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Observations of the views of university students on agricultural production

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In this study, an attempt was made to examine the perspective of university students and their family members on the agricultural sector, the value they attach to agriculture and their own lands, the level of knowledge and awareness of the agricultural sector where they are engaged in production activities and make a living, and the importance they attribute to the sustainability of agriculture. In addition, the production activities of farmers and their membership in cooperatives or unions were also examined. The surveys conducted by interviewing a total of 200 participants representing university students and their family members within the scope of the research constituted the target material of this study. The obtained survey data were examined and tables containing frequency and percentage parameters were prepared and tried to be interpreted. According to the results of the research, a significant majority of the participants attribute importance to the integrity of the land and believe that agriculture is indispensable. Besides, considering the importance of the agricultural sector and the existing agricultural land, there is a substantial proportion of participants who do not see any harm in non-agricultural use of their lands and state that they will give up their lands in a possible situation.

Keywords: agriculture, farming, prospects for agriculture, satisfaction with farming

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ОБЗОРЫ

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Обозрение взглядов студентов университетов на сельскохозяйственное производство

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В данном исследовании предпринята попытка изучить точку зрения студентов университетов и членов их семей на сельскохозяйственный сектор, оценить значение, которое они придают сельскому хозяйству и своим собственным землям, выявить уровень их знаний и осведомленности о сельскохозяйственном секторе, в котором они осуществляют производственную деятельность и зарабатывают на жизнь, а также о важности устойчивого сельского хозяйства. Кроме того, была также изучена производственная деятельность фермеров, их участие в кооперативах и союзах. Обзоры, проведенные путем опроса в общей сложности 200 участников из числа студентов университетов и членов их семей в рамках исследования, составили основной материал этой работы. Результаты опроса изучили и подготовили таблицы, содержащие данные по частоте и процентному соотношению, которые попытались интерпретировать. Согласно результатам исследования, значительное большинство участников придают большое значение целостности земли и считают, что без сельского хозяйства не обойтись. Кроме того, учитывая важность сельскохозяйственного сектора и существующих сельскохозяйственных угодий, выяснилось, что значительная доля участников не видит никакого вреда в несельскохозяйственном использовании своих земель, заявляя, что они готовы отказаться от своих земель в определенных обстоятельствах.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, фермерство, перспективы для сельского хозяйства, удовлетворенность сельским хозяйством

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Introduction

At the absolute starting point of agribusiness, tracker finders took care of around 4 million individuals around the world (Cohen, 1995). Present-day horticulture currently takes care of more than 7.6 million individuals (FAO, 2018). In the past 50 years, agricultural profitability has expanded in the creation of yields and domesticated animals, extraordinarily preferred by the expanded utilization of composts, water system, rural apparatus, pesticides, and soil treatment component from the "Green Revolution" (Tilman et al., 2001). New methodologies are presently being utilized in agribusiness to coordinate natural and biological procedures into food creation and limit the utilization of these non-renewable inputs which have harmful effects on the earth and on the health of farmers and consumers. The economy of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) has horticulture as its spine, which contributes enormously to its total national output (GDP), business, exports, and the provision of raw materials for its industry. Turkish agricultural production is expanding on account of the utilization of more hardware, work, water system, manures, and a superior assortment of plants. The assorted variety of its atmosphere makes it possible to deliver numerous kinds of yields, for example, tea, apple, different nuts, onions, eggplant, pecans, cabbage, potatoes, rye, oats, sunflower, and different oilseeds, olives, and organic citrus products. We notice up to 60% of the financially dynamic populace of sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia working fundamentally in horticulture, and an almost similar division lives in provincial zones. Numerous individuals living in rural zones of the creating scene are poor, and then again, the majority of the world's poor live in country regions: up to 70–75%, as indicated by M. Ravallion et al., (2007). For G. C. V. Viola et al. (2016), to create and convey satisfactorily, excellent food will be one of the most significant difficulties for humankind in the following century. The agronomic practice, kinds of machines, technological level, just as the quantities and sorts of materials utilized, can change as indicated by the type of harvest, the mode of implementation, the nation (even the area of development), and the conditions prevailing in the atmosphere. These are the various parameters that influence the inputs and the outputs of the development procedure. Because of its positive and negative impacts, agricultural production efficiency is not limited to the basic fact of yields and domesticated animals but brings together the environmental aspects, such as biodiversity, soil preservation, and rural landscape, the social perspective by dealing with food security, farming business, and personal satisfaction of the laborers.

