

## Aspiration level of undergraduates and post-graduate agriculture students

### Abstract

The focus on career and career preparation has long been a major component of secondary agricultural education programs. Aspiration can be defined as the hope or ambition of achieving something. The occupational choices for agricultural students are many, varied and chosen based. The study was carried out in the college College of Agriculture, Jabalpur, JNKVV, with a total sample of 120, level of occupational aspiration of undergraduate and postgraduate students were determined. The socio-personal traits of the Undergraduate (UG) and Postgraduate (PG) result concluded that the majority of the students enrolled were male for undergraduate and postgraduate, had attended the medium of school as Hindi-Hindi for both UG and PG, nearly half of the respondents' fathers were in government services for both UG and PG, both UG and PG graduates majority mothers were housewives, the family size was small (55%) for UG and 50.00 per cent medium family size for PG Students, and academic performance, UG and PG students had secured 1<sup>st</sup> division. The result concluded that both the undergraduate and postgraduate students had a medium level of occupational aspiration, i.e. 53.40 and 51.60, respectively.

Comment [TT1]: Write in full

Comment [TT2]: Sentence too long, consider splitting it

**Keywords:** Aspiration, undergraduates and postgraduates

### Introduction

The focus on careers and career preparation has long been a major component of secondary agricultural education programs. Not only is the mission of agricultural education to prepare and support individuals for careers, but agricultural education in public schools has a successful record of helping students set and achieve career and educational goals (Esters and Bowen, 2005). The most important function of agricultural education is to prepare youth and adults for careers in agricultural education. Students passing out from college should have no question for their career for this the schools and colleges should not only. The level of career aspiration usually affects curriculum choice hence career choice. Similarly, several factors which have been found to be that have been theoretically and empirically related to career aspirations also influence the career choice process. Choices made at an early stage of life has a major impact on the future life. There are two basic aspirations of every human being: continuous happiness and prosperity, and we direct all our efforts towards achieving these throughout our lives.

To attain happiness, we all have plenty of ambition to get on in life, amass wealth and win success. The dreams that are our aspirations give most of us the hope for a positive and meaningful future. The Person with a dream-vision knows what s/he wants, plan well how to get it and persevere till s/he succeeds. What we aspire to become the shaping and driving force in how we conduct our days our daily conduct.

Aspiration can be defined as “hope or ambition of achieving something” (Das and Choudhury, 2014).

Occupation is that specific activity ~~which an individual continuously pursues for the purpose of obtaining that an individual continuously pursues to obtain~~ a steady flow of income. Occupational aspirations are simply the goals you have set ~~out~~ to achieve in either your current profession or your desired profession. These are ~~an individual's individuals'~~ psychological preferences or desires for ~~his/het~~ their future occupational achievement.

It is a ~~one one~~-dimensional construct ~~that is~~ determined by asking people what type of occupation they would choose at some point in the future if they were free of barriers or limiting factors.

Occupational aspiration can be defined as Occupational aspirations ~~that~~ constitute a person's desired work-related goals under ideal circumstances; these goals can reflect information about self-concept, perceived opportunities, and interest and hopes (Rojewski, 2005).

The job opportunities for agricultural students are many, varied and chosen based. ~~The students going out of the college after graduation avail employment opportunities in central and state department of Agriculture, irrigation, State Agriculture Universities, private Firms, Non-Government organization, Nationalized banks and related line departments~~ After graduation, the students going out of the college avail employment opportunities in central and state department of Agriculture, irrigation, State Agriculture Universities, private Firms, Non-Government organization, Nationalized banks and related line departments, etc. Besides this, very few students also prefer to go for private farming ~~that has with~~ better facilities. ~~career Numerous factors influence career aspiration aspirations are influenced by numerous factors,~~ including gender, race, parental support, academic achievement, socioeconomic status, and self-esteem.- For this, it's a matter of interest to study the following objectives

1. To study the ~~socio personal personal socio~~ traits of undergraduates and postgraduates.
2. To study occupational aspiration level of undergraduates and postgraduates

### Material and methods

The investigation was carried out in ~~the~~ college of agriculture, Jabalpur. The campus was ~~purposively~~ chosen ~~purposively~~ because the number of students enrolled in UG and PG courses ~~are maximum when compared to other campus, this being because the college of agriculture, Jabalpur is maximum compared to other campuses. After all, the college of agriculture, Jabalpur,~~ is the main campus under JNKVV university. The investigation was carried out with ~~total of~~ 120 respondents, of which 60 were from UG and 60 from PG. The occupational aspiration level of undergraduate and post-graduate students and socio personal economic traits of undergraduate and postgraduate was determined with the help of a well-constructed ~~questionnaire~~.

**Comment [TT3]:** An introduction need to catch the eye and imagination of the readership, the author(s) need to show that they have engaged adequate literature and went into the depth of knowledge by citing various related research topics to show extend of the existing research problem. Three references do not reflect that, more literature need to be engaged.

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**Comment [TT4]:** Materials and methods in this study are not thoroughly explained

**Comment [TT5]:** Write in full when you use abbreviation for the first time under a new subtitle

**Comment [TT6]:** Do the same as above

**Comment [TT7]:** Specify if they were randomly selected or not?

**Comment [TT8]:** Explain the instruments of data collection and how was collected data analysed?

~~Occupational~~ The occupational aspiration of agricultural graduates was categorized into low, ~~medium~~ medium-high occupational aspirations.

