

**RESEARCH ARTICLE :**

# Relationship between aspirations and personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics of rural youth and constraints faced by rural youth towards self development

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**SUMMARY :** The present research on relationship between aspirations and personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics of rural youth was conducted in Ramtek and Kamthi taluka of Nagpur district of Maharashtra State. 100 youth were selected randomly from 10 villages. The data were collected by personal interview from rural youth with the help of interview schedule. In case of relationship of selected characteristics of respondents with their role in village development age, education, experience in farming, family size, land holding, social participation, extension contact, mass media exposure and cosmopolitaness were found to be positively and significantly correlated with overall role of rural youth in village development. Mostly the respondents faced constraints in village development like low price return from farm produce (90.00 %), lack of electricity and irrigation water (73.00 %), lack of labour for performing farm operations (70.00 %) and lack of knowledge about improved farm technologies (67.00 %).

**KEY WORDS :**

Aspiration, Self development, Constraints

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**BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES**

India has the largest youth population in the world that is poised to increase further in the coming decade. 70.00 per cent of India's population is below the age of 35 years. This pool of youth population needs to be engaged in the mainstream development of India.

According to the initial figures of the 2011 census, the youth population in the country including adolescents is around 550

million. India had a total youth population of 460 millions that is 40.00 per cent of the total population. Out of this population, about 70.00 per cent were rural youth and the remaining 30.00 per cent were urban youth. This phenomenal rise in the youth population has made India the youngest nation with a demographic dividend appearing to be a reality as, majority of the youth comes from rural areas, they are considered as the nation

builders of tomorrow. It is indeed vital to utilize this demographic dividend and channelize the youth and their creative energies for nation-building.

Youths are the power. The overall development of a country depends on their regimented, active and skilled youth power. Youth as a concept has been generally defined all over the world as a group of human being who have reached at the end of puberty but have not yet acquired the full rights and duties of adult life. Therefore in general, youths are considered as those between the age group of 18 to 35 years According to the initial figures of the 2011 census, the youth population in the country including adolescents is around 550 million. India had a total youth population of 460 millions that is 40.00 per cent of the total population. Out of this population, about 70.00 per cent were rural youth and the remaining 30.00 per cent were urban youth.

Aspirations represent individuals reflection of his / her several socio psychological phenomena like aspiration, attitude, behaviour, beliefs and traditions an aspiration is one of these important factors, which is directly involved in the decision making of a person never see these aspiration directly but we know them seem to work for.

The level of aspiration must be expanded to include the variety of tendencies first it is an individual conception of his future prospects. This he protect himself against felling or failure. In, this sense, level of aspiration is affected by future. Individual performance will be affected by a desire to do well. In this sense aspiration is a form of self-development.

### Objectives :

- In the present investigation following specific objectives were studied.
- To study the relationship between aspirations and personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics of rural youth.
- To know the constrains of rural youth towards self development.

## RESOURCES AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in 10 villages of Ramtek and Kamthi taluka of Nagpur district Maharashtra state. In Nagpur division there are 6 districts namely Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Gondia, Gadchiroli and Chandrapur. Out of these Nagpur District was purposively selected for the present study. A sample size

of 100 youth respondents from these villages was selected by using random sampling technique in this study.

The rural youth (male) with the age group of 15-35 years who must have been the member in youth club was considered as the population of the study. Data were collected personally with the help of interview schedule. Collected data was analyzed by using appropriate statistical tools and methods. Mean, Standard deviation, Correlation co-efficient etc. was used during analysis of data. These are the following independent and dependent variable.

### Independent variables :

- Age
- Education
- Fathers education
- Mothers education
- Family occupation
- Annual income
- Mass media utilization
- Extension contact
- Extension participation
- Achievement motivation
- Economic motivation

### Dependent variables :

- Aspirations of rural youth
  - Political aspirations
  - Social aspirations
  - Educational aspiration
  - Agriculture aspirations
  - General aspiration

## OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The findings of the present study as well as relevant discussion have been presented under following heads :

### Relationship between personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics of rural youth and their role in village development :

In order to find out the relationship of the selected characteristics of the respondents with their aspiration, correlation co-efficient was worked out. The results obtained from the relational analysis are presented below.

The relationship of correlation co-efficient value of personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics of respondents with aspiration has been

furnished in Table 1.

The Pearson's correlation was calculated to find out the relationship between personal, socio-economic and psychological variable and aspiration of rural youth.

It could be seen from Table 1 that, the independent variable like age, mass media utilization, extension contact, extension participation, achievement motivation, economic motivation were found positively and significantly correlated with dependent variable political aspiration and social aspiration.

The independent variable youth education, their fathers and mother's education were positively and significantly correlated with dependent variable educational aspiration.

The independent variable youth education, their fathers and mothers education, family occupation, annual income, mass media utilization, achievement motivation, were positively and significantly correlated with dependent variable agricultural aspiration.