Finally, the financial viewpoint matters, such as the expansion of production, salaries of the producers, and improvement of the marketing states. However, there are worries in the developing world about the monetary, natural, and social expenses of such achievement. Incorporated cultivating frameworks can give an approach to address these worries while expanding maintainability (Hendrickson et al., 2008). Monetary measures and natural guidelines have been taken by legislatures of OECD nations to meet the challenges of the day (OECD..., 2012).

Around the globe, farming creation is critical to make up for human food necessity. To this end, this examination aimed to observe the views of foreign, TRNC and Turkish students from the European University of Lefke. The objectives of this study were: (i) to identity the contribution of agricultural production systems, (ii) to determine the socio-economic factors in all selected countries' agricultural production area, and (iii) to evaluate the level of satisfaction with their agricultural production incomes.

Materials and methods

The main material of the study consists of the data obtained from the questionnaires offered to 200 students (foreign students, students from Turkey and the TRNC) who continue their education in different university faculties and departments. This survey was prepared as 13 questions to find out the percentage of the agricultural production income within the families, questions about their welfare, and about the level of their satisfaction: if they were satisfied with agricultural production and whether the income from agricultural production was enough to cover their basic needs. Ö. K. Uysal (2015) used a questionnaire in the research. During this study, a questionnaire was also used. For the survey, a questionnaire was prepared describing which country people live in, what their social life status is, whether one or more of their families were engaged in agriculture, and if they were, how many decares (da) they have in their business and what they grow in this area.

In order to determine the views of students on agricultural production in the countries they live in, 5 different models were identified. The answers given by students to the questions with a five-point scale of attitude towards the farming profession and agricultural production goals were considered as dependent variables.

In this study, it was assumed that students' attitudes towards agricultural activities were affected by two different sets of explanatory variables, namely their socio-demographic characteristics and the technical and economic characteristics of the agricultural enterprise.

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 24.0 software was used for statistical analysis of the research data. The distribution of the participants according to their socio-demographic characteristics, some characteristics of their own and their families' farming status, the products grown by the participants and their families, and some views on the farming profession was determined by the frequency analysis. The Pearson chi-square test was used to compare some of the views of the participants on the farming profession by country, and the findings were shown in cross tables.

Results

During this study, the data were obtained from the questionnaires offered to 200 students (foreign students, students from Turkey and the TRNC) who continue their education at different university faculties and departments. This survey was prepared as 13 questions to find out the percentage of the agricultural production income within the families, questions about their welfare, and questions about their satisfaction level: if they were satisfied with agricultural production and whether the income from agricultural production was enough to cover their basic needs.

Distribution of the participants according to their socio-demographic characteristics is shown in Table 1: 49.0% of the participants were Zimbabwean, 35.5% Pakistani and 15.5% Turkey/TRNC nationals; 90.5% of them were in the 18–30 age group, 79.0% had undergraduate education, 16.0% had 2 people at home, 13.0% had 3 people, 19.0% had 4 people, 27.5% were determined to have 5 individuals, and 24.5% of them had 6 individuals or more in their families. Social security was recorded for 74.5%, a home for 87.0%, a second home for 44.5%, an automobile for 69.0%, a tractor for 37.0%,

Table 1. **Distribution of the participants according to their socio-demographic characteristics (N = 200)**
Таблица 1. **Распределение участников по их социально-демографическим характеристикам (N = 200)**

Characteristic	Meaning	Freq.	Percent (%)
Country	Zimbabwe	98	49.0
	Pakistan	71	35.5
	Turkey/TRNC	31	15.5
Age	18–30	181	90.5
	31–50	7	3.5
	51+	12	6.0
Education	Primary School	4	2.0
	High School	15	7.5
	Undergraduate	158	79.0
	Postgraduate	23	11.5
Number of individuals in the house	2	32	16.0
	3	26	13.0
	4	38	19.0
	5	55	27.5
	6+	49	24.5
Welfare Levels	Social Security	149	74.5
	House	174	87.0
	Second House	89	44.5
	Automobile	138	69.0
	Tractor	74	37.0
	Phone	168	84.0
	Mobile Phone	185	92.5
	Computer	174	87.0

a telephone for 84.0%; 92.5% of the participants had a mobile phone, and 87.0% had a computer.

