

INVOLVEMENT OF RURAL YOUTH IN DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES OF NEHRU YUVA KENDRA IN JAIPUR DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

The research study was conducted in three Panchayat Samiti i.e. Amber, Govindgarh and Sanganer in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. In this study total 118 respondents were selected for study purpose. The finding of study indicated that the majority of rural youth were found in medium extent of involvement group in NYK activities. It was also found that the rural youth participated in awareness campaign programmes and optimum participated in youth club development programmes under Nehru Yuva Kendra activities.

INTRODUCTION

The base of India's development is the rural community and it has been said about the role of the youths as agents of change in rural developing society who committed to growth with social justice. This dream has been put in practical shape by setting up the Nehru Yuva Kendras. It is strongly required that our youth's power is properly used in developmental process for the country. If the youth are non-properly organized and misguided, they may indulge themselves in antisocial and unconstructive activities. Keeping this in mind Indian Government and number of many voluntary organizations have come forwarded to under take youth welfare services, recognizing the fact that no country can develop or improve if young generations neglects.

At present there are many upcoming programmes for the youths being run by several Governmental and Non-governmental agencies. The programmes are initiated for involving larger section of youth at national level to promote securism, national integration, spirits adventures and to inculcate India's rich cultural heritage and values. Realizing the importance of youths, the ministry of human resource development has sponsored number of schemes and programmes for

both students and non students based on their need and development.

The NYK programmes are of vital importance in developing youth into future progressive farmers and better citizens. The Nehru Yuva Kendra of Jaipur district has been working in the area since February 4th, 1973. At present 257 youth clubs are functioning in Jaipur district. These clubs covered about 11,725 youths in the rural areas and participated in the activities and programmes run by NYK, Jaipur.

The degree of involvement refers to the extent to which the rural youth participated in different activities of NYK, which is one of the important component of behaviour and as such plays an important part in the covert and overt behaviour of an individual.

It is therefore, very necessary to find out the involvement of the rural youth, which would form the basis for project formation, it is thus expected that the study will be of great help in developing a sound rural youth development programme which would in turn, accelerate the pace of rural development in the country and make the rural youth programme a success story. It is believed that the findings of the study will be valuable to policy makers, extension staff, administration and other voluntary organizations, who are directly or

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indirectly involved for the implementation of NYK programmes.

Keeping all these views in mind, the present investigation entitled "Involvement of rural youths in different activities of Nehru Yuva Kendra in Jaipur District of Rajasthan" had been under taken with the specific objective of measuring the involvement of rural youth in NYK activities.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. There were thirteen panchayat samities in Jaipur, out of which three panchayat samities namely Amber, Govindgarh and Sanganer were selected by simple random sampling technique. Twenty per cent or minimum two villages were selected from each of the selected panchayat samitie. Hence the villages namely, *Chapradi, Maheshwas Kalan* and *Koli Basti* were selected from Amber panchayat samiti and villages *Gori Ka Bas* and *Chomu* were selected from Govindgarh panchayat samiti. Like wise villages namely, *Avania, Rampura, Bandhya Ki Dhani, Golya Ki Dhani* were selected from Sanganer panchayat samiti by simple random sampling technique.

Fifty per cent rural youths were selected from each of the selected villages by simple random sampling technique. In such a way, a total of 118 respondents were selected for the study purpose.

An interview schedule was developed for measuring the involvement of rural youths in different activities of Nehru Yuva Kendra. Personal interview method of data collection was adopted. The data so collected were tabulated and analysed. Inferences were drawn after subjecting the data to statistical analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

All the nine regular programmes and their 60 activities of Nehru Yuva Kendra were listed and the response of the respondents were recorded on a three point continuum scale i.e. most often, often and never with a score of 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The score of individual respondents was summed up to find out the total score.

The maximum score and minimum score

secured by the respondents were 180 and 60, respectively. The calculated mean score and standard deviation were found 1.77 and 0.15, respectively. On the basis of mean score and standard deviation, the extent of involvement of all the respondents were classified in to three categories as follows:

1. Low extent of involvement : The respondents who obtained mean score below 1.62 were categorized as having 'low extent of involvement' in NYK activities.
2. Medium extent of involvement : The respondents who obtained mean score from 1.62 to 1.92 were categorized as having 'medium extent of involvement' in NYK activities.
3. High extent of involvement : The respondents who obtained mean score above 1.92 were categorized as having 'high extent of involvement' in NYK activities.

Table 1. Distribution of rural youths according to extent of involvement in activities of NYK

n = 118			
S. No.	Involvement level	f	%
1.	Low extent (Below 1.62)	12	10.17
2.	Medium extent (From 1.62 to 1.92)	89	75.42
3.	High extent (Above 1.92)	17	14.41
Total		48	100

Table 1 indicates that 75.42 per cent rural youths were found in medium extent involvement groups, whereas, 14.41 per cent rural youths were found in high extent of involvement and remaining 10.17 per cent rural youths having low extent of involvement in activities of NYK.

On the basis of findings it is concluded that majority of the rural youth were involved in activities of NYK. This might be due to the fact that majority of the rural youths were educated and having medium knowledge and positive attitude, due to this reason they had participated in activities of NYK.

Further, the individual programme wise involvement of rural youths were also worked out, for that the mean score were calculated and ranks

were assigned accordingly. The findings about the same has been presented in the table 2.

Table 2. Programme wise extent of involvement of rural youths in NYK n = 118

S. No.	Name of programme	MS	Rank
1.	Youth club development programme	1.92	III
2.	Vocational training programme	1.52	VIII
3.	Awareness campaign programme	1.99	I
4.	Work camps (Shramdan Shivirs)	1.98	II
5.	Sports promotion programme	1.79	IV
6.	Work shops and seminars	1.77	VI
7.	Cultural programme	1.78	V
8.	National /International day /weeks	1.75	VII
9.	Adventure promotion programme	1.20	IX

* Multiple response

Table 2 depicts that the programme awareness campaigns were having the highest mean score (1.99) hence, it was ranked first. It means that all the rural youths had participated in awareness campaigns because the rural youths were mostly literate so that they could read the literature and magazines related to NYK activities.

The second rank was assigned to the programme of work camps (*Shramdan Shivirs*) having mean score 1.98. It means that the rural youths believed on learning by doing work. The third rank was awarded to the youth club development programmes having 1.92 mean score. It means that the rural youths had fairly involved in the youth club development programmes.

The critical analysis of all the nine regular programmes shows that the "Adventure promotion programme" had obtained lowest MS (1.20) hence, it was ranked last. It means that the respondents had very least participation in the programme. The reason of least participation of youths in the adventure promotion programme, because of only selected rural youths had participated in tour programme which were conducted by NYK from

time to time. All the youths could not get the equal opportunity to participate in the tour programme.

CONCLUSION

Above finding of the study concluded that 75.42 per cent rural youths were found in medium extent of involvement groups, whereas 14.41 per cent found in high extent of involvement and remaining 10.17 per cent rural youth were in low extent of involvement. It is also found that the rural youth more participated in Awareness Campaigns and optimum participated in youth club development programme while low participated in Adventure Promotion Programme because of only selected rural youths was participated in Adventure Promotion Tour Programme which were conducted by NYK from time to time.

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