

A Study On “Youngster’s Aspiration Towards Agriculture”

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INTRODUCTION

Overview of the Study

Agriculture is the science and art of cultivating plants and livestock. It was the key development in the rise of [sedentary](#) human [civilization](#) by farming of [domesticated](#) species created food [surpluses](#) that enabled people to live in cities. Agriculture began independently in different parts of the globe, and included a diverse range of [taxa](#), in at least 11 separate [centres of origin](#). Wild grains were collected and eaten from at least 105,000 years ago. The major agricultural products can be broadly grouped into foods, fibres, [fuels](#) and [raw materials](#). Food classes include [cereals](#), [vegetables](#), [fruitsoils](#), [meat](#), [milk](#), [fungi](#) and [eggs](#).

Over one-third of the world's workers are employed in agriculture, second only to the service sector, although the number of agricultural workers in developed countries has decreased significantly over the centuries. Agriculture is one of the important parts of the human life for the living of human. Nowadays human are forgetting the main part of their life that is agriculture which helps on the further development of the mankind in the coming future. So that, this is a study on what is the current status of the youngsters towards agriculture and what the youngsters think they can do to make a difference in the coming future of the mankind to live a better life.

Industry Profile

Agriculture, known also as husbandry or farming, is the science of cultivating plants, animals, and other life forms. The development of agriculture spans thousands of years and has been affected by human cultures, climate variations, and evolving technologies. A farmer may work a single tract of land in addition to renting out a number of separate tracts and the sole operator of the establishment or work within a partnership or corporation. The agricultural industry employs farm labourers, veterinarians, scientists, sales people and soil managers.

Need for the study

In agriculture farmers face a lots of struggle in farming and cultivating the corps, which plays a major part in every human beings life. So wanted to know what the youngster of this city can do for the farmers and the agriculture sector.

Objectives of Study

- To study about the behavior of the youngsters towards agriculture and farmers.
- To study youngsters knowledge about agriculture in this modern world.
- To study what can youngsters do to change and improve the ways of agricultural process.

Scope of Study

The scope of this study is to create an awareness of the agriculture sector to the youngsters and what they can do to improve it.

Limitations of the Study

- The results of this study are appropriate only for the Coimbatore District.
- This may not be used for other district because peoples have different mindset in different district.
- The solution result provided by this research is not applicable for any other district until the people of other district accept it

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Concept

There may be no farmer left in the next generation. According to the Census 2011, every day 2,000 farmers give up farming. Paradoxically, agriculture still seems dependable despite dipping contribution to the country's gross domestic product, 55 per cent of the workforce hails from the agriculture sector. The young among the farming communities are hardly interested in agriculture. Even majority of the students who graduate from agricultural universities switch over to other professions. It is called the "great Indian agro brain drain". The agricultural sector has been neglected. Though 80-90 per cent of students studying agriculture belong to the farming community, most of them prefer to choose a different career. At present, around 0.4 million students are enrolled in agricultural universities and institutes. But sadly, only 0.1 million students manage to graduate. Most of them (between 70 and 80 per cent) join the banking sector.

The government should also come up with initiatives to encourage organic farming. Cleaning crops are gaining ground worldwide and are highly profitable. They are also ecologically sustainable. Banks too must provide subsidized loans without collateral security. Then only there might be a growth in the agriculture sector by the young brain to develop the country and stop hunger.

Review of Literature

- **Capuano EA (2018)** states A new generation of innovative projects to recovering native vegetation in large areas of private rural properties has still to be elaborated and appropriately funded, where a new environment-driven market place to investments can find its way and thus overcome prejudices that separate environmentalists and capitalists.
- **Plank (1960)** states rural youth as a person between age 17 to 28 of living in a community with less than inhabitants of 5,000.
- **Chowbey (1973)** Concluded that, better farming, vegetable growing, planting fruit, trees, keeping livestock were the most individual's economic projects most liked by youth club members
- **Sagane (1978)** states rural youth aspired for cultivating their own land with the use of modern technology and science. **Jain (1997)** states In this study it is found that the non school going rural youth is more interested in the agriculture

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The Research Methodology used is Descriptive research.

Sources of Data

The data those are collected as fresh for the first time and original in character are called as primary data. **Primary data** collected through questionnaire, (i.e.) structural questionnaires. The **Secondary data** are collected from Social media, Books and pdf, Websites.

Sample Design

- The respondents are the youngsters.
- Sampling size of 80 respondents of Coimbatore District youngsters.
- Simple random sampling technique has been adopted for this study.

Method of Data Collection

The study is based on primary and secondary data. The primary data will be collected from selected consumers on Simple Random sampling techniques, with the help of questionnaires in regional language. A sample of 100 youngsters as respondent in Coimbatore. The questions were presented with exactly same wordings and in the same order to all the respondents.

Tools for Analysis

Descriptive statistics was used to find the Percentage analysis, and chi-square test was used to find out the hypotheses.

Percentage Analysis:

It is applied to create a contingency table from the frequency distribution and represent the collected data for better understanding.

Formula for Percentage Analysis = **Respondents**

Total No. of respondents * 100

Chi-Square Analysis:

Chi- Square is a statistical test commonly used to compare observed data with data we would expect to obtain according to specific Hypothesis

Formula for Chi- Square Analysis =
$$\frac{\sum (O-E)^2}{E}$$

Where, O- Observed Value

E- Expected Value

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Percentage Analysis

The below table shows age group of respondents

Below 20	29	29
20-25	29	29
25-30	42	42
Total	100	100

The below table shows gender of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	53	53
Male	47	47
Total	100	100

The below table shows the educational qualification of respondents

Educational qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Up to school	20	20
UG	46	46
PG	34	34
Total	100	100

The below table shows how many of the respondents belong to the Coimbatore district

Coimbatore	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	26	26
No	74	74
Total	100	100

The below table shows how many of the respondents belong to the agriculture background

Agriculture background	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	23	23
No	77	77
Total	100	100

the below table shows the current status of the respondents.