## Result

From ~~the~~ table 1.0, it can be found. ~~And~~ the majority of the undergraduate had Hindi as a medium for school, followed by 30.00 per cent. ~~And~~ most of them had first birth order (58.33), ~~the~~ meaning ~~were~~ was the older in their sibling status, followed by second born (20.00) and third born (21.67). ~~most~~ Most of the undergraduate's fathers (23.33) had farming as an occupation for the source of living. ~~And~~ the majority (71.67) of mothers were housewives. ~~And~~ the size of the family is small (1 to 5 members) in a family. ~~Majority~~ The majority of the graduates (73.33%) had secured first division in their academic performance.

From ~~the~~ table 1.0, the majority of the post-graduates's fathers (43.34) were employed in government services, and most of them mothers were housewives (73.64). ~~Majority~~ The majority of them had a medium family size (50.00), and then most of the post-graduates had secured 1<sup>st</sup> division in their academic performance (86.67). Most of the postgraduate students were third born or last born-~~t~~. ~~The reason this could be that most of the older siblings could be because most of the older siblings~~ have to sacrifice their dream of going for higher studies as they share the majority responsibility of family more compared to the younger siblings. ~~majority~~ The majority of the undergraduate had Hindi as a medium for school, followed by 45.00 per cent.

The study ~~were~~ was found in line with Ansari and Ansari (2019), Verma (2017), Yadav (2016), Deshmukh and Kadam (2014), Das and Chowdhury (2014), Yomgam and Tekale (2014), Khadke *et al.* (2014), Niketha *et al.* (2014), Singh *et al.* (2014), Behera *et al.* (2015), Bajema *et al.* (2002) and Iswalkar and Sawant (2001)

**Table 1: Socio personal and economic traits of undergraduates and post graduates.**

S.No	Variables	UG	PG
1	<b>Fathers occupation</b>		
	Business	10 (16.67)	11 (18.33)
	Independent profession	2 (3.33)	2 (3.33)
	Farming	14 (23.33)	16 (26.67)
	Private services	6 (10.00)	5 (8.33)
	Government services	28 (46.66)	26 (43.34)
2	<b>Mothers occupation</b>		
	Business	1 (1.66)	2 (3.33)
	Housewife	43 (71.67)	44 (73.34)
	Farming	7 (11.67)	5 (8.33)
	Private services	3 (5.00)	2 (3.33)

**Comment [TT9]:** Please look at how scholars write the results in a more scholarly manner and try to mimic the way of the writing used

**Comment [TT10]:** Clarify

**Comment [TT11]:** ...?

**Comment [TT12]:** Do not start the sentence with "And"

**Comment [TT13]:** Same as previous

**Comment [TT14]:** Same as above

**Comment [TT15]:** One expect that not everything in various studies will be similar like you have indicated. Engage the results in a way that you are explicit on which are similarities from the references you have provided to your study, be explicit and show which variables or propotions are similar to which of the cited stidies.

**Comment [TT16]:** Each time you use an abriviation in the table, show what each stands for under the table

**Comment [TT17]:** ??

	Government services	6 (10.00)	7_(11.67)
3	<b>Family size</b> Small Medium High	33_(55.00) 22_(36.67) 5_(8.33)	28_(46.67) 30_(50.00) 2_(3.33)
4	<b>Academic performance</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> division 2 <sup>nd</sup> division 3 <sup>rd</sup> division	44_(73.33) 3 (5.00) 13_(21.67)	52_(86.67) 3_(5.00) 5_(8.33)
5	<b>Medium of school</b> Hindi English	42_(70.00) 18_(30.00)	45_(75.00) 15_(25.00)
6	<b>Sibling status</b> First-born Second-born Third born	35_(58.33) 12_(20.00) 13_(21.67)	21_(35.00) 10_(16.67) 29_(48.33)

#### Level of occupational aspiration

The data from ~~the~~ table 2 reveals that ~~most~~majority of the undergraduate respondents\_(53.40) had ~~a~~ medium level of occupational aspiration followed high level\_(30.00) and 16.60 per cent had ~~a~~ low level of occupational aspiration.

Table no 2: Distribution of UG graduates according to the ~~occupational aspirational occup~~ational level

s.no	UG	Numbers	Percent
1	Low	10	16.60
2	Medium	32	53.40
3	High	18	30.00

**Comment [TT18]:** Show in full under the table

~~The~~ table no.3 ~~given below revealed that majority~~below revealed that ~~most~~ of the respondents\_(51.30) had ~~a~~ medium level of occupational aspiration followed by high occupational aspiration\_(30.00), and 16.60 had ~~a~~ low level of occupational aspiration. ~~The findings are in accordance with Khadke et al. (2014), Niketha et al. (2014), Das and Bhagabati (2016), Neog and Nityashree (2016), Thorat et al.(2015), More et al. (2008) and Pal (2017).~~

**Comment [TT19]:** Be explicit and show which variables or propotions ar similar to which of the cited stidies.

Table no 3: Distribution of PG graduates according to the occupational aspiration

level

s.no	PG	Numbers <u>(n)</u>	Percentage <u>(%)</u>
1	Low	11	18.40
2	Medium	31	51.60
3	High	18	30.00

### Conclusion

Aspiration can be defined as the "hope or ambition of achieving something. The study concluded that both undergraduate and post-graduate students have a medium level of occupational aspiration, followed by a high and low level of occupational aspiration. ~~Each and every~~ individual aspires s to dream and live their achievement. – The ~~socio-personal~~ personal socio traits of the Undergraduate and Postgraduate result concluded that majority of the students were enrolled ~~were~~ male for undergraduate and postgraduate, had a background of rural followed by the medium of school as hindi-Hindi for both UG and PG, nearly half of the respondents' fathers were in government services for both UG and PG, both UG and PG graduates majority mothers were housewives, a family of UG was nuclear (90%) and 76.6% for PG, the family size was small (55%) for UG and 46.64 for PG Students, and academic performance, UG and PG students had secured 1<sup>st</sup> division

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