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To estimate the rural youth with their extent of participation in agricultural activities in block-Bhanupratappur (Chhattisgarh)

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Abstract

India is a youth country and rural youth constitute about 41% of the total population of India. In the present scenario, the interest of rural people especially rural youth towards agriculture is decreasing. India is an agricultural country or it would not be wrong to say that India lives in villages. Of this, about 70% were rural youth and the remaining 30% were urban youth. In the present study Bhanupratappur block, Kanker district (Chhattisgarh) was deliberately selected. A stratified random sampling procedure was followed to obtain a suitable sample of rural youth. The total sample size was 70. The dependent variable was the participation of rural youth in agricultural activities. 12.85 percent had low level of participation in agricultural activities and size of family was did not any association with the extent of participation in agricultural activities.

Keywords: Youth, rural, development, participation and agricultural activities

Introduction

India is an agriculturally dominated country or it will not be wrong to say that India lives in villages. Primary occupation of villagers is still agriculture and its allied ventures. Youth are playing a very important role in almost every country of the world as they have the zeal and enthusiasm, which is necessary to create opportunities for national development. As psychologists said that youth process dynamic energy, creative activity and adventurous spirit, as they grow, they go through physical and psychological changes, so the development of youth determines the development of the country. The Government of India has been organizing planned and systematic programs for the development of Indian youth for their participation in the national development. India before and after independence saw youth emerging as a potential force, with youth participation in national development activities felt significantly relevant because of their boundless energy and innate idealism, which enhances the quality of life. can give a positive direction in improving India is a country where majority of the population lives in rural areas, so the place of youth is more important in the future of the country. Their role is more important in the formation and adoption of new social values in the society. Developing and harnessing the talent and energy of youth for creative work is more important than any other endeavor. According to youth, marketing of agricultural produce was associated with several problems including low prices (59.3%), poor road network (37%) and poor/lack of storage facilities (13%). Despite these challenges, youth have assets such as good literacy levels (50%) and access to agricultural information among others. In terms of food security, 70% of youth reported that they had enough food to eat throughout the year, while 30% said they did not have enough stock for the year, leading to hunger.

Methodology

Here study is taken from C.D. Tehsil Bhanupratappur, District Kanker Chhattisgarh, there are about 109 villages in it. Thus, a total of 7 villages (Tedaikondal, Bhaisakanhar, Bheria, Basla, Mulla, Solegaon and Chogal) were selected for this study. The villages were deliberately selected on the basis of maximum availability of young farmers in the villages. Qualitative and quantitative data was collected by preparing a list of total 70 rural youth (between 18-35 years of age) from 7 selected villages on the basis of agribusiness for the study. According to the result obtained after the analysis of the data, the results were also presented in the form of graphs and tables, the data was interpreted in percentage terms and the qualitative data was tabulated on the basis of approved classification tabulation and percentage method.

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In this, Frequency, Percentage and Correlation coefficient were used for data analysis.

Result and Discussion

The Table 1. Socio-personal and socio-economic characteristics of rural youth Indicate that out of 70 respondents, 57.14 percent were found to be in ST, 21.42 percent were found to be in SC, 21.42 percent were found to be in OBC and general. The majority of them were up to illiterate 55.57 percent, can read and write 22.85 percent and were found to be primary 11.4 percent in while remaining of them finally meddle school and H.S 10 percent. 41.67 percent family medium, 32.85 percent family small and 25.71 percent family big. Shows that 51.42 percent respondents were had Kachha type of house, 28.57 percent of them had mixed house and 20 percent belonged to Pakka house. 52.85 percent of the respondents had medium of land holding, 41.42 percent had had small size and large size remaining 5.714 percent of land holding. 52.85 percent belonged to only farming, 38.57 percent had farming with another job and 08.57 percent had more than two job with farming. About 62.85 percent of the rural youth had low contact with any extension agents mean while 34.28 percent had medium, 2.85 percent had high contact with extension agents. That the majority of the rural youth had 64.28 percentage social participation, while followed by 18.57 Percentage one medium social participation and 17.14 percentage No social participation.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their extent of participation in agricultural activities.

Variable	No.	%
Caste category		
Schedule tribe (ST)	40	57.14
Schedule caste (SC)	15	21.42
Other backward caste (OBC)	09	12.85
General	06	8.57
Education		
Illiterate	39	55.71
Can read and write	16	22.85
Primary	08	11.4
Middle	7	10
high school and above	00	00
Size of family		
Small	23	32.85
Medium	29	41.42
Big	18	25.71
Type of house		
Kachha	36	51.42
Pakka	14	20.00
Mixed	20	28.57
Size of land holding		
Small	29	41.42
Medium	37	52.85
Big	04	5.714
Type of occupation		
One occupation	37	52.85
Two occupations	27	38.57
More than two occupations	6	08.57
Contact with extension agents		
Low (up to 4)	44	62.85
Medium (4 to 12)	24	34.28
High (above 12)	02	2.85
Social participation		
No member in any organization	12	17.14
Member of one to two organization	45	64.28
Member of more than Two organization	13	18.57

1. Extent of participation in overall agricultural activities

The data concerning the extent of participation of rural youth in overall agricultural activities is compiled in Table 2. Out of the total 70 rural youth, 41.42 percent had moderate level of participation and 30 percent rural youth who had high level of participation. However, there were 12.85 percent had low level of participation in agricultural activities

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their extent of participation in overall agricultural activities.

S. No.	Caste	F	%
01	High (above 23)	21	30
02	Medium (11 to 23)	29	41.42
03	Low (up to 11)	09	12.85

Note: Figures in parentheses show the percentage

2. Relationship between socio-economic profiles of the rural youth with their extent of participation in agricultural activities

To study the relationship of socio-personal and economical characteristics of rural youth with their extent of participation in agricultural activities, the values of correlation coefficients were calculated and were presented in the Table 3. The table depicts the variables viz. cast, education, family size, type of house, size of land holding, occupation, contact with extension agents and social participation. The feasibility of the 0.05 level on the border of participation in agricultural activities was found to be significant, while type of house was significant at 0.01 level of significance. But size of family was didn't any association with the extent of association. The positive association of education, cast, occupation, indicating that these were playing decisively and positively in ushering the extent of participation in agricultural activities.

Table 3: Correlation coefficient of profile Characteristics of the rural youth with their extent of participation in agricultural activities.

S. No.	Characteristics	Correlation coefficient (r)
1	Caste	0.2549*
2	Education	0.2771*
3	Size of family	-0.0089 NS
4	Type of house	0.0582NS
5	Size of Land Holding	0.2849*
6	Occupation	0.4249*
7	Contact with extension agents	0.2375*
8	Social participation	0.3406*

** = 0.01 level of significance,

NS = non-significance

* = 0.05 level of significance

Conclusion

During the study, it was found that there was favorable attitude of maximum rural youth about participation in agricultural activities. Although youth have desirable qualities that can promote agriculture, most of them have strong indifference towards it. Around all variables had significant association with participation on rural youth in agriculture activity. Only family type and size of house type and comfortable assets found to be non-significant.

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