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Relational analysis between agriculture graduating girl's students and their aspiration towards farming

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Abstract

Purpose: Agriculture education offers many opportunities to plan and choose a carrier to its recipients. However, the faculty students do have some plans to pursue and specific career after getting their degree. They do aspire for remunerative job as a fruit of their hard labours and have their own liking and disliking for various careers avenues open to them after graduation. This study shows the result on how to study aspiration of agriculture graduating girl students towards farming.

Design/Methodology: The present study was conducted in College of Agriculture, Parbhani under Vasanttrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani. In this study the data were collected from randomly selected 120 under graduating girl students of IInd semester admitted during the academic year 2019-20.

Findings: The majority (60.83%) respondents were aspired to complete under graduation, professional aspiration indicated that 63.33 percent respondents were aspired to become an innovative farmer, 32.50 percent respondents were aspired to develop own family and 40.00 percent of respondents were aspired to do job in multinational company; etc. Annual income, ready to work in farm as an occupation and whether opinion invited in agricultural decision making were positive and significantly related with the overall aspirations level towards farming at 0.01 level of probability. Annual income, ready to work in farm as an occupation and whether opinion invited in agricultural decision making were positive and significantly related with the overall aspirations level towards farming at 0.01 level of probability.

Practical implications: In respect of job aspiration, it was noticed that the majority of girl students were aspired to do job in multinational company and in administrative position in public and other sectors, it is therefore recommended that the university may start counselling centres especially for girl students to face different campus interviews.

Keywords: Job aspiration, professional aspiration, agriculture education, graduates, etc.

Introduction

According to a 2023 study, 43.9% of agricultural students in India prefer to work in academics, followed by 35.04% in the public sector, 10.04% in agri-business, 9.84% in the private sector, and 1.18% in farming. In 2018, a study found that 41.86% of girl students aspired for government agricultural jobs, 20.93% for government jobs, and 18.60% for banking sector jobs. Agriculture education today has become highly complex and specialized discipline. The major functions of agricultural universities are to impart diploma, undergraduate education and post graduate education in agriculture and allied fields and thus producing about thousands of diploma holders and graduates every year, these graduates are expected to be well equipped with knowledge and skills of agriculture.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy. This will continue to be so for a long time in future. In this broader educational spare agricultural education plays an important role in imparting specialized job-related skill to agriculture graduates. As they will be the managers of rural development in 21st century. The agriculture development depends upon our ability to attract the talented youth to agriculture and the resourcefulness with which we train them. Agriculture education offers many opportunities to plan and choose a carrier to its recipients. However, the faculty students do have some plans to pursue and specific career after getting their degree. They do aspire for remunerative job as a fruit of their hard labours and have their own liking and disliking for various careers avenues open to them after graduation. Every student has some aspirations i.e. the desired conditions they think proper and they are always directing their energy and efforts to attain the desired aim.

According to Bhurke and Patil (2018) [1] Majority (55.41%) of total respondents aspired for government job with higher proportions of girl students (62.79%) compared to boys (52.63%). Awareness of all respondents was limited to career opportunities in 'banking and finance' and 'agriculture input' sectors only. Clear gender-wise difference was seen in terms of their career aspirations, and in their perception of constraints in joining management education.

Objectives

1. To study the profile of the agriculture graduating girl students.
2. To delineate the relationship between profile of respondent and their aspiration towards farming.

Methodology

The present study was conducted in College of Agriculture, Parbhani under Vasant Rao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani. In this study the data were collected from randomly selected 120 under graduating girl students of IInd semester admitted during the academic year 2019-20. The data was collected with the help of a questionnaire, a paper-based survey. Questionnaire could be given directly to the students in class and collected at the same time, Questionnaire was structured in three parts, the first part was related to profile of the students, second part which is most important section of questionnaire related with aspiration of students towards farming viz. Educational, professional, social, job, self-employment and economical aspirations and third part was related with constraints faced by the respondents while they choose farming as a career. The data were subjected to simple statistical analysis like frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation etc.

Profile of the agriculture graduating girl students Secured Marks in H.S.C. Std. (12th Std.)

It is clear from Table 1 that majority (68.33%) of the respondents secured first class with distinction in 12th standard while 19.17 percent were secured first class and 11.67 percent were secured second class. Only 0.83 percent respondents were passed with pass class. The reason for such findings may be that talented students now attracted towards agriculture education because of preparation of competitive examinations and also because of good career opportunities in agriculture sector.

Marks in CET (Common Entrance Test)

It is evident from Table 1 that 83.34 percent of the respondents secured 73 to 111 marks in CET examination, followed by equal percentage of respondents' i.e. 8.33 percent secured up to 72 marks and 112 and above marks in CET examination. The reason for such findings may be that the top rank holders in CET generally choose medical and engineering fields hence medium rank holders choose agriculture as better option.

