

Aspiration of Girl Students of College of Agriculture, Nagpur

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ABSTRACT

This research study was undertaken at College of Agriculture, Nagpur of Vidharbha region of Maharashtra State. The exploratory design of social research was used. In case of educational aspiration of under graduate and post graduate girl students, majority of the respondents (56.00%) were mostly interested to do post graduation and doctoral degree, respectively. In case of agricultural aspiration 39.00 per cent respondents were mostly interested to become an innovative and progressive farmer followed by promote Agro Service Centre (32.00%) and to start nursery farming as business (30.00%) respectively. In case of career aspiration of girl students equal per cent of the respondents (45.00%) were most interested in getting job at nationalized bank and administrative position in public sector. In case of economic aspiration of girl students half of the respondents (50.00%) were mostly interested to earn Rs.5,00,001 to 6,00,000 per annum. The 72.00 per cent respondent's had their social aspiration as to develop their own family. In case of general aspiration of girl students about 68.00 per cent of respondents were most interested to become ideal wife. The majority of respondents (71.00%) had overall medium level aspiration. The variable CGPA, caste, category, father's education, mother's education father's occupation and achievement motivation shows positive and significant relationship with aspiration level of girl students.

Key words : Girl students, Aspiration.

Education is one of the most important means of empowering women with the knowledge, skills and self confidence necessary to participate fully in the development process. Education helps girls and women to know their rights and gain confidence to claim them. Indian literacy rate grew to 74.04 per cent in 2011 Census from 12 per cent at the end of British rule in 1947. Out of 74.04 per cent, 82.14 per cent is male and 65.46 per cent is female (Anonymous, 2012). Agricultural education today became highly complex and specialized. It offers many opportunities to plan and choose careers to its recipients. Agriculture students can aspire for a remunerative job as a fruit for their hard labour. They have various career avenues open for them after Graduation/Post Graduation/Doctoral studies.

It is an experience that a girl students outreach the boys in the studies and it happens in the agriculture education also. There is need to focus on aspiration of girl students also, to know their motive in seeking admission to agriculture university. Aspirations influence learning and guide students on the path of life.

The present study was conducted to understand the aspiration level of girl students of College of Agriculture, Nagpur. This study was carried out during the year 2013-2014, with specific objectives.

- 1) To study the personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics of girl students of College of Agriculture, Nagpur.
- 2) To study the aspirations of girl students in the educational, agricultural, career, economic, social and general sectors.
- 3) To ascertain the relationship between aspiration of girl students and their personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics.

METHODOLOGY

The exploratory design of social research was used. The investigation was carried out at College of Agriculture, Nagpur of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State during the year 2013-14. The 50 post graduate students and 50 under graduate girl students were selected for the study, therefore 100 respondents were selected by random sampling method. The data were collected with the help of personal interview method through structured interview schedule. The multiple choice responses were obtained from respondents regarding in their different aspirations activities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

I) Characteristics of respondents

The data with respect to various personal, socioeconomic and psychological characteristics of the respondents have been studied and furnished in Table 1. The majority of the respondents (60.00%) secured 'first class'. The majority of the respondents (67.00%) received scholarship. The nearly half of respondents (45.00%) belonged to middle caste category (Other Backward Classes). Majority of respondent's (59.00%) fathers were educated up to senior college. Majority of respondents (53.00%) mother's were educated up to senior college. Over two-fifth of respondents (43.00%) father had service as occupation. Half of the respondents family (50.00%) had high annual income in the range of (above Rs.2,00,000). Over one third of the respondents (38.00%) belonged to rural area. Majority of respondents (62.00%) were from medium family size (5 – 8 members). Nearly one third of respondents (31.00%) families were land less. Three fourth of the respondents (75.00%) had medium level of achievement motivation.

