

Behavioral Study In Carrier Choice Of Agrigraduate Students In IAAS, Lamjung Campus, Nepal.

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ABSTRACT

This paper analyzed the socio-economic, behavioral factors and academic performances that affect the carrier choice (job preferences) among the students of Tribhuvan University, Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science (IAAS), Lamjung Campus. Sixty five students of sixth (56.9%) and final semester (43.1%) of B.Sc. agriculture were randomly selected. Semi-structured questionnaire was designed to sample the opinions of respondents in the campus. Data collected were analyzed using excel, frequency distribution, co-relation and cross tabulation.. The result for preference to higher study showed that majority of the respondents (60 %) wanted abroad study and 40% wanted to study in Nepal. Among 52.30% male and 47.70 % female, 67.74% female respondents wanted to study abroad which was greater by 14.84 % than male respondents. Preference for working opportunity after completion of study was found to be 46.2 %, 24.6 % and 29.2 % for government job, self-agribusiness and private(I/NGO) job respectively. The mean value of the percentage scored during +2 level and bachelor's level was found to be 70.20% and 77.86% ($P < 0.01$) which were moderately co-related (0.512). similarly, 30.8% students were unsatisfied from the course study and teaching pattern of the institute. Students' preference to agricultural study analyzed by preference ranking showed that 49.2% preferred agriculture as second option, their first preference was medical science.

Keywords: Academic performances, Agricultural graduates, Behaviour, Carrier choice

INTRODUCTION

Behavior is the way of response to certain situation. Careers of every individual occurs in a wide choice of work environments. Majority of research in agricultural education attempting to examine factors related to students' career choice. Major studies are student performance, academic history, certification history, and participation in youth leadership activities. Yorke (2004) believes that employability is a set of achievements such as skills, understandings and personal attributes that in all likelihood graduates are able not only to gain employment but also be successful in their occupations which would benefit themselves, the workforce, the community and the economy. agricultural colleges in Nepal play an important role as they

develop human capital by preparing students for careers in the food Production. However, the employment of graduates in recent years as one of the serious problems in Nepal, according to many experts has shifted and, with officials stressing the need to create jobs in order to get out of this crisis, the importance of this issue has increased. Over the last few decades, employability has become one of the most defining concepts of labor market policies. For example, the idea of employability formed one of the four pillars of the European Employability Strategy [1]. Every year about 270 agriculture graduate passed out from Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science [2]. Majority of the students seeks for abroad study in USA, European countries, Australia and many more developed countries of the world. The study was focused on socio-economic characteristics, behavioral factors and academic performance of the respondents that affect the future carrier choice. This study was conducted to analyze the behavioral factors of the IAAS students that affects the future carrier choice (job preference).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Institute of agriculture and animal science, Lamjung campus was purposively selected for data collection. Out of 460 students studying in eight different semester in December, 2015. Sixty five students were randomly selected from B.Sc. Ag. 6th and 8th semester. 34 male and 31 female were surveyed for the purpose of data collection. Semi-structured questionnaire of 3 sections of 31 questions were prepared for data collection. Primary data were collected from individual survey. Secondary data were collected from Lamjung campus academic section. All the collected data were analyzed by using computer software SPSS 2017.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Behavioral factors of respondents

The figure 1 shows, level of satisfaction of respondent students from course of the study, teaching pattern of the institute and respondents academic performances. Highly satisfied and satisfied categories respondents are under satisfaction and partially satisfied and unsatisfied categories are under not satisfaction. 69.22% respondents are satisfied (63.07% satisfied and 6.15% highly satisfied) and 30.76% respondents are unsatisfied (24.6% partially satisfied and 6.15% unsatisfied).

