

Study on Occupational Aspiration of Rural Youth in Relation to Agriculture and Allied Sector in Damoh District of Madhya Pradesh

*Samjay Patel, ** Dr.Sandhya Choudhary, ***Dr. Dhavendra Singh, Dr.S.K. Choudhary****

*M.Sc. Student, Agriculture Extension & Communication, 2022 CoA, Indore**

*Professor and Head KVK, Manawar, (M.P.)***

*Senior Scientist (Agronomy), KVK, Manawar, (M.P.)****

*Dean, (Agronomy) CoA, Indore*****

Abstract

At present, the youth are having different needs, aspirations and values of life and accordingly they perform their activities and participation. The development of personal, social, economic and spiritual aspects of rural youth are possible, only when their needs, aspirations and their participation are recognized early and guided properly. Hence, the present study was conducted to assess occupational aspiration of rural youth in relation to agriculture and allied activities and different factors responsible for aspirations of rural youth in Damoh District of Madhya Pradesh states of India. The major findings of the study are increase occupational inspiration of rural youths in agriculture and allied activity training programmes that is following in descending order. Out of total rural youth, 47.50 Per cent increase in farmer training followed by Online training programme under jal sakti abhiyan 45.83 Per cent, Skill development training of beekeeper 45.83 Per cent Farmers and farm women organized by KVK damoh 45.00 Per cent Training Organic farming 44.16 Per cent, Improved implement for horticulture crop 44.16 Per cent Farmer training on honey bee 41.66 Per cent, Improved machinery for post-harvest operation 38.33 Per cent, Horticulture training 30.00 Per cent, Seed society presidents and registered farmers 26.66. Level of occupational aspiration of rural youth involved in different training practices conducted by KVK damoh that is arranged in descending, out of total respondent Pulse Crops practices (101) followed by Cereal Crops (89), Oil Crops (78), Milk Production (76), Vegetable Production (64), Goat Production (53), Fruit Production (47), Poultry Farming (39), Fisheries (28), Nursery Management (23), Vermicompost (20), Floriculture (17) and Bee Keeping (9). Out of these thirteen occupations, the increase in change regulating selected technological aspects change among the higher in pulse crop, cereals crop, oil crop, milk production, vegetable production, goat farming, fruit production, poultry farming, fisheries, Nursery management, vermicompost, floriculture, bee keeping.

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I. Introduction

Youth are recognized as effective “change agents”. The youth are the most vital human resource of the nation on whom the present and future of the country depend. Development of youth determines the development of country. India had a total youth population of 460 million that is 40.00 per cent of the total population. Out of this population, about 70.00 per cent were rural youth. In addition, the agricultural sector national economics and the region will also benefit as a consequence of the increase participation of youth. Increasing the participation of youths in agriculture could be an important means of improving food security, youth livelihoods and employment.

Aspirations literally mean ‘hopes or ambitions to achieve something’. Aspirations also certainly have something to do with wants, preferences, choices, and calculations. They are multidimensional, many-faceted and socially embedded. They might either be complementary or may substitute each other, are usually formed through social interaction and differ from one society to another.

II. Objectives

1. To know the different trainings organized by KVK, Damoh to increase occupational inspiration of rural youths in agriculture and allied activities.
2. To measure the level of occupational aspiration of rural youth in relation to agriculture and allied sectors.

III. Review of literature

Kazeem *et al.* (2017) showed that only a few (37.5%) of the farmers had a favorable attitude towards extension training with 64.25% of them having a low level of adoption of the technologies. While farmers' attitude towards training exerted a positive, albeit minuscule influence on technology adoption, the perception of farmers about constraints to training on technologies had a stronger influence. Factors with a significant negative influence on adoption include, among others, diversification into non-farm occupations and age of farmers. Although the study admits that stimulating favorable attitudes is important for innovation adoption, it maintains that substantial rates of adoption will only be achieved if constraints to trainings on agricultural technology.

Ramjiyani (2013) conducted research on attitude of rural youth towards agriculture as an occupational. The study revealed that, major suggestion given by the rural youth to overcome the constraints include lowering the price of input and making availability of fertilizer on time.

Hadagali (2013) in his study on aspiration and participation of rural youth in agriculture reported that, supply of power to irrigation pumps at least for 12 hours (72.50%), timely supply of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (66.66%) were the major suggestion given by the farm youth practicing agriculture.

Rani and Rampal (2016) Conducted the study on a sample of 120 rural youth randomly selected six villages of Ludhiana district. The results revealed that the majority of the Respondents were either fully involved or partially involved with regard to common agricultural activities of land preparation.

Giuliani *et al.* (2017) conducted research on realities, perceptions, Morocco. The study revealed that more than half of the Respondents (54.00%) had aspiration to expand and manage their own farm.

