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Constraints faced by rural youth for achieving their occupational aspirations and suggestions to overcome the constraints

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Abstract

The present study was conducted with the specific objective of “To know the constraints of rural youth for achieving aspirations” and “To obtain the suggestions to overcome the constraints”. For the study, Parbhani, Nanded, Hingoli and Jalna districts were selected randomly from Marathwada region. From each districts two talukas were selected randomly. From each taluka three villages were selected randomly and from each village ten rural youth were selected randomly. Thus total sample size 240. According to National Youth Policy India 2014, youths between the age of 15 to 29 from all educational streams were selected. Ex-post facto research design was adopted in this study. From the study it was found that, rural youth faced the constraints like, no family support, low family income, poor infrastructure and connectivity, lack of training facilities, low literacy level in rural areas, no facility of higher education in rural areas, government policies are not reach to grass root level, lack of awareness and timely information about new educational and occupational opportunities and lack of knowledge about improved agricultural technology while the suggestions invited by rural youth to overcome the constraints like , family should support the ambitions of youth, Government and NGO should provide financial assistance to needy people, improve rural infrastructure and connectivity, provide proper training to youth, literacy level should be improved in rural area, higher education should be provided in rural areas, government policies should reach to grass root level, Increase awareness and exposure to career opportunities and Provide hands-on training for easy access to improved agricultural technology.

Keywords: Constraints, suggestions, rural youth, occupational aspirations

Introduction

Youths are the power. The overall development of a country depends on the regimented, active and skilled youth power. Youth is the most energetic and productive section of a society. A country's ability and potential for growth is determined by the size and strength of its youth population. It is believed that developing countries with large youth population could see tremendous growth, provided they invest in young people's education, health and protect and guarantee their rights. It can undoubtedly be said that today's young generations are tomorrow's innovators, creators, builders and leaders. Youth as a concept has been generally defined all over the world as a group of human beings who have reached at the end puberty but have not yet acquired the full rights and duties of adult life. In India, as per National Youth Policy-2003, 'youth' was defined as a person of age between 13-35 years but in the current Policy Document i.e. National Youth Policy 2014, the persons between the age group of 15 and 29 years are considered youth. India's total population is 144 crore. Out of that 37.14 crore (67-68%) are youths and from that 24 crore are rural youths. India has more than 50% of its population below the age of 25 and more than 65% below the age of

35.

Aspiration can be defined as a level of possible goals set by an individual. Occupational aspirations are generally defined as a set of preferences regarding future occupational roles and activities. The present research study would reveal some of the facts about occupational aspirations of the rural youth which will help in motivating and influencing in certain aspects of their life. The study will also guide to devise strategies and modify the education approach using more appropriate personal, group and mass media in order to communicate useful educational information and appropriate strategies. This research will focus on rural youth aged 15-29 years in selected villages of the Marathwada region. It will employ a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews to gain a comprehensive understanding of occupational aspirations and the factors that shape them. The study will also consider the perspectives of educators, community leaders, and parents to provide a holistic view of the issue. The study would also analyse the occupational aspirations of rural youth. Results on occupational aspirations would help to understand their future dreams, which will help the policy makers to frame appropriate

policy measures suitable to rural youth. The occupational aspirations on various basis would also be analysed which would help us to understand their mindset towards their future occupation. Moreover, the study would come out with findings on constraints which are faced by rural youth in achieving their occupational aspirations and also their suggestions and expectations to solve the enumerated constraints.

Methodology

There are eight districts in Marathwada region. For the study, Parbhani, Nanded, Hingoli and Jalna districts were selected randomly from Marathwada region. From each district two talukas were selected randomly. From each taluka three villages were selected randomly and from each village ten rural youth were selected randomly. Thus total sample size 240. Ex-post facto research design was adopted

in this study, Statistically analyzed by using statistical techniques like Mean, Frequency and Percentage, Standard Deviation, Pearson's correlation coefficient (r), Multiple regression and Path analysis. Scale was constructed to measure the occupational aspirations of rural youth and the interview schedule based on the objectives of the study was prepared for collecting data from the respondents. The schedule was formulated in consultation with the experts in the field of extension education, by reviewing the relevant literature.

Objective

1. To know the constraints of rural youth for achieving aspirations
2. To obtain the suggestions to overcome the constraints

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Constraints faced by rural youth for achieving their occupational aspirations

Sr. No.	Constraints	Rural youth		
		No	%	Rank
1	No family support	60	25.00	IX
2	Low family income	190	79.16	V
3	Poor infrastructure and connectivity	195	81.25	IV
4	Lack of training facilities	226	94.16	I
5	Low literacy level in rural areas	176	73.33	VI
6	No facility of higher education in rural areas	223	92.91	II
7	Government policies are not reach to grass root level	205	85.41	III
8	Lack of awareness and timely information about new educational and occupational opportunities	170	70.83	VII
9	Lack of knowledge about improved agricultural technology	152	63.33	VIII

Table 2: To obtain the suggestions to overcome the constraints faced by rural youth

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Rural youth		
		No	%	Rank
1	Family should support to achieve ambitions of youth	181	75.41	IV
2	Government and NGO should provide financial assistance to needy people	190	79.16	III
3	Improve rural infrastructure and connectivity	198	82.50	II
4	Provide proper training to youth	198	82.50	II
5	Literacy level should be improved in rural area	155	64.58	VII
6	Higher education should be provided in rural areas	211	87.91	I
7	Government policies should reach to grass root level	170	70.83	V
8	Increase awareness and exposure to career opportunities	160	66.66	VI
9	Provide hands-on training for easy access to improved agricultural technology	143	59.58	VIII

Conclusion

The major constraints identified by the rural youth for achieving their occupational aspirations are shown that majority of the respondents (94.16%) had expressed the problems like lack of training facilities, (92.91%) no facility of higher education in rural areas, (85.41%) government policies are not reach to grass root level, (81.25%) poor infrastructure and connectivity, (79.16%) low family income whereas the major suggestions invited by the rural youth to overcome those constraints like (87.91%) higher education should be provided in rural areas, (82.50%) improve rural infrastructure and connectivity and provide proper training to youth, (75.41%) family should support to achieve ambitions of youth, (70.83%) government policies should reach to grass root level, It is therefore important to develop infrastructure in the region to nudge the youth in taking entrepreneurship in farming and nonfarming sector also to build career in professional services and provide

training to them.

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