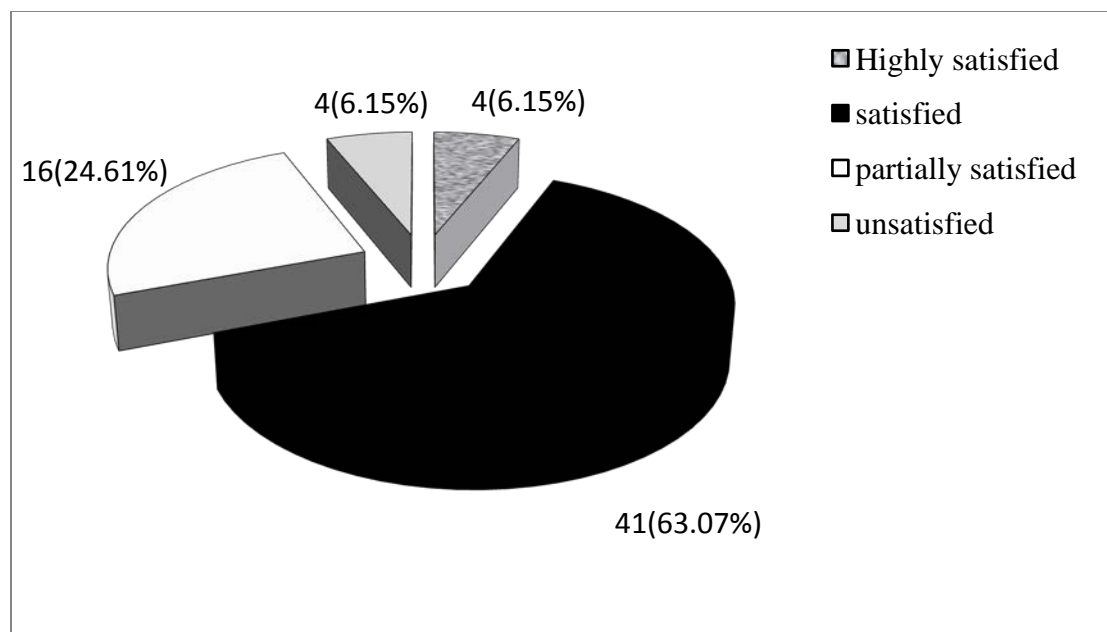


Figure 1: Level of satisfaction of the respondents Source: Survey, 2016

The relationship between the sex of the respondents and further study after graduation shows that 52.94% wants to study postgraduate in abroad and 47.06% wants to study in the country among 34 male respondents. Among 31 female respondents 67.74% wants to study abroad and 32.26% wants to study in the country. The craze of abroad study in female respondents then male respondents is greater by 14.8%. Majority of the respondent wants to study in USA followed by Austerlia and European countries as abroad study.

After graduation the student have the choice of doing job and further study. Kanfer et al. (2001) defined job search behavior as the product of a dynamic self-regulatory process that begins with the identification of and commitment to an employment goal. In context of Nepal, graduate student can involve in Government job, Private job (I/NGOs Job) and Self-agribusiness as job sector. Below table shows the relationship between sex of the students and carrier choice after graduation.

Table 1: Sex of the student and carrier choice after graduation

Sex	Government job	Self-agribusiness	I/NGO job	Further study
Male	4 (11.76%)	4 (11.76%)	0	26 (76.47%)
Female	5 (16.13%)	1 (3.23%)	1 (3.23%)	24 (77.42%)

Majority people of Nepal who are linked or touch with agriculture study percept that student join agriculture study as second option. The result identified, nearly almost half percent of respondents (49.2%) join agriculture study as second option. Remaining 50.8% respondents

joined agriculture study as first choice, they were preparing for agriculture study after their higher education.

The study of level of satisfaction of respondent students from course of the study, teaching pattern of the institute and respondents academic performances resulted 6.15 %respondents are highly satisfied, 63.07% respondents are satisfied similarly, 24.6% respondents are partially satisfied and 6.15% are totally unsatisfied.

Table 2: Satisfaction from study and further study

Satisfaction level from study	Abroad(frequency)	In the country(frequency)
Highly satisfied	2	2
Satisfied	24	17
Partially satisfied	10	6
Unsatisfied	3	1

The examination board of Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science, academic performances of student in B.Sc agriculture graded as less than 60%: 2nd division, % ranges between 60 and 80 : 1st division and 80 and 80 plus % : Distinction. There is almost negligible academic performance of student less than 60 % (Academic section, IAAS Lamjung, 2072). The following table shows the relationship between respondent academic performance and further study.

Table 3: Academic performance relation with further study

Percentage range	Abroad	In the country	Total
75% below	6 (37.5%)	10 (62.5%)	16 (24.62%)
75-80%	18 (66.67%)	9 (33.33%)	27 (41.54%)
80 and above %	15 (68.18%)	7 (31.82%)	22 (33.85%)

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Source: Survey, 2016

Basically, agriculture education is a applied science, deals with teaching research, teaching and extension system and techniques. Preference ranking on job types Teaching, Research and extension job among total respondents result, Research job ranked 1st (61.67%) followed by Extension job 2nd (32.5%) and teaching job (5.83%).

