

## Leisure time utilization by rural youth

P.N. ANTWAL, J.V. EKALE, P.B. BHOSALE AND C.M. BELLURKAR

### ABSTRACT

For the present investigation total 120 rural youth from Kapasi and Mardasgaon were randomly selected from Gangakhed taluka of Parbhani district. Respondents were interviewed personally with the help of structured schedule. Data collected were analyzed by using frequency, percentage and Z test. Findings of the study revealed that one third of female youth were educated up to H.S.C. and S.S.C. level while more than one fourth of male were educated up to H.S.C. Half of the female youth and more than half of the male youth were from joint families. More than one third of female youth were having their family annual income in between Rs. 3,60,001 to 1, 20,000/- and male youth were having their family annual income between Rs. 1, 20,001 to 2, 40,000. More than one third of female youth were from big families while more than half of male youth were from small families. Near about half of the female youth were having 1-2 hrs as leisure time while half of the male youth were having 2-4 hrs as leisure time. Participation in homestead activities, viewing television, celebration of festivals, chitchatting and rest were the leisure time activities of female youth, while participation in farming activities, cultural activities, viewing television, teaching to their siblings, celebration of festivals, participation in games, chitchatting and rest were the leisure time activities of male youth. Male and female were significantly different from each other in utilization of their leisure time.

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

**P.N.ANTWAL**  
Department of  
Extension Education,  
College of Home  
Science, Marathwada  
Agricultural University,  
PARBHANI (M.S.)  
INDIA

### INTRODUCTION

The efforts to keep pace with the fast life are causing mental and physical tensions. Diversion and relaxation is needed for the revival of spirit and enthusiasm. Leisure is an unimposed free time, after the practical necessities of life have been attended to. It is the time spent in activities chosen by the individual rewarding for its own sake.

Choice of leisure time activities may also depend on the regularity of free time. An activity performed during small amounts of free time may be different than the one planned for a large block of free time. The leisure activities have far reaching influence on the personality development of the youth. If these youngsters are trained to make use of their leisure time for productive purpose, their endless energies could be channelised into fruitful rural development work (Gupta and Saini, 1979). Keeping these points in mind study was conducted with the objectives to study the profile of rural youth and to assess their leisure time utilization.

### METHODOLOGY

For the present investigation total 120 rural youth from Kapasi and Mardasgaon were randomly selected from Gangakhed taluka of

Parbhani district. Respondents were interviewed personally with the help of structured schedule. Data collected were analyzed by using frequency, percentage and 'Z' test.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Profile of rural youth:

##### Education:

Table 1 shows that profile of the youth in the education of female youth is concerned, 30.00 per cent of them were educated up to H.S.C. and S.S.C. level where as 20.00 per cent of them were educated up to High School level and only 10.00 per cent of them were degree holders and educated up to Middle School level.

In case of male youth, more than one fourth of them (28.57 per cent) were educated up to H.S.C. while more than one fifth (21.42 per cent) were educated up to S.S.C. level. Near about equal percentages of them (17.14 and 15.71 per cent) were Degree and Diploma holders and equal percentages of them (8.57 per cent) were educated up to Middle School and High School level. Similar finding was reported by Kolhe (1992).

##### Type of family:

Fifty per cent of female youth were from

### Key words :

Leisure time,  
Utilization, Rural  
youth

Accepted :  
July, 2009