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Socio Economic Profile of Agriculture Graduates

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In India we always listen two names in terms of country's Protection i.e., "Jay Jawan" and "Jay Kisan". The Jawan (soldiers) protect our country from Enemy and The Kisan (Farmers) protects our self from hunger and also made supplement to soldiers for the protection of our country indirectly. In order to minimize upcoming pressure, the youngsters should join in Agricultural sector to act as activist for future benefit and sustainability. In spite of this, Indian agriculture is tending to stagnate as the productivity of principal crops has slowed down, which is a cause of serious concern to planners. The education system acts as a mechanism for training youth and to perform well in a complex, interdependent and highly organized occupational system [1]. The primary objective of establishing agriculture universities and college is to train and educate the students, so that they could engage in farm sector, carry out various activities in scientific manner and there by boost the production and productivity. Now the job opportunities for agricultural students are many, varied and chosen based. The students going out of the college after graduation avail employment opportunities in central and state department of Agriculture, irrigation, State Agriculture Universities, private

Firms [2]. The main objective of the paper is to study the socio-economic profile of agriculture graduate.

The study was carried out in College of Agriculture, Jabalpur, and it has been selected purposively as the college of agriculture, Jabalpur is the main campus enrolling large number of students both in undergraduate and post graduate course in comparison to other campuses. 120 agriculture graduates (60 both from undergraduate and post graduate courses) has been selected randomly. The sample has been collected with the help of well structure questionnaire.

Gender

The result from the (Table 1) depict that the out of total respondents of undergraduate programme, majority of the respondents were male and remaining were female (30.00%). Similarly, out of total respondents of postgraduate programme, more than fifty per cent of the respondents (51.67%) were male and remaining were female (48.33%). Thus, it can be concluded that more than sixty per cent of total respondents (60.83%) of under graduate programme as well as post graduate programme were male [3].

Table 1 Distribution of respondents of on the basis of gender

S. No.	Gender	UG	PG	Total
		Frequency	Frequency	
1	Female	18 (30.00)	29 (48.33)	47 (39.17)
2	Male	42 (70.00)	31 (51.67)	73 (60.83)
	Total	60	60	120

Figures in parentheses shows percentage

Caste

The data depicted in (Table 2) reveals that out of the total respondents of under graduate programme, more than

sixty per cent of the respondents belonged to rural background and remaining from urban background. Similarly, out of the total respondents of post graduate programme, higher percentage of the respondents belonged to rural background and more than fifty per cent belonged to urban background. Thus, it may be concluded that more than half of the total respondents (54.17%) of undergraduate programme as well as post graduate programme belonged to rural background.

Family background

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The (Table 3) reveals that out of the total respondents of under graduate programme, more than sixty per cent of the respondents belonged to rural background and remaining from urban background. Similarly, out of the total respondents of post graduate programme, higher percentage of the

respondents belonged to rural background and 53.33 per cent belonged to urban background. Thus, it may be concluded that more than half of the total respondents of undergraduate programme as well as post graduate programme belonged to rural background [4].

Table 2 Distribution of respondents of on the basis of caste

S. No.	Caste	UG	PG	Total
1	UR	17 (28.33)	26 (43.34)	43 (35.83)
2	OBC	16 (26.67)	20 (33.33)	36 (30.00)
3	SC	15 (25.00)	06 (10.00)	21 (17.50)
4	ST	12 (20.00)	08 (13.33)	20 (16.67)
	Total	60	60	120

Table 3 Distribution of respondents of on the basis of family background

S. No.	Family background	UG	PG	Total
1	Rural	37 (61.7)	28 (46.67)	65 (54.17)
2	Urban	23 (38.33)	32 (53.33)	55 (45.83)
	Total	60	60	60

Medium of school

The (Table 4) reveals that out of the total respondents of undergraduate programme, majority of the respondents had used Hindi as a medium of instruction and remaining of the respondents (30.00%) had used English as medium of instruction. Similarly, out of the total respondents of post

graduate programme, majority of the respondents had used Hindi as a medium of instruction and remaining of the respondents had used English as medium of instruction. Thus, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents of both the degree programme had used Hindi as a medium of instruction in their school [5].

Table 4 Distribution of respondents of on the basis of medium of school

S. No.	Medium of school	UG	PG	Total
1	Hindi	42 (70.00)	45 (75.00)	87 (72.50)
2	English	18 (30.00)	15 (25.00)	33 (27.50)
	Total		60	60

Family type

Data in (Table 5) reveals that out of total respondents undergraduate 90.00 per cent belonged to nuclear family type and 10.00 per cent were from joint family and that of total

postgraduate respondent 76.67 per cent were from joint family and 23.33 per cent were from nuclear family [6]. Thus, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents of both degree programme were from joint family.

Table 5 Distribution of respondents of on the basis of type of family

S. No.	Type of family	UG	PG	Total
1	Joint	6 (10.00)	46 (76.67)	100 (83.33)
2	Nuclear	54 (90.00)	14 (23.33)	20 (16.67)
	Total	60	60	120 (100)

Figures in parenthesis showed percentage

Sibling status

The data of the (Table 6) reveals that out of the total respondent of under graduate programme, more than half of them (58.33%) were first in birth order, followed by last in birth order (21.67%) and middle in birth order (20.00%).

Similarly, out of the total respondent of post graduate programme, a higher percentage of them (48.33%) were last in birth order, followed by first in birth order (35.00%) and middle in birth order (16.67%). Thus, it may be concluded that higher percentage of the total respondents (46.67%) of both the degree programme were first in birth order [7].

Table 6 Distribution of respondents of on the basis of date of birth

S. No.	Category	UG	PG	Total
1	First born	35 (58.33)	21 (35.00)	56 (46.67)
2	Middle born	12 (20.00)	10 (16.67)	22 (18.33)
3	Last born	13 (21.67)	29 (48.33)	42 (35.00)

Figures in parenthesis showed percentage

SUMMARY

The study was carried out on 120 agriculture graduates including both undergraduate and post graduate students of JNKVV, Jabalpur. The sample was collected by using a well-structured questionnaire method. The study found that majority of the graduates (60.83%) were male, followed by higher percentage of the agricultural graduates (35.83%) from general category. More than half of the agricultural graduates were from rural family background. Majority of the graduates

(72.50%) had Hindi as their medium of school and majority were from joint family and nearly half of the respondents were of first in birth order. The final study revealed that majority of the graduates (60.83%) were male, followed by higher percentage of the agricultural graduates (35.83%) from general category. More than half of the agricultural graduates were from rural family background. Majority of the graduates (72.50%) had Hindi as their medium of school and majority were from joint family and nearly half of the respondents were of first in birth order.

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