

Research Article

Educational aspiration of farm labourers about their children

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SUMMARY : Aspiration can be defined as a level of possible goals set by an individual. Aspiration in short is the expected level of achievement of the individual. "Educational aspiration of farm labourers is any desire, expectation of the labourers toward their children education and about the aims with they are taking the education. The study was undertaken in the year 2012-13. A sample of 120 farm labourers selected from the agricultural institutes working under Dr.P.D.K.V., Akola and KVK of Amravati district of Maharashtra. Majority of farm labourers had medium level of educational aspiration. Among the selected characteristics, it was observed that the characteristics namely, education, annual income, sources of information, knowledge and cosmopolitness, family size had significant relationship with educational aspiration of the respondents. However, the relationship between type of family, age, social participation and their educational aspiration were found non-significant.

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KEY WORDS :

Educational aspiration,
Farm labourers,
Feedback,
Children

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. As stated by Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Vidya means education and it plays a vital role through which entire life can change the livelihood status of agriculture labour. Labour is one of the primary factors of production.

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. Educational aspiration of farm labourers is any desire, expectation of the labourers toward their children education and about the

aims with they are taking the education.

The specific objectives have been undertaken as follows:

- To study profile of the farm labourers.
- To study the educational aspiration of farm labourers about their children.
- To find out the relationship between the selected characteristics of the farm labourers and their educational aspiration.
- To study the problems faced by farm labourers.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

The present investigation was carried out in the agricultural institutes working under Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola and Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Amravati district. A list of farm labourers was obtained from labour assistant of this agricultural institute and Krishi Vigyan Kendra. From this list, 120 respondents having minimum one year experience of farm works were selected for the study purpose. The

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interview schedule was constructed by formulating the relevant questions in accordance with objectives of the study. The schedule included questions pertaining to age, education, size of family, type of family, annual income, social participation, sources of information, cosmopolitaness, knowledge, as well as educational aspiration of farm labourers and constraints faced by them.

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 aspiration of farm labourers about their children and constraints faced by farm labourers were collected. Mean, S.D., equal interval, 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:

Distribution of personal, socio - economic and psychological profile of respondents:

Table 1 depicts clearly that the age profile of respondents showed that majority (42.50 %) of respondents were from middle age group. The education profile of respondents showed that majority (29.16 %) of respondents were having Primary level education. The size of family profile of respondents observed that majority of (65.00 %) of the farmers had medium size of family. The type of family profile of respondents showed that majority (70.00%) of respondents had nuclear family. The annual income profile of respondents showed that majority of respondents (51.66%) had low annual income.

The cosmopolitaness profile of respondents showed that majority respondents (40.00 %) had medium level of cosmopolitaness. The social participation profile of respondents showed that majority of respondents (44.16%) had low medium social participation. The sources of information profile of respondents showed that majority of respondent (45.83%) had medium sources of information. The knowledge profile of respondents showed that majority of respondents (65.00%) had medium level of knowledge.

Educational aspiration of farm labourers about their children:

It is observed from findings presented in Table 2 that, 48.66 per cent of farm labourer had medium and 17.50 per cent of farm labourer had low level of educational aspiration, and 34.16 per cent of farm labourer had high level of educational aspiration. It is evident from the findings that majority of farm labourer had medium level of educational aspiration.

Table 1 : Personal, socio-economic and psychological profile of respondents (n=120)

Sr. No.	Characteristics category	Number of respondents	
		Number	Percentage
Age			
1.	Young	47	39.16
2.	Middle	51	42.50
3.	Old	22	18.33
	Total	120	100.00
Education status			
1.	Illiterate	24	20.00
2.	Primary School	35	29.16
3.	Secondary	19	15.83
4.	High School	32	26.66
5.	College	10	8.33
	Total	120	100.00
Family size			
1.	Small	35	29.16
2.	Medium	78	65.00
3.	Large	7	5.83
	Total	120	100.00
Family type			
1.	Nuclear family	84	70.00
2.	Joint family	36	30.00
	Total	120	100.00
Social participation			
1.	Low	53	44.16
2.	Medium	46	38.33
3.	High	21	17.50
	Total	120	100.00
Cosmopolitaness			
1.	Low	29	24.16
2.	Medium	48	40.00
3.	High	43	35.83
	Total	120	100.00
Annual income			
1.	BPL	0	00.00
2.	Low	62	51.66
3.	Low medium	53	44.16
4.	Medium	3	2.50
5.	Moderately high	2	1.66
6.	High	0	00.00
	Total	120	100.00
Sources of information			
1.	Less use	35	29.16
2.	Medium use	55	45.83
3.	High use	30	25.00
	Total	120	100.00
Knowledge			
1.	Low	25	20.83
2.	Medium	78	65.00
3.	High	17	14.16
	Total	120	100.00

Table 2 : Distribution of respondents according to educational aspiration (n = 120)

Sr. No.	Level	Number of respondents	Percentage
1.	Low	21	17.50
2.	Medium	58	48.33
3.	High	41	34.16

Relation analysis :

It could be seen from Table 3 that out of nine selected characteristics, only social participation was found to have positive and non-significant correlation with educational

Table 3 : Co-efficient of correlation of selected characteristics of respondents with their educational aspiration

Sr. No.	Variables	Educational aspiration.	
		'r' value	't' value
1.	Age	-0.0677	-0.6900 NS
2.	Education	0.1841	2.0340*
3.	Family size	0.2199	1.99*
4.	Family type	-0.0782	-0.7897 NS
5.	Social participation	0.0808	0.8803 NS
6.	Cosmopolitness	0.2224	2.47*
7.	Annual income	0.1824	2.0146*
8.	Sources of information	0.1916	2.1201*
9.	Knowledge	0.1851	2.0419*

NS-Non-significant, * indicate significance of value at P=0.05

aspiration. Age and family type showed negative and non-significant relationship with educational aspiration.

Table 3 also indicates that education, cosmopoliteness, family size, social participation, annual income, sources of information and knowledge showed positive and significant correlation with educational aspiration. The increase in educational aspiration of respondents may be due to education, cosmopoliteness, family size, social participation, annual income and knowledge of respondents and these should help to increase in educational aspiration. These are supported by the findings made by Sahastrabuddhe (2003) and Misal (2008).

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