The distribution of the participants according to some characteristics of their own and their families' farming status is shown in Table 2.

When Table 2 was evaluated, it was seen that 57.5% of the participants who were involved in agriculture were 15–39 years old, 24.0% were 41–49 years old, and 15.5% were 50 years old and above. It was determined that 39.5% of the individuals involved in agriculture in their families were only men, 8.0% were only women, and 52.5% were both men and women; 46.5% of the participants had 1–10 years of experience in agricultural production, 28.0% had 11–25 years, 14.0% had 26–39 years, and 11.5% had 40 years or more of experience in agricultural production. It was observed that 32.5% of the respondents had the share of agricultural income in their total income 20% or less, 23.0% had 21–40%, and 27.5% had 41–60%. Besides, it was determined that 37.5% of the participants had 0–10 da, 17.5% had 11–20 da, 26.0% had 21–50 da, and 13.0% had 51–100 da of land.

The findings regarding the distribution of the participants and their families according to the products they grow are given in Table 3. The evaluation of Table 3 showed that 51.0% of the respondents and their families cultivated field crops (potato, corn, barley, wheat, etc.), 40.50% produced vegetables (tomato, melon, watermelon, etc.), and 27.50% produced fruit (citrus, apricot, peach, etc.). Besides, it was observed that 29.50% of the participants and their families were involved in animal husbandry, and 11.50% in greenhouse production.

The distribution of the agricultural organizations where the participants were members is shown in the Figure. It was determined that 17.0% of the respondents were members of the Chamber of Agricultural Engineers, 34.0% were members of cooperatives/associations, and 49.0% were members of non-governmental organizations.

The distribution of the participants according to some of their views on the farming profession is shown in Table 4. When Table 4 was evaluated, 26.5% of the respondents were very much satisfied with farming, 18.5% were quite satisfied, 28.5% were partially satisfied, 13.5% were little satisfied, and

Table 2. **Distribution of the participants according to some characteristics of their own and their families' farming status (N = 200)**

Таблица 2. **Распределение участников в соответствии с некоторыми характеристиками их собственного фермерского статуса и статуса их семей (N = 200)**

Characteristic	Meaning	Freq.	Percent (%)
Age distribution of family members who are interested in agriculture	7–14	6	3.0
	15–39	115	57.5
	40–49	48	24.0
	50+	31	15.5
Gender distribution of family members who are interested in agriculture	Man	79	39.5
	Woman	16	8.0
	Both	105	52.5
Experience in agricultural production	1–10	93	46.5
	11–25	56	28.0
	26–39	28	14.0
	40+	23	11.5
Share of agricultural income in total income	< 20%	65	32.5
	21–40%	46	23.0
	41–60%	55	27.5
	61–80%	27	13.5
	> 80%	7	3.5
Size of land (da)	0–10	75	37.5
	11–20	35	17.5
	21–50	52	26.0
	51–100	26	13.0
	101+	12	6.0

Table 3. **Distribution of participants and their families according to the products they grow (N = 200)**

Таблица 3. **Распределение участников и членов их семей в соответствии с продукцией, которую они выращивают (N = 200)**

Products	Freq.	Percent (%)
Field crops (potato, corn, barley, wheat, etc.)	102	51.00
Vegetable growing (tomato, melon, watermelon, etc.)	81	40.50
Fruit production (citrus, apricot, peach, etc.)	55	27.50
Animal husbandry	59	29.50
Greenhouse production	23	11.50