Father's occupation

Table 1 indicated that farming is the major occupation of most of the respondent's father (i.e. 68.33%) followed by 20.00 percent respondent's father's occupation was Govt. Job and only 6.67 percent respondent's fathers occupation was business. Only 5.00 percent respondents' father's occupation was private job. As the majority of the students

taken admission to agriculture belong to rural background hence their fathers' occupation was farming.

Mother's Occupation

It is observed from Table 1 that nearly 89.17 percent of the respondents' mother's was housewife, while 9.17 percent respondents' mother's occupation was business. Whereas equal percentage of respondents' mother's occupation (0.83%) was private job and Govt. job. In rural areas women are not much educated and also our culture not allowed them to work outside their home therefore their main occupation was housewives.

Father's education

It is clearly indicated from Table 1 that more than half of the respondents' fathers (51.67%) were graduated, followed by 20.00 percent respondents' fathers had educated up to high school. Whereas 14.16 percent of respondents' fathers had educated up to primary school and only 5.00 percent respondents' fathers can read and write only. Majority of fathers educated up to graduation level, probable reason behind this may be due to male dominance society more importance is given to male's education.

Mother's Education

It is observed from Table 1 that majority of the respondents' mothers educated up to primary school (47.50%) followed by middle school education (28.33%). While, 7.5 percent were graduated and very meager percentage of respondents' mothers (5.00%) were illiterate and received middle school education. Our orthodox thinking not allowed women to take more education may be the reason behind such findings.

Place of Education

It is seen from Table 1 that more than half of the respondents (56.67%) completed their education from urban areas and 43.33 percent respondents completed their education from rural areas. In rural areas facilities for higher education are generally not available hence people prefer to choose urban areas for educating their girls.

Family Size

The present data from Table 1 indicated that family size of majority (85.83%) of the respondents was medium. There were 13.34 percent respondents having big size family and 0.83 percent had small size family. Now a day peoples are living in nuclear family with less number of members hence majority of respondents had medium size of family.

Family Type

It is noticed from Table 1 that majority (58.33%) of the respondents were from nuclear families whereas 41.67 percent were from joint families. Due to shifting of most of the families to urban areas, nuclear family type observed.

Land holding of parents

It is evident from Table 1 that 29.17 percent of respondents' parents were having semi-medium land holding, followed by 27.50 percent of them having medium land holding, whereas 19.16 percent respondents' parents were having marginal land holding and remaining possessed small land holding (14.17%) and landless (10%). No one having big land holding. The distribution of respondents reveals that

most of them belonged to semi-medium land holding category followed by medium land holding category. This may be due to the fragmentation of land holding a vogue separation of families trend. Another reason may be that the Land Ceiling Act also did not permit to hold big land.

Caste

It is clear from Table 1 that about 48.33 percent respondents were found in open caste whereas, 23.33 percent respondents were from SC/ST/NT/DT caste and 16.67 percent respondents were from other caste like SEBC, VJ etc. Only 11.67 percent respondents were from OBC caste. The reason behind these findings may be that more number of seats are available in admission procedure for general category as compared to SC/ST/NT/DT, SEBC and OBC caste.

Participation in extra-curricular activities

It is indicated from Table 1 that 51.67 percent of respondents were participated in swachhata abhiyan, 50.83 percent of respondents were participated in tree plantation, while, 17.50 percent were participated in cultural activities. However, equal percentage (i.e. 16.67%) was participated in blood donation camp and student's forum. Only 7.50 percent were participated in health camp and 3.33 percent were participated in sports activities. Day by day more extra-curricular activities are planned by colleges for the student's personality development, hence such findings are here.

Family occupation

It is observed from Table 1 that majority of the respondents' (47.50%) family occupation was farming, followed by 26.66 percent respondents' family occupation was farming + service. Whereas, 12.50 percent of respondents' family occupation was farming +business. Equal percentage i.e. 6.67 percent respondents' family occupation were farming + labour and farming + subsidiary occupation. The reason behind these findings may be that as respondents' families belonged to rural areas and in rural areas farming is the main source for their livelihood.

Annual income of parents

It is seen from Table 1 that most (72.50%) of the respondents' parents had medium annual income between Rs.27,912/- to 1,12,520/-. Whereas, 23.33 percent of respondents' parents had high annual income i.e. Rs. 1,12,521/- and above. Only 4.17 percent of respondents' parents had low annual income i.e. below Rs. 27,911/-. As, in general, there were semi-medium and medium land holders in the sample and moreover, it is observed that majority of them are engaged in farming for their source of income hence they have medium annual income.

