Rakesh Kumar Kansotia
Ph.D. Scholar, SKNAU, Jobner,
SKNCOA, Sri Karan Narendra
Agriculture University, Jobner,
Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

IM Khan
Professor, SKNAU, Jobner,
SKNCOA, Sri Karan Narendra
Agriculture University, Jobner,
Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

JP Yadav
Professor, SKNAU, Jobner,
SKNCOA, Sri Karan Narendra
Agriculture University, Jobner,
Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

KC Sharma
Professor, SKNAU, Jobner,
SKNCOA, Sri Karan Narendra
Agriculture University, Jobner,
Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Kiran Gaur
Associate Professor, SKNAU,
Jobner, SKNCOA, Sri Karan
Narendra Agriculture
University, Jobner, Jaipur,
Rajasthan, India

BS Badhala
Assistant Professor, SKNAU,
Jobner, SKNCOA, Sri Karan
Narendra Agriculture
University, Jobner, Jaipur,
Rajasthan, India

Corresponding Author:
Rakesh Kumar Kansotia
Ph.D. Scholar, SKNAU, Jobner,
SKNCOA, Sri Karan Narendra
Agriculture University, Jobner,
Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Relationship between the socio-personal characteristics of male and female students and their perception regarding agriculture professions

Rakesh Kumar Kansotia, IM Khan, JP Yadav, KC Sharma, Kiran Gaur and BS Badhala

Abstract
Therefore, a study was conducted in Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University, Jobner on 120 male agriculture students and 120 female agriculture students from constituent colleges of SKNAU, Jobner. Their responses on Relationship between the socio-personal characteristics of male and female students and their perception regarding agriculture professions were recorded personally by using questionnaire. It was concluded from the findings that the perception of the male agriculture students regarding agriculture professions was positively and significantly associated with their age, native place, class of study, family size, family occupation and annual family income, whereas the female agriculture student's age, native place, class of study, academic performance, annual family income and participation in extra-curricular activities were positively and significantly associated with their perception regarding agriculture professions.

Keywords: Profession, perception, agriculture, relationship, significant etc.

Introduction
India is a young country and rural youth constitutes about 41% of total population of India. In the present scenario the interest of rural people especially rural youth is declining towards agriculture. This noble profession of agriculture is taking the back seat among different sources of farmer's income due to decreasing profit when compared with total cost of production. It is urgent need to take crucial reform measures in agriculture sector at ground level to make profession of agriculture a profitable venture so that rural youth may adopt agriculture as a source of employment. Nation and its students in various professions are wedded interrelated. The students of today are the torch bearers of tomorrow. The students determine the destination of a nation. New jobs and new techniques inevitably affect traditional roles and relationship and create the new ones. In the present era, the agricultural education has emerged as an important avenue for the students aspiring professional education.

Materials and Methods
The study was conducted in the area of jurisdiction of Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University, Jobner In Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University, Jobner there are 13 constituent colleges, out of which only those constituent colleges which are having at least B.Sc. Agriculture final year education were selected purposively because it is considered that the B.Sc. Agriculture final year students are mature enough and make up their minds to select their future professions. In this way, five constituent colleges namely –SKNCOA, Jobner (Jaipur); COA-, Lalsot (Dausa); COA, Fatehpur Shekhawati (Sikar); COA, Kumher (Bharatpur) and COA, Navgaon (Alwar) were selected for the study purpose. The selection of students was made by using stratified random sampling technique. For this purpose, from the selected constituent colleges, separate lists of all the male and female agriculture students who are perusing their UG, PG and Ph.D. education were prepared and out of these 120 male and 120 female students were selected by using simple random sampling technique with proportional allocation method. The selection of variables included in the study was done based on analysis of extensive review of literature related to the subject and in consultation with the major advisor and experts. Finally, the variables that were found to be the most relevant to the present study were selected which are as under for the study purpose as follows.

The variables that were found to be the most relevant to the present study were selected which are as under for the study purpose as follows

Colleges	Class	Total No. of Students (2020-21)			No of Selected Students		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SKNCOA, Jobner	Ph.D. (Previous)	8	11	19	3	6	9
	Ph.D. Final	16	9	25	6	5	11
	M.Sc. (Previous)	45	24	69	17	14	31
	M.Sc. Final	36	40	76	14	23	37
	B.Sc. (Final year)	57	58	115	21	33	54
COA, Lalsot (Dausa)	B.Sc. (Final year)	42	10	52	16	6	22
COA, Fatehpur (Sikar)	B.Sc. (Final year)	33	18	54	12	12	24
COA,Kumher (Bharatpur)	B.Sc. (Final year)	44	19	63	17	11	28
COA,Navgaon (Alwar)	B.Sc. (Final year)	38	18	56	14	10	24
Total		319	207	529	120	120	240

Measurement of income and employment generation from selected trainings

Rank correlation coefficient
The rank correlation coefficient (r) was calculated by using following formula:

$$r = 1 - \frac{6\left[\sum di^2\right]}{n(n^2-1)}$$

Where
di = difference between the two ranks
P = is the number of item whose rank are common
N = Number of paired observation

Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation (r)
This technique was used to find out the relationship between two variables and the following formula was used for computation of 'r' value.

$$r = \frac{\sum xy}{\left(\sum x^2 \sum y^2\right)^{1/2}}$$

Where,
r = Coefficient of correlation

$\sum x^2 = \sum\left(X_1 - \overline{X}\right)^2$ = The sum of square of deviations of X taken from mean ($\overline{X}$).

