

STUDYING PERCEPTION OF RURAL YOUTH TOWARDS AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES ON THE BASIS OF VARIOUS ASPECTS IN DRY LAND OF HARYANA STATE, INDIA

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Abstract

Youth are the most powerful section of the population of a country. The young people of today are the expectations of tomorrow. They are the genuine soul for future agribusiness of the country. Procedure & policies that shape and impact youth today will overwhelm our nation tomorrow. Youth look for a job not only to run livelihood, even for meaningful life and passion towards their work. Youth make up roughly one-fifth of the complete populace in numerous nations in underdeveloped and developing economies. The financial turn of events and thriving of provincial regions depends, up to a significant level, on the way of youth living in rustic regions, on the grounds that the country youth have capacities to arrange themselves to come the standard of the developmental mainstream. It's undeniably true that barely any youngsters are rehearsing agri-occupations, despite the fact that, larger part of the rustic youth has life and enthusiasm to dominate in rural and partnered exercises. In this unique circumstance, it is advantageous to know the degree of interest of youth in agriculture and associated activities. Keeping this in see, a study was directed in dry land of Haryana state, i.e., Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri District with a complete sample of 240 youth who¹ are chosen through stratified sampling method. The

goal of the study was to know the degree of interest of youth in agricultural activities basis on various aspects and their profile characteristics. The information was gathered from essential sources with organized interview. The study utilized graphic insights and scale method to examine the information provided by youngsters.

Keyword: Rural, Youth, Agriculture, Dry Land, Haryana, India

1.INTRODUCTION

Agriculture will stay basic necessity to the advancement of a country for all developing nations across the globe. The farming fate of most agricultural nations might be dreary if the majority of the agricultural endeavours are left in the possession of matured subsistent farmers who continued to be the significant agrarian population of a country. This is on the grounds that the efficiency level of those farmers can't meet the food and clothing needs of the exponentially growing populace. Thus, youth inclusion in farming is needed.

Youth are a significant and indispensable segment in human resource of a nation that can bear the obligation of advancement including farming. It is basic for the country to deliver food not exclusively to take care of its one billion or more human populace yet in addition for an equivalent number of animals. At this crossroads youthful personalities with inventiveness and

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accomplishment inspiration apparently can deal with unimaginable errands like environmental change variation and moderation and suffering ailing health. By and large, youth will take on novel thoughts and innovations and accordingly they can undoubtedly change the current status of agriculture.

The youngsters could be the ideal ones to change the helpless picture of people associated with agrarian sector, particularly in the provincial regions given their more prominent chance to adjust novel thoughts, idea and innovation which are extremely essential to changing the manner in which agrarian sector is rehearsed and seen. In addition, with the ascent in their desires, their openness to new age media like web, PDAs, TV the country youth are presently searching for a superior life and work. The best way to prevent them from leaving the provincial regions is by guaranteeing better monetary possibilities for them in farming and working on the personal satisfaction and sustainable development in those regions.

Traditionally, period from pre-adulthood to middle age is named as youth. Age comprises the deciding

attributes in the meaning of Youth by different offices. UN took on the age bunch 15 to 24 for characterizing youth. The National Youth Policy, 2014 characterized „youth“ as people in the age gathering of 15-29 years. According to India’s 2011Census, Youth (15-24 years) in India comprises one-fifth (19.1%) of India’s population. The paper is an extremely valuable fundamental examination and reference material for future arranging of exploration researchers, understudies, arranging organizations, instructive foundations and the Haryana State Government.

The paper delves deeply into the perceptions of youths towards agriculture. Because the paper is based on primary data, the study may be more valid and reliable. The study is also significant in its scope.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1. Study Area

The present research was conducted in Charkhi Dadri and Bhiwani Districts of Haryana.

Table No. 1: Sampling structure of study

State	District	Block	Village	Sample size
H A R Y A N A	BHIWANI	SIWANI	MATANI	20
			BIDHWAN	20
			MITHI	20
		TOSHAM	ISHERWAL	20
			SIDHAN	20
			KATWAR	20
	CHARKHI DADRI	CHARKHI DADRI	MANKAWAS	20
			BALALI	20
			DUDHWA	
		BADHRA	KADMA	20
			GOPALWAS	20
			BADHRA	20
Total	2	4	12	240

Source: Primary Data

The respondents chosen for this research included rural youth engaged in agricultural occupations of the ages of 18 to 35 years. This study is about the social-economic and physiological status profile of youngsters

in rural areas. Therefore, this study is confined to only the opinions of the age groups and areas chosen. This study used sampling pattern given as: Table1: Sampling structure of study

A well-structured interview method was followed with survey questionnaire, the researcher collected primary

information about on socio-individual, social-psych and economic characteristics from 240 respondents. The method followed five-point scale developed by Hari (2014). On the basis of score obtained, the respondents were separated into 5 levels. Using the same class spacing method between low and high scores is positive, moderately positive, and beneficial.

