can measure the employment issues and concerns. This emphasizes the need of creating an aptitude among graduates for taking up entrepreneurship which will enable them to become employment providers rather than employment seekers (Katyal, 2004).

There is a tremendous scope for empowerment of agricultural graduates through establishment of dairy, poultry, fishery, food processing and value addition, floriculture, green house, poly house enterprises etc, and thus they can even become employment generator. Job creation in the primary and secondary sector is likely to slow down, as a result of lower growth expectations in the sectors. As a result, the exodus from agricultural workforce is expected to slow down in the coming years till 2019-20 compared to the earlier six year period in consideration. The size of the workforce in this sector is expected to shrink by another 23 million in the next eight years till 2019-20 and form only 41.00 per cent of the total workforce and this trend calls for immediate steps to improve labour productivity in agriculture sector (Anonymous, 2015) [1].

ICAR and SAU's has played a pioneering role in ushering green revolution and subsequent development in agriculture in India through its research and technology development, thus making a visible impact on the national food and nutritional security. It has played a major role in promoting excellence in higher

education in agriculture. Agribusiness in India is destined to become the next big thing in the surging Indian economy. Today the doors of many sectors are opened exclusively to the agribusiness graduates. Depending upon own abilities and capabilities one can target to reach the top management position in companies in generating self agri-business.

With all kinds of resources; financial, natural, physical and human resources, the most critical resources for any endeavour are the human resources involved in it. Physical, natural and economic resources are important for facilitating development of any nation but the most important are the human resources. Human resources are the most significant of all the resources to convert all other resources to production and economic entities. The capable, efficient and motivated human resources can bring about the tremendous positive change towards progress (Singh,2011). In this context agribusiness is evolving to address the needs of youth, thereby providing avenues for revitalizing agriculture. Agribusiness is a broad concept used to describe corporate agricultural enterprises individually and collectively. Most of the agribusinesses are companies, those are involved in one or more stages of the production of crops and livestock. Examples of Agribusiness activity include;

- Research and development of new agricultural resources and methods
- Ownership or Management of agricultural production facilities such as farmlands and livestock facilities
- Manufacturing and distribution of agricultural supplies and equipment such as machinery, feed and fertilizers
- Processing and distribution of agricultural products

One of the important dimensions for agro-enterprise promotion is the technological backstopping. In this regards, the availability of appropriate technological options, their convincing economics and required support system are helpful in deciding which agribusiness to be chosen and promoted.

Today, the world is rapidly changing with business environment and management technology due to globalization. As a result, agribusiness is transferring structurally into a complex and well disciplined business. In this competitive and rapidly changing world, every resource, enterprise, organization and every project must be managed professionally in order to survive and prosper. Along with all other challenges, agribusiness anxiety will place unparalleled demands for the capabilities of tomorrow's managers. Despite many efforts of the concerned agencies for promoting agribusiness among the Post Graduate students of SAU's are not so encouraging. In addition, agribusiness anxiety can be a real hurdle that makes growth and progress difficult. The concerned agencies, Policy makers, promoters, agribusiness professionals and financiers should consider the agribusiness anxiety of the PG students before promotion, implementation of any project or business for them. Therefore, the present study entitled 'Study on agribusiness anxiety of post graduate students of DBSKKV, Dapoli' was proposed to conduct.

1.2 Statement of problem with its importance

The concept of agribusiness is used to describe corporate agricultural enterprises individually or collectively. Agribusiness are the companies involved in one or more stages of production of crops and livestock, processing, marketing and shipments under different organizational networks. It is therefore need of an hour to explore alternative income generating opportunities.

It is essential to consider the positivism among the agricultural post graduates in their specialized faculties, in terms of their skill, knowledge and attitude towards agribusiness. The anxious behaviour of post graduate students in projecting and managing of agribusiness has to be reduced to greater extent and there is a need to explore them. An anxiety means, a feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease about something with an uncertain outcome. As a Social science point of view, anxiety is known as social phobia, is an anxiety disorder characterized by a significant amount of fear in one or more social situations, causing considerable distress and impaired ability to function in at least some

parts of daily life. Thus, it's time to measure level of agribusiness anxiety of postgraduate students, this will help in suggesting new ideas for motivational skill development, to develop Agri Techno Managers having novelty ideas and risk bearing competence in agribusiness.

So, with the point of view of motivating and encouraging agricultural post graduates for establishing their own agrobased enterprise and reducing or diminishing their anxious feelings towards agribusiness, the present study entitled ' Study on agribusiness anxiety of post graduate students of DBSKKV, Dapoli' was conducted with the following objectives.

1.3 Objectives of Study

1. To study the profile of post graduate students of DBSKKV, Dapoli.
2. To find out level of agribusiness anxiety of PG students of DBSKKV, Dapoli.
3. To ascertain the relationship between profile of PG students and their level of agribusiness anxiety.
4. To identify the constraints perceived by PG students by acceptance of agribusiness.
5. To seek suggestions endorsed by PG students to overcome such constraints.

1.4 Scope of the study

The study results shall throw light on the important aspects related to the mindset of the students studying in post graduate level of different faculty in context of agribusiness anxiety. Likewise constraints and suggestions interpreted by the students will help in formulating different schemes, courses, training programmes to overcome the anxious behaviour towards agribusiness. The present study suggested several implications to the policy makers, academicians, planners, administrators, scientists, extension workers, the research workers and change

agents for implanting positive attitude towards agribusiness and to get acquainted with future opportunities of this new venture.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The major limitation of this investigation was that the findings are based on the expressed responses of the more and less accessible post graduate students studying in DBSKKV, Dapoli. The study was restricted to a limited number of post graduate students studying in different faculties like agriculture, horticulture, PHM, forestry, agri. engineering and fisheries under DBSKKV, Dapoli. Due to limitation of time and resources, the study was confined to limited aspects.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of Literature is designed to provide an overview of sources you have explored while searching a particular topic or problem and to demonstrate to your readers how your research fits within a larger field of study. In Extension, the Review of Literature familiarizes the author to the extent of knowledge in their area. It is nothing but the Standalone investigation of how an idea or field of inquiry has developed over time. It locates your own research with the context of existing literature.

There were a few numbers of references which were directly related to the present research project. The literature concerning to different aspects of present study was restricted to a certain limit. Therefore the indirectly related reference were also outlined and presented.

The brief descriptions of related literature reviewed are presented as under.

- 2.1 Profile of the post graduate students of DBSKKV, Dapoli
- 2.2 Level of agribusiness anxiety of PG students of DBSKKV, Dapoli
- 2.3 Relationship between profile of PG students and their level of agribusiness anxiety
- 2.4 Constraints perceived by the PG students by acceptance of agribusiness
- 2.5 Suggestions endorsed by the PG students to overcome such constraints

2.1 Profile of the respondents

The characteristics of the post graduate students are one of the factors influencing towards their level of agribusiness anxiety.

2.1.1 Age

Dahake (2009) in his study on attitude and aspiration of post graduate students towards agriculture entrepreneurship concluded that nearly two-third (65.71 per cent) of the post graduate students had age in the range of 22 to 24

years, while proportion of post graduate students in less than 22 years age group and above 24 years age group were 8.58 per cent and 25.71 per cent, respectively.

Dobariya (2011) conducted a study on knowledge of postgraduate research scholars of Anand Agricultural University about global warming revealed that majority (62.00 per cent) of the post graduate research scholars were in 22 to 24 years of age groups, followed by 32.00 per cent and 6.00 per cent of them who had less than 22 years and above 24 years of age, respectively.

Ghambi (2014) in his study on entrepreneurial behaviour of students of Navsari Agricultural University reported that 13.12 per cent of the students pursuing masters degree fell in 22 to 24 years, followed by 7.50 and 4.38 per cent that fell in categories of up to 21 years and above 24 years, respectively.

Madhumita (2016) in her study on a study on e- learning among the post graduate students of Banaras Hindu University indicated that the majority of PG students (81.67 per cent) were in the age group of 22 to 29 years of age followed by 16.66 per cent and 16.70 per cent being equal to or above 29 years and below 22 years of age, respectively.

Chamela (2016) in his study on attitude of agricultural graduates of S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner towards agriculture entrepreneurship revealed that majority (66.00 per cent) of agriculture graduates belonged to the 22 to 25 years age group followed by 27.00 and 7.00 per cent of them who had above 25 years age group and less than 22 years of age, respectively.

2.1.2. Academic performance

Dahake (2009) revealed that more than two-fifth (46.43 per cent) of the post graduate students was in first class category whereas post graduate students in second class, pass class and distinction class were 27.86, 10.71 and 15.00 per cent, respectively.

Dobariya (2011) revealed that more than half (57.00 per cent) of the post graduate scholars were in first class category, followed by 41.00 per cent of them

who were in second class category. Only a few 2.00 per cent were found in pass class category.

Gadhvi (2012) in his study on study on agribusiness anxiety of postgraduate students of state agricultural universities of Gujarat revealed that slightly more than three fifth (62.50 per cent) of the post graduate students were in second class category, followed by 30.84 per cent and 6.66 per cent of them were in first class category and pass class category, respectively.

Kawale (2013) conducted a study on indicated that nearly half (46.67 per cent) of the respondents obtained 6.00 to 6.90 OGPA in their last degree, followed by 29.17 per cent, 19.16 per cent and 5.00 per cent of them had 6.91 to 8.00 OGPA, more than 8.00 OGPA and below 6.00 OGPA in their last degree, respectively.

Chamela (2016) revealed that more than half of the respondents (57.00 per cent) were in 70.01 to 80.00 per cent academic achievement group, whereas proportion of agriculture graduates in 60.01 to 70.00 per cent, 80.01 per cent and below 60.00 per cent was 36.00, 5.00 and 2.00 per cent, respectively.

Pushparani (2019) in her study on employability of post graduate scholars studying in VNMKV, Parbhani revealed that majority (73.34 per cent) of the post graduate scholars studying in VNMKV, Parbhani were with first class (7.5 to 8.49 CGPA) category of academic performance, followed by 13.33 per cent with pass class (6.50 to 7.49) as well as first class with distinction (above 8.50 CGPA) category of academic performance.

