



Constraints faced by the rural youth during participation in productive work in leisure time

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to know the constraints faced by the rural youth during participation in productive work in leisure time. More than fifty per cent of rural youths had given most important constraints for participation in productive work in leisure time viz., lack of opportunity to participate in village development programme (51.11 per cent), senior villagers do not give importance to the social and cultural activities, Lack of encouragement or reward for participation in social and cultural activities, friends, companion keep away from productive work and force to participate in non-productive work, Disbeliefs of senior villagers in productive work done by youth (53.33 per cent each), credit of successful social activities is driven by political leader (64.44 per cent), lack of funds and facilities for cultural and social activities (60.00 per cent). Parents think that youth should work for own development (66.67 per cent), disbeliefs of senior villagers in decision making capacity of the youth (57.78 per cent) more some of constraints.

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INTRODUCTION

Rural youth, in general, represents the period of change from childhood to adulthood. This stage however varies in different factors. Culture, difficulties and circumstance variations exist among the young people around the world. However, changes in the psychology, intellect and emotions are similar across the board. The activities in which the youth involve themselves have an impact in their lives, either positively or negatively. It is therefore of great importance that the youth get to spend their free time on activities that will impact positively on their development. A sizeable portion of a youth's life is spent in leisure pursuits. These activities often have great influence on various aspects of the individual's development, such as identity formation. Access to leisure activities varies. Leisure activities for rural youths are different from leisure activities for urban youth. For instance, youths living in urban areas have greater access to transportation and to public recreational activities. Rural youth lacks this access and thus rely more heavily on school-related leisure activities. The importance of leisure-time activities in the

psychological, cognitive and physical development of young people is recognized in all societies. The present study was designed with the objective to study the constraints faced by the rural youth during participation in productive work in leisure time.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in College Development Block comprising Hatkanangle, Radhanagari and Bhudargad Tahsils of Kolhapur district. From these Tahsil, ten villages were selected randomly. From each village, 9 rural youths were selected randomly. Thus, in all 90 rural youths were finally selected for this study.

OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS

The main findings of the study are presented in Table 1.

Constraints:

Constraints faced by rural youths in participation in productive work in leisure time is given in Table 1.

More than fifty per cent of rural youths

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Table 1: Distributions of rural youth according to their constraints faced during participation in productive work in leisure time

Sr.No.	Constraints	Most imp.	Important	Less imp.	No. constraints
1.	Lack of leisure time	09 (10.00)	13 (14.44)	14 (15.56)	54 (60.00)
2.	Tiredness due to over work	03 (03.33)	21 (23.33)	50 (55.56)	16 (17.78)
3.	Refused by Parents in house work	-	04 (04.44)	54 (60.00)	32 (35.56)
4.	Villages/ Local leaders not giving opportunity to youth	06 (06.67)	18 (20.00)	31 (34.44)	35 (38.89)
5.	Lack of leisure time as migrating for the seasonal employment	03 (03.33)	15 (16.67)	37 (41.11)	35 (38.89)
6.	Lack of knowledge and eligibility limit doesn't allow for participation in social and cultural functions.	03 (03.33)	16 (17.78)	43 (47.78)	28 (31.11)
7.	Social and cultural activities are not in progress causing no participation	40 (44.44)	18 (20.00)	28 (31.12)	04 (04.44)
8.	Lack of response from villages and friends to functioning productive work	41 (45.56)	22 (24.44)	02 (02.22)	25 (27.78)
9.	Lack of opportunity to participate in village development programme	46 (51.11)	15 (16.67)	06 (06.67)	23 (25.55)
10.	Clashes in villagers to participate in social and cultural functions	38 (42.22)	11 (12.22)	33 (36.67)	08 (08.89)
11.	Lack of unanimity among the villagers to carry out social and cultural activities	36 (40.00)	27 (30.00)	10 (11.11)	17 (18.89)
12.	Senior villagers do not give importance to the social and cultural activities	48 (53.33)	19 (21.11)	05 (05.56)	18 (20)
13.	Capability of participation in cultural and social activities decides ones status	41 (45.56)	31 (34.44)	08 (08.89)	10 (11.11)
14.	Lack of sports facilities in villages	27 (30.00)	23 (25.56)	10 (11.11)	30 (33.33)
15.	Clashes and groupism among the rural youth	45 (50.00)	30 (33.33)	15 (16.67)	-
16.	Lack of encouragement or reward for participation in social and cultural activities	48 (53.33)	19 (21.11)	04 (04.45)	19 (21.11)
17.	Lack of youth organization	12 (13.33)	18 (20.00)	31 (34.44)	29 (32.23)
18.	Credit of successful social activities is driven by political leader	58 (64.44)	20 (22.22)	10 (11.12)	02 (02.22)
19.	Friends , companion keep away from productive work and force to participate in non-productive work	48 (53.33)	17 (18.89)	04 (04.44)	21 (23.33)
20.	Disbeliefs of senior villagers in productive work done by youth	48 (53.33)	19 (21.11)	05 (05.56)	18 (20)
21.	Lack of training in agriculture and related work	33 (36.67)	12 (13.33)	23 (25.56)	22 (24.44)
22.	Disbeliefs of senior villagers in decision making capacity of the youth	52 (57.78)	19 (21.11)	05 (05.56)	14 (15.56)
23.	Lack of funds and facilities for cultural and social activities	54 (60.00)	16 (17.78)	12 (13.33)	08 (08.89)
24.	Parents think that youth should work for own development	60 (66.67)	20 (22.22)	06 (06.67)	04 (04.44)

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages

had given most important constraints for participation in productive work in leisure time *viz.*, lack of opportunity to participate in village development programme (51.11 per cent), senior villagers do not give importance to the social and cultural activities, lack of encouragement or reward for participation in social and cultural activities, friends, companions keep away from productive work and force to participate in non-

productive work, disbeliefs of senior villagers in productive work done by youth (53.33 per cent each), Credit of successful social activities is driven by political leader (64.44 per cent), lack of funds and facilities for cultural and social activities (60.00 per cent). Parents think that youth should work for own development (66.67 per cent), disbeliefs of senior villagers in decision making capacity of the youth (57.78 per cent). were

the constraints faced by rural youth. These findings are supported by Bell (1974) and Cushman, *et al.* (2005).

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