



Aspiration of agriculture undergraduate students

P. H. CHAUDHARY, V.V. GOHAD, P. V. DAFALE AND S. A. BARGE

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

V.V. GOHAD

Department of
Agricultural, Extension
Education, Shri. Shivaji
Agriculture College,
AMRAVATI (M.S.)
INDIA.

ABSTRACT

This investigation was carried out during the year 2010-2011. From 3 Agriculture Colleges, 120 respondents (students) were randomly selected for the study. Data were collected from the students with help of pre-tested schedule by personal interview method. The result revealed that majority (55.00 per cent) of the respondent students had medium level of aspiration while, 22.50 per cent of respondent students had low level of aspiration and also 22.50 per cent of respondents possessed high level of aspiration. The correlation analysis related to independent variables viz., occupation of parents, annual family income, family education status, academic performance and attitude showed significant and positive relationship with aspiration. While size of land holding and size of family showed positive and non-significant relationship with aspiration. Majority of respondents faced constraints like irregularity of educational tour expressed by 70.00 per cent of students, inadequate availability of text book in college library (67.50 per cent), current agriculture knowledge was not provided (66.66 per cent) and 58.33 per cent of students expressed lack of orientation given for various competitive examinations as a constraint.

Chaudhary, P.H., Gohad, V.V., Dafale, P.V. and Barge S.A. (2011). Aspiration of agriculture undergraduate students. *Agric. Update*, 6(3&4): 110-112.

INTRODUCTION

Education function is an intermediate agency between the family and employment by providing access to the economic or social records for financial benefits and prestige that accrue to individuals and their families from employment or work. India is an agricultural country with an economy which is mainly agrarian in nature. Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy. This will continue to be so far a long time in future. Even though the importance of agricultural development was recognized in our country, adequate attention was not given to this subject in the past. It is a good sign that the Government lately, has started paying full attention to agriculture and allied fields to locate a strong base for rural development and for developing the economy of rural areas. Since, agriculture is the major contributor to the economy, technological advancement to enhance the efficiency of this sector will become possible only through efficient and practical oriented agricultural education. Agricultural development can be possible by strengthening the four pillars in its development process viz., agricultural research,

agricultural education, Agricultural training and agricultural extension.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Amravati district. Students from 3 Agriculture Colleges were contacted in colleges and data were collected by personal interview. From 3 colleges, 120 students were selected. The interview schedule was constructed by formulating relevant questions in accordance with objectives of the study. The schedule included questions pertaining to land holding, annual family income, family education status, size of family, family background, occupation of parents, academic performance and attitude as well as aspiration of students in farming and constraints faced by them while aspiration.

The information from respondents was collected by personal interview methods and their responses were considered for the purpose of the present study. Data related to the aspiration and constraints faced by students were collected. Mean, standard deviation, correlation and t test methods were used for analysis of the data.

Key words :

Aspiration,
College student,
Agriculture.

Received:

Jun., 2011;

Revised:

Jul., 2011;

Accepted :

Sep., 2011

OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS

It could be seen from Table 1 that the characteristics namely, annual income, academic performance and attitude had positive and significant relationship with aspirations of the respondents at 0.01 per cent level of probability. Family educational status and occupation of parents had also positive and significant relationship with aspirations of the respondents at 0.05 per cent level of probability.

Table 1: Coefficient of correlation of selected characteristics of respondents with their aspiration level

Sr. No.	Variables	Aspiration	
		't'	'r'
1.	Size of land holding	1.50 NS	0.1372
2.	Annual family income	2.17*	0.2421
3.	Family education status	2.41*	0.2167
4.	Size of family	1.57 NS	0.1435
5.	Family background	0.36 NS	-0.0338
6.	Occupation of parents	2.08*	0.1851
7.	Academic performance	2.78**	0.6970
8.	Attitude	2.77**	0.2478

** and * indicates significance of values at P= 0.01 and P= 0.05 respectively. N.S. Non-Significant

However, the relationship between other characteristics of respondents namely, size of family and size of land holding and their aspiration were positively non-significant and family background negatively non-significant relationship with aspirations. These findings revealed that 55.00 per cent of students possessed medium level of aspiration. Similar results were observed by Shigwan (2002) and Iswalkar (2001).

From Table 2 It was observed that with regard to constraints reported, majority (70 per cent) respondents had faced constraints like irregularity in educational tour, 67.50 per cent faced unavailability of adequate no. of text book in library, 66.66 per cent respondents had faced constraints knowledge about agriculture was not provided to students, 58.33 per cent respondents reported that they had constraints as orientation was not given for various competitive exams, 54.16 per cent had constraints like sports coaching was not available, 41.66 per cent respondents reported that there was no use of audio-video aids, 39.16 per cent respondents faced constraints like lack of practical training, 33.33 per cent respondents reported that periodicals and magazines were not available in college and same per

cent of respondents faced the lack of availability of internet facility in college and only 4.20 per cent respondents faced the constraints as irregularity of lectures in college.

Table 2: Constraints faced by students

Sr. No.	Constraints	No. of respondents	Per cent
1.	Educational tour could not be organized.	84	70.00
2.	Adequate number of text book not available in library.	81	67.50
3.	Current knowledge in agriculture not provided to student.	80	66.66
4.	Orientation not given to various competitive examinations.	70	58.33
5.	Sports coaching not available.	40	54.16
6.	Agriculture periodicals and magazines not available in college.	65	33.33
7.	No use of audio-visual aids for teaching.	50	41.66
8.	Proper practical training not given.	47	39.16
9.	Internet facility not available in college	40	33.33
10.	Irregularity of lectures in college	5	4.20

Conclusion:

The findings revealed that 55.00 per cent of students possessed medium level of aspiration. The study suggested that intensive efforts should be made to increase the aspiration of big size family students.

Most of the students wish to go for agriculture in post graduation and also wished to learn the new techniques which help to improve economical condition and also aspiration for agriculture entrepreneur, agriculture business as profession with or without help of government. This implicates that the students of agriculture undergraduate college are aspired to make good carrier in agriculture sector which is indicative of their interests. Their teachers, parents and counselor should try to understand their specific aspirations and guide and support technically and morally.

Authors' affiliations:

P.H. CHAUDHARY AND S.A.BARGE, Department of Agricultural Extension Education, Shri Shivaji Agriculture College, AMRAVATI (M.S.) INDIA

Shigwan, A. S. (2002). A study of aspirations of the boys of college of Agriculture, Dapoli. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Dr. Babasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, RATNAGIRI M.S. (India).

REFERENCES

Iswalkar, M. (2001). A study of aspirations of the girls students of the College of Agriculture, Dapoli. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Dr. Babasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, RATNAGIRI M.S. (India).