2.1.3 Annual family income

Dahake (2009) concluded that slightly more than half (57.46 per cent) of the post graduate students family had their income above 1.51 lakh and 32.14 per cent of the post graduate students had family income in between 1.1 lakh to 1.5 lakh. Rest 10.40 per cent of them was having family income up to 1.0 lakh.

Bhosale (2011) in his study on occupational aspiration of post graduate students of anand agricultural university observed that more than half (52.00 per

cent) of the post graduate agricultural students were coming from the families having more than 2.0 lakh, followed by 31.33 per cent of the post graduate students had family income in between 1.0 lakh to 2.0 lakh. Rest 16.67 per cent of them was having family income up to 1.0 lakh.

Gadhvi (2012) found that less than half (46.67 per cent) of the agricultural P.G. students had medium (1.5 to 3.0 lakh) level of annual income followed by 37.50 per cent and 15.83 per cent of them who had high (above 3.01 lakh) and low (upto 1.5 lakh) level of annual income, respectively.

Divya (2013) in her study on study on employability of post graduate scholars studying in higher agricultural education revealed that slightly more than one-third (34.17 per cent) of the post graduate scholars studying in higher agriculture education had up to 1,00,000 rupees annual family income, followed by 32.50 per cent were with 1,00,001 to 2,00,000 rupees of annual income, 11.67 per cent with 2,00,001 to 3,00,000 rupees and 10.83 per cent with 3,00,001 to 4,00,000, 5.83 per cent with 4,00,001 to 5,00,000 rupees while only 5.00 per cent were with above 5,00,000 rupees of annual family income.

Beniwal (2016) in his study on 'Information and communication technology utilization behaviour of post graduate students of S.K.N. College of agriculture, Jobner, Rajasthan' concluded that 50.00 per cent ICT utilizing total agricultural post graduate students had family income ranging from 1, 00,001 to 2, 50,000 rupees per year.

Pushparani (2019) revealed that 86.67 per cent of post graduate scholars studying in VNMKV, Parbhani had medium level annual family income, followed by 8.33 per cent and 5.00 per cent were with high and low level of annual family income respectively.

2.1.4 Land holdings

Kanduri (2018) in her study on aspirations of post graduate students revealed that a slightly more than one-fourth (27.50 per cent) of the parents of the respondents has semi medium sized land holding i.e. between 2.01 to 4.0 hectare.

However 22.50 per cent each of them had marginal and small sized land holding i.e. up to one hectare and between 1.01 to 2.0 hectare respectively. About 8.33 per cent and 7.50 per cent of the respondents parent had medium sized land holding between 4.01 to 6.0 hectare and more than 6.01 hectare respectively, whereas 11.67 per cent of the respondents parents had no land at all.

2.1.5 Internet Exposure

Patel (2004) in his study on a study on internet exposure of post graduate students of agriculture college, Anand concluded that exactly half (50.00 per cent) of the postgraduate research scholars had above three years of exposure of internet followed by 26.67 per cent with one year, 13.33 per cent with upto three years and one tenth of them with upto two year of exposure of internet.

Dobariya (2011) in his study reported that majority (65.00 per cent) of the postgraduate research scholars had practice to use internet every day, while 21.00 per cent of them made use of internet twice in a week and once in a week (7.00 per cent).

Tanwar (2018) in his study soft skills of students of SKNAU, Jobner concluded that slightly more than half of the students (54.54 per cent) had everyday, twice in a week and once in a week exposure of computer. It was also concluded that slightly more than three-fifth (61.36 per cent) of students had everyday exposure of internet.

2.1.6 Sources of motivation

Dharke (2014) in his study on aspiration of agriculture students towards agriculture enterprise in West Bengal revealed that most of the respondents had opted for more than one motivating force behind their joining agriculture course. One-ninth (11.3 per cent) of respondents joined this course for education purpose, while 2.5 percent opined agricultural business was the motivating factor.

2.1.7 Self confidence

Dahake (2009) concluded that slightly less than half (48.57 per cent) of postgraduate students were in category of medium level of self confidence followed by high and low with 33.57 and 17.86 percent, respectively.

Gadhvi (2012) observed that more than half (56.67 per cent) of the post graduate students had medium level of self confidence followed by 22.50 per cent and 20.83 per cent of the respondents had low and high level of self confidence, respectively.

Chamela (2016) concluded that majority of agriculture graduates (69.00 per cent) were having medium self confidence, whereas 23.00 per cent agriculture graduates were having high self confidence and only 8.00 per cent agriculture graduates were having low self confidence.

Pushparani (2019) revealed that majority (65.00 per cent) of post graduate scholars studying in VNMKV, Parbhani had perceive that they possessed average level of self confidence, while 19.17 per cent of post graduate scholars had high self confidence and the least i.e., 15.83 percent of them had poor level of self confidence.

2.1.8 Achievement motivation

Patel (2007) in his study on factors affecting level of internet exposure of research scholars of anand agriculture university revealed that less than half (45.30 per cent) of the research scholars had low level of achievement motivation followed by 31.37 per cent of the research scholars with high level and 23.33 per cent of them were with medium level of achievement motivation.

Christian (2010) conducted a study on computer proximity of women research scholars of SAUs of Gujarat revealed that majority (69.00 per cent) of the woman research scholars of SAUs of Gujarat had medium level of achievement motivation followed by 16.00 per cent with high level and 15.00 per cent with low level of achievement motivation.

Patter (2011) in his study on development of scale to measure the attitude of agricultural graduates towards agro tourism as an enterprise concluded that 36.70 per cent of the agricultural graduates had high level of achievement motivation followed by 31.70 per cent and 31.60 per cent of them had medium and low level of achievement motivation.

Pakhmodeet *al* (2017) in their study on attitude of rural youth towards farming as occupation revealed that 60.83 per cent of the respondents were belonged to medium level of achievement motivation, followed by 25.83 per cent of the respondents who had occupied in low level of achievement motivation. The least of the respondents (13.33 per cent) belonged to the high level category of achievement motivation.

Pushparani (2019) reported that less than three-fourth (71.66 per cent) of post graduate scholars studying in VNMKV, Parbhani had medium level of achievement motivation, followed by 14.17 per cent of them with high as well as with low level of achievement.

2.1.9 Risk orientation

Patel and Chauhan (2009) in their study on entrepreneurial attitude of youth revealed that nearly half (47.50 per cent) of the respondents had medium level of risk orientation followed by 27.50 and 25.00 per cent with low and high level of risk orientation, respectively.

Aher (2010) indicated that two-third (66.67 per cent) of the agricultural students had medium level of risk orientation, whereas 17.50 and 15.83 per cent of students who were with low and high level of risk orientation, respectively.

Gadhavi (2012) revealed that more than half (55.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium level of risk orientation, whereas less than one-fourth i.e. 23.33 and 21.67 per cent of the respondents had high and low level of risk orientation, respectively.

Satarupa (2014) conducted study on entrepreneurial competency of the post graduate students of anand agricultural university of Gujarat reported that nearly

half (49.33 per cent) of the post graduate students had medium level of risk orientation, whereas 40.67 per cent of post graduate students had high level of risk orientation and 5.33 per cent of the post graduate students had low level of risk orientation.

2.1.10 Job Preference

Thakur (2015) in her study on gap analysis of professional soft skills among girl students of agriculture faculty of anand agricultural university revealed that most preferred job by majority of girl students studying in agriculture was academic teaching (Rank- 1), followed by agriculture research (Rank- 2), jobs in banking sector (Rank- 3), jobs in NGOs (Rank- 4), agriculture marketing (Rank- 5), dairy farming (Rank- 6) and agriculture consultancy (Rank- 7). The less preferred job as expressed by girl students were farming enterprise, agriculture journalism, nursery, cooperative society and vermin composting.

Gude (2017) in his study on a study on career preferences of under graduate students of RVSKVV observed that agricultural education was most preferred area of career among both male and female student groups followed by agricultural research, self employment / agribusiness, agricultural banking, service in extension, agro- industry/private job, farming, agricultural journalism and NGOs respectively.

Mishra (2018) in his study on employability of post graduate scholars in Rajasthan concluded that first preferred job of the majority of post graduate scholars studying in Agriculture Universities in Rajasthan were academic teaching, state agriculture department, farming (entrepreneurship), extension related and banking sector.

2.2. Level of agribusiness anxiety

Dahake (2009) indicated that slightly more than two-fifth (48.57 per cent) of the postgraduate students had medium level of agricultural business anxiety followed by low and high level of agricultural business anxiety with 30.00 and 21.43 per cent, respectively.

Patel and Chauhan (2009) concluded that 40.00 per cent of the respondents had low level of business anxiety followed by 32.50 and 27.50 per cent of the respondents who had medium and high level of business anxiety, respectively.

Gadhavi (2012) revealed that slightly more than half (55.00 per cent) of the agricultural postgraduate students had medium level of business anxiety, while 26.67 and 18.33 per cent of the agricultural postgraduate students had high and low level of agribusiness anxiety, respectively.

Chamela(2016) indicated that majority of agriculture graduates (66.00%) were having medium agriculture business anxiety, whereas 18.00% agriculture graduates were having high agriculture business anxiety and only 16.00% agriculture graduates were having low agriculture business anxiety.

2.3 Relationship between profile of PG students and level of Agri business Anxiety towards different aspects

2.3.1 Age and level of agribusiness anxiety

Gadhvi (2012) reported that age of the respondents had positive and non significant relationship with their level of anxiety towards agribusiness.

Kawale (2013) reported that there was negative and non-significant correlation in case of age of respondents and their attitude towards higher agriculture.

Chamela (2016) revealed that there was negative and non-significant relationship between the age and attitude of male agriculture graduates.

2.3.2 Academic performance and level of agribusiness anxiety

Gadhvi (2012) reported that academic performance of the respondents had negative and non significant relationship with anxiety towards agribusiness.

Lennyric (2014) reported that there was non-significant correlation between academic achievement of the polytechnic students and their attitude towards agriculture as an occupation.

Chamela (2016) revealed that there was positive and significant relationship between academic achievement and attitude of male agriculture graduates towards agriculture entrepreneurship.

2.3.3 Annual family income and level of agribusiness anxiety

Gadhvi (2012) reported that family annual income of the respondents had positive and non significant relationship with anxiety towards agribusiness.