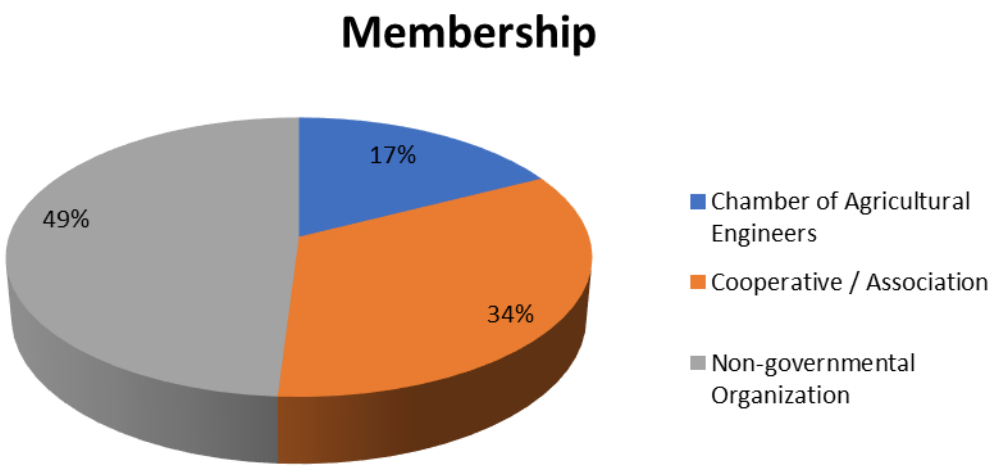

Figure. **Agricultural organizations where the participants were members**
Рисунок. **Сельскохозяйственные организации, в которых состояли участники**

Table 4. **Distribution of the participants according to some of their views on the farming profession (N = 200)**
Таблица 4. **Распределение участников в соответствии с некоторыми их взглядами на фермерскую профессию (N = 200)**

Characteristic	Meaning	Freq.	Percent (%)
Satisfaction with farming	Not	26	13.0
	Little	27	13.5
	Partially	57	28.5
	Quite	37	18.5
	Very much	53	26.5
Wanting the children to deal with farming in the future	Not	21	10.5
	Little	30	15.0
	Partially	63	31.5
	Quite	36	18.0
	Very much	50	25.0
Getting basic needs from the farming profession	Not	14	7.0
	Little	36	18.0
	Partially	54	27.0
	Quite	48	24.0
	Very much	48	24.0
Thinking about leaving farming	Not	50	25.0
	Little	43	21.5
	Partially	74	37.0
	Quite	20	10.0
	Very much	13	6.5

13.0% were not satisfied at all with farming. It was determined that 25.0% of the participants wanted very much that their children would farm in the future, 18.0% quite wanted, 31.5% partially wanted, 15.0% little wanted, and 10.5% did not want them to farm at all. Among the individuals who participated in the survey, 24.0% could meet their basic needs completely by farming, 24.0% were quite able to do it, 27.0% partially, 18.0% could meet some of their basic needs, and 7.0% could not meet their basic needs by farming.

It was determined that 6.5% of the participants wanted very much to quit farming, 10.0% quite wanted, 37.0% partially wanted, 21.5% little wanted, and 25.0% did not want to quit farming at all.

The distribution of the participants according to some of their views on farming is shown in Table 5. When Table 5 was evaluated, it was observed that 34.0% of the participants assessed as "partially important" the statement "I want to spend the lowest costs for agricultural production", and 31.5% assessed in the same way the statement "I want to take the least risk in production and marketing". It was determined that 29.5% answered "partially important" to the statement "I want the family labor to work in non-agricultural jobs"; 42.5% of the respondents marked as "very much important" the statement "I want to keep my existing land and my other assets and transfer them to future generations", and 40.5% similarly answered to the statement "I want to obtain the highest profit by experimenting with innovations and using additional resources". The statement "I want to use more agricultural machines in agricultural production" was regarded as "very important" by 43.5% of the respondents, "I want to pay my debts" by 42.5%, "I want to buy new agricultural equipment and want to renew the existing one" by 34.0%, "I want to produce on more land" by 42.5%, and "I prefer to live in the city" was scored as "very important" by 31.5% of the respondents.

Table 6 shows the results of the Pearson chi-square test for the comparison of the participants' satisfaction with farming by country. When Table 6 was examined, it was determined that there is a statistically significant difference between the satisfaction of the participants with farming according to their country ($p < 0.05$). Participants from Turkey/TRNC were found to be less satisfied with farming than participants from Zimbabwe or Pakistan.