Purpose of seeking admission to agricultural education

Purpose of the respondents for seeking admission to agricultural education is presented in Table 2 that indicated that majority (36.67%) of respondents had purpose to become an ideal farm women, followed by 27.50 percent respondents had purpose to prepare for competitive examination and 19.16 percent respondents had purpose to start agriculture related business. 16.67 percent respondents had purpose to make career in agriculture research. Now a day value of agriculture known to the world hence girl students seeking admission to agriculture for becoming ideal

farm women, to start agriculture related business and to prepare for competitive examination etc.

Information about agriculture degree before taking admission

Table 2 indicated that majority (87.50%) of respondents have information about agriculture degree before taking admission to agriculture, only 12.50 percent respondents did not have information about agriculture degree before taking admission to agriculture. Students are very alert to acquire information about each degree before taking admission to various degree courses hence they also have information about agriculture degree before taking admission to agriculture.

Sought admission to agriculture by choice or by force

It is clear from Table 2 that majority of respondents (97.50%) sought admission to agriculture by choice, whereas only 2.50 percent of respondents sought admission to agriculture by force. Students know the future scope of agriculture hence they willingly take admission to agricultural education.

Knowledge of the future scope of agriculture

It is observed from the Table 2 that 98.33 percent respondents know the future scope of agriculture, only 1.67 percent respondents don't know the future scope of agriculture. Because students are aware about their career hence they know the future scope of agriculture.

Ready to work in farm

It is evident from Table 2 that about 92.50 percent of respondents are ready to work in farm as an occupation, while 7.50 percent respondents are not ready to work in farm. Students know that getting job is not easy task and also in farm they can make new research or they can start business likewise lots of scope in agriculture hence they are ready to work in work in agriculture and allied sector as an occupation.

Use agricultural knowledge in farming

It is revealed from Table 2 that 88.33 percent respondents can use their agricultural knowledge in farming, only 11.67 percent respondents could not able to use their agricultural knowledge in farming. For increasing their agricultural production they are able to practice or use agricultural knowledge in farming.

Opinion is invited in agricultural decision making

Table 2 clearly indicated that majority (86.67%) of respondents' opinion was invited in agricultural decision making, whereas opinions of only 13.33 percent respondents were not invited agricultural decision making. As these respondents are students of agriculture degree programme hence their opinion is invited in agricultural decision making.

Ready to accept the farmer as a life partner (husband)

It is observed from table 2 that most of respondents (80.83%) were ready to accept farmer as life partner or husband, only 19.17 percent respondents were not ready to accept farmer as life partner or husband. Educated and highly qualified youth today attracted towards farming hence respondents are ready to accept the farmer as a life partner (husband).

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their profiles

(N=120)

S. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1)	Secured Marks in H.S.C. Std. (12th Std.)		
i.	Pass (35-45%)	01	0.83
ii.	Second class (45.01 to 60%)	14	11.67
iii.	First class (60.01 to 75.00%)	23	19.17
iv.	First class with distinction (75.01% and above)	82	68.33
2)	Marks in CET		
i.	Up to 72	10	8.33
ii.	73 to 111	100	83.34
iii.	112 and above	10	8.33
3)	Father's Occupation		
i.	Farmer	82	68.33
ii.	Business	08	6.67
iii.	Private Job	06	5.00
iv.	Govt. Job	24	20.00
4)	Mother's Occupation		
i.	Housewife	107	89.17
ii.	Business	11	9.17
iii.	Private Job	01	0.83
iv.	Govt. Job	01	0.83
5)	Father's Education		
i.	Illiterate	02	1.67
ii.	Can read only	01	0.83
iii.	Can read and write	06	5.00
iv.	Primary school	17	14.16
v.	Middle school	08	6.67
vi.	High school	24	20.00
vii.	Graduate	62	51.67
6)	Mother's Education		
i.	Illiterate	06	5.00
ii.	Can read only	03	2.50
iii.	Can read and write	05	4.17
iv.	Primary school	57	47.50
v.	Middle school	34	28.33
vi.	High school	06	5.00
vii.	Graduate	09	7.50
7)	Place of Education		
i.	Rural	52	43.33
ii.	Urban	68	56.67
8)	Family Size		
i.	Small (up to 3)	01	0.83
ii.	Medium (4 to 10)	103	85.83
iii.	Big (11 and above)	16	13.34
9)	Type of Family		
i.	Nuclear	70	58.33
ii.	Joint	50	41.67
10)	Land Holding of Parents		
i.	Landless (No land holding)	12	10.00
ii.	Marginal (up to 1.00 ha.)	23	19.16
iii.	Small (1.01 to 2.00 ha.)	17	14.17
iv.	Semi-medium (2.01 to 4.00 ha.)	35	29.17
v.	Medium (4.01 to 10.00 ha.)	33	27.50
vi.	Big (10.01 ha. and above)	00	00.00
11)	Caste		
i.	SC/ST/NT/DT	28	23.33
ii.	OBC	14	11.67
iii.	Open	58	48.33
iv.	Other	20	16.67
12)	Participation in Extra Curricular Activities		
i.	Blood donation camp	20	16.67
ii.	Health camp	09	7.50
iii.	Swachhata abhiyan	62	51.67
iv.	Sports	04	3.33
v.	Tree plantation	61	50.83
vi.	Students forum	20	16.67