Ramjiyani (2013) conducted study on attitude of rural youth towards agriculture as an occupation illustrated that there was a positive and highly significant relationship between annual income of rural youth and their attitude towards agriculture as an occupation.

Chamela (2016) traced that family income was positively and non-significantly correlated with their attitude towards agriculture entrepreneurship.

2.3.4 Land holdings and level of agribusiness anxiety

Sane (2017) conducted a study on attitude of post graduate students towards agriculture entrepreneurship revealed that size of family land holding of the post graduate students had positive and significant relationship with their attitude towards agriculture entrepreneurship.

Rohit (2018) observed that the correlation coefficient value between land holding was positively but non significantly associated with the aspirations of the agriculture graduates.

Manjunatha(2019) in his study on empirical study of post graduate students of College of Agriculture, Raipur towards entrepreneurship illustrated that the size of land holding of post graduate students had positive and significant correlation with their agricultural entrepreneurship.

2.3.5 Internet exposure and level of agribusiness anxiety

Patel and Chauhan (2010) showed that the basic knowledge of internet of the agricultural research scholars did played significant role in forming the attitude towards information technology.

Pushparani (2019) revealed that there was positively significant relationship between internet exposure of post graduate students and their employability.

2.3.6 Sources of motivation and agribusiness anxiety

Dhakre (2014) illustrated that motivating force behind their joining agriculture Course of the respondents had positive and highly significant relationship with attitude of rural growth towards farming as a major occupation.

2.3.7 Self confidence and level of agribusiness anxiety

Gadhavi (2012) illustrated that Self confidence of the respondents had negative and highly significant relationship with anxiety towards agribusiness.

2.3.8 Achievement motivation and level of agribusiness anxiety

Gadhvi (2012) reported that achievement motivation of the respondents had negative and highly significant relationship with anxiety towards agribusiness.

Pakhmodeet *al* (2017)illustrated that achievement motivation of the respondents had positive and highly significant relationship with attitude of rural growth towards farming as a major occupation.

2.3.9 Risk orientation and level of agribusiness anxiety

Gadhvi (2012) reported that risk orientation of the respondents had negative and highly significant relationship with anxiety towards agribusiness.

Satarupa (2014) revealed that risk orientation of the postgraduate agriculture students had highly significant and positive relationship with their entrepreneurial competency.

2.3.10 Job preference and level of agribusiness anxiety

Hegarty, *et al.*, (2012) conducted study on The Disconnect Between Workplace and Graduate School Motivation - Exploring the Life Motivation Continuum claimed that there is a relationship between Career related goals and the pursuit of a graduate studies degree.

Pushparani (2019) concluded that there was positive and highly significant relationship between job preference and employability of post graduate students studying in higher agriculture education.

2.4 Constraints perceived by post graduate students by acceptance of agribusiness

Dahake (2009) reported that the major constraints faced by the postgraduate students were courses are not completed within two years, less number of visits/tours of various enterprises, limited extra co-curricular 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 agricultural enterprises.

Gadhavi (2012) illustrated that major constraints faced by agricultural postgraduate students were; bank loan procedure is extensive (rank I), lack of consciousness to have agribusiness (rank II), inadequate technical knowledge regarding agribusiness (rank III), the dominant logic that only experienced person can run the agribusiness (rank IV) and lack of support from the family (rank V), Constraints like huge risk involved in establishment of agribusiness (rank VI) and lack of confidence to succeed in agribusiness (rank VII), lack of decisiveness to start agribusiness (rank VIII), lack of positive mindset regarding agribusiness (rank IX), lack of awareness regarding various key agricultural business supporting services (rank X) not having any specific training regarding agribusiness (rank XI) and difficult to get expected number of consumers (rank XII).

Satarupa (2014) reported that major problems perceived by postgraduate students in acceptance of agricultural enterprise were; lack of positive mind set to have own agricultural enterprise. (rank I), not enough practical knowledge to start the enterprise and lack of dynamic managerial ability of agri enterprise both (rank II), difficult to have legitimate return of agricultural enterprises and lack of confidence to compete experienced agri entrepreneur both (rank III), lengthy procedures for getting a bank loan (rank IV), do not have any specific training regarding entrepreneurship (rank V), difficult to manage fluctuation of market in agricultural enterprises (rank VI), lack of confidence to succeed in agricultural enterprise. (rank VII), a dominant logic that only experienced person can run the agricultural enterprise (rank VIII) and lack of assurance against uncertainty of risk found in establishment of an enterprises rank IX).

2.5 Suggestions of post graduate students to overcome the constraints in agribusiness

Dahake (2009) reported that the important suggestions suggested by postgraduate students was course should be more practical and market oriented. Other suggestions were maximum number of visits/tours for students should be kept to various enterprises, there should be more extra co-curricular activities related to entrepreneurship, more practical knowledge about policy of government about agribusiness should be given, courses should be completed within two years and provision of campus interview of different agricultural enterprises be made.

Gadhvi (2012) studied that major suggestions offered by post graduates to overcome constraints perceived by them in acceptance of agri-business were need to promote link between the training institutes with financial institutions (rank-I), need to provide right approaches to get in touch with various key agricultural business supporting services (rank-II), need to organize area specific agri-business training on technical knowhow (rank-III), need to disseminate knowledge regarding potentiality of emerging agri-business market (rank-IV) and need to promote implant training of agri-business during study for imperative experience (rank-V).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology is a way to systematically solve a research problem. It is a science of studying how research is done scientifically. This chapter deals with the clarification and description of the methods for measuring the dependent and independent variables, as well as, sampling procedure used for data collection and statistical tools and techniques used for data analysis. This section allows the reader to critically evaluate a study's overall validity and reliability. The detail methodology adopted for conducting the study is described under the following subheads.

- 3.1 Locale of the study
- 3.2 Sampling procedure
- 3.3 Research design
- 3.4 Tools used for the study
- 3.5 Pre-testing
- 3.6 Method of data collection
- 3.7 Selection of Variables
- 3.8 Measurement of variables
- 3.9 Aspects of the study
- 3.10 Statistical analysis of data
- 3.11 Operational definitions

3.1 Locale of the study

The present study was carried out at PG faculties and PG departments of Dr. Balalsaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli situated in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. This comprises of seven faculties as Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Fisheries, Agricultural Engineering, Post Harvest Management and Agril. Biotechnology. The seven different faculties under one

University were purposively selected for conducting the study with considering the following reasons:

- 1) So far no efforts have been taken to study the level of agribusiness anxiety of post graduate students of Dr.BSKKV, Dapoli.
- 2) There is a good scope for professionally qualified agricultural post graduate students studying in Dr.BSKKV, Dapoli for establishment and development of Agribusiness.
- 3) Number of students were doing post graduation in various faculties under Dr.BSKKV, Dapoli.
- 4) Within the given time limit the investigator was able to cover this area which helped to study on an entire university as a whole.

Thus, present study was an attempt to understand the level of agribusiness anxiety of post graduate students of DBSKKV, Dapoli, which seems to be a novel work towards this way.

3.2Sampling procedure

The techniques for selecting the sample for the present study are explained here under.

3.2.1Selection of Colleges

The present study entitled Study on agribusiness anxiety of post graduate students of DBSKKV, Dapoli was carried out at six colleges under Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth those are as follows;

1. College of Agriculture, Dapoli
2. College of Horticulture, Dapoli
3. College of Fisheries, Shirgaon
4. College of Forestry, Dapoli
5. College of Agricultural Engineering, Dapoli
6. College of Post Harvest Management, Roha

All the colleges under this University are truly known to cultivate able future generation personnels in the fields of agricultural research, education, extension and entrepreneurship development.

3.2.2 Selection of respondents

A proportionate random sampling procedure was adopted for selection of postgraduate students studying in Masters (first year & second year) in different faculties under DBSKKV, Dapoli. Thereafter, the number of intake capacity of students studying in seven different faculties were collected from the concerned education branch as mentioned in the admission prospectus of year 2018-19 and 2019-2020. Proportionate to the total intake capacity of each faculty, proportional number of post graduate students were selected as respondents. In all, 120 post graduate students were selected to serve as the respondents for the study (Appendix II). The faculty wise distribution of the post graduate students is shown in Table 1.

Table1:Faculty wise distribution of the post graduate students

Name of faculty	Total intake capacity of students (first year and second year)	No. of post graduate students selected as respondents
1.Agriculture	126	44
2.Horticulture	64	22
3.Agricultural Engineering	44	15
4.Fisheries	56	19
5.Post Harvest Management	36	12
6.Forestry	14	5
7.Agricultural Biotechnology	8	3
Total	348	120

3.3 Research design

Research design is a broad plan that states objectives of research project and provides guidelines about what is to be done to realize those objectives. It is, in other words, a master plan for executing a research project. Research design is the arrangement of conditions for the collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. In fact, the research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. It constitutes the blue print/form for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. The Ex-post facto research design is worthy to apply when the independent variables have already acted upon. Hence, this design is used in the present study.

3.4 Tools for the study

The interview schedule was prepared as a tool for collection of requisite information.

3.4.1 Interview schedule

A special interview schedule was designed for collecting the data. The interview schedule was prepared in English covering the objectives of the study and keeping in view the background of the respondents. While, preparing the schedule, the investigator had secured guidance from the Major Guide, Advisory Committee Members and Scientists of the Dr. B. S. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli. The suggestions given by them were incorporated in the interview schedule and accordingly it was modified.

3.5 Pre -testing of the interview schedule

The draft schedule was pre-tested for about 20 non sampled respondents in order to remove any ambiguity in items included in the interview schedule. On the basis of responses received and experience gained from pretesting, necessary modifications were incorporated in the draft schedule and it was finalized.

3.6 Method of Data collection

The data was collected by the investigator through personal interview technique from the selected respondents. The respondent students were contacted personally at their respective colleges, library or at their place of residence i.e., hostels. Firstly, the investigator introduced herself as well as explained the aims and objectives of the study, so as to facilitate free responses from them. A good rapport was thus established with the respondents to secure full cooperation for getting reliable and valid information.

3.7 Selection of the Variables

The variables under this study were selected on the basis of extensive review of literature on the subject in consultation with the experts. Only the most relevant variables were selected.

