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Profile of Post graduate students of Agriculture and Journalism and Mass communication students of BHU, Varanasi

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Abstract

Banaras Hindu University is the central university having many faculties in various disciplines. Out of which the profile of agricultural and journalism students was studied regarding their age, background, educational background of parents, occupation of parents, fellowship, career orientation etc. From agriculture 180 and from journalism and mass communication 60 respondents were selected using simple random sampling and various statistical measures used for analysis of data were percentage, frequency, mean, and z- test. It was found that majority of respondents of faculty of agriculture belonged to the rural area (47.22%) while in case of journalism and mass communication majority of students belonged to the urban area (63.33). As it when discussed under profile also there are many opportunities for students of agriculture to get financial support in the form of fellowship compared to students of DJMC, hence there was significant difference. Again as far as career orientation was considered there was no significant difference, students of agriculture were inclined towards research and that of DJMC towards academics. The available and perceived opportunities lead to difference. Hence it can be concluded that for the variables viz. education of father, occupation of mother and career orientation the null hypothesis was accepted and alternate hypothesis was rejected. While in case of variables viz. age, background, mother's education, father's occupation and recipient of fellowship the null hypothesis was rejected and alternate hypothesis was accepted.

Keywords: Profile, fellowship, career orientation, occupation, z-test, null hypothesis and alternate hypothesis.

Introduction

A respondent is a person who gives responses or answers to the questions that are asked especially as a part of a survey. Respondents include businessmen, authorities, students honoraries etc. from whom data and associated information are collected for the use in compiling statistical analysis and interpreting in a meaningful way where as a profile is a part of research process giving a description of a group of individuals or organization. The profile of respondents in this research includes introduction (such as Name, Age etc.) rural or urban background, educational and occupational background of parents of respondents, career orientation of respondents.

The students from the arts faculty belonged to the various disciplines of Arts viz. History, Geography, Civics, Economics, Political science, journalism and mass communication etc. All the respondents of department of in journalism and mass communication (DJMC) discipline belonged to the M.A. previous and final year. All the postgraduate students of faculty of agriculture sciences belonged to the previous and final year of various departments such as Genetics and plant breeding, Mycology and plant pathology, Social science, Agronomy, Agriculture economics, Extension education, Horticulture, Dairy technology, zoology and entomology and Animal husbandry.

The profile of respondents studied in this research was used to study the utilization behaviour of new media and use of new media such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, mkrishi etc[1-7]. for various purposes by the students of both the faculties.

Methodology

Research Methodology: Selection and description of study area: Descriptive method of survey was used to achieve the objectives of present research and data are collected using questionnaire method. This method involves description, recording, analysis and interpretation of situations that exists at the time of conducting research. It involves comparison and contrast and attempt to discover relationships that exist between various non-manipulative variables".

Population: A survey always deals with some particular group of persons, firms, organization, or the like[10, 11]. Population is a group of units defined according to the aims of survey. A survey that includes every element in the population is known as census. The area/ universe of the present research is postgraduate students of faculty of arts in DJMC discipline and postgraduate students of Institute of Agriculture Sciences, B.H.U, Varanasi.

Sample and sampling techniques: Simple random sampling

method was used to select samples from population. It is the simplest and commonest method of sampling by which the sample is drawn unit by unit, with equal chances of selection for each unit at each and every draw.

Total 60 postgraduate students of DJMC from faculty of arts and 180 postgraduate students belonging to all the departments in faculty of agriculture in Banaras Hindu University constituted the sample of study.

Table – 1
The distribution of respondents

Students		**No. of Students**	**Percentage**
DJMC	P.G	60	25
Faculty of Agriculture	P.G	180	75
	Total	240	100

Statistical measures used: The collected data were quantified by giving scores to each appropriate answer. Further, the statistical tests were applied in the light of objectives to arrive at conclusions. The statistical tools such as Frequency and percentage, Arithmetic mean (A.M) and Z- test were used in the study for precise and meaningful analysis and interpretation of the data.

Results and Discussion

The present study shows the profile of students of agriculture and DJMC of BHU. The study has conducted to see the differences in the profile of these students.