The independent variable youth education, their fathers and mother's education, family occupation, annual income, were positively and significantly correlated with

dependent variable general aspiration. The independent variable youth education, their fathers and mothers education, family occupation, annual income, mass media utilization, extension participation, achievement motivation and economic motivation, were positively and significantly correlated with overall aspiration. There was similar findings with Shivalingaiah (1995) who reported that economic motivation was positively significant with aspiration. Also similar with Narendran (2000), Doddahanumaiah (1990) and Ramananda (1988).

However, the independent variable youth education, their fathers and mothers education were negatively and significantly correlated with dependent variable political aspiration and social aspiration. The independent variable extension contact, extension participation, achievement motivation, economic motivation were negatively and significantly correlated with dependent variable educational aspiration and general aspiration.

Whereas independent variable age was non significant with dependent variable agriculture aspiration and overall aspiration. The independent variable mother education non-significant with overall aspiration. The

**Table 1 : Relationship of co-efficient of correlation value of selected characteristics of respondents with their role**

Sr. No.	Dependent variable independent variable	Aspiration					
		Political	Social	Educational	Agriculture	General	Overall
1.	Age	0.735**	0.666**	-0.644**	-0.175**	-0.801**	-0.036
2.	Youth education	-0.247*	-0.238*	0.306**	0.543**	0.777**	0.468**
3.	Father education	-0.448**	-0.454**	0.493**	0.427**	0.663**	0.243*
4.	Mother education	-0.512**	-0.486**	0.553**	0.283**	0.681**	0.169
5.	Family occupation	0.033	0.054	-0.086	0.393**	0.244*	0.280**
6.	Annual income	-0.112	-0.051	0.103	0.476**	0.461**	0.360**
7.	Mass media utilization	0.511**	0.392**	-0.182	0.420**	0.033	0.522**
8.	Extension contact	0.835**	0.714**	-0.636**	0.017	-0.642**	0.186
9.	Extension participation	0.872**	0.753**	-0.584**	0.104	-0.600**	0.285**
10.	Achievement motivation	0.610**	0.408**	-0.356**	0.219*	-0.334**	0.276**
11.	Economic motivation	0.860**	0.703**	-0.557**	0.152**	-0.463**	0.357**

NS=Non-significant

\* and \*\* indicate significance of values at P=0.05 and 0.01, respectively

**Table 2 : Constraints faced by rural youth while performing role in village development activities**

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency (n=100)	Percentage
1.	Not aware of the activities	27	27.00
2.	As the village leader is not co-operative	63	63.00
3.	Groups/conflicts among the people in the village	59	59.00
4.	No facility of education in village	56	56.00
5.	Lack of Knowledge about higher education discipline	57	57.00
6.	Lack of Knowledge about improved agriculture technology	67	67.00

independent variable family occupation, annual income were non-significant with dependent variable political aspiration, social aspiration and educational aspiration. The independent variable mass media utilization was non-significant with dependent variable educational aspiration and general aspiration.

The independent variable extension contact non-significant with dependent variable agriculture aspiration and overall aspiration. The independent variable extension participation and economic motivation non significant with dependent variable agriculture aspiration.

The Table 1 shows that the overall aspiration of self-development acting of respondent incase may be due to increase in, education, family occupation, annual income, mass media utilization, extension participation, achievement motivation, economic motivation of respondents. These would help in to make decision to play activity of self development.

These findings are supported by findings made by Bahanu (2006), reported positive and significant relationship of age with participation of their respective study also these findings are supported by the findings made by Nale (2003) found positive and significant relationship of land holding and social participation with participation of rural youth in crop husbandry practices and Upadhye (1993) reported positive and significant relationship between extension contact and participation level in his respective study.

### **Constraints faced by the respondent rural youth while performing role in village development activities :**

The constraints in present study had been defined as the difficulties encountered by rural youth while performing role in village development are presented in Table 2.

From Table 2, it was observed that majority of respondents (67.00 %) had faced the constraint lack of Knowledge about improved agriculture technology, followed by one third of respondents (63.00 %) reported constraint as the village leader is not co-operative. The groups/conflicts among the people in the village was reported constraint by 59.00 per cent respondents, followed by lack of knowledge about higher education discipline was reported as constraint by 57.00 per cent respondents. The other constraints reported by respondents rural youth in self development activities were no facility of education in village (56.00 %), and

not aware of the activities (27.00 %). These findings followed by Rupnavar (2008), Uprikar (2008), Jehu *et al.* (2010), Acharya and Agarwal (1987), Aaker and Day (1980), Agarwal, (1986), Amarchand and Varadharajan (1979), Snedecar and Cochran (1967) and Stantan and Futrell (1987).

### **Conclusion :**

In case of relationship of selected characteristics of respondents with their role in village development age, education, experience in farming, family size, land holding, social participation, extension contact, mass media exposure and cosmopolitaness were found to be positively and significantly correlated with overall role of rural youth in village development .

Mostly the respondents faced constraints in village development like low price return from farm produce (90.00 %), lack of electricity and irrigation water (73.00 %), lack of labour for performing farm operations (70.00 %) and lack of knowledge about improved farm technologies (67.00 %).

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