3.7.1 Dependent variable

1. Level of agribusiness anxiety of post graduate students

3.7.2 Independent variables

3.7.2.1 Personal variables

1. Age
2. Academic performance

3.7.2.2 Economic variables

3. Annual family income
4. Land holdings

3.7.2.3 Situational and communicational variables

5. Internet exposure
6. Sources of motivation

3.7.2.4 Psychological variables

7. Self confidence
8. Achievement motivation
9. Risk orientation
10. Job preference

3.8 Measurement of variables

The Dependent and Independent variables selected for the study were measured using the appropriate scales developed by the experts with some modifications if needed.

3.8.1 Measurement of dependent variable

3.8.1.1 Measurement of level of agribusiness anxiety of postgraduate students

Agribusiness anxiety is a common emotional response to agribusiness characterized by the fear that many people exhibit. Agribusiness anxiety was measured with the help of agribusiness anxiety scale developed by Patel (2008). This scale consists of eighteen statements, with nine positive and nine negative statements. The responses were collected in five continuums viz., strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree and scores 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 were assigned respectively for the positive statements. The reverse scoring was given for negative statements. To know level of business anxiety score of each statement were summed up. (Higher the score higher was the business anxiety and lower the score, lower was the business anxiety). On the basis of business anxiety score, the respondents were grouped into three categories by using mean $(68.39) \pm$ S.D (6.68).

Sl. No.	Category	Agribusiness anxiety (score)
1.	Very low	Upto 61.71
2.	Low	between 61.72 and 65.05
3.	Medium	between 65.06 and 71.73
4.	High	between 71.74 and 75.07
5.	Very high	75.08 and above

3.8.2 Measurement of independent variables

The phenomenon or characteristics hypothesized to be the input or antecedent variable is called independent variable. It is the presumed cause. It refers to the condition of an experiment that is manipulated or measured prior to measuring outcome of dependent variable.

3.8.2.1 Personal variables

3.8.2.1.1 Age

It refers to actual age of the postgraduate students in completed years. i.e. Chronological age of the postgraduate students. One score was assigned to each year of age to quantify this variable. The respondents were asked to indicate their age in terms of completed years. The respondents were categorized into two age groups viz., upto 23 years and above 24 years.

Sr.no	Category of Age (years)
1.	Upto 23 years
2.	Above 24 years

3.8.2.1.2 Academic performance

The academic performance of the respondents was measured in terms of cumulative grade points obtained by them in their last degree. CGPA itself was considered as a score to quantify academic performance of the respondents. The respondents were classified into following three groups; viz., respondents with pass class (6.00 to 7.49 CGPA), first class (7.5 to 8.49 CGPA) and distinction academic performance (more than 8.5 CGPA).

Sl.No	Category	CGPA
1.	Pass class	6.00 to 7.49
2.	First class	7.5 to 8.49
3.	First class with distinction	≥ 8.5

3.8.2.2 Economic Variables

3.8.2.2.1 Annual family income

It was measured in terms of the total family income obtained annually by the family members of the respondent. To quantify this variable the respondents were categorized into three groups on the basis of mean (310625.74) \pm $\frac{1}{2}$ S.D.(162366.68) as follow.

Sl. No	Category	Annual income (Rs.)
1	Low	Upto 148256.06
2	Medium	148256.07 to 472992.41
3	High	472992.42 and above

3.8.2.2.2 Land holding

This variable was measured by using the criteria prescribed by Ministry of Development, Government of India, Circular No.250-12/10/19/RD-III (Vol. V) dated 15th November 1991, the land holders were classified into five categories.

On the basis of land holding , the respondents were grouped into five categories on the basis of mean $(4.77) \pm \text{S.D. } (7.00)$

No.	Category	Score
1.	Marginal	Up to 0.22 acres
2.	Small	0.23-1.3 acres
3.	Semi-medium	1.31-8.3 acres
4.	Medium	8.31-11.77 acres
5.	Big	Above 11.78 acres

3.8.2.3 Situational and Communicational Variable

3.8.2.3.1 Internet exposure

It was measured by scoring procedure followed by Divya (2013).The internet exposure of the respondents is measured in terms of their association with application of internet. The calculation of score for internet exposure was done based on the frequency of its application in hours viz., up to one hour, two to three hours and above three hours spend by the respondents during everyday, twice in a week, once in a week, once in a fortnight, once in a month, once in three months, once in six months, once in a year and never.

3.8.2.3.2 Sources of motivation

It refers to the source(s) through which the respondent got motivated towards the enterprise. It was measured using the scoring procedure followed by Bhairamkar (2009).

Sl.No	Source	Score
1	Localite	1
2	Local cosmopolite	2
3	Cosmopolite	3

The variable was measured with little modification of procedure followed by Bhairamkar (2009). On the Basis of mean $(2.09) \pm$ S.D. (0.85), respondents were classified into three groups as follows.

SI. No.	Category	Sources of motivation (Score)
1	Low	Upto1.24
2	Medium	1.25to 2.93
3	High	2.94 and above
Mean= 2.09S.D.= 0.85		

3.8.2.4 Psychological Variables

3.8.2.4.1 Self confidence

It is the degree of self-independence or self-reliance of any individual about their own abilities, talent, capacity and understanding to accomplish desired outcome.

To measure this variable, scale developed by Basavanna (1974) and followed by Patil (1999) was used with due modifications. The scale consisted of eight statements. The respondents had to check one of the alternatives out of five to each statements. The scores of 5,4,3,2 and 1 was assigned for strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree responses respectively. The respondents were categorized on the basis of mean $(26.60) \pm$ Standard deviation (3.72).

Sl. No.	Category	Self Confidence (score)
1	Low	Upto 23
2	Medium	24to 29
3	High	30 and above
Mean= 26.60S.D.= 3.72		

3.8.2.4.2 Achievement motivation

It refers to a value associated with a respondent which drives him/her to excel in related fields and thereby to attain a sense of personal accomplishment. It was measured with the help of scoring procedure developed by Singh (1974). It consists of six items, the 1st, 4th, and 6th statements are positive and the rest are negative. The positive statements were scored 5,4,3,2 and 1 for strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree responses, respectively and for negative statements the scoring was reverse. The final score was worked out by summing scores obtained by respondents for all statements and the respondents were classified into three categories on the basis of mean (15.54) \pm Standard deviation (2.53).

Sl. No.	Category	Achievement motivation (Score)
1.	Low	Upto13
2.	Medium	Between 14 to17
3.	High	18 and above
Mean= 15.54S.D.= 2.53		

3.8.2.4.3 Risk orientation

Degree to which an individual is oriented towards risk, un certainty and courage to face the risk. It was measured by scoring procedure developed by Patel (2007).

The scale consisted of ten statements from which statement number 2nd, 5th and 7th are negative and rest of the statements are positive. The positive statements are scored 5,4,3,2 and 1 for strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree responses, respectively and for negative statements the scoring is reverse. The respondents were classified into five categories on the basis of mean (29.62) \pm S.D. (3.40).

Sl. No.	Category	Risk Orientation (score)
1.	Very low	Upto 26
2.	Low	between 27 and 28
3.	Medium	between 29 and 31
4.	High	between 32 and 33
5.	Very high	between 34 and above
Mean= 29.62S.D.= 3.40		

3.8.2.4.4 Job preference

It is the right and chance to make a choice by any individual about their liking and desire to do job confidently and satisfactorily after completing education. This variable was measured in terms of type of job preferred by the respondents by using the scoring procedure developed by Divya (2013). Job preferences were classified into seventeen groups. The respondents were requested to give their responses in three continuums viz., mostly, rarely and never with respective scores of two, one and zero for each. Thereafter the mean score for each job was calculated and the jobs were ranked on the basis of their mean scores.

Sl. No	Job Preference	Mean score
1.	Academic Teaching	1.41
2.	Agricultural Entrepreneurship	1.38
3.	Agricultural Marketing	0.80
4.	Agricultural Research	1.45
5.	Extension related	0.88
6.	Agricultural Journalism	0.80
7.	Banking Sector	0.97
8.	Cooperative Society	0.73
9.	Agriculture Consultancy	1.09
10.	Non Government Organizations (NGOs)	1.05
11.	Establishment of own NGO	1.02
12.	Administrative/ Managerial	1.19
13.	Forest department	1.05
14.	International organization	1.2
15.	State agricultural departments	1.51
16.	Agri-input dealership	0.83
17.	Department of Fisheries	0.70
18.	Others if any	0.025

3.8.3 Constraints perceived by PG students by acceptance of agribusiness.

Constraints were operationalized as the statements of difficulties faced by PG students by acceptance of agribusiness. For ascertaining the constraints faced by the respondents in acceptance of agri-business, an explorative study was made.

The constraints were kept open before the respondents to offer their difficulties. Finally the constraints offered by the respondents were clubbed and giving them ranks in terms of their importance on the basis of percentage and number.

3.8.4 Suggestions endorsed by PG students to overcome such constraints.

The suggestions to overcome the constraints were kept open before the respondents. The respondents were asked to suggest the possible solutions to overcome the constraints associated with the acceptance of agribusiness. The suggestions offered by the respondents were clubbed and giving them rank in terms of their importance on the basis of number and percentage, who reported respective suggestions.

3.9 Aspects of the study

The major aspect of the study was to know the profile of the post graduate students of DBSKKV, Dapoli along with their level of agribusiness anxiety.

3.10 Statistical analysis of data

The data collected from the respondents was scored, tabulated and analyzed by using suitable statistical methods. The data was then presented in such a way that it will help in proper interpretation of the specific objectives of the study. The data was processed manually and on electronic computer. The following statistical tools were used for analyzing the data;

3.10.1 Frequencies and Percentage

Simple comparisons were made on the basis of frequency and percentage. The term percentage means a fraction whose denomination is 100 and the numeration of the fraction is called percentage. For calculating percentage, frequency was multiplied by 100 and divided by total respondents

$$P = \frac{X}{N} \times 100$$

3.10.2 Arithmetic mean (\bar{X})

The mean was obtained by dividing total score by the number of respondents. Mean was calculated by using following formula,

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$

Where,

\bar{X} =Arithmetic Mean

$\sum x$ =Sum of respondents.

n=Number of respondents

3.10.3 Standard deviation (σ)

The standard deviation is the most efficient estimator and ideal measure of dispersion used in statistics. This can be obtained by the square root of the average of the squared deviation from mean.

$$S.D. = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2}{N}}$$

Where,

S.D = Standard deviation

X = Score of each respondent

n= Number of respondents.