Table - 2
Distribution of respondents on the basis of native background

Background	**Students of Agriculture**		**Students of DJMC**	
	F	**P**	**F**	**P**
Rural	85	47.22%	9	15.00%
Semi-urban	41	22.78%	13	21.67%
Urban	54	30.00%	38	63.33%
Total	180	100	60	100

Table-2 reveals that majority of respondents of IAS belonged to rural area (47.22 percent), followed by urban followed by urban (30.00 percent), rest belonged to the semi-urban (22.78 percent). While in case of students of Journalism and Mass communication, majority of the students belonged to the urban areas (63.33%), followed by semi- urban area (21.67%), and rest belonged to rural area (15.00%). The findings of the study established the general perception that India is still predominantly agriculture based nation. The future researchers are basically coming from the rural areas only[8-11]. The findings of present research are in consonance with the results of Aditya and Jirli, Meena R.S.[10,11].

Table-3
Distribution of respondents on the basis of fathers' education

Father's Education	**Students of Agriculture**		**Students of DJMC**	
	F	**P**	**F**	**P**
Illiterate	7	3.89%	0	0.00%
Primary	8	4.44%	1	1.67%
Middle school	11	6.11%	1	1.67%
High school	19	10.56%	5	8.33%
12^{th} class	27	15.00%	9	15.00%
Graduation	63	35.00%	16	31.67%
Post-graduation	45	25.00%	25	41.67%
Total	180	100	60	100

Table-3 heralds that 35 percent of the respondent's father had graduation as their qualification, the figure dropped to 25 percent in case of post graduation as the qualification for the respondent's of IAS, while in case of journalism and mass communication 41.67 percent of the respondent's father had post graduation as their qualification, the figure dropped to 31.67 percent in case of post graduation. It is interesting to note that about 60% of graduate and postgraduate fathers prefer agricultural education which heralds there is vast potential in agriculture and allied sciences on the contrary more than 70% of graduate and postgraduate fathers preferred education in DJMC for their wards[11].

It is evident from table that 24.44 percent of the respondent's mother had post graduation as their qualification, the figure dropped to 16.67 percent in case high school as the qualification for the respondent's of IAS, while in case of journalism and mass communication 30.00 percent of the respondent's mother had post graduation as their qualification, the figure dropped to 26.67 percent in case of graduation. The findings reveal that the

educational level of women is lower than male[9-10].

Table - 4
Distribution of respondents on the basis of mothers' education

Mother's Education	Students of Agriculture		Students of DJMC	
	F (υ)	P (%)	F(υ)	P (%)
Illiterate	29	16.11%	2	3.00%
Primary	22	12.22%	4	6.67%
Middle school	21	11.67%	5	8.33%
High school	30	16.67%	8	13.33%
12th class	20	11.11%	7	11.67%
Graduation	44	24.44%	16	26.67%
Post-graduation	14	7.77%	18	30.00%
Total	180	100	60	100

In case of students from both agriculture and DJMC, majority parents' occupation was government service with 41.67 percent and 43.33 percent respectively[10,11]. Also the table reveals that 28% of agricultural and 12% students of DJMC parents were agriculturist. It can be inferred from the table that irrespective of parent's occupation they preferred the best possible education their wards.

Table-6 reveals that in case of IAS 30.55% and in case of journalism and mass communication 3.33% respondents are the recipient of fellowship, rests are not getting any type of fellowship. It is evident that there are good numbers of opportunities to get financial assistance in agricultural education[11] than in Arts stream.

A cursory view of table-7 heralds that a large and chunk students are interested in research on their career orientation in case of agriculture followed by financial sector (Banking), academics and public sector. Very few are interested in private and other sectors. While in case of students from journalism and mass communication, academics as career orientation 31.66% was highest. It was followed by public sector with 21.67%, private sector with 16.67%, banking sector with 5.00%, research and business with 3.33%, and lastly entrepreneurship with only 1.67%. It is evident that research in Arts stream is of least priority compared to agriculture [9-10].