In Table 7, the results of the Pearson chi-square test are given for the comparison of the status of the individuals included in the study who want their children to be farmers in the future according to their countries. According to Table 7, it was determined that there was a statistically significant dif-

Table 5. Distribution of the participants according to some of their views on farming (N = 200)

Таблица 5. Распределение участников в соответствии с некоторыми их взглядами на фермерскую профессию (N = 200)

Views on farming	Not important		Little important		Partially important		Quite important		Very much important	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
I want to spend the lowest costs for agricultural production	20	10.0	28	14.0	68	34.0	43	21.5	41	20.5
I want to take the least risk in production and marketing	8	4.0	34	17.0	63	31.5	47	23.5	48	24.0
I want to keep my existing land and my other assets and transfer them to future generations	8	4.0	19	9.5	42	21.0	46	23.0	85	42.5
I want to obtain the highest profit by experimenting with innovations and using additional resources	9	4.5	27	13.5	40	20.0	43	21.5	81	40.5
I want to use more agricultural machines in agricultural production	13	6.5	17	8.5	35	17.5	48	24.0	87	43.5
I want to do my agricultural activities with the family labor	21	10.5	30	15.0	60	30.0	50	25.0	39	19.5
I want to pay my debts	16	8.0	19	9.5	35	17.5	43	21.5	87	43.5
I want to buy new agricultural equipment and want to renew the existing one	14	7.0	23	11.5	52	26.0	43	21.5	68	34.0
I want to produce on more land	10	5.0	16	8.0	43	21.5	46	23.0	85	42.5
I want to make a reasonable profit with the resources I have	8	4.0	11	5.5	38	19.0	55	27.5	88	44.0
I want the family labor to work in non-agricultural jobs	27	13.5	40	20.0	59	29.5	40	20.0	34	17.0
I prefer to live in the city	30	15.0	27	13.5	49	24.5	31	15.5	63	31.5

Table 6. **Comparison of the participants' satisfaction with farming by country (N = 200)**

Таблица 6. **Сравнение удовлетворенности участников сельским хозяйством по странам (N = 200)**

Country	Satisfaction with farming						X^2	p
	Not/Little		Partially		Very much/Quite			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Zimbabwe	15	15,31	32	32,65	51	52.04	17.041	0.002*
Pakistan	25	35,21	14	19,72	32	45.07		
Turkey/TRNC	13	41,94	11	35,48	7	22.58		
Total	53	26,50	57	28,50	90	45.00		

Note: * $p < 0.05$

Примечание: * $p < 0,05$

Table 7. **Comparison of the participants' desire for their children to become farmers in the future by country (N = 200)**

Таблица 7. **Сравнение степени желания участников, чтобы их дети в будущем стали фермерами, по странам (N = 200)**

Country	Wanting the children to deal with farming in the future						X^2	p
	Not/Little		Partially		Very much/Quite			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Zimbabwe	17	17.35	27	27.55	54	55.10	13.331	0.010*
Pakistan	22	30.99	25	35.21	24	33.80		
Turkey/TRNC	12	38.71	11	35.48	8	25.81		
Total	51	25.50	63	31.50	86	43.00		

Note: * $p < 0.05$

Примечание: * $p < 0,05$

ference between the participants' degree of wanting their children to be farmers in the future according to their countries ($p < 0.05$). The rate of Zimbabwean participants wanting their children to be farmers in the future was found to be significantly higher than that of the respondents from Pakistan and Turkey/TRNC.

In Table 8, the results of the Pearson chi-square test, which was conducted to compare the participants' ability to meet their basic needs by farming, are given. When Table 8 was examined, it was determined that the difference between the participants' ability to meet their basic needs by farming according to their country is at a statistically significant level ($p < 0.05$). The rate of meeting the basic needs of the participants from Zimbabwe by farming was found to be significantly higher than that of the participants from Pakistan or Turkey/TRNC. In addition, the rate of meeting the basic needs of the Pakistani participants by farming was higher than that of the participants from Turkey/TRNC.

In Table 9, the results of the Pearson chi-square test are shown for the comparison of the desire of the individuals included in the study to quit farming according to their country. When Table 9 was examined, it was determined that there was no statistically significant difference between the states of the participants who consider quitting farming according to their country ($p > 0.05$).