3.10.4 Correlation analysis

Coefficient of correlation was calculated to measure the relationship between each of the independent variables and dependent variable. The correlation coefficient gives two kinds of information i) indication of the magnitude of the relationship and ii) information about the direction of the relationship (whether positive or negative). It can be denoted by

$$r = \frac{\sum XY - \frac{(\sum X)(\sum Y)}{n}}{\sqrt{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{n}} \sqrt{\sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{n}}}$$

Where,

r = coefficient of correlation

X = score of independent variable

Y = score of dependent variable

n = number of observations

3.11 Operational Definitions

Definitions of some of the terms used in the present study are given below;

1. **Agribusiness:** It refers to an industry engaged in the producing operations of a farm, the manufacture and distribution of farm equipment and supplies, and the processing, storage, and distribution of farm commodities
2. **Anxiety:** It is a feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease about something with an uncertain outcome.
3. **Age:** It refers to actual age of the postgraduate students in completed years. i.e. Chronological age of the postgraduate students.

- 4. Academic performance:** The academic performance of the respondents in terms of cumulative grade points obtained by them in their last degree.
- 5. Annual income:** It was operationalised as the total family income obtained annually by the family members of the of the post graduate students.
- 6. Land holdings:** Total land possessed by individual at the time of interview.
- 7. Internet exposure:** The internet exposure of the post graduate students refers to their association with application of internet.
- 8. Sources of Motivation:** It refers to the source(s) through which the respondent got motivated towards the enterprise.
- 9. Self confidence:** It is the degree of self-independence or self-reliance of any individual about his or her own abilities, talent, capacity and understanding to accomplish desired outcome.
- 10. Achievement motivation:** It refers to a value associated with a respondent which drives to excel in related fields and thereby attain a sense of personal accomplishment.
- 11. Risk Orientation:** Degree to which an individual is oriented towards risk, uncertainty and courage to face the risk.
- 12. Job preference:** It is the right of any individual and chance to make a choice by any individual about his liking and desire to do job confidently and satisfactorily after completing education.
- 13. Constraints:** Constraints were operationalized as the statements of difficulties faced by the post graduate students by acceptance of agribusiness.
- 14. Suggestions:** These refer to opinions or the ways and means as suggested by respondents to overcome the constraints faced by them in acceptance of agribusiness.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Keeping in view of the objectives of the study, required information was collected from the respondents and it was classified, tabulated and analyzed. The objective wise findings of the study are presented in a systematic way under the following heads.

- 4.1 Profile of post graduate students of DBSKKV, Dapoli.
- 4.2 Level of agribusiness anxiety of PG students of DBSKKV, Dapoli.
- 4.3 Relationship between of PG students and their level of agri business anxiety.
- 4.4 Constraints perceived by the PG students by acceptance of agribusiness.
- 4.5 Suggestions endorsed by PG students to overcome such constraints.

4.1 Profile of post graduate students

Post graduate students studying in DBSKKV, Dapoli possessed different characteristics which were responsible for creating anxiety towards agribusiness. Considering the present study, it was beyond the scope to include all those characteristics. However, on the basis of extensive review of literature and discussion with the experts, some of the characteristics of the post graduate students were selected. The data in respect of the selected personal, economic, situational and psychological characteristics of the post graduate students are presented and discussed in this part.

4.1.1 Personal characteristics

4.1.1.1 Age

Age of the respondents is one of the most important characteristics in understanding their views about the particular problems. The overall physical as well as psychological development of an individual is related to his/ her age. It also plays vital role in exploring different areas of agribusiness and helps to develop positive approach towards agribusiness, which ultimately results in less

level of anxiety towards agribusiness. The information was collected regarding age of the respondents and they were grouped into two categories as presented in Table 2 and depicted in Fig 1.

Table 2: Distribution of post graduate students according to their age

Sr.no	Age (years)	Respondents (N= 120)	
		Number	Per cent
1	Upto 23	98	81.67
2	24 and above	22	18.33
Total		120	100.00
Mean= 22.69 yearsS.D= 0.91			

It is noticed from the Table2 that vast majority (81.67) of postgraduate students had age up to 23 years, while the remaining 18.33 per cent of them were in the age above 24 years. Thus, it can be concluded that majority (81.67 percent) of the respondents pursuing their post graduation were found to be in the age group of up to 23 years. Average age of the respondents was 23 years. This might be due to the reason that the agriculture graduates enrolled in post graduation courses were upto 23 years of age and most of the agriculture graduates join the post graduation course just after passing their under graduate studies.

The finding of the present study are in conformity with the studies conducted by Dahake (2009) and Dobariya (2011).

4.1.1.2 Academic performance

Academic performance is an important personal variable which may have relationship with their ability to get and maintain employment as well migrate to better employment opportunities. It reflects his / her capability or expertise in agriculture and allied fields andalso his knowledge, sincerity, involvement and intelligence about theinnovative agribusiness. To understand this fact academic

performance of postgraduate students was studied and data are presented in Table 3 and depicted in Fig.2.

Table 3: Distribution of post graduate students according to their academic performance

Sl.No	Academic performance (CGPA)	Respondents (N= 120)	
		Number	Percent
1	Pass Class (6 to 7.49)	04	03.33
2	First Class (7.5 to 8.49)	86	71.67
3	First class with distinction (more than 8.5)	30	25.00
Total		120	100.00
Mean= 8.15		S.D= 0.39	

The data from the table3 revealed that less than three-fourth (71.67 percent) of the post graduate students had First class followed by 25.00 and 3.33 percent of them had First class with Distinction and Pass class respectively. Average academic performance (CGPA) of the respondents was 8.15.

It is evident from the table that majority (71.67 percent) of the post graduate students secured First class (7.5 to 8.49 CGPA) in the last exam they have attempted. About 25.00 per cent post graduate students secured First class with distinction (more than 8.5 CGPA) i.e. highest CGPA and remaining post graduate students securing Passclass (6.00 to 7.49) were only 3.3 per cent. This might be due the fact that Agricultural education is the teaching of agriculture, natural resources, and land management through the hands on experience and guidance to prepare students for examination as well as for entry level jobs, further education and new start of any align business. All those things indirectly inculcate their knowledge, skills and attitude necessary to enable them to cope, foster and promote with their environment. So the post graduate students possess good and sound knowledge of agriculture and allied sectors along with fullest individual self realization and therefore their academic performance is good.

The finding of the present study are in conformity with the studies conducted by Dahake(2009) and Pushparani(2019).

4.1.2 Economic variables

4.1.2.1 Annual family income

It is the total family income obtained annually by the family members of the respondent. To quantify this variable the respondents were categorized into three groups on the basis of mean (310625.74) \pm S.D.(324733.35).The data regarding annual family income are presented in Table 4and depicted in Fig.3.

Table 4: Distribution of post graduate students according to their annual income

Sl.No	Annual income (Rs.)	Respondents (N=120)	
		Number	Percent
1	Low (Upto 148256.06)	65	54.17
2	Medium (148256.07 to 472992.41)	20	16.66
3	High (472992.42 and above)	35	29.17
Total		120	100.00
Mean= 3,10,625.74 (Rs.)S.D= 3,24,733.35			

It can be seen from the Table4 that more than half (54.17percent) of the post graduate students familyhad low level of annual income followed by 29.17 and 16.66percent had high and medium level of annual income, respectively.The average annual income of the respondents was ₹3,10,625.74/-.So, it is evident from the table that majority (70.83 percent) of the respondents families had low to medium annual income. The average annual income of the respondents was Rs. 3,10,625.74.

The findings of the present study are compatible with the findings of Divya (2013).

4.1.2.2 Land holdings

It is the total land possessed by the family of post graduate students. Land holding is considered as one of the important factor that determines the economic status. If an individual holds some land, there is a high possibility that the individual may think of starting his/her own agribusiness. In fact, land holding has important role in maintaining the families and overall economic development. Therefore, the variable land holding was included in present investigation and data are presented in Table 5 and depicted in Fig.4.

Table 5: Distribution of post graduate students according to their land holdings

Sl. No	Land holdings (ha.)	Respondents (N=120)	
		Frequency	Percent
1	Marginal Farmer (Up to 0.22 ha)	27	22.50
2	Small Farmer (between 0.23 to 1.30 ha)	15	12.50
3	Semi-medium farmer (between 1.31 to 8.30 ha)	60	50.00
4	Medium farmer (8.31 to 11.77 ha)	08	06.67
5	Big farmer (11.78 ha and above)	10	08.30
Total		120	100.00
Mean= 4.77 ha		S.D= 7.00	

The data in the Table 5 revealed that more than half (50.00 percent) of the parents of the respondents had Semi mediumland holdings. However, 22.50, 12.50, 8.30 and 6.67 percent were marginal, small, big and medium land holdings respectively. It is cleared that the parents of post graduate students with well acquired marginal to semi-medium land holding can be enough for students to think and start their own agribusiness. Average land holdings of the respondents was 4.77 ha.

The findings are compatible with the findings of Kanduri (2018).

4.1.3 Situational and communicational variables

4.1.3.1 Internet exposure

Internet is an effective communication tool in life of students and has become one of the most powerful media today. Internet exposure refers to frequency of internet use by the post graduate students. Now a days, it has become an important place to update the knowledge with updated round the globe information. Use of internet helps them to get acquainted with technological advances as well as speedy accomplishments of all their research works. The data related to internet exposure are presented in Table 6 and depicted in Fig.5.

It is observed from the Table 6 that slightly more than three –fourth (78.33 percent) of the postgraduate students had everyday exposure to internet, out of which 33.33 per cent, 25.00 percent and 20.83 percent of them used it for up to one hour, two to three hours and above three hours, respectively. It is also evident that remaining 17.5 percent and 4.17 percent of the post graduate students had exposure to internet twice in a week and once in a week, respectively. Post graduate students possess high internet exposure, the reason for this might be that internet is being considered as an integral part of the life by post graduate students. It helps them to acquire updated information, research related references, information pertaining to their choice of professional career and many other useful information. That means, internet is more beneficial as equal as conventional documents.

