

**RESEARCH ARTICLE :**

# Aspiration of Agriculture Polytechnic School students

**■ R.A. SHELKE, V.V. GOHAD, N.B. LOTHE AND M.S. NAWARE****ARTICLE CHRONICLE :****Received :**  
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**SUMMARY :** The present study on aspiration of agriculture polytechnic school students was conducted in the year 2016-2017 in Amravati district. The study revealed that the variables *i.e.* academic performance, rural/urban background, land holding, family education, parental occupation, family income and institutional impact showed positive and significant relationship at 0.01 level of probability and gender showed negatively non-significant relationship with aspiration. The constraints faced by the students were poor institutional impact at the agriculture polytechnic schools, lack of arrange educational tours, lack of the library facilities to the students, lack of discussion on agriculture regarding current affairs, lack of priority to competitive exams, lack of availability of sports education, lack of agricultural magazines, lack of audio –visual aids to study, lack of actual training to students, lack of lack of internet facility, lack of regular practical knowledge to the students.

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**KEY WORDS :**Aspiration,  
Agriculture  
Polytechnic school,  
Amravati**BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES**

True education releases capacities; develop analytical abilities, confidence, will power and goal setting competencies. It will also serve as self-motivating agent of social change. Learning has several objectives at the highest and most idealistic plane learning entails becoming a whole and complete man, physically, mentally, and spiritually. Learning has to create path way to knowledge which continues to evolve throughout the course of one's life is yet another grand objective.

Agricultural education today has become highly complex and specialized discipline. The major function of agricultural universities to

impart diploma, undergraduate education and post graduate education in agriculture and allied fields and thus producing about thousand of diploma holders and graduate every year, these diploma holders are expected to be well equipped with knowledge and skill required for employment in agriculture public and private sector.

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 but adequate

**Author for correspondence :****V.V. GOHAD**  
Extension Education  
Section, Shri Shivaji  
Agriculture College,  
AMRAVATI (M.S.) INDIASee end of the article for  
authors' affiliations

attention was not given to this subject in the past. It is good sign that the government lately has started paying full attention to agriculture and allied fields to create a strong base for rural development and for developing economy of rural areas.

### Objectives of study :

- To study the profile of the agricultural polytechnic school students.
- To study the aspiration among the agricultural polytechnic school students.
- To study the relationship between profile of the students and their aspiration.
- To study the constrains faced by agricultural polytechnic school students in aspiration.

### RESOURCES AND METHODS

Amravati district was purposively selected for the study. Total 100 respondents were selected for the research purpose. The interview schedule was constructed by formulating relevant questions in accordance with objectives of the study. The schedule included questions pertaining to gender, academic performance, rural / urban background, land holding, family education, parental occupation, family income, institutional impact, as well as aspiration. The information from the respondent was collected by personal interview methods and their responses were considered for the purpose of present study. Mean, S.D. and co-efficient of correlation 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:

#### Relation analysis:

In order to find out the relationship of the selected characteristics of respondents with their aspiration, correlation co-efficient were worked out.

#### Relationship of the selected characteristics of respondents with their aspiration:

The co-efficient of correlation of aspiration with profile of the respondents have been furnished in Table 1.

On critical examination in Table 1, it reveals that among the 8 independent variables 7 were positively and significantly correlated with aspiration at 0.01 level of probability, However, variable gender was negative and non-significantly correlated with aspiration.

From above observation the female are not having to much opportunity to get education in many of the villages. This might be due to having differences made in the male and female. As compared to male, female are not having that much opportunity to get education in many of the villages. Similar findings were notified by the Bothikar (2008) and Dudhate (2014).

With respect to academic performance there was positive and significant relationship with aspiration, academic performance is the fundamental tools to build the better future of students. This might be due to having no educational facilities at the village level and students have to go out of the village for further education. This observation is similar with the finding of Takalkar (2003).

