



Effect of Previous Education and Selected Parental Variables on Aspirations of Out-going B. Sc (Ag) Students of Agricultural College, Naira

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ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to find the effect of previous education and selected parental variables viz., parental education, parental occupation and parental annual income on aspirations of out-going B. Sc(Ag) students at Agricultural College, Naira. A total of 57 students comprising 32 girls and 25 boys were studied. Previous education was studied in terms of SSC and intermediate. The selected parental variables were studied in respect of both mother and father. Previous education showed significant positive correlation with educational aspirations, cadre aspirations and economic aspirations. Parental occupation showed significant positive correlation with cadre aspirations in job, while parental annual income showed significant positive correlation with social aspirations.

Key words : Annual income, Aspiration, Education, Occupation.

The dictionary meaning of aspiration denotes hope or ambition or dream. Aspirations give most of us the hope, the sense of positive and meaningful future. 'What we aspire to become' is infact a shaping and driving force for future. Aspirations give purpose to ones life. Aspirations of out going B.Sc(Ag) students were studied in terms of educational aspirations, cadre aspirations in job and economic aspirations. There may be several factors influencing aspirations. An attempt was made to know the effect of previous education and selected parental variables viz., parental education, parental occupation, parental annual income on aspirations of outgoing B.Sc(Ag) students of Agricultural College, Naira.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

All the out-going B.Sc(Ag) students were purposively selected to get a clear, detailed and complete picture. A total of 57 students comprising 32 girls and 25 boys formed the respondents for the study. An 'out-going B. Sc(Ag) student' for the study was operationalised as a bonafide candidate of the college who had registered for eight semester of B. Sc(Ag) and would be a pass-out in April 2011.

Previous education was studied in respect of SSC and intermediate studies. There are three types of syllabuses offered for SSC and intermediate studies namely state syllabus, ICSE (Indian

Certificate of Secondary Education) and CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education). A score of one was given to state syllabus, two and three were given to ICSE and CBSE syllabus respectively. The student may pursue education in government funded institutes or corporate institutes. A score of one and two were given for government and corporate institutes respectively. The percentage of marks obtained were categorized into eight groups starting from 60 percentage of marks with a class interval of five, following inclusive method of categorization. A score of one was given to 60-65 percentage of marks, followed by a score of two to 65-70 percentage of marks and the score increased as the percentage of marks increased and finally a score of eight was given to above 95 percentage of marks. Based on percentage of marks obtained divisions are allotted like the I division, II division and III division. A score of one was given to I division, similarly scores of two and three were given to II division and III division respectively.

The selected parental variables were studied in respect of both mother and father. Parental education was studied in terms of nil, primary, high school, SSC, intermediate, degree and Post-graduate. Here the score given was equal to the number of years studied. For example a score of 10 was given to SSC, etc. Parental occupation was studied in terms of farmer, business, state

Table 1. Previous educational details of out-going B. Sc(Ag) students.

Category	Item	SSC		Inter	
		F	%	F	%
Syllabus studied	State	53	92.98	57	100.00
	ICSE	3	5.26	-	-
	CBSE	1	1.75	-	-
Type of school or college studied	Government	26	45.61	4	7.02
	Corporate	31	54.39	53	92.98
Percentage of marks obtained	60-65	2	3.51	-	-
	65-70	2	3.51	-	-
	70-75	2	3.51	-	-
	75-80	6	10.53	3	5.26
	80-85	11	19.30	5	8.77
	85-90	23	40.35	22	38.60
Division obtained	90-95	10	17.54	25	43.86
	95 Above	1	1.75	2	3.51
	I	57	100.00	57	100.00
	II	-	-	-	-
	III	-	-	-	-

government job, central government job, corporate job and house-wife and a score of one, two, three, four, five and six was given respectively for the above categories. Parental annual income was studied in lakhs and the scoring was given in proportionate to the annual income.

Aspirations were studied in terms of educational, cadre, economic and social aspects. Educational aspirations were studied in terms of aspirations related to course, discipline and preference university for further studies after B.Sc(Ag). The term economic aspiration was used to express the monetary income the student aspires to earn per month in his or her future. Social aspirations reflected the services the student aspires to do for their own self, family or society. The data so obtained was analysed using frequency, percentage, correlation and t-test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings are presented in 3 parts

1. Previous educational details
2. Selected parental variables
3. Correlation between aspirations and selected variables

Previous educational details

The data pertaining to previous education of the students is represented in Table 1. In SSC majority of the students studied state syllabus (92.98%), followed by ICSE syllabus (5.26%) and CBSE syllabus (1.75%). A little more than half of them studied in corporate schools (54.39%), while the remaining studied in government schools (45.61%). When performance in SSC was studied, the findings revealed that 40.35 per cent secured 85-90 percentage of marks, followed by 80-85 percentage of marks (19.30%), 75-80 percentage of marks (10.53%), an equal proportion of 3.51 per cent each were found in the categories of 60-65, 65-70 and 70-75 percentage of marks, the remaining 1.75 per cent secured above 95 percentage of marks.