Table 6: Distribution of post graduate students according to their internet exposure (N= 120)

Sl. No	Frequency of internet use	Upto 1 hour	2to 3 hours	Above 3 hours	Total
		Number (per cent)	Number (per cent)	Number (per cent)	Number (per cent)
1	Everyday	40 (33.33)	29 (24.17)	25 (20.83)	94 (78.33)
2	Twice in a week	09 (7.50)	07 (5.83)	05 (4.17)	21 (17.50)

3	Once in a week	03 (2.50)	02 (1.67)	-	05 (4.17)
4	Once in a fortnight	-	-	-	-
5	Once in a month	-	-	-	-
6	Once in three months	-	-	-	-
7	Once in six months	-	-	-	-
8	Once in an year	-	-	-	-
9	Never	-	-	-	-
	Total	52 (43.33)	38 (31.67)	30 (25.00)	120 (100.00)

The findings of the present study are in line with the findings of Divya(2013) and Tanwar (2018).

4.1.3.2 Sources of motivation

It refers to the source through which the respondent got motivated towards the enterprise. The data related to sources of motivation is presented in the Table 7 and depicted in Fig.6.

Table 7: Distribution of post graduate students according to their sources of motivation

Sl. No	Sources of motivation	Number	Percent
1	Low (below 1.24)	38	31.67
2	Medium (1.25 to 2.93)	33	27.50
3	High (2.94 and above)	49	40.83
Total		120	100.00
Mean= 2.09		S.D.= 0.85	

The data presented in Table7 indicated that majority of agriculture post graduates (40.83 percent) were having highsource of motivation, whereas 31.67 percent agriculture post graduates were having low source of motivation and 27.50 per centpost graduates were having medium source of motivation. Average source of motivation score was 2.09.

It means that majority (68.33 per cent) of the postgraduate students had medium to high level of source of motivation. This shows that, most of the post graduate students at all levels taking their own decisions with a considerable motivation from their local as well as cosmopolite sources.

The findings are compatible with the findings of Dharke (2014).

4.1.4 Psychological Variables

4.1.4.1 Self confidence

It is the degree of self-independence or self-reliance of any individual about his or her own abilities, talent, capacity and understanding to accomplish desired outcome. It is obvious that a person with high level of self confidence are poised to start and succeed in a business. This makes them willing to put in the risk for a new startup. Succeeding in that business then builds even more self confidence. This variable influences the anxiety of an individual towards acceptance of agribusiness and hence this variable was selected for the study. The post graduate students were categorized into three categories and data in this regard are presented in Table8and depicted in Fig.7.

Table 8: Distribution of post graduate students according to their self confidence

Sl.No	Self confidence (Score)	Respondents (N=120)	
		Number	Percent
1	Low (Up to 23)	22	18.33
2	Medium (24 to 29)	70	58.33
3	High (30 and above)	28	23.33
Total		120	100.00
Mean=26.60 (Score)S.D= 3.72			

The data presented in Table8 indicated that majority of post graduates (58.33 percent) were having medium self confidence, whereas 23.33 percent post graduates were having high self confidence and only 18.33 percent agriculture graduates were having low self confidence. Average self confidence score was (26.60) also indicated by and large medium to high self confidence of the respondents.

It means that majority (81.66 per cent) of the agricultural postgraduate students had medium to high level of self confidence. Post graduate students are well acquired with theoretical as well as practical knowledge of various technical subjects in agriculture and their enterprising exposure during visits might have made them more self confident and increase their belief towards becoming successful in the venture in respect to execute their business activity.

The finding of the study is in conformity with the findings of Gadhavi(2012) and Pushparani (2019).

4.1.4.2 Achievement motivation

It is an individuals need to meet realistic goals, receive feedback and experience a sense of accomplishment. The agricultural postgraduate students

according to achievement motivation were classified into three categories and data in this regard are presented in Table 9 and depicted in Fig.8.

Table 9: Distribution of post graduate students according to their achievement motivation

Sl. No.	Achievement motivation (Score)	Respondents (N=120)	
		Number	Percent
1	Low (Up to 13)	35	29.17
2	Medium (Between 14 to 17)	50	41.67
3	High (18 and above)	35	29.16
Total		120	100.00
Mean=15.54 (Score) S.D= 2.53			

The data presented in Table9 reveals that more than two fifth (41.67 per cent) of the respondents had medium level of achievement motivation, whereas 29.16 per cent of the respondents had high and low level of achievement motivation, respectively. Thus, it appears that a vast majority (70.84 per cent) of the respondents had medium to high level of achievement motivation. Average achievement motivation score was 15.54.

In other words it can be said that postgraduate students with medium to high level of realistic assessment of their pre-decided goals might have made them less edgy towards agribusiness. Traits like higher agricultural education, and better interactive exposure along with cognitive abilities make them more knowledgeable and prompt to plan the fundamentals of agribusiness in achieving of their estimated goals. Such medium to high level of achievement motivation result cleared that post graduate students have desire to start agribusiness if they will get chance to start.

The finding is in agreement with the results of Gadhavi (2012), Chamela (2016) and Pushparani (2019).

4.1.4.3 Risk orientation

Risk orientation is defined as the expression of a preference for a risky versus certain outcome and depends upon the probabilistic framing of gains and losses as well as an individual's status-quo position relative to expected gains and losses. Degree to which an individual is oriented towards risk, uncertainty and courage to face the risk. The data related to risk orientation is presented in the Table 10 and depicted in Fig.9.

Table 10: Distribution of post graduate students according to their risk orientation

Sl.no	Risk orientation (Score)	Respondents (N=120)	
		Number	Percent
1	Very low (Up to 26)	26	21.67
2	Low (Between 27 to 28)	21	17.50
3	Medium (Between 29 to 31)	46	38.33
4	High (Between 32 to 33)	19	15.83
5	Very high (34 and above)	08	06.67
Total		120	100.00
Mean=33.85 (Score) S.D= 3.27			

It can be seen from the data presented in Table 10 that slightly less than two-fifth (38.33 per cent) of the respondents had medium level of risk orientation, followed by 21.67 were having very low risk orientation, 17.50 per cent of the respondents were low risk orientation, 15.83 per cent of the respondents having high risk orientation and 6.67 per cent of the respondents had very high risk orientation.

Thus, it appears that a majority (39.17 per cent) of the respondents had very low to low level of risk-orientation, while 60.83 per cent of the respondents included under medium to very high level of risk orientation. That means, post graduate students due to their higher education, proper and good knowledge related to field, available land holdings and many other reasons might have

medium to very high level of risk orientation. It means the respondents had a mindset that was conducive to take the risk, possibly because of Government educational qualification unit in agriculture graduates, good self confidence, and help rendered by the NABARD and State Government in terms of different agribusiness schemes and ongoing development programs

The finding is compatible with the result of Patel (2007),Aher (2010)and Gadhavi(2012).

4.1.4.4 Job preference

Job preference of any post graduate students is an important aspect in utilizing their education which allows them to excel in any jobs preferred by them.It is the right and chance to make a choice by any individual about his liking and desire to do job confidently and satisfactorily after completing education.In short, it refers to the choice of post graduate students studying in DBSKKV, Dapoli to do any job confidently as a profession. The data related to job preference is presented in the Table 11 and depicted in Fig.10.

Table 11: Distribution of post graduate students according to their job preference

Sl. No.	Job Preference	Mean score	Rank
1.	Academic Teaching	1.41	III
2.	Agricultural Entrepreneurship	1.38	IV
3.	Agricultural Marketing	0.80	XIV
4.	Agricultural Research	1.45	II
5.	Extension related	0.88	XII
6.	Agricultural Journalism	0.80	XIV
7.	Banking Sector	0.97	XI
8.	Cooperative Society	0.73	XV
9.	Agriculture Consultancy	1.09	VII
10.	Non Government Organizations (NGOs)	1.05	VIII
11.	Establishment of own NGO	1.02	X
12.	Administrative/ Managerial	1.19	VI
13.	Forest department	1.05	IX
14.	International organization	1.2	V
15.	State agricultural departments	1.51	I
16.	Agri-input dealership	0.83	XIII
17.	Department of Fisheries	0.70	XVI
18.	Others if any	0.025	XVII

It can be concluded from the Table11 that first three choices of job of majority of the post graduate students were State Agricultural Departments, Agricultural Research and Academic teaching. The reason for this might be due to the prestige, job satisfaction and reputation one gets from these jobs. These might

be some motivating factors that can encourage respondent to prefer the resulted jobs.

This finding is in line with the findings of Pushparani (2019).

4.2 Level of agribusiness anxiety of postgraduate students.

It is defined as the degree of fear and reluctance of a person to take up any profit oriented venture on a business line. It has been observed that due to anxious attitude towards agribusiness a person even having higher academic performance, good craftsmanship and a fine interactive contribution is less conscious and decisive to consider new concepts of agribusiness for their development. Realizing to understand extent of this factor, information was collected and presented in Table 12 and depicted in Fig.11.

Table 12: Distribution of post graduate students according to their level of agribusiness anxiety

Sl.no	Agribusiness anxiety	Respondents (N=120)	
		Number	Percent
1	Very low (Up to 61.71)	17	14.17
2	Low (Between 61.72 to 65.05)	22	18.33
3	Medium (Between 65.06 to 71.73)	49	40.83
4	High (Between 71.74 to 75.07)	14	11.67
5	Very high (75.07 and above)	18	15.00
	Total	120	100.00
Mean= 68.39		S.D= 6.68	

The data presented in the Table 12 reveals that two-fifth (40.83 per cent) of the postgraduate students had medium level of business anxiety, followed by (18.33 per cent) of them show low agribusiness anxiety, while 14.17 per cent and 11.67 per cent of the post graduate students were having very high, very low and high level of agribusiness anxiety, respectively.

The findings are compatible with the findings of Gadhavi (2012) and Chamela Bai (2016).

