

**RESEARCH ARTICLE :**

# Aspiration of students attending agriculture as vocational subject in higher secondary school in Amravati

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**SUMMARY :** The present study on aspiration of higher secondary school students was conducted in the year 2016-2017 in Amravati district. The study revealed that nearly high number (55%) of respondents were male, majority of the respondents (73.75%) secured distinction category of academic performance, majority of the students (31.25 %) belonged to the marginal land holding, majority of the respondent's father more than half of respondents (62.5%) fathers were educated medium category and more than half of the respondents (73.75 %) mother were educated medium category, more than half of the respondents (55%) fathers had farming as occupation and respondents family (32.5%) had low level of income in the range of (upto 50,000). The study revealed that the variables *i.e.* the independent variables namely family education and parental occupation observed positive and significant at 0.05% level of probability. Whereas the independent variables namely academic performance, land holding, and family income were positive and significant to the aspiration at 0.01% level of probability. The independent variables namely gender of students were non- significant to the aspiration.

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## **BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES**

India is a primarily agrarian country with an economy which directly or indirectly depends on agriculture and other allied activities. Agriculture in India is the vertical backbone of the country and is regarded as the largest sector of the state economy in which the majority of people earn their livelihood. Education is the process of bringing about desirable changes in the behavior of an individual. It is the basic process required for

all-round development of personality of an individual. In Maharashtra, many of the junior colleges offer agriculture as an optional subject at higher secondary level. If the subject attempt agriculture as an optional subject, then there is a provision of giving 10 per cent additional marks to the student while taking admission of graduation in agriculture. Aspiration can be defined as a level of possible goals set by an individual. The aspiration of an individual acts as a feedback for his future action. An aspiration level is not the highest

level which an individual sets as his high goal which he hopes he may possibly use. Aspiration in short is the expected level of achievement of the individual.

### Objectives of study:

- To study the personal and socio-economic characteristics of higher secondary school students.
- To study the aspiration of the higher secondary school students.
- To study the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of higher secondary school students and their aspiration.

## RESOURCES AND METHODS

Amravati district was purposively selected for the study. The study was conducted in Amravati district. The students were interviewed with the help of structured interview schedule personally. Total 80 respondents were selected for the research purpose. The interview schedule was constructed by formulating relevant questions in accordance with objectives of the study. The schedule included questions pertaining to gender, academic performance, land holding, family education, parental occupation and family income as well as educational aspiration and economical aspiration of the students. The information from the respondents was collected by personal interview methods and their responses were considered for the purpose of present study. Data related to the educational and economical aspiration of students and constraints faced by them were collected. Mean, S.D., correlation and t test methods were used for analysis of the data.

## OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The findings of the study as well as relevant discussion have been summarized under the following heads:

The data of Table 1 shows that nearly high number (55%) of respondents belonged from male category and remaining respondents (45%) were from under female category. Similarly majority of the respondents (73.75%) secured 'Distinction' followed by remaining respondents (18.75%) secured 'First class' category and 2.5% respondents secured pass 'Second class' and 5% respondents were in 'Pass' category.

In the land holding, majority of students (31.25%)

belonged to marginal land holding, 23.75 per cent to semi medium and 18.75 per cent belonged to small land holding. The 16.25 per cent of the students belonged to the landless category. Nearly 10.00 per cent of the students belonged to the medium and none of the students were belonging to the large size of land holding. It shows that majority of the respondent's father, more than half of respondents (62.5 %) fathers were educated medium category, whereas 25 per cent respondent's fathers were educated high category and 12.5 per cent of respondents reported that their fathers were educated to low category. Majority of the respondent's mothers (73.75 %) were educated in medium category, whereas 20 per cent respondent's mothers were educated in low category and 6.25 per cent were educated in high level category.

