

# Aspirations of rural youth towards self-development

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## ABSTRACT

The present research "Aspirations of rural youth towards self-development" was conducted in Ramtek and Kamthi taluka of Nagpur district of Maharashtra State. 100 youth were selected randomly from 10 villages. The data was collected by personal interview of the rural youth with the help of interview schedule. In case of profile of rural youth nearly half of respondents (46.00 %) had medium age (24 to 28 years). The 30.00 per cent of rural youth educated up to college level. Majority of respondents (71.00 %) had medium experience in farming (4 to 7 years) and 72.00 per cent had medium family size (4 to 7 members), majority of respondents (56.00 %) had semi-medium (2.01 to 4.00 ha) land holding, 40.00 per cent respondents had high social participation and 46.00 per cent had medium extension contact, whereas 44.00 per cent respondents had high mass media exposure and majority of respondents (59.00 %) had medium cosmopolitaness. It was observed that majority of respondents (51.00 %) performed medium level overall role in village development activities. In case of role of rural youth in agricultural development activities majority of respondents (56.00 %) were played role in sowing, drilling, dibbling, etc. activities, in case of rural youth role in social development activities of village majority of respondents (52.00 %) played role in cultural and recreational programmes. In case of role of rural youth in economic development activities over two fifth of respondents (43.00 %) were participated in work of marketing of agriculture product.

## INTRODUCTION

Youths are the power. The overall development of a country depends on their regimented, active and skilled youth power. 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.

### **Objective :**

- In the present investigation following specific objectives will be studied.
- To study the personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics of rural youth.
- To study the aspirations of rural youth towards self development.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in 10 villages of Ramtek and Kamthi taluka of Nagpur district Maharashtra state. 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 was collected personally with the help of interview schedule.

## OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

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

### **Personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics of rural youth :**

In this part of study, distribution of rural youth and results regarding relationship between self development and some selected characteristics are presented. The selected variables include personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics of rural youth.

#### *Age :*

The data from Table 1 shows that more than half of respondents 57.00 per cent belonged to 22-27 years age group, while 28.00 per cent respondents were in 15-21 years age group, whereas 15.00 per cent of respondents were in 28-35 years age group. The results are in the line with the findings of Mohsen and Ahmadreza (2011) and Jadhav (2008) who reported that Approximately 35.00 per cent of respondent between 21-24 year old.

#### *Respondents education :*

The data from Table 1 shows that more than half of

respondents 63.00 per cent were educated up to college level, whereas 16.00 and 15.00 per cent youth were educated up to high school and middle school, respectively. The 06.00 per cent respondents were educated up to primary school and none of the youth was reported as illiterate. There was similar findings with Mohsen and Ahmadreza (2011) who found that, 15.20 per cent of youths had an elementary education, 18.10 per cent had high school diploma, 10 per cent had post school education, and 19.40 per cent were university students.

#### *Fathers education :*

The data from Table 1 shows that more than one fourth of respondent's fathers 27.00 per cent were educated up to High School, whereas 25.00 per cent respondent's fathers were educated up to college level and middle school, respectively. The 18.00 per cent respondent's fathers were educated up to primary school and 05.00 per cent respondent's fathers were illiterate.

#### *Mothers education :*

The data from Table 1 shows that more than one fourth of respondents mothers 28.00 per cent were educated up to middle school and primary school, whereas 23.00 per cent respondent's mothers were educated up to high school, respectively. The 13.00 per cent respondent's mothers were educated up to college level and 08.00 per cent respondent's mothers were illiterate.

#### *Family occupation :*

The Table shows that one third of respondents family (33.00 %) had farming occupation, followed by 18.00 per cent and 17.00 per cent rural youth family had Farming + Labour and Labour occupation, respectively, while 14.00 per cent and 12.00 per cent rural youth family had Farming + other subsidiary occupation and Farming + service, respectively, and only 06.00 per cent rural youth family had service as main occupation. The results was in line with the findings of Jadhav (2008) who observed that majority (65.00 %) of the tribal teenagers had farming as major family occupation.