Table 1
Profile of the tribal farm women

Sr. No	Categories	Frequency (n = 100)	Percentage
a.	CGPA		
1	5.50-5.99	00	00.00
2	6.00-7.49	30	30.00
3	7.50-8.49	60	60.00
4	8.50-10.00	10	10.00
b.	Scholarship		
1	Scholarship	67	67.00
2	No Scholarship	33	33.00
c.	Caste category		
1	Lower caste	31	31.00
2	Middle caste	45	45.00
3	Higher caste	24	24.00
d.	Father's education		
1	Illiterate (No Schooling)	00	00.00
2	Primary School (1 st -4 th Std.)	00	00.00
3	Middle School (5 th -7 th Std.)	06	06.00
4	High School (8 th -10 th Std.)	09	09.00
5	Junior College (11 th – 12 th Std.)	26	26.00
6	Senior College (Above 12 th Std.)	59	59.00
e.	Mother's education		
1	Illiterate (No Schooling)	02	02.00
2	Primary School (1 st -4 th Std.)	02	02.00
3	Middle School (5 th -7 th Std.)	03	03.00
4	High School (8 th -10 th Std.)	11	11.00
5	Junior College (11 th – 12 th Std.)	29	29.00
6	Senior College (Above 12 th Std.)	53	53.00
f.	Father's occupation		
1	Labour	11	11.00
2	Farming + Labour	05	05.00
3	Farming	18	18.00
4	Farming + other subsidiary occupation	11	11.00
5	Service	43	43.00
6	Farming + service	12	12.00
g.	Annual income		
1	Low (Up to Rs.50,000/-)	16	16.00
2	Low medium (Rs.50,001 to 1,00,000/-)	24	24.00
3	Medium (Rs.1,00,001 to 1,50,000/-)	05	05.00
4	Medium high (Rs1,50,001 to 2,00,000/-)	05	05.00
5	High (Above Rs.2,00,000/-)	50	50.00

H) Family background			
1	Rural	38	38.00
2	Semi-Urban	33	33.00
3	Urban	29	29.00
i. Family size			
1	Small (up to 4 members)	38	38.00
2	Medium (5 – 8 members)	62	62.00
3	Large (above 8 members)	00	00.00
j. Land holding			
1	Landless (0.00 ha)	31	31.00
2	Marginal (Up to 1.00 ha)	18	18.00
3	Small (1.01 – 2.00 ha)	24	24.00
4	Semi-medium (2.01 – 4.00 ha)	08	08.00
5	Medium (4.01 – 10.00 ha)	13	13.00
6	Large (Above 10.00 ha)	06	06.00
k. Achievement motivation			
1	Low (up to 5.36)	14	14.00
2	Medium (5.37 – 9.12)	75	75.00
3	High (above 9.12)	11	11.00

Aspiration of the respondents

The data in Table 2 A represent the educational aspiration of the respondents it shows that, majority of respondents (56.00%) were mostly interested to do post graduation and doctoral degree by undergraduate and post graduate students respectively and ranked as Ist, followed by 30.00 and 28.00 per cent of respondents were mostly interested to complete doctoral studies in foreign country and aspired to do agricultural business management, respectively. The 7.00 per cent of respondents preferred to complete other degree courses instead of agricultural courses.

The data in Table 2 B, represent the agricultural aspiration it shows that, over one third of respondents (39.00%) were mostly interested to become an innovative and progressive farmers and ranked as Ist, followed by 32.00 and 30.00 per cent of respondents were mostly interested to promote Agro Service Centre and to start nursery farming as business respectively. The 65.00 per cent respondents were moderately interested to start fruit processing unit. Whereas 20.00 of respondents were mostly interested to start dairy and poultry business and 18.00 per cent in fruit processing unit, respectively.

The data in Table 2 C, represent the career aspiration which shows about equal number of the respondents (45.00%) were most interested in job at

nationalized bank and administrative position in public sector and ranked as Ist and IInd, respectively. The 41.00 per cent of respondents were mostly in developing their career as well known scientist. The 59.00 per cent of respondents were also moderately interested to develop in career in panchayat raj institute.

The data in Table 2 D, represents the economic aspiration which shows that half of the respondents (50.00%) were most interested to earn Rs.5,00,001 to 6,00,000 per annum and ranked as Ist , followed by 34.00 per cent respondents were mostly interested to earn Rs.6,00,001 to 9,00,000 per annum. The equal number of respondents (26.00 %) were interested to earn upto Rs,3,00,000 and Rs.3,00,001 to 5,00,000 per annum. Only 21.00 per cent were mostly interested to earn above Rs, 9,00,000 per annum.

The data in Table 2 E, represent social aspiration which shows that 72.00 per cent respondents were most interested to develop their own family and ranked as Ist, followed by 50.00 and 49.00 per cent respondents were also shows their aspiration to develop their village as well as farmers respectively.

The data in Table 2 F, represent general aspiration which shows that majority of respondents (68.00%) were mostly interested to become ideal wife and ranked Ist, followed by 54.00 and 47.00 per cent

Table 2
Distribution of respondents according to their aspirations activities.