Current status	Frequency	Percentage
Student	42	42
Professional	22	22
Self employment	28	28
Home maker	8	8
Total	100	100

The below table shows that is agriculture a best choice for youngsters.

Is Agriculture a best choice	Frequency	Percentage
Good	17	17
Fair	27	27
Poor	38	38
Very Poor	18	18
Total	100	100

The below table shows that is youngsters choice towards agriculture is growing or not.

Choice towards agriculture	Frequency	Percentage
Definitely	14	14
Probably	32	32
Probably Not	22	22
Definitely Not	20	20
Not Sure	12	12
Total	100	100

The below table shows that is agriculture matters for the future development of the society.

Choice towards agriculture	Frequency	Percentage
Definitely	16	16

Probably	24	24
Probably Not	23	23
Definitely Not	19	19
Not Sure	18	18
Total	100	100

The below table shows that is agriculture sector one of the most viable sectors particularly in terms of its employment potentials.

Choice towards agriculture	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	12	12
Disagree	28	28
Neutral	23	23
Agree	18	18
Strongly Agree	19	19
Total	100	100

The below table shows that can agriculture solve unemployment.

Unemployment solved by Agriculture	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	53	53
No	47	47
Total	100	100

The below table shows that can youngsters make change in agriculture sector.

Can youngsters make change in Agriculture	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	41	41
No	59	59
Total	100	100

Chi-Square Test

Frequency of thinking about farming * Education Cross tabulation

Frequency of thinking about farming	Education			Total	
	Up to School	UG	PG		
Always	1	0	5	3	9
Often	0	3	9	9	21
Occasionally	0	5	13	14	32
Sometimes	0	5	9	5	19
Never	0	7	9	3	19
	1	20	45	34	100

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.625 ^a	12	.075
Likelihood Ratio	15.986	12	.192
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 11 cells (55.0%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is .09.

Gender * Agriculture good for Youngsters

Crosstabulation

Gender	Agriculture good for Youngsters				Total
	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	
Male	1	0	0	0	1
Female	10	14	17	12	53
Female	6	13	20	6	45
Total	17	27	37	18	99

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.517 ^a	6	.276
Likelihood Ratio	6.250	6	.396

Frequency of thinking about farming	Education			Total	
	Up to School	UG	PG		
Always	1	0	5	3	9
Often	0	3	9	9	21
Occasionally	0	5	13	14	32
Sometimes	0	5	9	5	19
Never	0	7	9	3	19
N of Valid Cases	99				

a. 4 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5.

The minimum expected count is .17.

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTION

Findings:

- Majority of the respondents in age group is 25-30 with respect to 42%.
- Majority of the respondents in gender is male with respect to 53%.
- Majority of the respondents in educational qualification is UG with 49%.
- Majority of the respondents are not from Coimbatore, with 74%.
- Majority of the respondents are not from agriculture background, with 77%.
- Majority of the respondents are student with 42%.
- Majority shows that agriculture is a best choice for youngsters, poor with 38%.
- Majority shows that youngster's choice towards agriculture is growing with probably with 32%.
- Majority shows that agriculture matters for the future development of the society probably with 24%.
- Majority shows that are agriculture sector one of the most viable sectors particularly in terms of its employment potentials disagree with 28%.
- Majority of the respondents think that agriculture can solve unemployment with 53%.
- Majority of the respondents think that agriculture can solve unemployment with 53%.

Suggestions

- Farming is rarely portrayed in the media because it seen as outdated, unprofitable and have to do a lot of hard work to earn profit in this sector. The agriculture sector as a career which must be built among the younger generation people for which there is a greater opportunities in the future market. The social media can also be used to help for the better growth in the agriculture sector.
- There must be a higher education in the agriculture sector in which youngsters need to know about the advance in the technology, facilitate innovation and have a greater relevance to a diverse and evolving the agriculture sector with a focus on agribusiness and entrepreneurship.
- We must make agriculture a profitable business this can be difficult but that is a better way to the younger minds to get into the agriculture sector for the development of the better future. Making agriculture a

profitable sector requires a lot of time in the increasing in the productivity of the goods and making a good market growth among the people which will increase a growth in the agriculture sector. This can be done by the youngster for the development of the future generation which is purely dependent on the agriculture sector.

CONCLUSION

Youth are the most potent segment of the population of a country. The youth of today are the hopes of tomorrow. They are the real spirit for future agriculture of the country. Forces that shape and influence youth today will be the forces that dominate our country tomorrow. According to this survey majority of the youngster's option about farming in which agricultural remains the mainstay of livelihoods and the economy. Analyzing their views within their contexts and settings, the paper looks at how young people's aspirations and work expectations are formed within their opportunity space, and at how that space in their lives and around farming is configured and reconfigured Majority of the youngsters who want farming as their future career are in a minority category. According to this survey youngster mindset towards agriculture has changed in drastic way which is itself a start for a good future by the youngsters of this generation if this attitude towards agriculture remains constant in the younger minds there will be a huge change in the future development of the agriculture sector is dependent on our future generation.

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