2.2. Analytical techniques

Descriptive statistics is used for standard data analysis. After the analysis, the study results were analysed according to the study objectives and presented using tables, pie charts, statistics and graphs.

Formula:

$$\chi^2 \text{ cal.} = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

With (r-1) (c-1) degree of freedom

For smaller cell frequencies (<5), Yates used random communication.

$$\chi^2 \text{ cal.} = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij}) - \frac{1}{2})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

With (m-1) (n-1) degree of freedom.

Table 2: Classification of rural youth according to social aspects for determining approach towards agriculture as occupation

SN	Category	Bhiwani		Charkhi Dadri		Total	
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
1.	Strongly agree	6	5	8	6.67	14	5.83
2.	Agree	46	38.33	22	18.33	68	28.33
3.	Un-decided	32	26.67	42	35	74	30.83
4	Disagree	26	21.67	38	31.67	64	26.67
5	Strongly Disagree	10	8.33	10	8.33	20	8.33
	Total	120	100	120	100	240	100
		$\chi^2 = 12.358$		p < 0.05			

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Social aspects affecting approach of rural youth towards agriculture

The information relating to table 2 uncovers that, nearly one third (38.33%) of the youth engaged in agriculture are undecided about social acceptance towards agricultural occupations, trailed by 28.33% of them had medium acceptance and 26 percent of them had medium level of un-acceptance towards agricultural occupations. Only 5.83% of youth had strongly accepted and showed positive attitude towards agriculture on the basis of social variables whereas 8.33% showed negative one.

With the appearance of globalization and progression, youth in agriculture are focusing more on agribusiness with high monetary direction rather than social issues. This has come about because of their tremendous and customary augmentation contacts and great market insight. Despite the fact that, the general pattern called attention to that the youth in agriculture had not yet understood the significance of social direction in this multicultural fast changing world.

The chi-square value 12.358 at p<0.05 from the table indicated that, there exists a critical relationship among area and social direction of rural youth engaged in agriculture. Variations in social values and the current training and information level may have added to the above pattern.

3.2. Economic aspects affecting approach of rural youth towards agriculture

The information relating to figure 1 uncovered that, more than two-fifth (40.42%) of the rural youth engaged in agriculture had medium monetary direction, trailed by 20% had low, 17.5% of them undecided, 16.25% had high, and just 5.83% of them had very low financial direction.

The chi-square esteem 13.253 at $p < 0.05$ from the table indicated that, there exists a critical relationship among area and monetary direction of youth engaged in cultivating. Variations in training and information level may have added to the above pattern.

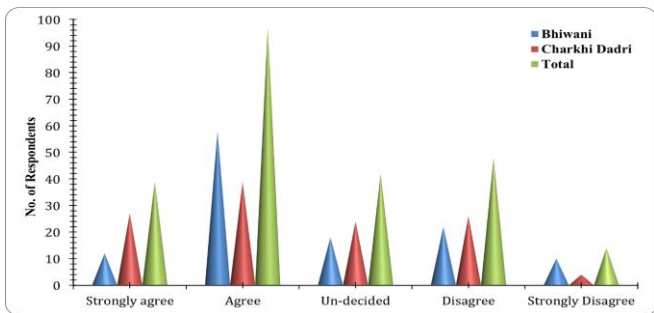


Figure 1: Classification of rural youth according to Economic aspects for determining approach towards agriculture as occupation.

3.3 Innovative aspects affecting approach of rural youth towards agriculture

The information from figure 2. reveals that, nearly 42% of the youngsters in agriculture had moderate innovative approach, trailed by 26.67% which were undecided and 18.75% of them had low innovative approach. Merely 7.5% of rural youth had very high innovative approach and 5.42% had very low innovative mindset.

Being the youths, they think inventively attempting to place their contemporary considerations into real condition with no hesitation. Having the idea of searching for curiosity in each and every activity, the youngsters constantly have a go at replacement or refinement of existing progressions. This may be the acceptable reason for the frequency of the previously mentioned frequency of youth in agriculture.