vii.	Cultural activities	21	17.50
13)	Family Occupation		
i.	Farming	57	47.50
ii.	Farming + Labour	08	6.67
iii.	Farming + Subsidiary occupation	08	6.67
iv.	Farming + Business	15	12.50
v.	Farming + Service	32	26.66
14)	Annual Income of Parents		
i.	Low (Below Rs. 27,911/-)	05	4.17
ii.	Medium (Rs. 27,912/- to Rs.1,12,520/-)	87	72.50
iii.	High (Rs. 1,12,521/- and above)	28	23.33

Relationship between profile of respondent and their aspiration towards farming

It is observed from Table 5 that the variables viz; secures marks in H.S.C. Std. (12th Std.), marks in CET, father's occupation, mother's occupation, place of education, family size, type of family, and sought admission by choice or by force were positive and significantly related with the overall aspirations level towards farming at 0.05 level of probability. Whereas Annual income, ready to work in farm as an occupation and whether opinion invited in agricultural decision making were positive and significantly related with the overall aspirations level towards farming at 0.01 level of probability. The variables like father's education, mother's education, land holding, cast, participation in extra-curricular activities, family occupation, purpose of seeking admission to agriculture education, information about agriculture degree, knowledge of future scope of agriculture, use agricultural knowledge in farming and accept farmer as a life partner could not show any relationship with aspiration of the students towards farming.

Students with high education status get motivated more as compared to low education status. Farming is the father's and mother's main occupation aspired these students more towards farming. In nuclear family because of less number of family members parents can aspired their children towards farming. As the respondents took admission by their own choice hence they are already aspired towards farming.

The respondents are ready to work in farm and also their opinion invited in agriculture decision making hence they aspired towards farming.

Table 2: Relationship between socio-personal, economic and communicational characteristics of the beneficiaries with overall socio-economic impact of TSP

S. No.	Independent variables	Coefficient of correlation (r)
1.	Education	0.208*
2.	Occupation	0.222*
3.	Family size	0.110 ^{NS}
4.	Land holding	0.025 ^{NS}
5.	Irrigation	0.979**
6.	Buildings	0.169 ^{NS}
7.	Annual income	0.211*
8.	Market structure	0.211*
9.	Source of information	0.223*
10.	Economic motivation	0.198*
11.	Social participation	0.232*
12.	Extension contact	0.242*
13.	Market orientation	0.236*

*Significant at 0.05 percent level of probability

** Significant at 0.01 percent level of probability

Conclusions

- It is concluded that majority of the respondents secured first class with distinction in 12th standard and secured 73 to 111 marks in CET examination, completed their education from urban areas and had medium family size belonged to nuclear families, had open cast and participated in swachhata abhiyan.
- Majority of respondents' father's occupation was farming, mother's was housewife, respondents' fathers were graduated and mothers educated up to primary school, parents were having semi-medium land holding and family occupation was farming and respondents' parents had medium annual income.
- Most of respondents had purpose to become an ideal farm women, had knowledge about agriculture degree before taking admission to agriculture education, they sought admission to agriculture by choice, know the future scope of agriculture, ready to work in farm as an occupation, use their agricultural knowledge in farming, respondents' opinion was invited in agricultural decision making and they are ready to accept farmer as their life partner or husband.
- Majority respondents were aspired to complete under graduation, to become an innovative farmer, to develop own family, to do job in multinational company, to earn Rs. 3,00,001/- and above per year and majority of respondents had high aspiration towards farming.
- Variables viz; secured marks in H.S.C. Std. (12th Std.), marks in CET, father's occupation, mother's occupation, place of education, family size, type of family, and sought admission by choice or by force were positive and significantly related with the overall aspirations level towards farming at 0.05 level of probability.
- Annual income, ready to work in agriculture as an occupation and whether opinion invited in agricultural decision making force were positive and significantly related with the overall aspirations level towards farming at 0.01 level of probability.

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