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## Profile analysis of rural youth towards farming

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### Abstract

The present study was conducted in Latur district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state during the year 2019-2020. Total ten tahsils present in Latur district out of which Latur, Ausa, and Renapur tahsils were selected purposively and randomly four villages selected from each selected tahsils. Thus, total 12 villages were selected for the study. From each selected village 10 respondents were selected, total 120 respondents comprised for the study. For the objective of profile analysis of rural youth towards farming, Ex-post facto research design was adopted. The data were collected with the help of pretested interview schedule. The statistical methods and tests such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation and multiple regression analysis were used. The results regarding profile analysis of the rural youth towards farming shows that, 28.33 per cent respondents were educated up to post graduation level, farming as major occupation of 57.50 per cent of respondents, 36.67 per cent of them were possessing 1.01 to 2.00 ha of land and were small farmers, 46.67 per cent had medium farming experience, 65.83 per cent possessed the farm skills, 55.83 per cent possessed non-farm skills, 65.83 per cent had medium annual income (1.1 to 3.1 Lakh Rs.), 65.83 per cent possess medium level of socio-economic status, 46.67 per cent were having medium level of risk orientation, 47.50 per cent of respondents had medium achievement motivation, 49.17 per cent belongs to medium economic motivation etc.

**Keywords:** Profile, rural youth, farming, Latur district, Marathwada region, Maharashtra state

### 1. Introduction

Youth is best understood as a period of transition from the dependence of childhood to adulthood's independence and awareness of interdependence as members of a community. This period of transition refers to a complex interplay of personal, institutional and macroeconomic changes that most young people have to negotiate in other than wholly traditional societies. The relative importance and intermingling of these factors can vary widely between countries according to their level of economic development. It can also vary within countries according to socio economic, ethnic and other social groupings. Youth is a more fluid category than a fixed age-group.

The National Youth Policy of India was initially framed during the year, 1988. This policy aimed to put young people at the centre of country's growth and development. The National Youth Policy document of 2012 aims to covers the age-bracket of 16-30 years. However, it needs to be recognized that all young people within this age group are unlikely to be a homogeneous group, sharing common concerns and needs and having different roles and responsibilities. Nearly 30 crores of the nation's youth reside in rural areas. The rural youth population, both male and female is higher than the urban population. The total rural youth population is 296.2 million (153.2 million male and 143.9 million female) as against 130.9 million urban youth population (69.5 million male and 61.4 million female) (Web source: The Hindu, 2011) [9].

Young people between the ages of 15-24 represent approximately 18.00 per cent of the global population i.e., nearly 1.2 billion people. The majority (almost 87.00%) of the world's youth live in developing countries, with approximately 62.00 per cent in Asia alone. A remaining 25.00 per cent live in the developing regions of Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. Rural youth of today need education and training to become leaders of future. More importantly, they should have exposure to the latest technology and access to resources to enable them to become active partners in development.

### 2. Methodology

The present study was conducted in Latur district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state during the year 2019-2020.

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There were ten tahsils in Latur district viz. Latur, Renapur, Ausa, Nilanga, Shirur (Anantpal), Chakur, Ahmedpur, Jalkot, Udgir, and Deoni Out of which Latur, Ausa, and Renapur tahsils were selected purposively. For the purpose of the study, four villages selected from each selected tahsils were selected randomly. Thus, total 12 villages were selected for the study. From each selected village 10 respondents were selected randomly thus, the total 120 respondents comprised for the study. For the objective of profile analysis of rural youth towards farming, Ex-post facto research design was adopted in this study. The data were collected with the help of pretested interview schedule. The statistical methods and tests such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation and multiple regression

analysis were used.

### 3. Objective

#### 1. Profile analysis of rural youth towards farming

### 4. Research findings

#### 4.1 Profile analysis of rural youth towards farming

The personal characteristics of the respondents were education, occupation, land holding, possession of farm skills, possession of non-farm skills, farming experience, annual income, risk orientation, socio-economic status, achievement motivation and economic motivation etc. were adopted.

The data pertaining to the profile analysis of the respondents have been analysed and presented as below in Table 1.