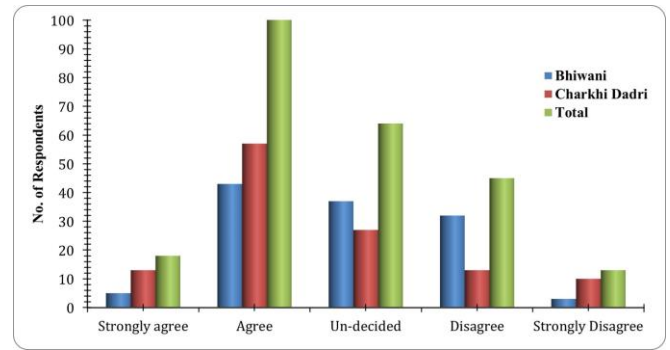


Figure 2: Classification of rural youth according to Innovative aspects for determining approach towards agriculture as occupation

While comparing the data of both districts, it was found that Youth of Charkhi dadri District are far more creative and innovative than that of youth of Bhiwani district. The chi-square value 18.869 at $p < 0.05$ clearly depicted that, there exists a critical relationship among locale and innovative approach of youth having agriculture as an occupation. This may be because of differences in usage of data sources and presence of need based present day advancements.

3.4. Motivational aspects affecting approach of rural youth towards agriculture

An outline of figure 3 projected that, 39.58% of the youth engaged in agriculture had medium level of motivational aspect, trailed by 26.25% which were undecided and 16.25% had low motivational aspects. Merely 5% had very high motivational aspect in comparison to 1 2.92% having very low motivational aspects. The chi-square value at $p < 0.05$ distinctly uncovered that, there wasn't any critical relationship among locale and accomplishment inspiration of youth in agriculture.

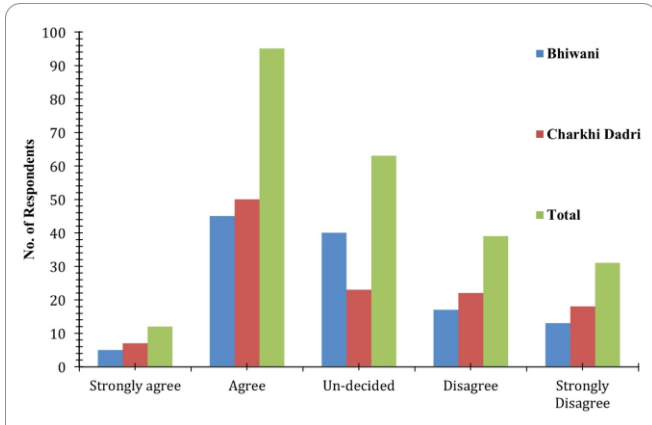


Figure3: Classification of rural youth according to Motivational aspects for determining approach towards agriculture as occupation.

3.5. Risk aspects affecting approach of rural youth towards agriculture

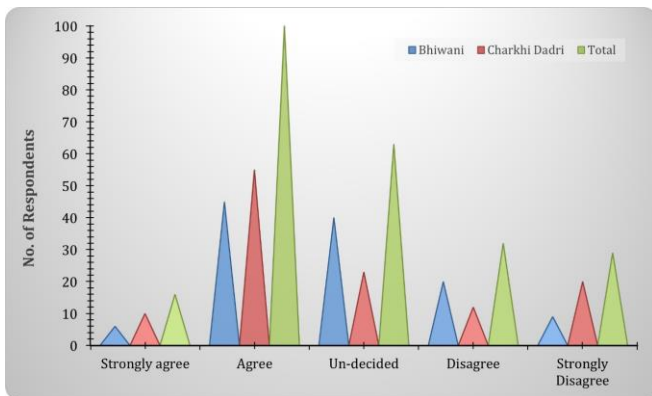


Figure 4: Classification of rural youth according to Risk aspects for determining approach towards agriculture as occupation

From Figure 4 it may be analysed that, the greater part (41.66%) of the youth in agriculture had medium risk acceptance, trailed by 26.25% of the youngsters which are undecided about risk covering strategies, followed by 13.33% having medium level of un-acceptance towards risk covering direction and 12.08 % of youth having strong un-acceptance towards risk covering. Only 6.67% of the total youth engaged in farming had high level of risk acceptance.

The chi-square value 12.759 at $p < 0.05$ the table anticipated that, there exists a critical relationship among district and hazard direction of youth in cultivating. Contrasts in total assets and ownership of

differential landholdings may have brought about the above distinction.

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