4.3 Relationship between profile of post graduate students and their agribusiness anxiety.

Several past studies have proved that anxiety of an individual post graduate student is governed by his/her personal, economic, situational and communicational characteristics and psychological characteristics. In the present study, the post graduate students had exhibited different degree of anxiety level about acceptance of agribusiness, possibly because of the difference in their personal, economic, situational and communicational characteristics and psychological characteristics.

Table 13: Relationship between profile of Post graduate students and their agribusiness anxiety (N= 120)

Sl. No.	Independent Variables	Coefficient of Correlation ('r' values)
1	Age	-0.0556 NS
2	Academic performance	-0.0078 NS
3	Family annual income	0.0812 NS
4	Land holdings	0.1890*
5	Internet exposure	-0.0873 NS
6	Sources of motivation	0.0039 NS
7	Self confidence	-0.2451**
8	Achievement motivation	-0.2204*
9	Risk orientation	-0.1937*
10	Job preference	0.2435*

***= Significance at 0.05 level (0.174)**

****= Significance at 0.01 level (0.228)**

NS= Non significance

Considering this, an attempt was made in this investigation to ascertain the relationship, if any, between selected all characteristics of the post graduate students studying in DBSKKV, Dapoli and their level of agribusiness anxiety by computing the

correlation coefficient. The result obtained are presented in Table 13 and diagrammatically depicted in Fig.12

The relationship shown in Table 13 are explained and discussed hereafter.

4.3.1 Age and agribusiness anxiety

The data given in Table 13 indicated that age of the respondents had negative and non-significant relationship with their level of anxiety towards agribusiness. Thus, the null hypothesis in case of age of the respondents was accepted.

It can be concluded that anxiety did not affect by the age of post graduate students. That means age of post graduate students was found to be self determining factors in case of agribusiness anxiety level. In simple words it can be said that at irrespective levels of age, the anxiety of post graduate students towards agribusiness founds to be similar.

The findings are in line with that of Kawale (2013) and Chamela (2016).

4.3.2 Academic performance and agribusiness anxiety

The data given in Table 13 indicated that academic performance of the respondents had negative and non-significant relationship with their level of anxiety towards agribusiness. Thus, the null hypothesis in case of academic performance of the respondents and their level of agribusiness anxiety was accepted.

It can be concluded that post graduate students who had obtained higher percentages in their academics were well acquainted with the new ventures in agribusiness and also they possessed a good knowledge of the new technologies in agriculture and allied sectors. We again revealed that, it is natural that a person having a high level of academic background will have better perception to develop ability to remain sustain as well as maintain in their agribusinesses. The higher level of academic performance means more involvement in developing necessary soft and hard skills like talent, knowledge and positive attitude towards content to be learned in context to agribusiness. Thus in simple words it can be said that the

respondents who had low academic performance were having high anxiety towards agribusiness but it was not upto the mark of significance.

Similar findings were reported by Gadhvi (2012)

4.3.3 Family annual income and agribusiness anxiety

The data given in Table 13 indicated that annual income of parents of respondents family had positive and non-significant relationship with their level of anxiety towards agribusiness. Thus, the null hypothesis in case of family annual income of the respondents and their level of agribusiness anxiety was accepted.

The reason for this positive and non significant relationship might be due to reason that annual family income varied least among the post graduate students, so that it did not make any significant impact on their business anxiety. It is natural that as far as business development is concerned, everyone viz., high scholars, high as well as medium and low income groups will have similar level of interest to become an entrepreneur or businessman/ women. In simple words it can be said that at irrespective levels of annual income, the anxiety of post graduate students towards agribusiness founds to be similar.

The findings are similar with the findings of Gadhvi (2012) and Chamela (2016).

4.3.4 Land holdings and agribusiness anxiety

It was revealed from the Table 13 that land holding of respondents family had positive and significant relationship with their level of anxiety towards agribusiness. Thus, the null hypothesis in case of land holding of the respondents and their level of agribusiness anxiety was rejected.

It can be concluded that average and high land holding of the respondents, lesser risk is proposed in agribusiness and vice-versa. Other way, it can be said that average and high land holding of the respondents is like a incentive or bonus for them to improve all the business component.

Similar findings were resulted by Rohit (2018).

4.3.5 Internet exposure and agribusiness anxiety

It was revealed from the Table 13 that internet exposure of the respondents had negative and non significant relationship with their level of anxiety towards agribusiness. Thus, the null hypothesis in case of internet exposure of the respondents and their level of agribusiness anxiety was accepted.

The results indicated that the internet exposure was more or less similar among the post graduate students. Internet exposure had negligible impact on agribusiness anxiety of the respondents. The exposure of post graduate students to the internet did not have any influence on the level of their anxiety towards agribusiness. It can also be inferred that internet exposure of most of the post graduate students was optimistically higher and similar, thus did not have any significant impact on their level of agribusiness anxiety.

These findings are resembled with the findings of Pushparani (2019).

4.3.6 Sources of motivation and agribusiness anxiety

It was revealed from the Table 13 that sources of motivation of the respondents had positive and non-significant relationship with their level of anxiety towards agribusiness. Thus, the null hypothesis in case of source of motivation of the respondents and their level of agribusiness anxiety is accepted.

Sources of motivation is the most important micro approach. Hence, source of motivation should never be undeviated but still irrespective of the sources of motivation of post graduate students it was found that the level of agribusiness anxiety was similar.

These findings are consistent with the findings of Dharke (2014).

4.3.7 Self confidence and agribusiness anxiety

It can be revealed from the Table13 that self confidence of the respondents had negative and highly significant relationship with anxiety towards agribusiness. Thus, the null hypothesis in case of self confidence of the respondents and their level of agribusiness anxiety was rejected.

A person with high level of self confidence always has production oriented initiating virtues and bears no fear or less fear which helps him in becoming more positive in using any business related technologies. Other way round, it can be said that person having low level of self confidence has more anxiety towards acceptance of agribusiness.

These findings are consistent with the findings of Gadhvi (2012).

4.3.8 Achievement motivation and agribusiness anxiety

It is revealed from Table13 that there was negative and significant relationship between achievement motivation and level of agribusiness anxiety. Hence, the null hypothesis in case of the respondents self confidence and level of agribusiness anxiety was rejected.

It can be concluded from the results that as the achievement motivation of the respondents increases, their anxiety towards acceptance of agribusiness

decreases and vice versa. Those who are more highly motivated to achieve are likely to respond well to challenging assignments, strict grading corrective feedback, new or unusual problems and the chance to try again. It is the tendency to endeavor for success and to choose goal oriented success or failure activities. The significant results indicated that the positive effects of achievement motivation were constant regardless of situational manipulations, but under some circumstances situations facilitated performance in an additive manner. Anxiety had a different effect on performance contingent upon levels of achievement motivation.

The findings of the present study in this context are consistent with the findings of Gadhvi (2012) and Pakhmodeet *al* (2017).

4.3.9 Risk orientation and agribusiness anxiety

It is revealed from Table 13 that there was negative and significant relationship between risk orientation and level of agribusiness anxiety. Hence, the null hypothesis in case of respondents risk orientation and level of agribusiness anxiety was rejected.

The risk orientation reflects the attitude towards seeing risk either as downside loss or upside opportunity. Risk orientation is an important trait of person to employ in new business. The feeling of risk arises from the perception of various aspects of decision problems and is driven by either the fear of losing or the desire to win. In the present study it was found that post graduate students with high risk orientation has low level of anxiety towards acceptance of agribusiness. High self assurance, higher education, and desire or zeal to achieve goals might have made them highly risk oriented.

The respondents with higher level of risk orientation are always ready in exploiting the potentialities of agribusiness by taking well planned risk. Such person possess mere business kind of characteristics. They are much critical and cautious in understanding different aspects of the business, which directly and indirectly help them to acquire different components essential for better business along with decreasing the anxiety percentage. Finally it was concluded that as the

risk orientation of the respondents increases, their anxiety towards acceptance of agribusiness decreases and vice versa.

The findings are in line with that of Gadhvi (2012) and Satarupa (2014).

4.3.10 Job preference and agribusiness anxiety

It is revealed from Table13 that there was positive and significant correlation between job preference and anxiety towards agribusiness. Hence, the null hypothesis, in this case of respondents job preference and level of agribusiness anxiety was rejected.

The positive and significant relationship discloses that level of anxiety was varying among post graduate students with diversified interest to be a part of related jobs. It is natural that the person with high degree of interest of diversified job preferences will always try to make them capable to develop themselves and soft skills to get various jobs to grab higher opportunities. It can be concluded that higher the job preferences of the post graduate students higher was the level of agribusiness anxiety and vice-versa.

The findings are in line with the findings of Pushparani (2019).

4.4 Constraints perceived by post graduate students by acceptance of agribusiness

In the present study, the constraints perceived by the post graduate students by acceptance of agribusiness were also studied. The data in this regard are given in Table14 and depicted in Fig.13.

The analysis of findings regarding constraints perceived by the post graduate students were arranged in descending order of ranks were; requires huge capital investment (70.00 per cent) ranked first, followed by lack of awareness regarding agribusiness supporting services provided by government and private sector (62.50 per cent) on rank second, lengthy bank loan and business registration procedures (50.00 per cent) rank third. This was followed by the important constraint like, inadequate technical knowledge about agribusiness (47.5 per cent) rank fourth, lack of confidence to start and succeed in agribusiness was

also reported as a constraints by 45.83per cent of the post graduate students on rank fifth.

Table 14: Distribution of post graduate students according to constraints perceived by them in acceptance of agribusiness

Sl. No	Constraints	Respondents (N=120)	
		Frequency (percentage)	Rank
1	Requires huge capital investment	84 (70.00)	I
2	Lack of awareness regarding agribusiness supporting services provided by government and private sector	75 (62.50)	II
3	Lengthy bankloan and business registration procedures	60 (50.00)	III
4	Inadequate technical knowledge about agribusiness	57 (47.50)	IV
5	Lack of confidence to start and succeed in agribusiness	55 (45.83)	V
6	Lack of training/internship/ attachment in company/organization	47 (39.16)	VI
7	Less number of visits / tours to various enterprises	40 (33.33)	VII
8	Lack of market oriented education	31 (25.83)	VIII
9	Uncertainty and risk involved in establishing of agribusiness	23 (19.16)	IX
10	Lack of family support	15 (12.50)	X
11	Poor availability of raw materials and labours	9 (7.50)	XI

Other constraints were observed that lack of training/internship/ attachment in company/organization(39.16 per cent) on rank sixth, followed by less number of visits / tours to various enterprises (33.33 per cent) ranked seventh,lack of market oriented education (25.83 per cent) ranked eighth, uncertainty and risk involved in establishing of agribusiness (19.16 per cent) ranked ninth, lack of family support (12.50 percent) ranked tenth and poor availability of raw materials and labours (7.50 percent) ranked eleventh.