With respect to rural/urban backgrounds was found to positive and significant relationship with aspiration, this

**Table 1 : Co-efficient of correlation of characteristics of the respondents with their aspiration**

Sr. No.	Variables	'r' value
1.	Gender	-0.177 <sup>NS</sup>
2.	Academic performance	0.283**
3.	Rural / urban background	0.315**
4.	Land holding	0.272**
5.	Family education	
	Fathers education	0.250 *
	Mothers education	2.808**
6.	Parental occupation	0.291**
7.	Family income	0.260**
8.	Institutional impact	0.264**

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

might be due to India's most of the population was lived in the rural areas. The findings of the study are in line with the Takalkar (2003) and Hande Seeta (2009).

With respect to land holding, respondent had positive and significant relationship with aspiration. Hence, land holding was the influencing factor of aspiration, land holding is an economic factor which influences an individual to increase yield and income more money and also contribute to risk bearing capacity, which in turn reflected on their aspiration. Now-a-day's education is the most important parameter for employment and other things. This observation is similar with the finding of Deshmukh (2005).

With respect to family education, respondent had positive and significant relationship with aspiration. The educated person develops more access to development organizations and decision making. Hence the education was the influencing factor of aspiration of students. This is similar in line with the findings of Wattamwar and Suryawanshi (2003).

With respect to parental occupation, respondent had positive and significant relationship with aspiration. Occupation is the source of family income on which all family depend. Hence, parental occupation was the influencing factor of aspiration of students. Similar findings observed by Deshpande and Deshmukh (2004).

With respect to family income of respondent had positive and significant relationship with aspiration. Income of family is an major source of their living standards. This might due to most of the respondents were having marginal land holdings and having agriculture as their main occupation for family income. This is similar with the finding of Deshpande and Deshmukh (2004).

With respect to institutional impact, respondent had positive and significant relationship with aspiration. Institutional impact is effective think to develop the students personality. This is similar with the findings of Dudhate (2014).

It is revealed from Table 2 that the constraint faced by the respondents regarding non availability of educational tour was about 51.00 per cent of the respondents. Whereas non-availability of books in time was a most important constraint faced by respondents *i.e.* about 39.00 per cent of the respondents faced that problem. The constraint faced by the respondents regarding discussion of agriculture affairs was about 47.00 per cent of the respondents. Whereas, non-availability of preferences to competitive exams was a important constraint faced by respondents *i.e.* about 46.00 per cent of the respondents faced that problem.

Whereas, the constrains sport education availability was about 29.00 per cent of the respondents. Whereas, non-availability of magazine's regarding agriculture was a most important constraint faced by respondents *i.e.* about 15.00 per cent of the respondents faced that problem. The constraint faced by the respondents regarding use of audio visual instruments for study was about 24.00 per cent of the respondents. Whereas, non availability of behavioral training was a important constraint faced by respondents *i.e.* about 11.00 per cent of the respondents faced that problem and the most important constraint faced by the respondents regarding non-availability of internet facility was about 16.00 per cent of the respondents, and constraint faced by the respondent regarding regular periods or practical's are not conducted was about 05.00 per cent of respondent.

**Table 2 : Constrains faced by agriculture polytechnic school students in aspiration**

Sr. No.	Constrains	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Regular educational tours are being organized	51	51
2.	Books are not available in sufficient quantity	39	39
3.	Current affairs about agriculture are being organized	47	47
4.	Competitive exams are preferred first	46	46
5.	Sport education is available	29	29
6.	Magazines regarding agriculture are not available regularly	15	15
7.	Actual use of audio visual instruments for study are done	24	24
8.	Actual behavioral training is given	11	11
9.	Internet facilities are available in college	16	16
10.	Regular periods / practical's are conducted	05	05
11.	Any other not mentioned	00	00

## Conclusion :

The relationship of the characteristics of respondents would revealed that among the 08 characteristics of respondents, academic performance, rural / urban background, land holding, mothers education, parental occupation, family income, and institutional impact were positive and highly significant at 0.01 level of probability.

The variables in family education into that fathers education was positive and significant relationship at 0.05 level of probability. The characteristics like gender showed that negative and non – significant relationship with aspiration.

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Authors' affiliations :

**R.A. SHELKE AND N.B. LOTHE**, Department of Extension Education, Shri Shivaji Agriculture College, AMRAVATI (M.S.) INDIA

**M.S. NAWARE**, Department of Botany, Shri Shivaji Agriculture College, AMRAVATI (M.S.) INDIA

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