Majority of the respondents (55%) fathers had farming as occupation followed by 25% were in service. Whereas, 11.25 per cent respondent's fathers were landless labour as their occupation and 3.75 per cent respondent's fathers had dairy farming + labour as their occupation and lower percentage (5%) had business as their occupation. Similarly, it shows that respondents family (32.5%) had low level of income (upto Rs. 50,000), followed by 23.75 per cent high level of income (above Rs. 2,50,000). Whereas, 15 per cent had family income in the range of Rs. 1,00,001 to 1,50,000 and 15 per cent family had income in the range of Rs. 2,00,001 to 2,50,000. Whereas, 11.25 per cent respondent's family has income level in the range of Rs. 1,50,001 to 2,00,000 and 2.5 per cent had income in the range of Rs. 50,001 to 1,00,000.

The data in Table 2 show that majority of students 75 per cent were interested in doing PG programme. And 18.75 per cent were interested in doing MBA and only 6.25 per cent students were interested in other education programme.

The data in Table 2 show that more than half of students 58.75 per cent were from medium economical aspiration category followed by, about 41.25 per cent students were from low economical aspiration category and none of the student was found in high economical aspiration category.

Table 3 shows clearly that more than half 82.5 per cent had medium level of aspiration and 11.25 per cent had high level of aspiration. Whereas, 6.25 per cent had low level of aspiration with the relation of students.

Table 1 : Distribution of respondents according to their profile			(n=80)
Sr. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Gender</b>			
1.	Male	44	55
2.	Female	36	45
	Total	80	100
<b>Academic performance</b>			
1.	Pass	4	5
2.	Second class	2	2.5
3.	First class	15	18.75
4.	Distinction	59	73.75
	Total	80	100
<b>Land holding</b>			
1.	Landless	13	16.25
2.	Marginal	25	31.25
3.	Small	15	18.75
4.	Semi-medium	19	23.75
5.	Medium	8	10
6.	Large	0	0
	Total	80	100
<b>Family education</b>			
Father education			
1.	Low	10	12.5
2.	Medium	50	62.5
3.	High	20	25
	Total	80	100
Mother education			
1.	Low	16	20
2.	Medium	59	73.75
3.	High	5	6.25
	Total	80	100
Parental occupation			
1.	Landless labour	9	11.25
2.	Dairy farming +Labour	3	3.75
3.	Business	4	5
4.	Farming	44	55
5.	Service	20	25
	Total	80	100
Family income			
1.	Upto 50,000	26	32.5
2.	50001 to 1,00,000	2	2.5
3.	1,00,001 to 1,50,000	12	15
4.	1,50,001 to 2,00,000	9	11.25
5.	2,00,001 to 2,50,000	12	15
6.	Above 2,50,000	19	23.75
	Total	80	100

Sr. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1. Educational aspiration	PG	60	75
	MBA	15	18.75
	Other	5	6.25
2. Economical aspiration	Low	33	41.25
	Medium	47	58.75
	High	0	0

Sr. No.	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	5	6.25
2.	Medium	66	82.5
3.	High	9	11.25
	Total	80	100

Sr. No.	Independent variable	Correlation co-efficient (r)
1.	Gender	-0.0604NS
2.	Academic performance	0.3133**
3.	Land holding	0.3849**
4.	Family education	
	– Fathers education	0.2240*
	– Mothers education	0.2604*
5.	Parental occupation	0.2320*
6.	Family income	0.3027**

\* and \*\* indicate significance of value at P=0.05 and 0.01, respectively level of probability, NS=Non-significant

### Rational analysis :

It was evident from Table 4 that the independent variables namely family education into that fathers education, mother education and parental occupation observed positive and significant at 0.05% level of probability. Whereas the independent variables namely academic performance, land holding, and family income were positive and significant to the aspiration at 0.01% level of probability. The independent variables namely gender of students were negatively non- significant to the aspiration (Khadke, 2014; Shedje, 2013 and Tekale, 2015).

### Conclusion :

In educational aspiration students had more preference to the post-graduation and economical aspiration had medium level of aspiration. In case of

overall aspirations of agricultural students it was observed that majority of respondents had medium level of overall aspiration.

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