4.5 Suggestions to overcome such constraints perceived by the postgraduate students in acceptance of agribusiness.

The post graduate students were asked to suggest the possible solutions to overcome the constraints associated with the acceptance of agribusiness. The suggestions offered by the farmers.

The result presented in Table indicated that according to responses given by the post graduate students for the major listed suggestions were arranged in descending order of ranks were; need to create awareness and consciousness among students for establishing agribusiness (75.00 per cent) ranked I, followed by to provide internship in any agriculture enterprise during regular course work (69.16 per cent) ranked II, to establish link between training institutes and financial institutions (61.66 per cent) ranked III.

Table 15: Distribution of post graduate students according to suggestions to overcome the constraints perceived them in acceptance of agribusiness

Sl. No.	Suggestions	Respondents (N=120)	
		Frequency (percentage)	Rank
1	Need to create awareness and consciousness among students for establishing agribusiness	90 (75.00)	I
2	To provide internship in any agriculture enterprise during regular course work	83 (69.16)	II
3	To establish link between training institutes and financial institutions	74 (61.66)	III
4	To improve oneway strategy to expand marketing of agricultural products	69 (57.50)	IV
5	Information regarding Government initiatives for establishing agribusiness should be properly disseminated through single window system	69 (57.50)	IV
6	To generateself employable abilities among students through onfield training and education	45 (37.50)	V
7	Agriclinic or agribusiness training can create confidence to accept agribusiness as a profession	27 (22.50)	VI
8	To provide proper guidance and support to get in touch with various agribusiness supporting services	18 (15.00)	VII

Other suggestions that obtained were to improve oneway strategy to expand marketing of agricultural products (57.50 per cent) and information regarding Government initiatives for establishing agribusiness should be properly disseminated through single window system (57.50 per cent) were ranked IV, to generateself employable abilities among students through onfield training and education (37.50 per cent) ranked V, agriclinic or agribusiness training can create confidence to accept agribusiness as a profession (22.50 per cent) ranked

VI and to provide proper guidance and support to get in touch with various agribusiness supporting services (15.00 per cent) ranked VII, respectively.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

Indian Agriculture has been the backbone of economy for several thousand years and it still remains to be. It contributes a significant figure to the overall economic growth of the country. So there is a vast potential for giant leap into agribusiness.

Agribusiness denotes the collective business activities that are performed from farm to fork. It covers the supply of agricultural inputs, the production and transformation of agricultural products and their distribution to final consumers. Agribusiness encompasses just about every business and professional activity one can think of, from basic farm labour to food processors, packagers, distributors, sales and marketing people, engineers, scientists and researchers, accountants and administrators, international trade experts and many others. Agribusiness is one of the main generator of employment and income worldwide.

State Agricultural Universities of Maharashtra conducts Post Graduate Programmes (M.Sc) in different specialized faculties like Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Fisheries, Agri. Engineering, Post Harvest Management, etc. Every year about 1338 students for Mastersprogramme are admitted in the four Agriculture Universities of Maharashtra under various Faculties. Particularly talking about DBSKKV, Dapoli, about 188 students per year are admitted for Masters programme under seven different faculties like Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Agri. Engineering, Agri. Biotechnology, Fisheries andPost Harvest Management.

Agribusiness is transferring structurally into a complex and well disciplined business. In this competitive and rapidly changing world, every resource, enterprise, organization and every project must be managed professionally in order to survive and prosper. Along with all other challenges, agribusiness anxiety will place unparalleled demands for the capabilities of tomorrows managers. Despite many efforts of the concerned agencies for

promoting agribusiness among the Post Graduate students of SAU's are not so encouraging. In addition, agribusiness anxiety can be a real hurdle that makes growth and progress difficult. The concern agencies, Policy makers, promoters, agribusiness professionals and financiers should consider the agribusiness anxiety of the PG students before promotion, implementation of any project or business for them. Therefore, the present study entitled 'Study on agribusiness anxiety of post graduate students of DBSKKV, Dapoli' was proposed to conduct.

Keeping this in view the present study was planned with following objectives:

- To study the profile of post graduate students of DBSKKV, Dapoli.
- To find out level of agribusiness anxiety of PG students of DBSKKV, Dapoli.
- To ascertain the relationship between profile of PG students and their level of agribusiness anxiety.
- To identify the constraints perceived by PG students by acceptance of agribusiness.
- To seek suggestions endorsed by PG students to overcome such constraints.

On the basis of literature reviewed related to the problems under study, the statistical null hypothesis were formulated. The Ex-post facto research design was applied for the study. The present study was carried out at PG faculties and PG departments of Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli situated in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. This comprises of seven faculties as Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Fisheries, Agricultural Engineering, Post Harvest Management and Agril. Biotechnology. The present investigation was conducted on a proportionate random sample of 120 postgraduate students studying in Masters (first year and second year) in different faculties under DBSKKV, Dapoli. Therefore, the number of intake capacity of students studying in seven different faculties were collected from the concerned education branch as mentioned in the admission prospectus of year 2018-19 and 2019-2020. The total

intake capacity of each faculty, proportional number of proportionate to the post graduate students were selected as respondents. One dependent variable namely, level of agribusiness anxiety was identified for the study.

The profile characteristics of the post graduate students namely; age, academic performance, annual income, land holdings, internet exposure, sources of motivation, self confidence, achievement motivation, risk orientation and job preference of post graduate students were considered as independent variables. An interview schedule was prepared in accordance with the objectives of the study. The collected data were classified, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted in order to draw meaningful conclusions. The statistical measures such as frequencies, percentage, mean, standard deviation and coefficient of correlation we reused to find out the degree of relationship, contribution of independent variables on dependent variables.

The summary of the important findings of this study is given hereunder.

5.1 Profile of post graduate students

It is noticed that vast majority (81.67) of postgraduate students had age up to 23 years, while the remaining 18.33 per cent of them were with the age above 23 years. It is evident that majority (71.67 percent) of the post graduate students secured First class (7.5 to 8.49 CGPA) in the last exam they have attempted. It is evident from the table that majority (70.83 percent) of the respondents had low to medium annual income. The data revealed that more than half (50.00 percent) of the parents of the respondents had Semi medium land holdings. It is noticed that slightly more than three –fourth (78.33 per cent) of the postgraduate students had everyday exposure to internet, out of which 33.33 percent, 25.00 percent and 20.83 percent of them used it for up to one hour, two to three hours and above three hours, respectively. It is observed that majority (68.33 per cent) of the postgraduate students had medium to high level of source of motivation. It is observed that majority (86.66 per cent) of the agricultural postgraduate students had medium to high level of self confidence. It appears that a vast majority (70.84 per cent) of the respondents had medium to high level of achievement motivation.

It appears that a majority (39.17 per cent) of the respondents had very low to low level of risk-orientation, while 60.83 per cent of the respondents included under medium to very high level of risk orientation. It is concluded that first three choices of job of majority of the post graduate students were State Agricultural Departments, Agricultural Research and Academic teaching.

5.2 Level of agribusiness anxiety

The data reveals that two-fifth (40.83 per cent) of the postgraduate students had medium level of business anxiety, followed by (18.33 per cent) of them show low agribusiness anxiety, while 14.17 per cent and 11.67 per cent of the post graduate students were having very high, very low and high level of agribusiness anxiety, respectively.

5.3 Relationship between Profile of Post graduate students and their Agribusiness anxiety:

It was found that age, academic performance, annual income, internet exposure and sources of motivation were non significantly related with level of agribusiness anxiety, whereas land holdings, self confidence, achievement motivation, risk orientation and job preference were significantly related with the level of agribusiness anxiety.

5.4 Constraints perceived by post graduate students by acceptance of agribusiness

The analysis of findings regarding constraints perceived by the post graduate students were arranged in descending order of ranks were; requires huge capital investment (70.00 per cent) ranked first, followed by lack of awareness regarding agribusiness supporting services provided by government and private sector (62.50 per cent) on rank second, lengthy bankloan and business registration procedures (50.00 per cent) rank third. This was followed by the important constraint like, inadequate technical knowledge about agribusiness (47.5 per cent) rank fourth, lack of confidence to start and succeed in agribusiness was also reported as a constraints by 45.83 per cent of the post graduate students on rank

fifth. Other constraints were observed that lack of training/internship/ attachment in company/organization (39.16 per cent) on rank sixth, followed by less number of visits / tours to various enterprises (33.33 per cent) ranked seventh, lack of market oriented education (25.83 per cent) ranked eighth, uncertainty and risk involved in establishing of agribusiness (19.16 per cent) ranked ninth, lack of family support (12.50 per cent) ranked tenth and poor availability of raw materials and labours (7.50 per cent) ranked eleventh.

5.5 Suggestions to overcome such constraints perceived by the postgraduate students in acceptance of agribusiness.

The result presented in Table indicated that according to responses given by the post graduate students for the major listed suggestions were arranged in descending order of ranks were; need to create awareness and consciousness among students for establishing agribusiness (75.00 per cent) ranked I, followed by to provide internship in any agriculture enterprise during regular course work (69.16 per cent) ranked II, to establish link between training institutes and financial institutions (61.66 per cent) ranked III.

Other suggestions that obtained were to improve oneway strategy to expand marketing of agricultural products (57.50 per cent) and information regarding Government initiatives for establishing agribusiness should be properly disseminated through single window system (57.50 per cent) were ranked IV, to generate self employable abilities among students through onfield training and education (37.50 per cent) ranked V, agriclinic or agribusiness training can create confidence to accept agribusiness as a profession (22.50 per cent) ranked VI and to provide proper guidance and support to get in touch with various agribusiness supporting services (15.00 per cent) ranked VII, respectively.