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Association of variables in RAWE programme in SKNAU, jobner in Jaipur district of Rajasthan

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Abstract

Agriculture education is a dynamic one, which is undergoing changes in a very rapid manner to meet the needs of the society. Randhawa Committee recommended the Rural Agriculture Work Experience (RAWE) programme imparting quality, practical and production oriented education for the agriculture degree programme. The RAWE Programme includes 3 components- (i) Village attachment, (ii) Skill training and (iii) Educational tour. Present study was conducted in SKNAU, Jobner in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. The total sample was comprised of 120 which were selected randomly. The data were collected with the help of questionnaire. It is found that (i). Association between independent variables and need in SKN COA, Jobner was significant in respect to all the independent variable except type of family and size of family. In COA, Lalsot there was significant relationship with age, academic performance and medium in instruction during school days and non-significant relation with native place, type of family and size of family. (ii) Association between independent variables and attitude in SKN COA, Jobner and COA, Lalsot were significant in respect to all the independent variable except size of family.

Keywords: age, size of family, type of family native place

Introduction

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy on which majority of rural population depends for their income and livelihood security. Agricultural education is an important tool in ensuring increased agricultural productivity, sustainability, environmental and ecological security, profitability, job security and equity. It has been noticed that 60 % of the students in agricultural universities belongs to rural areas. [1]. considering the importance of agricultural knowledge on socio-economic behaviour of the farmers, agricultural graduates during internship have to work and study in rural areas as per university norms. In India, [2] recommended the Rural Agriculture Work Experience (RAWE) Programme for imparting quality, practical oriented education for the agriculture degree programme. It is a course offered by SAUs normally in the final year (VII or VIII semester) of undergraduate degree programme. The main theme of this course is the learning through experiences.

Methodology

The study was conducted in SKNAU, Jobner. Rajasthan state consisted of 5 SAUs viz., Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University (Bikaner), Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology (Udaipur), Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University (Jobner), Agriculture University (Kota) and Agriculture University (Jodhpur). Out of which SKNAU Jobner was selected purposely because this university was the university where, researcher completed his U.G. degree. SKN COA, Jobner and COA Lalsot were selected purposively. 80 students from SKN COA, Jobner and 40 student from COA Lalsot were selected randomly. Thus, the total sample was comprised of 120 students.

The data were collected with the help of questionnaire consisting of measuring devices of variables along with the face to face contact from the respondents. In formulating the questions and statements for the schedule and questionnaire the investigator had taken opinion and guidance of the experts and other extension personnel's. The data so collected were tabulated and analyzed. Inferences were drawn after subjecting the data to statistical analysis. The correlation coefficient between two groups was calculated by using the following formula.

$$r = \frac{\sum x_i y_i - (\sum x_i)(\sum y_i)/N}{\sqrt{\sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2/N} \sqrt{\sum y_i^2 - (\sum y_i)^2/N}}$$

Where,

r = Correlation coefficient

N = Number of paired observations

x_i = Value of x variable for i^{th} pair

y_i = Value of y variable for i^{th} pair

The significance of correlation coefficient was tested by 't' value, which was measured by using following formula:

$$t = \frac{r \sqrt{N-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

d.f. = $N - 2$

The value of 'r' always lies between -1 to +1. The positive value of 'r' indicate a tendency of 'x' and 'y' to increase together. Where 'r' is negative, large value of 'x' are associated with small value of 'y'. For test of significance 'r' tabulated is located at (n-2) degrees of freedom.

Result and Discussion

Association between independent variables with their need

A critical examination of the data presented in the table 1, revealed that is case of the SKN COA, Jobner the academic performance, native place, age and medium of instruction during school days were positively and significantly correlated with their need about RAWE programme at 0.01 level of probability and there was no significant relation with type of family and size of family. Whereas in case of the COA Lalsot only the Age, medium in instruction during school days were positively and significantly correlated with their need about RAWE programme at 0.01 level of probability, academic performance was positively and significantly correlated with their need about RAWE programme at 0.01 level of probability and native place, type of family and size of family were non significantly correlated with their need about RAWE programme.

Table 1: Association between independent variables with their need towards RAWE programme

S. No.	Independent Variables	SKNCOA Jobner(N = 80)	COA, Lalsot (N = 40)
1.	Age	0.64**	0.68**
2.	Academic performance	0.69**	0.22*
3	Native place	0.63**	0.23
4.	Type of family	0.24	0.17
5.	Size of family	0.21	0.14
6.	Medium in instruction during school days	0.67**	0.61**

** Significant at 0.01 level of probability

* Significant at 0.05 level of probability

Association between independent variables of with their attitude

A critical examination of the data presented in the table 2 revealed that in case of the SKN COA Jobner the academic performance, native place and medium of instruction during school days were positively and significantly correlated with their attitude towards RAWE programme at 0.01 level of probability. Whereas in case of the COA, Lalsot only the academic performance and medium of instruction during school days were positively and significantly correlated with their attitude towards RAWE at 0.01 level of probability while their age, type of family and size of family were positively and significantly correlated with their attitude towards RAWE programme at 0.05 level of probability. The

Discussion

The positive and significant association between the age and need about the RAWE programme may be due to the fact that older student may have more need about RAWE programme for both SKNCOA, Jobner and COA, Lalsot.

