



Research Note

Attitude of rural youth in rural development activities

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SUMMARY : The present study was conducted in College of Agriculture, Latur under Marathwada Krushi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani (M.S.) in 2011-12. The study was conducted in Latur district. Three tahsils and four villages from each tahsil were selected randomly. Ten respondents from each village were selected to comprise a sample of 120 respondents. The respondents were personally interviewed and the data collected were processed and statistically analyzed by using statistical techniques like frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, co-efficient of correlation. For the study independent variables namely age, education, family type, family size, use of sources of information, extension contact, social participation, and achievement motivation were selected. In this study it was observed that majority (70.83%) of the respondents had favourable attitude followed by less favourable attitude 15.00 per cent and the remaining 14.17 per cent of the respondents belonged to more favourable attitude in rural development activities.

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KEY WORDS :

Attitude, Youth,
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Youth have been playing quite a significant role in almost every country of the world as they possess the zeal and vigour necessary to create opportunities for national development. Youth shoulder responsibility for the future development of the country. Therefore, the development and harnessing of the talents and energies of youth towards constructive channels has always engaged the attention of a country's planners and policy markers. One of the most effective ways of development and channeling the potentials of youth towards creative purpose is through the youth clubs. They help young people to develop themselves physically, mentally, socially and economically and prepare them to meet effectively the future challenges of life.

As future, rural youth need to be prepared in a improving their capabilities to produce food and to conserve productive resources in the rural environment, improving their skills and abilities in carrying out income generating activities in

rural areas, relieving population pressure and improving nutrition and the well being of farming families and developing leadership and the ability to work well with others in group and community situations (Prasad, 2002).

Keeping the above facts in view, the present study was designed to analyze the attitude and participation of rural youth in rural development activities with the following specific objective of studying the attitude of rural youth towards rural development activities and the relationship of profile of rural youth with attitude of rural youth in rural development activities.

The study was conducted during the year of 2011-12 in the Latur district of Maharashtra state. Three tahsils and four villages from each tahsil were selected randomly. Ten respondents from each village were selected to comprise a sample of 120 respondents. Collected data were classified, tabulated and analyzed by using statistical methods like frequency, percentage,

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mean, standard deviation, correlation co-efficient.

The distribution of the youth according to their attitude is presented in Table 1. The attitude of the respondents towards rural developmental activities revealed that, 70.83 per cent of the respondents had favourable attitude, whereas, 15.00 and 14.17 per cent had less favourable and more favourable attitude towards rural development activities, respectively. The findings of the study were supported by the findings of past research of Shivalingaiah (1995).

Table 1: Distribution of the youth according to their attitude

Category	(n=120)	
	Frequency	Percentage
Less favourable attitude (<24)	18	15.00
Favourable attitude (25-30.00)	85	70.83
More favourable attitude (>30.10)	17	14.17
Total	120	100

Mean=27.05

The results depicted in Table 2 reveals that, the independent variable, achievement motivation had positive and significant association with the dependent variable extent of participation of rural youth at 1 per cent level of probability. Whereas, age, education, extension contact had significant association with extent of participation at 5 per cent level of probability and variables like family type, family

Table 2: Relationship between demographic characteristics of rural youth and attitude of rural youth

Independent variables	Correlation co-efficient(r)
Age	0.206*
Education	0.188*
Family type	0.049
Family size	0.082
Use of sources of information	0.059
Extension contact	0.211*
Social participation	0.146
Achievement motivation	0.275**

* and ** Indicate significance of value at P=0.05 and 0.01, respectively

size, sources of information and social participation had non significant association with extent of participation at 5 per cent level. The findings of the study are similar with the findings of Shivalingaiah (1995), Hiremath (2000).

Conclusion:

Youth are the most potent segment of the population of a country. The socio-economic development and prosperity of rural areas depends, to a considerable extent, on the type of youth living in rural areas, because the rural youth have abilities to orient themselves to go along the main stream of the development process. Development of youth determines the development of community and country as a whole. Youth have been playing quite a significant role in almost every country of the world, as they possess zeal and vigour, necessary to create opportunities for the national development. Youth of today are the adults of tomorrow, youth possess dynamic energy, creative activity and adventurous spirit.

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