Job selection of respondents

After the completion of agriculture study, as a technical student they have responsibility in research, teaching and extension job in several sector of agriculture. Generally, in context of Nepal agriculture student have option of Government job, self-agribusiness and I/NGOs job. Government job describes the Government services in DOA, NARC and Universities. Self-agribusiness denotes the agriculture business of agronomical crops, horticultural crops, Livestock, Medicinal and Aromatic plants, Farm Machinery etc. I/NGOs job describes the employment in several INGOs like USAID, FOA, OXFAM, ADB etc and NGOs like LIBIRD, FORWARD Nepal etc. Out of respondents, 46.2% have the choice of Government job followed by I/NGOs job (29.2%) and Self-agribusiness(24.6%). The results finalize the interest of Government job is very high as compare to I/NGOs job and self-agribusiness.

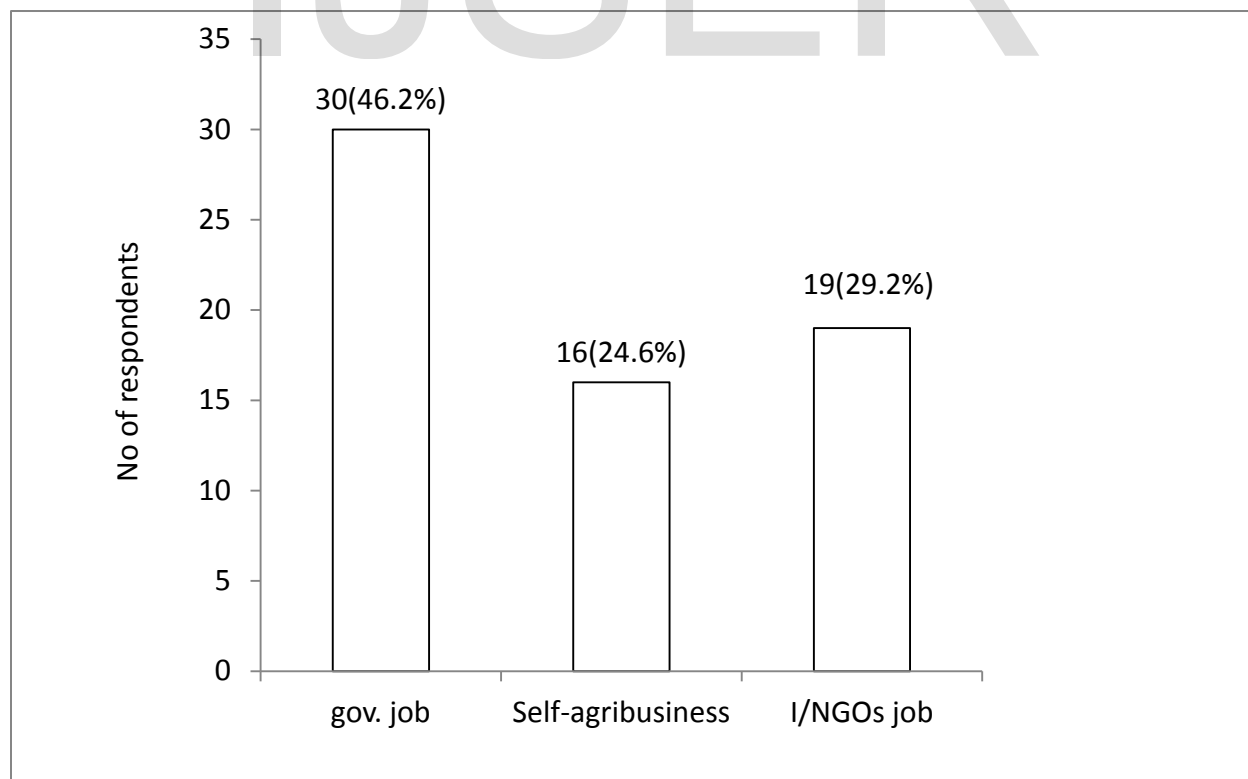


Figure 2: Job preference of the respondents

Source: Survey, 2016

CONCLUSION

The result for preference to higher study showed that majority of the respondents (60 %) wanted abroad study and 40% wanted to study in Nepal. Among 52.30% male and 47.70 % female, female respondents wanted to study abroad which was greater by 14.84 % than male respondents. Preference for working opportunity after completion of study was found to be government job greater followed by self-agribusiness and private(I/NGO) job respectively. Students' preference to agricultural study analyzed by preference ranking showed that half of the respondent preferred agriculture as second option, their first preference was medical science and engineering.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Authors were grateful to Lamjung campus team for providing the valuable data for this study.

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