#### *Annual income :*

The Table shows that majority (39.00 %) of rural youth had Medium (Rs. 1,00,001 to 1,50,000/-) annual

<b>Table 1 : Distribution of respondents according to their profile</b>			
Sr. No	Response	Frequency (n=100)	Percentage
<b>Age</b>			
1.	15 year – 21 year	28	28.00
2.	22 year – 27 year	57	57.00
3.	28year –35 year	15	15.00
<b>Respondents education</b>			
1.	Illiterate (No Schooling)	–	–
2.	Primary (School 1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> )	06	06.00
3.	Middle (School 5 <sup>th</sup> -7 <sup>th</sup> )	15	15.00
4.	High (School 8 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> )	16	16.00
5.	College (Above 10 <sup>th</sup> )	63	63.00
<b>Fathers education</b>			
1.	Illiterate (No Schooling)	05	05.00
2.	Primary (School 1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> )	18	18.00
3.	Middle (School 5 <sup>th</sup> -7 <sup>th</sup> )	25	25.00
4.	High (School 8 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> )	27	27.00
5.	College (Above 10 <sup>th</sup> )	25	25.00
<b>Mothers education</b>			
1.	Illiterate (No Schooling)	08	08.00
2.	Primary (School 1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> )	28	28.00
3.	Middle (School 5 <sup>th</sup> -7 <sup>th</sup> )	28	28.00
4.	High (School 8 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> )	23	23.00
5.	College (Above 10 <sup>th</sup> )	13	13.00
<b>Family occupation</b>			
1.	Labour only	17	17.00
2.	Service only	06	06.00
3.	Farming only	33	33.00
4.	Farming + Labour	18	18.00
5.	Farming + other subsidiary occupation	14	14.00
6.	Farming + service	12	12.00
<b>Annual income</b>			
1.	Low (Up to Rs. 50,000/-)	07	07.00
2.	Low medium (Rs. 50,001 to 1,00,000/-)	28	28.00
3.	Medium (Rs. 1,00,001 to 1,50,000/-)	39	39.00
4.	Medium high (Rs. 1,50,001 to 2,00,000/-)	15	15.00
5.	High (Above Rs. 2,00,000/-)	11	11.00
<b>Mass media utilization</b>			
1.	Low (less than 02.57 )	15	15.00
2.	Medium ( 02.57 – 05.13 )	61	61.00
3.	High ( more than 05.13)	24	24.00
<b>Extension contact</b>			
1.	Low (less than 01.48 )	26	26.00
2.	Medium ( 01.48 – 08.22 )	57	57.00
3.	High ( more than 08.22)	17	17.00
<b>Extension participation</b>			
1.	Low (less than 02.27 )	24	24.00
2.	Medium ( 02.27 – 07.45 )	57	57.00
3.	High ( more than 07.45)	19	19.00
<b>Achievement motivation</b>			
1.	Low (less than 16.17 )	12	12.00
2.	Medium ( 16.17 – 21.03 )	81	81.00
3.	High ( more than 21.03 )	07	07.00
<b>Economic motivation</b>			
1.	Low (less than 20.06 )	21	21.00
2.	Medium ( 20.06 – 27.12 )	51	51.00
3.	High ( more than 27.12)	28	28.00

income, whereas 28.00 per cent rural youth has Low medium (Rs. 50,001 to 1,00,000/-) annual income, while 15.00 per cent and 11.00 per cent rural youth has Medium high (Rs. 1,50,001 to 2,00,000/-) and High (Above Rs. 2,00,000/-) annual income, respectively and only 07.00 per cent rural youth had Low (Up to Rs. 50,000/-) annual income. There was similar findings with Mishra *et al.* (2006) who found that, Agriculture was major occupation of the respondent's family, earning Rs. 40,000 to 60,000 annual incomes.

#### *Mass media utilization :*

Regarding mass media utilization of respondents Table 1 revealed that 61.00 per cent of rural youth has medium level of mass media utilization, followed by 24.00 per cent and 15.00 per cent of rural youth has high and low level of mass media utilization, respectively. There was similar findings with Bahanu (2006).

#### *Extension contact :*

From Table 1 it is indicated that more than half of respondents (57.00 %) had medium extension contact, whereas 26.00 per cent of respondents had low extension contact. Only 17.00 per cent respondents had high extension contact. There was similar findings with Nale (2003) and Uprikar (2008).

#### *Extension participation :*

In case of extension participation from Table 1, it was observed that more than half (57.00 %) of respondents had medium level of extension participation, whereas 24.00 per cent respondents had low level of extension participation and 19.00 per cent respondents had high extension participation level. There was similar findings with Prasad (2002).