**Table 1:** Distribution of the respondents according their personal characteristics

N=120

Sl. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
<b>1.</b>	<b>Education</b>		
1.1	Illiterate	00	00
1.2	Only read and write	14	11.67
1.3	Primary Education (1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> )	07	05.83
1.4	Secondary Education (5 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> )	15	12.50
1.5	Higher secondary Education (11 <sup>th</sup> & 12 <sup>th</sup> )	22	18.34
1.6	Graduated	28	23.33
1.7	Post Graduated	34	28.33
1.8	Ph.D.	00	00
1.9	Others	00	00
<b>2</b>	<b>Occupation</b>		
2.1	Farming	67	55.84
2.2	Labour + Farming	21	17.50
2.3	Only labour	12	10.00
2.4	Farming + Business +Service	10	08.33
2.5	Only Service	10	08.33
2.6	Any Others	00	00
<b>3</b>	<b>Land Holding</b>		
3.1	Marginal	38	31.66
3.2	Small	44	36.67
3.3	Semi Medium	33	27.50
3.4	Medium	05	04.17
3.5	Big	00	00.00
<b>4</b>	<b>Farming Experience</b>		
4.1	Low	36	30.00
4.2	Medium	56	46.67
4.3	High	28	23.33
<b>5</b>	<b>Possession of Farm Skills</b>		
5.1	Yes	79	65.83
5.2	No	41	34.17
<b>6</b>	<b>Possession of Non-Farm Skills</b>		
6.1	Yes	67	55.83
6.2	No	53	44.17
<b>7</b>	<b>Annual Income</b>		
7.1	Low (Up to Rs. 1,01,348)	30	25.00
7.2	Medium (Rs. 1,01,349 to 3,16,816)	79	65.83
7.3	High (Above Rs. 3,16,817)	11	09.17
<b>8</b>	<b>Socio-Economic Status</b>		
8.1	Low (0-27)	17	14.17
8.2	Medium (28-37)	79	65.83
8.3	High (38 & above)	24	20.00
<b>9</b>	<b>Risk Orientation</b>		
9.1	Low (0-7)	28	23.33
9.2	Medium (8-10)	56	46.67
9.3	High (11 & above)	36	30.00
<b>10</b>	<b>Achievement Motivation</b>		
10.1	Low (0-26)	26	21.67
10.2	Medium (27-34)	57	47.50
10.3	High (35 & above)	37	30.83

11	Economic Motivation		
11.1	Low (0-13)	22	17.50
11.2	Medium (14-15)	59	49.17
11.3	High (16 & above)	40	33.33

Data from the Table 1 the results regarding profile analysis of rural youth towards farming shows that, 28.33 per cent respondents were educated up to post graduation level, followed by graduation level (23.33%), higher secondary (18.34%), secondary level (12.50%), can only read and write (11.67%), primary level (05.83%). From 120 respondents, 57.50 per cent of the respondent's family occupation was farming followed by farming+labour (17.50%), labour (10.00%), farming + business + services (subsidiary occupation) (07.50%), only service (07.50%). Among them, 36.67 per cent belongs to small farmers category while 31.66 per cent belongs to marginal category, and 27.50 per cent from semi medium category whereas; 04.17 per cent farmers included under medium category. 46.67 per cent respondents were having 'medium' farming experience while 30.00 per cent had low farming experience and 23.33 per cent had high level of farming experience. 65.83 per cent of the respondents possessed the farm skills and the remaining 34.17 per cent did not possess farm skills. 55.83 per cent of the respondents possessed non-farm skills like tailoring, electrical work, mechanical work, masonry, driving etc. and along with these few possessed knowledge in computer application and accountancy. The rest of 44.17 per cent of them did not possess any non-farm skills. 65.83 per cent respondents had medium annual income, followed by low (25.00%) and high (09.17%) per year. 65.83 per cent of respondents belongs to medium level of socio-economic status followed by high (20.00%) and low (14.17%). 46.67 per cent of the respondents were having medium level of risk orientation, whereas, 30.00 per cent and 23.33 per cent belongs to high and low category respectively. 47.50 per cent of respondents had medium achievement motivation, while 30.83 per cent had high and about 21.67 per cent of them were found in low achievement motivation category. 49.17 and 33.33 per cent of respondents belongs to medium and high economic motivation categories followed by low (17.50%) respectively.

## 5. Conclusion

It was clear that, the profile analysis of the rural youth towards farming shows that, 28.33 per cent respondents were educated up to post graduation level, farming as major occupation of 57.50 per cent of respondents, 36.67 per cent of them were possessing 1.01 to 2.00 ha of land and were small farmers, 46.67 per cent had medium farming experience, 65.83 per cent possessed the farm skills, 55.83 per cent possessed non-farm skills, 65.83 per cent had medium annual income (1.1 to 3.1 Lakh Rs.), 65.83 per cent possess medium level of socio-economic status, 46.67 per cent were having medium level of risk orientation, 47.50 per cent of respondents had medium achievement motivation, 49.17 per cent belongs to medium economic motivation etc.

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