

Relationship between Different Variables and Factors Causing Failure of Rural Youth Clubs

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ABSTRACT

The youths of the today are the hope of tomorrow. They are the backbone of a country. Youths reflect the national potentially and represent the life blood of a nation. It is golden rule to remobilise the youths for their constructive involvement in any programme aimed at developing the community through the optimum utilization of best available human resource. Despite of being so salient element of building a better rural India, no serious attempt was made to develop the integrated personality of rural youths. The present study was undertaken in Amaniganj block of Faizabad District of eleven Nyay Panchayats. Six Nayay Panchyats and twelve villages were purposively selected, further the list of each sample village was prepared and hundred members were selected through proportionate random sampling method. The majority (71%) respondents were found belonging to middle age 24-59 years, 79% were having participated in one organization. The education was significant and negatively correlated with social factors.

Key words: Rural youth; Constructive involvement; Human resource; Integrated personality;

It is estimated that rural youths represent about 17% of our national population. The whole idea of organizing rural youth clubs has been inspired by the firm belief that this class of the rural society should be organized for developed its community with united efforts. The progress of rural youth activity had, however been limited and did not take deep roots in the village developmental programmes.

Singh and Prasad (1965) reported that participants with higher age in the youth clubs had relatively more educational more educational attainments than those of lower age. He further remarked that the participants from Brahmin families (Higher caste) appeared to be having more education. Likewise, the participants from middle class and farming families gained more than those coming from lower or higher families and who were engaged in service or business.

In order to embark on such a venture, it is important to find out the existing relationship between different variables and factors causing failure of rural youth clubs so that the appropriate informations could be procured and passed on the same through appropriate media. Keeping in view these issues, this study was undertaken with following objectives:

1. To study the socio-economic profile of the rural youth clubs (RYCs) members.
2. To see relationship between different variables and factors causing failure of rural youth clubs.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was undertaken in Amaniganj block of Faizabad district. Six Nyay Panchyayats were selected randomly. Two villages from each Nyay Panchayat were purposively selected where the rural youth clubs were in existence. Further, the lists of rural youth club members in each sample village were prepared and a total of 100 members were selected as respondents through proportionate random sampling technique. A comprehensive interview schedule was prepared incorporating all related variables to be studied. The respondents were contacted personally for collecting the relevant data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-economic profile of the respondents: Sixty one per cent respondents were found belonging to middle age category with a mean of 24-59 years. Maximum respondents (71%) were found belonging to general caste with ninety nine per cent literacy having land holding size below 2.5 acres. Maximum families were of joint type having above 10 members in their families. Agriculture was major occupation of the respondents family, earning Rs. 40,000 to 60,000 annual income. The houses of the respondents were of pucca type (45%) as well as mixed (27%) and kuccha (25%). Maximum respondents (79%)

Table 1. Correlation coefficient (r) between different variables and social, economic, political and psychological factors causing failure of rural youth clubs.

Variables	Correlation coefficient (r) with			
	Social factors	Economic factors	Political factors	Psycho. factors
Age	0.0055	-0.1507	0.1488	0.1798**
Education	-0.2284*	-0.2069*	-0.2854**	-0.0054
Caste	-0.0922	-0.1600	-0.1246	-0.1520
Family type	-0.1055	-0.0680	-0.2071*	0.0576
Family size	-0.1514	-0.1083	0.1495	0.1628
Housing pattern	0.1638	0.0048	-0.0709	0.0125
Holding size	-0.1216	-0.2055*	-0.1003	-0.0186
Occupation	0.1587	-0.0873	0.1056	0.1058
Annual income	-0.0114	-0.1872	-0.0255	0.1588
Material possession	-0.1544	-0.2128*	-0.0715	0.0073
Extension contact	-0.1048	-0.2284*	-0.0665	0.1072
Social participation	-0.0103	-0.2051*	-0.0312	0.1295
Economic motivation	0.1229	0.0073	0.0312	0.1190
Scientific orientation	-0.0073	-0.0380	0.0601	0.1123
Risk orientation	0.0510	0.1051	0.0441	0.1176
Socio Economic status	-0.1559	-0.2200*	0.0916	0.0230
Knowledge extent	-0.1143	-0.1528	-0.1185	0.0755
Economic factors	0.1089	-	0.1694	0.0725
Political factors	0.1143	0.1695	-	0.0606
Psychological factors	0.1793	0.0726	0.0606	-
Social factors	-	0.1089	0.1142	0.1793*

*Significant at 0.05 probability level = 0.1946

** Significant at 0.01 probability level = 0.2540

were having participation in one organization and ninety seven per cent having communication media. Radio was the main source of information. The contact with information sources was observed of medium level. The material possession, socio-economic status, economic motivation, risk orientation and scientific orientation of the respondents were also observed of medium level.

Factors causing failure of RYC: The data furnished in the Table 1 envisage the relationship between different

variables and factors causing failure of rural youth clubs.

Social factors: It was observed that the variable like education was significant and negatively correlated with social factors. The variables namely age, housing pattern, occupation, economic motivation, risk orientation, economic factors, political factors and psychological factors were found insignificant but positively correlated with social factors whereas, caste, family type, family size, holding size, annual income, material possession, extension contact, social participation, scientific orientation, socio-economic status and knowledge extent about RYC activities were insignificant but negatively correlated with social factors causing failure of RYC. The negative and insignificant relationship shows that there was not much impact of said variables on social factors causing failure of RYC.

Economic factors: The Table 1 also projects that out of 20 variables, six variables i.e., education, holding size, material possession, extension contact, social participation and socio-economic status were found significantly and negatively correlated with economic factors. The variables like age, caste, family type, family size, occupation, annual income, scientific orientation and knowledge extent were insignificant but negatively correlated with economic factors. Therefore, these factors had not influence over economic factors. The variables namely housing pattern, economic motivation, risk orientation, social factors, political factors and psychological factors were found insignificant but positively correlated with economic factors causing failure of RYC.

Political factors: Almost similar influence of variables was also seen over political factors with little deviation. Hence, it can be said that negative results showed not much variability in the responses of the respondents about political factors.

Psychological factors: The Table 1 further focuses that the age was found to be highly significant and positively correlated with psychological factors causing failure of RYC. It means that the respondents with higher age had influence in positive direction for realizing the causes of failure of RYC.

The variables namely family type, family size, housing pattern, occupation, annual income, material possession, extension contact, social participation, economic motivation, scientific orientation, risk orientation, socio-economic status, knowledge extent, social factors, economic factors and political factors were observed to be insignificant but positively correlated and the variables like education, caste and holding size were

found insignificant and negatively correlated with psychological factors causing failure of rural youth clubs. The less degree of variability in responses showed not much difference in responses with regards to causes of failure of RYCs. It might be due to similarity in socio-economic and other attributes of members of RYCs.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of socio-economic profile of respondents, it may be concluded that almost similar characteristics were found to be observed with little

variability in some characteristics. It might be due to normative participation pattern in RYCs under provisions. The personal, economic, social, psychological and communication variables were observed of medium levels. The correlation coefficient values showed almost similar pattern of relationship among, social, economic, political and psychological factors. Thus, it may be said that there is a need of a high degree of alteration in norms, provisions and frame of work of RYCs, in consideration with different variables which had direct or indirect influences (significant or insignificant) over the factors causing failure of RYCs.

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