#### *Achievement motivation :*

The Table 1 shows that more than half of respondents 81.00 per cent had medium level of achievement motivation, whereas 12.00 per cent of respondents had low level of achievement motivation and only 07.00 per cent of respondents belonged to high category of achievement motivation. There was similar findings with Deepak (2003).

#### *Economic motivation :*

The Table 1 shows that majority of respondents

51.00 per cent had medium level of economic motivation, whereas 21.00 per cent of respondents had low level of economic motivation and 28.00 per cent of respondents belonged to high category of economic motivation. There was similar findings with Barokar (1998).

#### **Aspirations of rural youth towards self-development:**

From the Table 2 depicts the data about ranking of different activities as aspired by the rural youth.

The data shows that (Table 2) preference about political aspiration for Co-operative society member, Grampanchayat member, Panchayat Samitti member, Formation of Youth club and Zilha Parishad member as I, II, III, IV and V ranks, respectively, these findings was similar with Deshmukh (2005). Followed this (Table 2) social aspiration for Participations social development activates (Like-cultural/traditional day, festival), Participations village development activates (Like-Gram svachatta abhiyan, nirmal gram etc.), and Organize adult education camp, farmer school for providing agriculture and allied field knowledge *i.e.* development enterprises) as I, II and III ranks, respectively. Whereas (Table 2) Educational aspiration for Science, Commerce and Arts as I, II and III ranks, respectively. These findings was similar with Deshmukh (2005) and (Table 2) agriculture aspiration for Use improved seed, fertilizer, pesticide, etc., Use of modern scientific technique and Use organic farming concept as I, II and III ranks, respectively. There was similar findings with Jirapure (1991) who found that, 81.17 per cent of student aspire for adoption of improved cultivation practices on their farms by using improved seeds, fertilizer, insecticides and new technologies related to agriculture.

The data in shows that Table 3 majority of rural youth 77.00 per cent had medium category of general aspiration, whereas 17.00 per cent of respondents had low category of general aspiration and 06.00 per cent of respondents belonged to high category of general aspiration. These findings was similar with Misal (2009).

In case of overall aspiration from Table 3, it was observed that majority of respondent rural youth (62.00 %) had performed medium level overall aspiration towards self development, whereas 16.00 per cent respondents had high level and low level of overall aspiration towards self development, respectively.

Sr. No	Activities	Score	Rank
<b>Political aspiration</b>			
1.	Co- operative society member	224	I
2.	Gram Panchayat member	216	II
3.	Panchayat Samitti member	195	III
4.	Formation of youth club	182	IV
5.	Zilha Parishad member	164	V
<b>Social aspiration</b>			
1.	Participations social development activates (Like-cultural /traditional day, festival,)	199	I
2.	Participations village development activates (Like-Gram Svachatta Abhiyan, Nirmal Gram etc.)	189	II
3.	Organize adult education camp, farmer school for providing agriculture and allied field knowledge <i>i.e.</i> development enterprises)	186	III
<b>Educational aspiration</b>			
1.	Science	226	I
2.	Commerce	188	II
3.	Arts	185	III
<b>Agriculture aspiration</b>			
1.	Use improved seed, fertilizer, pesticide, etc.	223	I
2.	Use of modern scientific technique	198	II
3.	Use organic farming concept	184	III

Sr. No.	Response	Frequency (n=100)	Percentage
<b>General aspiration</b>			
1.	Low (less than 20.06)	17	17.00
2.	Medium (20.06 – 27.12)	77	77.00
3.	High (more than 27.12)	06	06.00
<b>Over all aspiration</b>			
1.	Low (less than 20.06)	19	19.00
2.	Medium (20.06 – 27.12)	62	62.00
3.	High (more than 27.12)	19	19.00

### Conclusion :

These findings revealed that majority of rural youth (51.00 %) performed medium level role in village development, but considering the increasing population of our country, there is need of increase in youth's role in village development.

The rural youths should involved in educational and training programmes which have been conducted by various developmental departments which facilitates the youth to know more about agriculture and giving knowledge essential for active role in village development activities.

This study suggested that the efforts could be made by the planners to mould the rural youth's aspirations towards different agro-based enterprises like dairy,

goatery, poultry, sericulture, bee keeping and small scale industry, as these will provide additional income along with agriculture for stable financial status of the rural youth and also efforts could be made by Government agencies to provide better agricultural projects for rural youth with various infrastructural facilities like knowledge, credit, marketing etc., to take up agriculture enterprise in a better way.

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