

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

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in three panchayat samities namely Amber, Govindgarh and Sanganer of Jaipur district of Rajasthan. Total 118 respondents were selected for this study. Results of the study revealed that majority of rural youth were having medium knowledge about NYK activities and optimum knowledge about youth club development programme.

INTRODUCTION

Knowledge is generally understood as an intimate acquaintance of an individual with facts, it is one of the important component of behaviour and as such plays an important part in the covert and overt behaviour of an individual. The base of India's development is the rural community and it has been said about the role of the youth as the agents of change in developing rural society committed to growth with social justice. This has now been put in practical shape by setting up the Nehru Yuva Kendras. It is strongly required that our youth power is properly used in development process of the country. If the youth are un- Properly organized and misguided, they may indulge themselves in antisocial and unconstructive activities.

Keeping this in mind the Indian Government and many voluntary organization have come forward to under-take youth welfare services recognizing the fact that no country can develop if it neglects its youth. At present there are many programmes for the youths being run by several Government and Non- government agencies. The programmes are initiated for involving larger section of youth in nation building activities and to promote securism, national integration, spirit of adventure and to inculcate in them and appreciation for India's rich cultural heritage. Realizing the importance of youth, the ministry of

human resource development has sponsored a number of schemes and programmes for both educated and un educated youth based on their need of development.

It is therefore very necessary to find out the knowledge level of 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 accelerate the pace of rural development in the country. It is believed that the finding of the study will be valuable to policy makers, extension staff, administration and other voluntary organizations which are directly or indirectly involved for the implementation of NYK programmes.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. There are thirteen panchayat samities in Jaipur, out of which three panchayat samities namely Amber, Govindgarh and Sanganer were selected by simple random sampling method. Twenty per cent or minimum two village were selected from each of the selected panchayat samities. 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

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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 same technique. In such a way, a total of 118 respondent were selected for the study purpose.

An interview schedule was developed by the investigator as per the expert’s opinion for measuring the Knowledge level of rural youth about different activities of Nehru Yuva Kendra. Personal interview method of data collection was adopted. The data so collected were tabulated and

analyses . Inferences were drawn after subjecting the data to statistical analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The respondents were grouped into three categories, using mean (34.31) and standard deviation (2.63). The knowledge of rural youths were categorized as follows.

1. **Low Knowledge :** The respondents who had knowledge score below 31.68 were categorized in low knowledge.
2. **Medium knowledge :** The respondents who had knowledge score from 31.68 to 36.94 were considered under medium knowledge.

Table 1. Distribution of rural youths according to knowledge level about different activities of NYK (n= 118)

S. No.	Knowledge level	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (Below 31.68)	17	14.41
2.	Medium (From 31.68 to 36.94)	77	65.25
3.	High (Above 36.94)	24	20.24
Total		118	100

$\bar{X} = 34.31$ $\sigma = 2.63$

3. **High knowledge :** The respondents who had knowledge score above 36.94 were categorized under high knowledge.

The data in Table 1 reveals the majority of rural youths (65.25 per cent) had medium knowledge level and 14.41 per cent were having low knowledge level whereas 20.34 per cent had high knowledge about different activities of NYK.

From the findings mentioned above, it may be observed that majority of rural youth the knowledge levels of rural youth varies from medium to high, regarding their participation in different activities carried out by NYK. This may be due to the reason that the majority of rural youth were educated and more involved in social activities.

Individual programme wise knowledge of rural youth

The Individual programme wise knowledge of rural youth was also worked out, for which, mean per cent scores were calculated and ranks were assigned accordingly, The findings about the same has been presented in Table 2.

Table 2 depicts that the activities of “ Youth club development programme” were having the highest MPS 83.90, hence it was ranked first. It means that all the respondents (rural youth) had better knowledge about youth club development programme as compared to other programme/ activities of NYK.

The second highest rank was assigned to the activities of “Awareness campaigns programme” having MPS 76.84 hence, it was ranked second. It means that all the respondents were having knowledge about the programme/activities

The third rank was awarded to the activities of “Vocational training programme” having 60.06 MPS. It means that the most of the respondents had fairly good knowledge about the concept of vocational training programme under NYK.

This was followed by the activities such as “Work shops and seminars (57.62 MPS)”, “Cultural programme (48.09 MPS)”, “Sports promotion programme (45.42 MPS)”, “Work camps (41.47 MPS)”, “National/ International day/ weeks (31.92

MPs)", which were ranked fourth, fifty, sixth, seventh and eighth, respectively.

The critical analysis of all the nine programme/ activities in schedule shows that the activities of

"Adventure promotion programme" had lowest MPS 17.51 hence, it was awarded last rank. It means that all the respondents had less knowledge about the activities of adventure promotion programme.

Table 2. Programme wise knowledge of rural youths about different activities of NYK

(Multiple response) (n=118)

S. No.	Name of programme/ activities	MPS	Rank
1.	Youth club development programme	83.90	I
2.	Vocational training programme	60.06	III
3.	Awareness campaign programme	76.84	II
4.	Work camps (Shramdan Shivirs)	41.47	VII
5.	Sports promotion programme	45.42	VI
6.	Work Shops and seminars	57.62	IV
7.	Cultural programme	48.09	V
8.	National / International day/ weeks	31.92	VIII
9.	Adventure promotion programme	17.51	IX

CONCLUSION

From the finding it can be concluded that majority of rural youth were having medium knowledge about NYK activities. Further, it was noted that majority of the youth possessed optimum knowledge about youth club development programme. It is also concluded that the rural youth were having very less knowledge about adventure promotion programme.

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