Table - 5
Distribution of respondents on the basis of parents' occupation

Occupation	Students of Agriculture				Students of DJMC			
	Father		Mother		Father		mother	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	p
Farmer	51	28.33%	1	0.55%	7	12.00%	1	2.00%
Government service	75	41.67%	16	8.89%	26	43.33%	8	13..33%
Business	38	21.11%	2	1.11%	14	23.33%	1	1.67%
Private sector	12	6.67%	4	2.22%	9	15.00%	6	10.00%
Administrative services	1	0.55%	0	0.00%	3	5.00%	0	0.00%
Laborer	3	1.67%	2	1.11%	1	1.67%	0	0.00%
House wife	0	-	155	86.11%	0	-	44	73.33%
Total	180	100	180	100	60	100	60	100

Table - 6
Distribution of respondents on the basis of recipient of fellowship/ scholarship

Students	Students of Agriculture		Students of DJMC	
	F	P	F	P
Getting fellowship/ scholarship	55	30.55%	2	3.33%
Not getting any fellowship/ scholarship	125	69.44%	58	96.67%
Total	180	100	60	100

Table - 7
Distribution of respondents on the basis of career orientation

Career Orientation	Students of Agriculture		Students of DJMC	
	F	P	F	P
Research	47	26.11%	2	3.33%
Business	7	3.89%	2	3.33%
Private organization	12	6.11%	10	16.67%
Academics	34	18.89%	19	31.66%
Public organization	30	16.67%	13	21.67%
Entrepreneur	2	1.11%	1	1.67%
Banking sector	35	19.44%	3	5.00%
Other	14	7.78%	10	16.67%
Total	180	100	60	100

Table–8
Difference in the profile of students of agriculture and journalism and mass communication

Factors		Overall Mean		Overall S.D.		Z- value
		IAS	DJMC	IAS	DJMC	
Age		23.39	22.75	1.443	1.360	3.101**
Background		1.52	2.43	0.671	0.423	2.99**
Education of parents	Father	25.71	8.57	21.174	8.571	1.942(NS)
	Mother	25.71	8.57	9.741	6.106	3.944**
Occupation of parents	Father	2.06	2.63	1.030	1.134	2.955**
	Mother	6.4	5.9	1.569	1.997	1.765(NS)
Recipient of fellowship		1.69	1.966	0.461	0.181	6.54**
Career orientation		4.16	4.73	2.403	1.876	1.899(NS)

For two tailed test: Z tab: 1.96 (at 5% level of significance), 2.58 (at 1% level of significance).

$H_{01:}$ There is no difference in the profile of the students of Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAS) and Journalism and Mass communication.

H_{11}: There is difference in the profile of the students of Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAS) and Journalism and Mass communication.

The profile of students including career orientation when was subjected to z- test to understand the difference in any among the students of both streams. The null and alternate hypothesis were framed and put to test. The results of the analysis revealed that there is significant difference in case of age background of students.

It is pertinent to note that there is no significant and considerable difference in case of education of father but education of mother does matter. The findings prove the premise that if we educate a male it's his education but if we educate a female its education of family. On the contrary there was no significant and considerable difference in occupation of mother of the students of both the streams but the occupation of father does matter; the difference was significant.

In case of variables viz. age, background, mothers' education, father's occupation and recipient of fellowship the null hypothesis was rejected and alternate hypothesis was accepted.

Conclusion

A multi-faculty central education institute like BHU has lots of diversifying factors with it. The utilization of new media by the students of agriculture and DJMC was under investigation. The results reveal that education of mother and occupation of father has significant impact on the student [10]; the results exhibited a significant difference in both the variables. May be with the influence of these two variables (education of mother and occupation of father) there is no significant and considerable difference in career orientation of students of both stream, one group is interested towards research (agriculture) other towards academics (DJMC). As it when discussed under profile also there are many opportunities for students of agriculture to get financial support in the form of fellowship[10-11] compared to students of DJMC, hence there was significant difference. Again as far as career orientation was considered there was no significant difference, students of agriculture were inclined towards research and that of DJMC towards academics. The available and perceived opportunities lead to difference. Hence it can be concluded that for the variables viz. education of father, occupation of mother and career orientation the null hypothesis was accepted and alternate hypothesis was rejected. While in case of variables viz. age, background, mother's education, father's occupation and recipient of fellowship the null hypothesis was rejected and alternate hypothesis was accepted.

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