IV. Methods and Material

A descriptive research design was used in the investigation because it is a sort of fact-finding operation with adequate interpretation. For sampling purpose a list of vocational training beneficiaries was taken from KVK, Damoh, according to this list in 216 rural youth were attended different trainings at KVK in 2019-2020 out of these 120 rural youth was selected for ongoing study. The occupational aspiration was measured in terms of preference of the Respondents for a vocation aspired by them. A list of vocations was prepared and the Respondents were requested to give their first, second and third preference for any vocation included among the relevant vocation of the research area.

V. Result & Discussion

Trainings organized by KVK, Damoh to increase occupational aspiration of rural youths in agriculture and allied activities.

Table - Increase occupational aspiration of rural youths in agriculture and allied activities.

S. No.	KVK training programs	Number of Respondents before training (Per cent)	Number of Respondents after training (Per cent)	Increase occupational aspiration of rural youth (Per cent)
1	Training Organic farming	45 (37.5)	98(81.66)	53(44.16)
2	Improved machinery for post-harvest operation	25(20.83)	71(59.16)	46(38.33)
3	Improved implement for horticulture crop	50(41.66)	103(85.83)	53(44.16)
4	Seed society presidents and registered farmers	15(12.5)	47(39.16)	32(26.66)
5	Skill development training of beekeeper	30(25)	85(70.83)	55(45.83)
6	Horticulture training	20(16.66)	56(40.16)	36(30.00)
7	Farmer training	55(45.83)	112(93.33)	57(47.50)
8	Farmer training on honey bee	26(21.66)	78(65.00)	50(41.66)
9	Farmers and farm women organized by KVK damoh	35(29.16)	89(74.14)	54(45.00)
10	Online training programmes under jal sakti abhiyan	40(33.33)	95(79.16)	55(45.83)

Level of occupational aspiration of rural youth in relation to Agriculture and Allied sectors
Table - Level of occupational aspiration of rural youth in relation to Agriculture and Allied Sectors.

S.N	OCCUPATION	TRAINING	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TOTAL
1	Cereal Crops (Wheat, Rice)	Seed treatment Methods of Sowing Weed management	15	26	48	89
2	Pulse Crops (Gram, Lentil)	Selection of varieties Field preparation	19	25	57	101
3	Oil Crops (Soybean, Groundnut)	Broad cast of sulfur Extraction of oil	18	25	35	78
4	Fruit Production (Mango, Orange)	Training and pruning Plantation Method	11	13	23	47
5	Vegetable Production (Potato, Onion)	Value addition Plantation	11	14	39	64
6	Floriculture (Rose, Marigold)	Marketing Orientated Trainings Methods of propagation	4	4	9	17
7	Nursary Management	Training on cluster-based onion cultivation	4	8	11	23
8	Vermicompost	Production Technology Out let	5	7	8	20
9	Milk Production	Milk Production Technology Milk Processing Training	12	26	38	76
10	Goat Production	Selections of Breeds Important of Goat Rearing	13	15	25	53
11	Poultry Farming	Poultry Manuring Brooder Operating	11	13	15	39
12	Fisheries	Pound Fisheries	5	8	15	28
13	Bee Keeping	Training of artificial Method of Bee Keeping	2	3	4	9

Trainings organized by KVK, Damoh to increase occupational inspiration of rural youths in agriculture and allied activities

Increase occupational inspiration of rural youths Out of 120 respondents the majority of the respondents i.e. 47.50 Per cent increase in farmer training followed by Online training programme under jal sakti abhiyan 45.83 Per cent, Skill development training of beekeeper 45.83 Per cent Farmers and farm women organized by KVK damoh 45.00 Per cent Training Organic farming 44.16 Per cent, Improved implement for horticulture crop 44.16 Per cent Farmer training on honey bee 41.66 Per cent, Improved machinery for post-harvest operation 38.33 Per cent, Horticulture training 30.00 Per cent, Seed society presidents and registered farmers 26.66. In agriculture & allied occupation.

Level of occupational and association between selected independent variables and occupational aspiration of rural youth:

1- Out of 120 respondent the majority of respondent in Pulse Crops practices (101) followed by Cereal Crops (89), Oil Crops (78), Milk Production (76), Vegetable Production (64), Goat Production (53), Fruit Production (47), Poultry Farming (39), Fisheries (28), Nursery Management (23), Vermicompost (20), Floriculture (17) and Bee Keeping (9).

2-Age of the rural youth had non-significant association with occupational aspiration of rural youth.

3-There was non-significant association between education and occupational aspiration of rural youth.

4-The farming experience show significant relationship with the occupational aspiration of rural youth.

5-Socio economic status of rural youth show significant relationship with the occupational aspiration of rural youth.

6- Source of income had significant relationship with the occupational aspiration of rural youth.

7- Credit availability show significant relationship with the occupational aspiration of rural youth.

8-Similarly economic motivation was found to be significantly associated with the occupational aspiration of rural youth

9-Similarly perception toward occupational and occupational aspiration of rural youth were significantly associated.

10-As contact with extension personals hold a significant association with the occupational aspiration of rural youth.

11-The mass media use show significant relationship with the occupational aspiration of rural youth.

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