In Table 10, the results of the Pearson Chi-square test, which was conducted to compare some of the views of the participants about farming according to their countries, are given. According to the respondents' countries, "I want to spend the lowest costs for agricultural production", "I want to use more agricultural machines in agricultural production", "I want to do my agricultural activities with the family labor", "I want to buy new agricultural equipment and want to renew the existing one", "I want the family labor to work in non-agricultural jobs" and "I prefer to live in the city" statements showed no statistically significant difference ($p > 0.05$). A statistically significant difference was found between the responses of the participants to the statement "I want to take the least risk in production and marketing" ($p < 0.05$). The rate of Pakistani nationals responding to this statement as "Not/Little" was higher than that of the other participants. It was determined that there was a statistically significant difference between the answers of the individuals participating in the research to the statement "I want to keep my existing land and my other assets and transfer them to future generations" ($p < 0.05$). Zimbabwean nationals had a higher rate of responding to this statement as "Quite/Very much" compared to the other respondents. A statistically significant difference was found between the responses of the participants to the statement "I want to obtain the highest profit by experimenting with innovations and using additional resources" ($p < 0.05$). Zimbabwean nationals had a higher rate of responding to this statement as "Quite/Very much" compared to the other participants. There was a statistically significant

Table 8. Comparison of the participants' ability to meet their basic needs by farming by country (N = 200)

Таблица 8. Сравнение способности участников удовлетворять свои основные потребности за счет сельского хозяйства по странам (N = 200)

Country	Getting basic needs from the farming profession						X^2	p
	Not/Little		Partially		Very much/Quite			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Zimbabwe	15	15.31	22	22.45	61	62.24	26.144	0.000*
Pakistan	27	38.03	16	22.54	28	39.44		
Turkey/TRNC	8	25.81	16	51.61	7	22.58		
Total	50	25.00	54	27.00	96	48.00		

Note: * $p < 0.05$

Примечание: * $p < 0,05$

Table 9. Comparison of the participants' thinking to leave farming by country (N = 200)

Таблица 9. Сравнение мнений участников по странам о том, чтобы оставить фермерство (N = 200)

Country	Thinking about leaving farming						X^2	p
	Not/Little		Partially		Very much/Quite			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Zimbabwe	46	46.94	37	37.76	15	15.31	3.097	0.542
Pakistan	35	49.30	22	30.99	14	19.72		
Turkey/TRNC	12	38.71	15	48.39	4	12.90		
Total	93	46.50	74	37.00	33	16.50		

Table 10. Comparison of some of the participants' views on farming by country (N = 200)

Таблица 10. Сравнение некоторых мнений участников о сельском хозяйстве по странам (N = 200)

Views on farming	Imp.	Zimbabwe		Pakistan		Turkey/TRNC		X^2	p
		n	%	n	%	n	%		
I want to spend the lowest costs for agricultural production	Not/Little	17	17.35	23	32.39	8	25.81	6.666	0.155
	Partially	34	34.69	25	35.21	9	29.03		
	Quite/Very much	47	47.96	23	32.39	14	45.16		
I want to take the least risk in production and marketing	Not/Little	14	14.29	23	32.39	5	16.13	10.927	0.027*
	Partially	29	29.59	23	32.39	11	35.48		
	Quite/Very much	55	56.12	25	35.21	15	48.39		
I want to keep my existing land and my other assets and transfer them to future generations	Not/Little	6	6.12	16	22.54	5	16.13	34.113	0.000*
	Partially	9	9.18	20	28.17	13	41.94		
	Quite/Very much	83	84.69	35	49.30	13	41.94		
I want to obtain the highest profit by experimenting with innovations and using additional resources	Not/Little	13	13.27	20	28.17	3	9.68	16.906	0.002*
	Partially	14	14.29	14	19.72	12	38.71		
	Quite/Very much	71	72.45	37	52.11	16	51.61		

