Characteristics of Students of Dairy Science College, Anand*

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ABSTRACT

The study of the characteristics of the students studying at Dairy Science College, Anand, for I.D.D. (D.T.) and B.Sc. (D.T.) courses during 1971-72 showed that there was no difference among the certain characteristics like place of living—State, district, age of joining the college, previous study, background and qualification, ways of securing the guidance in respect of majority of the students. The difference in rank of academic career, source of income of their parents, alternatives for seeking admissions and preference of work they would undertake after completion of these courses was observed.

INTRODUCTION

THE establishment of the Indian Dairy Research Institute at Bangalore in 1923 made the beginning of dairy education research in India. This was the first step taken towards the organisation of cattle breeding and the dairy industry on scientific line. The future of Indian dairy science depends upon the youths who join the training for dairy education. It is, therefore, important to know the characteristics of the students who join for dairy training and who and what motivated them to join.

The primary objective of the study was to know the characteristics of the students who join Anand Dairy Science College. To state more explicity following were the specific objectives of the study.

1. Who is enrolling in the Dairy Science College.

2. Who and what motivated them to join the Dairy Science College.

METHODS

Dairy Science College, Anand was the venue for the present study. A questionnaire was developed and administered to the students of all classes of I.D.D. (D.T.) course and B.Sc. (D.T.) course. The total number of the students on the roll for (I.D.D.) course and B.Sc. course was 34 and 77, respectively during the academic year 1971-72. The responses received from 28 students of I.D.D. course and 71 students from B.Sc. course were analysed in light of the objectives of the study and are presented in the following Tables.

I.D.D. class has been referred as diploma course and B.Sc. (D.T.) calss as a degree course in this study. Diploma course is of two years duration while degree course is of four and half years duration after Pre-University course.

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RESULTS

1. Characteristics of the students:

	I.D.D. class		*B.Sc. (D.T.) class*	
	No. of students (N=28)	*Per cent*	*No. of students (N=71)*	*Per cent*
(a) Native State:				
1. Gujarat	21	75.01	61	85.90
2. Other than Gujarat	7	24.99	10	14.10
(b) Regionwise distribution in Gujarat:				
1. North Gujarat	4	80.96	13	21.32
2. Middle Gujarat	17	19.04	34	55.72
3. South Gujarat	—	—	8	8.20
4. Kutch-Saurashtra	—	—	9	14.76
(c) Age at joining College:				
1. 17-18 years	14	50.03	46	64.75
2. 19-20 years	12	42.84	24	29.84
3. Above 20 years	2	7.13	1	1.41
(d) Study of Agriculture:				
1. Studied	3	10.71	5	7.05
2. Not studied	25	89.21	66	92.95
(e) Visit to dairy campus before enrollment:				
1. Visited	10	35.70	29	40.78
2. Not visited	18	64.30	42	59.22
(f) Performance of students at Pre-University examination:				
1. 45-50 per cent	6	21.42	1	1.41
2. 51-55 per cent	12	42.88	5	7.05
3. 56-60 per cent	7	24.99	17	23.86
4. Above 60 per cent	3	10.71	48	67.68
(G) Application to college for admission other than Dairy Science:				
1. Applied	8	28.60	39	54.88
2. Not applied	20	71.40	42	45.12
(h) Present work persued by the closest friends of students:				
1. Study in Dairy Science College	5	17.85	6	8.46
2. Study in Agri. College	2	7.14	13	18.22
3. Study in Veterinary College	1	3.57	—	—
4. Study in other science faculties	20	71.44	48	65.78
5. Study in Arts college	—	—	3	4.23
6. Study in Commerce College	—	—	1	1.41

	I.D.D. class		B.Sc. (D.T.) class	
	No. of students (N=28)	Per cent	No. of students (N=71)	Per cent
(i) Source of guidance to join Dairy Science College:				
1. Parents or guardian	24	85.72	52	73.21
2. Teacher	2	7.14	1	1.41
3. Village leader	—	—	2	2.82
4. Friends and relatives	2	7.14	15	21.15
5. Employees	—	—	1	1.41
(j) Preference to career after completion of study:				
1. Own business	10	35.70	55	83.19
2. Teaching	2	7.14	15	21.15
3. Service	25	89.25	103	145.23

2. General characteristics of the students and their environment:

	I.D.D. class		B.Sc.(D.T.) class	
	No. of students (N=28)	Per cent	No. of students (N=71)	Per cent
(a) Distance of native place of students from Anand:				
1. Less than 100 miles	19	67.87	42	59.11
2. Above 100 miles	9	32.13	29	40.89
(b) Worked on farm:				
1. Worked	15	53.55	30	42.30
2. Not worked	13	46.45	41	57.70
(c) Size of population where they live:				
1. Less than 10,000	12	42.84	28	39.48
2. 10,001-30,000	7	25.03	11	15.51
3. More than 30,000	9	32.13	32	45.01