$\sum y^2 = \sum\left(Y_1 - \overline{Y}\right)^2$ = The sum of square of deviations of Y taken from mean ($\overline{Y}$).

$\sum xy = \sum\left(X_1 - \overline{X}\right)\left(Y_1 - \overline{Y}\right)$ = The sum of the product of deviations of X and Y from $\overline{X}$ and $\overline{Y}$, respectively.

Correlation Coefficient

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{\left[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2\right]\left[n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\right]}}$$

Where,
- r_{xy} = strength of the correlation between variables x and

- n = sample size
- $\sum$ = sum of what follows.
- X = every x-variable value
- Y = every y-variable value
- XY = the product of each x-variable score and the corresponding y-variable score

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Relationship between the socio-personal characteristics of male and female students and their perception regarding agriculture professions n =240

S. No.	Independent variables	Correlation Coefficient (r)	
		Male students $n_1=120$	Female students $n_2=120$
1.	Age	0.2484*	0.3186**
2.	Native place	0.2469*	0.2188*
3.	Class of study	0.2082*	0.2145*
4.	Academic performance	0.1544	0.2136*
5.	Family size	0.1979*	0.0741
6.	Family land holding	0.0666	0.0088
7.	Family occupation	0.2966**	0.1029
8.	Annual family income	0.2674**	0.2451*
9.	Participation in extra-curricular activities	0.0329	0.2202*
10.	Library exposure	0.1745	0.0790

r (tab)$_{0.05}$= 0.195* r(tab)$_{0.01}$= 0.254**
*Significant at the 0.05 level of probability, ** Significant at the 0.01 level of probability

The values of coefficient of correlation furnished in table 1 clearly show that the perception of the male agriculture students was positively and significantly associated with their family occupation and annual family income at 1% level of significance whereas their age, native place, class of study and family size were positively and significantly associated at 5% level of significance. The academic performance, family land holding, participation in extra-curricular activities andlibrary exposure of the male agriculture studentswere positively and non-significantly related with their perception regarding agriculture professions.
Hence, the null hypotheses $H_{01.1}$, $H_{01.2}$, $H_{01.3}$, $H_{01.5}$, $H_{01.7}$, and $H_{01.8}$, were rejected and alternate hypotheses were accepted, which shows that the male student's age, native place, class of study, family size, family occupation and annual family income were significantly associated with perception regarding agriculture professions. It can, therefore, be generalized that higher score of age, native place, class, family size, family occupation, annual family income of the male students increase then their score of perception towards agriculture professions would also increase and if the score of

these socio-personnel variables is decrease then their score of perception regarding agriculture profession will also decrease`. In case of female agriculture student's age was positively and significantly associated with perception regarding agriculture professions at 1% level of significance whereas, their native place, class of study, academic performance, annual family income and participation in extra-curricular activitieswere positively and significantly associated at 5% level of significance, however theirfamily size, family land holding, family occupation and library exposure were positively and non-significantly related with their perception regarding agriculture professions.

Hence, the null hypotheses $H_{01.1}$, $H_{01.2}$, $H_{01.3}$, $H_{01.4}$, $H_{01.8}$ and $H_{01.9}$ were rejected and alternate hypotheses were accepted, which shows that the female student's age, native place, class of study, academic performance, annual family income and participation in extra-curricular activities were significantly associated with perception regarding agriculture professions. It can, therefore, be generalized that higher score of age, native place, class of study, academic performance, annual income and participation in extra-curricular activities of the female students would fetch higher score of their perception towards agriculture professions. However the increase in the score of female student's family size, family land holding, family occupation and library exposure will not significantly increase in the score of their perception regarding agriculture professions.

Conclusion
The perception of the male agriculture students regarding agriculture professions was positively and significantly associated with their age, native place, class of study, family size, family occupation and annual family income, whereas the female agriculture student's age, native place, class of study, academic performance, annual family income and participation in extra-curricular activities were positively and significantly associated with their perception regarding agriculture professions. However, the academic performance, family land holdings, participation in extra-curricular activities and library exposure of male students and the family size, family land holdings, family occupation and library exposure of the female agriculture students was not significantly associated with their perception regarding agriculture professions.

References
1. Patel PH, Patel JK, Mashaliya KV. Association between Profile of the Post-Graduate Students and their Entrepreneurial Competency Level. Guj. J Ext. Edu., 2020, 31(2).
2. Degetty R, Agarwal M. Association between modernization of the college girls and their family background variables. Indian Journal of Applied Psychology. 2004;42:25-29.
3. Jour, Laveti, Mohini, Bariya, Minaxi. Perception of Agricultural Graduates towards Agriculture as a Profession, Gujarat Journal of Extension Education. 2022;33SP-38:EP-40.