Table 10. The end

Таблица 10. Окончание

Views on farming	Imp.	Zimbabwe		Pakistan		Turkey/TRNC		X^2	p
		n	%	n	%	n	%		
I want to use more agricultural machines in agricultural production	Not/Little	10	10.20	13	18.31	7	22.58		
	Partially	15	15.31	15	21.13	5	16.13	5.438	0.245
	Quite/Very much	73	74.49	43	60.56	19	61.29		
I want to do my agricultural activities with the family labor	Not/Little	30	30.61	16	22.54	5	16.13		
	Partially	30	30.61	20	28.17	10	32.26	3.902	0.419
	Quite/Very much	38	38.78	35	49.30	16	51.61		
I want to pay my debts	Not/Little	9	9.18	17	23.94	9	29.03		
	Partially	13	13.27	16	22.54	6	19.35	14.676	0.005*
	Quite/Very much	76	77.55	38	53.52	16	51.61		
I want to buy new agricultural equipment and want to renew the existing one	Not/Little	11	11.22	19	26.76	7	22.58		
	Partially	26	26.53	16	22.54	10	32.26	8.202	0.084
	Quite/Very much	61	62.24	36	50.70	14	45.16		
I want to produce on more land	Not/Little	8	8.16	15	21.13	3	9.68		
	Partially	17	17.35	16	22.54	10	32.26	10.505	0.033*
	Quite/Very much	73	74.49	40	56.34	18	58.06		
I want to make a reasonable profit with the resources I have	Not/Little	6	6.12	10	14.08	3	9.68		
	Partially	11	11.22	21	29.58	6	19.35	14.039	0.007*
	Quite/Very much	81	82.65	40	56.34	22	70.7		
I want the family labor to work in non-agricultural jobs	Not/Little	30	30.61	28	39.44	9	29.03		
	Partially	31	31.63	17	23.94	11	35.48	2.483	0.648
	Quite/Very much	37	37.76	26	36.62	11	35.48		
I prefer to live in the city	Not/Little	24	24.49	22	30.99	11	35.48		
	Partially	30	30.61	13	18.31	6	19.35	4.499	0.343
	Quite/Very much	44	44.90	36	50.70	14	45.16		

Note: * $p < 0.05$

Примечание: * $p < 0,05$

difference between the answers given by the respondents to the statement "I want to pay my debts" ($p < 0.05$). Zimbabwean nationals had a higher rate of responding to this statement as "Quite/Very much" compared to the other participants. A statistically significant difference was found between the answers given by the participants to the statement "I want to produce on more land" ($p < 0.05$). Zimbabwean nationals had a higher rate of responding to this statement as "Quite/Very much" compared to the other participants.

It was determined that the difference between the responses of the individuals included in the study to the statement "I want to make a reasonable profit with the resources I have" was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). The rate of Pakistani national responding as "Quite/Very much" to this statement was lower than that of the other participants.

Discussion

In this study, an attempt was made to examine the perspective of university students and their family members on the agricultural sector, the value they attach to agriculture and their own lands, the level of knowledge and awareness of the agricultural sector wherein they perform their production activities and make a living, and the importance they attribute to the sustainability of agriculture. Besides, the production activities of farmers and their membership in cooperatives or unions were also examined. According to the results of the research, a significant majority of the participants attribute importance to the integrity of the land and believe that agriculture is indispensable. In addition, considering the importance of the agricultural sector and the existing agricultural land,

there is a substantial proportion of participants who do not see any harm in the non-agricultural use of their lands and who state that they will give up their lands in a possible situation.

Conclusion

In this study, which was conducted with involvement of university students and their families, we tried to evaluate the opinions of students and their family members dealing with farming on the agricultural sector and their thoughts about the sustainability of agriculture. It is among the positive results of this survey that more than half of the family members are satisfied with their current production activities, that they will continue production in the same way next year, and that they recommend their work to others. Meanwhile, the fact that approximately 10% of the respondents consider farming for their children is due to the fact that students and their family members engaged in agriculture are concerned about the future of agriculture, which is the sector that involves the highest risks and uncertainties in the production phase. It will be greatly beneficial to increase agricultural extension studies in order to inform students and their family members about the developments in the agricultural sector, reach the right information, make agricultural production more conscious, and draw attention to the sustainability of agriculture and the importance of soil integrity. In addition, important tasks fall on the press and broadcasting media in terms of enhancing informative advertising or public spots on the subject.

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