

Research Article

Aspiration of students in Agriculture Science Rural Institute

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SUMMARY : It was observed that the characteristics namely size of land holding and occupation of parents were having negative and significant relationship with aspiration of the respondents at 0.05 per cent level of significance. Family education status and academic performance were positively non-significant with aspirations of respondent at 0.05 per cent level of significance. Relationship between other characteristics of the respondents namely size of family, family background and annual family income showed negative and non-significant relationship with aspiration. It was observed that with regarding to constraints reported majority 68.75 per cent respondents had faced constraints like unavailability of internet facility. 58.75 per cent respondents had faced constraints like irregularity in educational tour. 36.25 per cent respondents had faced constraints of unavailability of sports coaching. 26.25 per cent respondents reported that they had constraints as unavailability of adequate number of text books in library.

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Selection areas with respect to the need of Education not only educates and prepares for life, but also trains the mind, body and spirit of every individual and helps to become a competent person according to the objectives of the society. Agricultural education is given at different levels in agricultural schools, colleges and post graduate institutes among which Agriculture Science Rural Institutes were the primitive institutes providing diploma courses.

Importance of agriculture goes on increasing day by day so, agriculture education is an important component in agriculture development. Agriculture occupations require specialization in education. Students will return in their farming and help to turn traditional agriculture into a commercial enterprise. The present study will reveal the aspirations of the student regarding various aspects of life. The study addressed towards ascertaining the interests and aspirations will help in formulating some

programmes for improving living standards of agriculture students.

The specific objectives have been undertaken as follows:

- To study the personal and socio-economic characteristics of students in agriculture science rural institute.
- To study the aspiration of students in agriculture science rural institute.
- To study the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of students in agriculture science rural institute and their aspirations.
- To identify constraints experienced by the students in agriculture science rural institute.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in Amravati district. Two Agriculture Science Rural Institutes were selected from Amravati and Wardha districts.

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These institutes are affiliated to Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.

Total 80 students were selected from the whole population, 40 students from each institutes were selected purposively during academic year 2012-2013.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

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

Distribution of personal and socio- economic profile of respondents:

It was observed that 52.5 per cent of respondents were boys and 47.5 per cent of respondents were girls (Table 1). It was observed that 31.25 per cent of respondents had small and 27.50 per cent respondent had marginal size of land holding. Students from families having education above college level were 53.75 per cent, while 27.50 per cent and 12.50 per cent of respondent families had educated up to high school and primary school, respectively. Respondents having medium size of family were 83.75 per cent where as 10.00 per cent respondent had large families and 6.25 per cent respondents had in small size of family. Majority of respondents 78.75 per cent were from 'rural' area and 72.50 per cent parents of the respondents had farming as main occupation. It was observed that 53.75 per cent of the respondent had secured grade one and 40.00 per cent respondent secured distinction class. Among student majority 48.75 per cent respondent had low annual family income whereas, 40.00 per cent were from below poverty level group of annual family income.

Aspiration level of students in agriculture science rural institutes:

It is seen from the Table 2 that majority 56.25 per cent of the respondents had medium level of aspiration, while 32.50 per cent had high and 11.25 per cent respondent had low level of aspiration.

Relational analysis:

It was observed that the characteristics namely size of land holding and occupation of parents had negative and significant relationship with aspirations of the respondents at 0.05 per cent level of significance. Family educational status and academic performance had positive and non-significant relationship with aspirations of the respondents at 0.05 per cent level significance. However, the relationship between other characteristics of respondents namely, size of family, family background, annual family

Table 1: Personal and socio-economic profile of respondents (n=80)

Sr. No.	Profile	Number	Percentage
1.	Gender		
	Boys	42	52.50
	Girls	38	47.50
2.	Land holding		
	None	9	11.25
	Marginal	22	27.50
	Small	25	31.25
	Semi Medium	15	18.75
	Medium	7	8.75
	Large	2	2.50
3.	Family education status		
	Illiterate	1	1.25
	Primary education	10	12.50
	Middle education	4	5.00
	High school	22	27.50
	College	43	53.75
4.	Size of family		
	Small	5	6.25
	Medium	67	83.75
	Large	8	10.00
5.	Family background		
	Rural	63	78.75
	Semi-Urban	5	6.25
	Urban	12	15.00
6.	Occupation of parents		
	Service	13	16.25
	Farming	58	72.50
	Business/Trade	1	1.25
	Dairy farming	0	0.00
	Labour	8	10.00
7.	Academic performance		
	Distinction	32	40.00
	Grade I	43	53.75
	Grade II	5	6.25
	Pass class	0	0.00
8.	Annual family income		
	BPL	32	40.00
	Low	39	48.75
	Low Medium	3	3.75
	Medium	3	3.75
	Moderately High	1	1.25
	High	2	2.50

Table 2 : Distribution of respondent's according to level of aspiration (n= 80)

Sr. No.	Aspiration level	Number of respondents	Percentage
1.	Low	9	11.25
2.	Medium	45	56.25
3.	High	26	32.50

Table 3 : Correlation of selected characteristics of respondents with their aspiration level

Sr. No.	Variables	Aspiration	
		't' value	'r' value
1.	Gender		
2.	Size of land holding	2.736**	-0.296
3.	Family education status	0.557NS	0.063
4.	Size of family	1.076 NS	-0.121
5.	Family background	1.140 NS	-0.128
6.	Occupation of parents	2.08*	-0.234
7.	Academic performance	1.076NS	0.121
8.	Annual family income	0.972NS	-0.109

NS =Non-significant * and ** indicate significance of values at P=0.05 and 0.01, respectively

income and their aspiration was negative and non-significant (Table 3).

Constraints experienced by the students in agriculture science rural institute:

It was observed that with regarding to constraints reported majority 68.75 per cent respondents had faced constraints like unavailability of internet facility. 58.75 per cent respondents had faced constraints like irregularity in educational tour. 36.25 per cent respondents had faced constraints of unavailability of sports coaching, 26.25 per cent respondents reported that they had constraints as unavailability of adequate number of text books in library. 11.25 per cent respondents had constraints as orientation was not given for various competitive exams, 11.25 per cent respondents had constraints like lack of practical training, 11.25 per cent respondents faced constraints like irregularity of lectures in the colleges. 10.00 per cent respondents faced constraints as no use of audio visual aids. 6.25 per cent

respondents mentioned unavailability of lecture hand out in library. Only 5 per cent respondents faced the constraints as unavailability of agriculture periodicals and magazines in the College. Similarly Patel and Sasane (1999) investigated aspiration of the students of vocational Training institutes under Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.

Conclusion:

It was observed that 52.5 per cent of respondents were boys and 47.5 per cent of respondents were girls. It was observed that 31.25 per cent of respondents had small and 27.50 per cent respondent had marginal size of land holding. Students from families having education above college level were 53.75 per cent, while 27.50 per cent and 12.50 per cent of respondent families had education upto high school and primary school, respectively. Respondents having medium size of family were 83.75 per cent where as 10.00 per cent respondent had large families and 6.25 per cent respondents had small size of family. Majority of respondents 78.75 per cent were from 'rural' area and 72.50 per cent parents of the respondents had farming as main occupation. It was observed that 53.75 per cent of the respondent had secured grade one and 40.00 per cent respondent secured distinction class. Among student majority 48.75 per cent respondent had low annual family income whereas 40.00 per cent were from below poverty level group of annual family income.

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