For intermediate studies cent per cent of the students studied state syllabus. 92.98 per cent students studied in corporate colleges and only a meager proportion of the students studied in government colleges (7.02%). The probable reason might be that the syllabus for medical and agriculture entrance exam is same as that of the intermediate state syllabus, hence majority of them studied state syllabus at intermediate level. 43.86 per cent of the

Table 2. Distribution of out-going B.Sc(Ag) students based on parental education, occupation and annual income

Sl. No.	Category	Father		Mother	
		F	%	F	%
Parental education					
1	Nil	2	3.51	12	21.05
2	Primary	4	7.02	12	21.05
3	High school	2	3.51	2	3.51
4	SSC	4	7.02	17	29.82
5	Intermediate	11	19.30	5	8.77
6	Degree	18	31.57	6	10.53
7	Post-graduate (PG)	15	26.32	3	5.26
Parental occupation					
1	Farmer	16	28.07	-	-
2	Business	3	5.26	-	-
3	State Govt. job	28	49.12	8	14.04
4	Central Govt. job	8	14.04	-	-
5	Corporate job	2	3.51	-	-
6	House wife	-	-	52	91.23
Parental annual income in lakhs					
1	<0.5	13	22.81	1	1.75
2	0.5-1.0	9	15.79	1	1.75
3	1.0-1.5	12	21.05	1	1.75
4	1.5-2.0	4	7.02	1	1.75
5	2.0-2.5	6	10.53	2	3.51
6	2.5-3.0	8	14.04	1	1.75
7	3.0-3.5	1	1.75	1	1.75
8	3.5-4.0	-	-	-	-
9	4.0-4.5	3	5.26	-	-

Table 3. Correlation between aspirations and selected variables.

Category	Educational aspirations	Cadre aspirations	Economic aspirations	Social aspirations
Previous education	0.239*	0.09*	0.042*	0.247
Parental education	-0.054	-0.199	0.241	-0.079
Parental occupation	0.243	-0.142*	0.139	0.005
Parental annual income	0.61	-0.056	0.315	0.041*
't' table value = 2	Level of significance = 0.05		Significant *	

students secured 90-95 percentage of marks, followed by 85-90 percentage of marks (38.60%), 80-85 percentage of marks (8.77%), 75-80 percentage of marks (5.26%) and a percentage of above 95 was secured by 3.51 per cent of the students. In both SSC and intermediate studies cent per cent students passed in first division. None of them passed in second or third division. The finding was in confirmation with Iswalkar (2001), Shigwan (2002), Jondhale and Wattamwar (2004) and Takalkar (2008).

Selected parental variables

The data pertaining to parental education, parental occupation and parental annual income was presented in Table 2. The selected parental variables were studied in terms of both mother and father. A greater proportion of fathers (96.49%) were educated when compared to mothers (78.95%). Among the fathers, 31.57 per cent were graduate holders, followed by post-graduate (26.32%), intermediate (19.30%), an equal proportion of 7.02 per cent each completed SSC and primary education; and high school education (3.51%). Among the mothers 29.82 per cent had an education of SSC, followed by primary education (21.05%), graduation (10.53%), intermediate (8.77%), post-graduation (5.26%), and high school education (3.51%).

Among the fathers, a little less than half were in state govt. job (49.12%), followed by farmers (28.07%), central govt. job (14.04%), business (5.26%) and corporate job (3.51%). Among the mothers, 14.04 per cent were working in state government job, while the remaining were housewives.

Among the fathers 22.81 per cent had an annual income of less than 0.5 lakh rupees, followed by 1.0-1.5 lakh (21.05%), 0.5-1.0 lakh (15.79%), 2.5-3.0 lakh (14.04%), 1.5-2.0 lakh (7.02%), 4.0-4.5 lakh (5.26%) and 3.0-3.5 lakh (1.75%). Among the mothers 3.51 per cent had an annual income of

2.0-2.5 lakh; While 1.75 per cent each were distributed in the annual income ranges of less than 0.5 lakh, 0.5-1.0 lakh, 1.0-1.5 lakh, 1.5-2.0 lakh, 2.5-3.0 lakh and 3.0-3.5 lakh.

Correlation between aspirations and selected variables

Previous education showed significant positive correlation with educational aspirations, cadre aspirations of job and economic aspirations. The students who secured good percentage of marks in SSC and intermediate has aspirations to study further, settle in good job at higher cadre levels and at the same time aspired for higher incomes as well. Parental occupation showed significant positive correlation with cadre aspirations. Parental motivation might be the reason behind it. Parental annual income showed significant positive correlation with social aspirations. The students with well off parental financial backgrounds, aspired to serve the society to the extent possible than when compared to the students with low parental financial backgrounds.

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