3. Characteristics of the parents or guardians of the students:

	I.D.D. class		B.Sc.(D.T.) class	
	No. of students (N=28)	Per cent	No. of students (N=27)	Per cent
(a) Occupation:				
1. Farming	17	60.73	28	39.48
2. Service	9	32.13	29	40.78
3. Business	2	7.14	14	19.74
4. Other	—	—	—	—
(b) Source of income:				
1. All income from agriculture	17	66.79	25	35.35
2. More than half income from agriculture	1	3.57	2	2.82
3. More than half income from non-agriculture	—	—	9	12.69
4. All income from non-agriculture	10	35.70	35	49.24

DISCUSSION

1. Characteristics of the students:

(a) In the diploma course, 75 per cent of the students enrolled were from the State of Gujarat, remaining represented other States. In degree course, 85 per cent of the students enrolled, were from Gujarat, while rest represented other States.

The majority of the students from Gujarat State joined both courses. It is natural because the college is located in Gujarat State.

(b) Within the State of Gujarat majority students enrolled in both the course were from middle Gujarat region.

(c) Students of both courses—diploma and degree—in majority reported that they joined Dairy Science College at the age between 17-18 years after completing their Pre-University study which is required qualification for both the courses. Therefore, it was concluded that majority of the students who join Dairy Science College pass regularly in their studies upto Pre-University.

(d) In both the courses—diploma and degree—very few number of students (10.71 per cent for diploma and 7.05 per cent for degree courses) studied agriculture during their high school studies.

The students who studied agriculture during their high school studies might be well in the subjects related to agriculture for both the courses.

(e) Most of the students from both courses (64.30 per cent from diploma course and 59.22 per cent from degree course) reported that they have not visited Dairy Science College before enrollment. Majority of the students might have not got opportunity to study the subject of agriculture previously.

(f) The students who joined diploma course were less (10.71 per cent) in first class, while in degree course majority (67.68 per cent) were first class during their Pre-University examination. This indicates that in general, the students of degree course had better academic career than diploma course.

(g) Most of the students (71.4 per cent) seeking admission to diploma course did not apply to other colleges, but majority of the students, (54.88 per cent) seeking admission to degree course applied to other colleges. Uncertainty in securing admission in degree course might have forced students to apply to other colleges.

(h) The closest friends of the students of both the courses joined science and technical colleges.

This showed that the students of these courses have developed association with academic and technical minded students.

(i) Most of the students of both courses —diploma and degree—received guidance in deciding to join this course from parents or guardians.

Since these persons have not adequate information and ability of giving guidance, the school and college teachers should come forward to guide students and for this very reason in schools and colleges guidance programme should be strengthened.

(j) In order of preference, the students of diploma course listed the venue for their career which were dairy research worker, dairy extension worker, dairy business, service in private dairy firms, service in bank and private dairy farming.

Some of the venue for career listed by degree course students were dairy business, dairy research worker, service in bank and private dairy farming.

The reason for the majority students preference for dairy research workers as career from diploma course and dairy business as career from degree course could be that diploma course students might be thinking of joining government job, while degree course students might be aspiring for private job.

2. General characteristics of the students and their environment:

(a) Most of the students from both the courses—diploma and degreer—reported that their native place is less than 100 miles away from Anand. This is not surprising because majority of them are from Kaira district i.e., middle Gujarat region.

(b) In diploma course majority (53.55 per cent) of students worked on farms. This meant that they belong to rural areas and agricultural families.

Majority (57.70 per cent) of the students of degree course did not work on the farm. The probable reason may be that they might be belonging to urban areas and non-agricultural families.

(c) In diploma course most of the students were from the places where the population was less than 10,000. This indicated that they belonged to rural areas. In degree course majority of students were from the places whose population was more than 30,000. This provided that they belonged to urban areas.

3. Characteristics of the parents or guardians of the students:

(a) Parents or guardians of 60.73 per cent students from diploma course and 39.48 per cent students from degree course were doing farming occupation. This is good sign, because it will help them in better understanding of the farm problems.

(b) In majority cases the source of income for the parents of diploma course students was from agriculture, while the income for the parents of students of degree course students was from non-agriculture. This is natural as in rural areas agriculture is the predominant business, while the parents of degree course students belonged to urban areas where non-agriculture business is most predominant.