Sr. No	Activities	Most interested Freq. (%)	Moderately interested Freq. (%)	Least interested Freq. (%)
A) Educational aspiration				
1.	Complete M.Sc by graduate students and Ph.D by post graduate students.	56 (56.00)	31 (31.00)	13 (13.00)
2.	Other degree courses instead of agricultural courses.	7 (07.00)	28 (28.00)	65 (65.00)
3.	To study agriculture business management courses.	28 (28.00)	35 (35.00)	37 (37.00)
4.	To complete doctoral studies in foreign country	30 (30.00)	29 (29.00)	41 (41.00)
B) Agricultural aspiration				
1.	Start nursery farming as business.	30 (30.00)	44 (44.00)	26 (26.00)
2.	Start fruit processing unit.	18 (18.00)	65 (65.00)	17 (17.00)
3.	Promote Agro Service Centre.	32 (32.00)	36 (36.00)	32 (32.00)
4.	Start dairy and poultry business	20 (20.00)	52 (52.00)	28 (28.00)
5.	Innovative and progressive farmer	39 (39.00)	39 (39.00)	22 (22.00)
C) Career aspiration				
1.	Administrative position in public sectors.	45 (45.00)	39 (39.00)	16 (16.00)
2.	Become a well known scientist.	41 (41.00)	45 (45.00)	14 (14.00)
3.	Become a well known academician.	37 (37.00)	45 (45.00)	18 (18.00)
4.	Work in private organization.	12 (12.00)	37 (37.00)	51 (51.00)
5.	Nationalized bank.	45 (45.00)	45 (45.00)	10 (10.00)
6.	Panchayati raj institute.	14 (14.00)	59 (59.00)	27 (27.00)
7.	Voluntary organization	18 (18.00)	40 (40.00)	42 (42.00)
8.	Start biofertilizer production unit	22 (22.00)	40 (40.00)	38 (38.00)
D) Economic aspiration				
1.	up to Rs.3,00,000/- annum	26 (26.00)	29 (29.00)	45 (45.00)
2.	Rs.3,00,001 to 5,00,000/- annum	26 (26.00)	40 (40.00)	34 (34.00)
3.	Rs.5,00,001 to 6,00,000/-annum	50 (50.00)	43 (43.00)	7 (07.00)
4.	Rs.6,00,001 to 9,00,000/-annum	34 (34.00)	25 (25.00)	41 (41.00)
5.	Above Rs. 9,00,000/- annum	21 (21.00)	15 (15.00)	64 (64.00)

E) Social aspiration				
1.	Develop their own family	72 (72.00)	18 (18.00)	10 (10.00)
2.	Development of their village.	50 (50.00)	46 (46.00)	04 (04.00)
3.	Develop the farmers.	49 (49.00)	36 (36.00)	15 (15.00)
4.	Become recognized social workers.	33 (33.00)	34 (34.00)	33 (33.00)
F) General aspirations				
1.	Become ideal wife.	68 (68.00)	21 (21.00)	11 (11.00)
2.	Efforts to remove traditionalism.	47 (47.00)	42 (42.00)	11 (11.00)
3.	Become a successful entrepreneur.	54 (54.00)	36 (36.00)	10 (10.00)

Multiple responses.

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

Table 3
Distribution of respondents according to their overall aspiration. (n=100)

Sr. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (up to 63.19)	16	16.00
2	Medium (63.20 to 75.55)	71	71.00
3	High (above 75.55)	13	13.00
	Total	100	100.00

Table 4
Relationship between personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics of respondents with their overall aspiration.

Sr. No.	Independent Variable	Overall Aspiration (r)
1	CGPA	0.595**
2	Scholarship	0.071 ^{NS}
3	Caste category	0.291**
4	Father's education	0.262**
5	Mother's education	0.265**
6	Father's occupation	0.232*
7	Annual income	0.038 ^{NS}
8	Family background	0.091 ^{NS}
9	Family size	-0.209*
10	Land holding	0.094 ^{NS}
11	Achievement motivation	0.630**

**Significant at 0.01 per cent level probability

*Significant at 0.05 per cent level probability.

respondents were mostly interested to become successful entrepreneur and remove traditionalism, respectively.

In case of overall aspiration of girl students from Table 3, it was observed that, majority of the respondents (71.00%) had overall medium level of aspiration.

According to data in Table 4 the independent variables CGPA, caste category, father's education, mother's education, father's occupation and achievement motivation shows positive and significant relationship with aspiration of girl students. These findings were supported by Deshmukh (2005) Surve (2005), Khole (2011) and Mali (2013).

Family size shows negative and significant relationship with aspiration of girl students. This finding was supported by findings of Surve (2005).

Whereas independent variables like scholarship, annual income, family background and land holding shows positive and non-significant relationship with aspiration of girl students. These findings were supported by findings Deshmukh (2005) and Khole (2011).

CONCLUSION

From the above discussions it is concluded that the majority of the students had medium level of overall aspiration Therefore efforts should be made to change the medium level of aspiration to high level of aspiration.

This level can be increased to a high level by creating self confidence and improving the perception of the students towards the educational, agricultural, career, economic, social and general aspirations.

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