The positive and significant association between the academic performance and need about the RAWE programme may be due to the fact that students having better performance in education may need more about RAWE programme for both SKNCOA, Jobner and COA, Lalsot.

The positive and significant association between the native place and need about the RAWE programme may be due to the fact that students are from urban society may need more RAWE programme because they don't have wide experience about agricultural activities for SKNCOA, Jobner. The non-significant association between native place and need about RAWE programme may be due to the fact that student are from rural place more about RAWE programme.

The non-significant association between the type of family and need about the RAWE programme may be due to the fact that students are from joint family and nuclear family have differentiated needs because they think differently about job also for both SKNCOA, Jobner and COA, Lalsot.

The non-significant association between the size of family, type of family and need about the RAWE programme may be due to the fact that students are from large size family need more because of competition among the family members for practical knowledge and getting jobs for both SKNCOA, Jobner and COA, Lalsot.

The positive and significant association between the medium in instruction during school days and need about the RAWE programme may be due to the fact that students are from English medium need more about RAWE programme because they joint know very much about practical knowledge in agricultural for both SKNCOA, Jobner and COA, Lalsot. These findings were similar to the findings of [3].

size of family of SKN COA, Jobner were none significantly correlated with their attitude towards RAWE programme, similarly in case of the COA, Lalsot their size of family was non- significantly correlated with their attitude towards RAWE programme.

This leads to the conclusion that the SKN COA, Jobner' age, academic performance, native place, type of family and medium of instruction during school days, had a significant effect on their attitude towards RAWE programme whereas in COA Lalsot their age, academic performance, native place, type of family and medium of instruction during school days had a significant effect on their attitude towards RAWE Programme.

Table 2: Association between independent variables with their attitude towards RAWE programme

S. No.	Independent Variables	SKNCOA Jobner (N = 80)	COA, Lalsot (N = 40)
1.	Age	0.47*	0.46*
2.	Academic performance	0.63**	0.62**
3.	Native place	0.58**	0.48*
4.	Type of family	0.59*	0.48*
5.	Size of family	0.35	0.21
6.	Medium in instruction during school days	0.54**	0.62**

** Significant at 0.01 level of probability

* Significant at 0.05 level of probability

Discussion

The positive and significant association between age and attitude of the SKN COA Jobner attitude towards RAWE programme might be due to the fact that the older RAWE programme student might have more confidence in RAWE programme, because they might have experienced about its positive effect on their education and research for getting latest information.

The positive and significant association between the size of family and attitude of SKN COA, Jobner and COA Lalsot towards RAWE programme might be due to the fact that the agricultural research scholars from family with high income might have more ability to afford Laptop, good mobile or PC, modem for accessing internet on their own as compared to those from family with less income.

The positive and significant association between academic performance and attitude of SKN COA, Jobner towards RAWE programme might be due to the fact that the COA Jobner with good academic score have more confidence in RAWE programme, because they might have experienced about its positive effect on their result and used it to update their knowledge, search for latest information whereas it was negatively and non-significantly correlated with the attitude of COA, Lalsot who might have developed less confidence on RAWE programme as compared to their class notes, library books for their reading the reason for the RAWE programme having negatively effect on their academic performance might be due to the reason that it reduced their reading time.

The positive and significant association between the size of family of SKN COA Jobner and COA Lalsot' attitude towards RAWE programme might be due to the reason that the educated parents are more innovative in their outlook and their offspring's might be using RAWE programme more.

The positive and non-significant association between the type of family and attitude of SKN COA Jobner and COA Lalsot towards RAWE programme might be due to the reason that either joint or nuclear family it had no effect so no effect on their attitude towards it whereas their size of family had a positive and significant association with the attitude of RAWE programme towards RAWE programme which might be due to the fact that being member of large family might give you more chances to interact with the family members having knowledge on internet and its benefits so leading in development of favourable attitude towards RAWE programme.

The positive and significant association between the medium of instruction during school days and attitude of SKN COA, Jobner and COA Lalsot towards RAWE programme might be due to the reason that knowledge of RAWE programme gives them more confidence on it as they might know most about the knowledge, resulting in their favourable attitude towards RAWE programme. These findings were similar to the findings of Borthakur, S. and Bortamuly, D. 2013 [4].

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