

Aspiration of students attending agriculture as vocational subject in higher secondary

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in five different junior colleges from Amravati district offering agriculture as the vocational subject during academic year 2009-2010. Data showed that sex, family education status, annual family income and size of land holding of the family were having positive and significant relationship with aspirations of the respondents at one per cent level of significance. The size of the family, family background and occupation of the parent and their aspirations was non-significant. The socio-economic status of the respondents revealed that they belonged to medium size families, with small size of land holding, having sound educational background residing in rural area, with farming as major occupation of their parents. Most of the respondents wished to complete graduation in agriculture. Majority (83.33 per cent) of the respondents suggested 'to give lecture, hand outs and the main constraint was not the use of audio-visuals aids in teaching. It was reported that that family education status, sex, annual income of family, size of land holding, academic performance were found to be positive and significantly correlated with aspiration and occupation of parents, Family background, size of family showed negative and non-significant relationship with aspirations.

KEY WORDS : Aspiration, Education, Vocational training

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The students undergoing education by offering agriculture as a optional subject in higher secondary schools, generally come from rural background with farming as a main occupation. These students can also use their knowledge and techniques on their field. Therefore, it was felt necessary to study the socioeconomic profile and aspiration of the higher secondary students who have opted agriculture as an optional subject and relationship of their socio-economic characteristics with their aspirations. With this view in mind, the study was planned

The present study was conducted in Amravati district. There were four junior colleges from Amravati district offering agriculture as a vocational subject. There were 250 students (both boys and girls) studying in selected colleges in 11th and 12th standard during academic year 2009-2010. Out of these, 125 were boys and remaining 125 were girls. From each college, 15 boys and 15 girls were selected randomly. Total 120 students were selected from the whole population; out of which 60 were boys and remaining 60 were girls. The interview schedule was constructed by formulating relevant questions in accordance with objectives of study. The schedule included

that, question pertaining to sex, education status, family size, family background, academic performance, land holding, annual income, economic aspiration, educational aspiration constraints and suggestion from the student. The information from respondents was collected by personal interview methods and their responses were considered for the purpose of the present study.

It could be seen from Table 1 that family education status, sex, annual income of family, size of land holding, Academic performance were found to be positive and significantly correlated with aspiration. Occupation of parents, family background, size of family showed negative and non-significant relationship. These findings are supported by findings made by Sarita (2000), Iswalkar (2001) and Shigwan (2002).

It could be seen from Table 2 that 83.33 per cent students suggested that lectures, handouts should be made available to the students and 70.00 per cent students suggested that education tour should be organized regularly, 67.50 per cent students suggested that adequate number of text book should be made available.

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