

## **Constraints faced by the Tribal youth while participating in the rural development activities in Banaskantha District.**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The socio-economic development and prosperity of the country depends to a considerable extent on the type of the youth the country have, because the rural youth have abilities and capabilities to orient themselves in the main stream of the development process. Youth are considered as a dynamic force in their thought and actions for the development of the society and country. The Present study was conducted in Danta and Amirgadh taluka of Banaskantha District. Two tauka was selected purposively as having the highest tribal rural youth as compare to other taluka of Banaskantha. Six villages form each taluka and ten youth of age ranging between 25 to 40 from each village were selected randomly making a total sample of 120 respondent. Majority of the rural youth having illiterate education up to Primary level. The major constraints faced by the rural youth were lack of rural youth club and their activities, lack of support from village institution, lack of proper leadership and financial assistance from the Government. Majority of the rural youth suggested that more rural youth club should be established in rural area. Village institutions should support to the youth club impart training to youth club members and local leaders also should guide the youth club. Support from the village institution and Imparting proper training on entrepreneurship development and proper guidance from the local leaders.*

**Key words:** Rural development, Tribal youth

### **INTRODUCTION**

The socio-economic development and prosperity of the country depends to a considerable extent on the type of the youth the country have, because the rural youth have abilities and capabilities to orient themselves in the main stream of the development process. Youth are considered as a dynamic force in their thought and actions for the development of the society and country. Rural youth as a group are shy to take part in any rural development process. The primary causes for the wastage of youth power were lack of appropriate state wide interlinked network for youth organizations and lack of proper training and guidance. The low participation of rural development activities is widely accepted. This fact needs a systematic research study to screen out the major constraints faced by rural youth while participating in the rural development activities.

### **OBJECTIVES**

(1) To study the socio-economic characteristics of the

rural tribal youth.

- (2) To know the constraints faced by the rural tribal youth while initiating and / or participating in development activities in the villages.
- (3) To seek the suggestions to overcome the constraints.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The Present study was conducted in Danta and Amirgadh taluka of Banaskantha District. Two tauka was selected purposively as having the highest tribal rural youth as compare to other taluka of Banaskantha. Six villages form each taluka and ten youth of age ranging between 25 to 40 from each village were selected randomly making a total sample of 120 respondent. The data were collected by personal interview through interview schedule, then the data were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted.

**Table 1 : Information regarding Tribal villages**

| Sr. No. | Name of Taluka | Total villages | Tribal villages |
|---------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1       | Danta          | 186            | 123             |
| 2       | Amirgadh       | 69             | 48              |

**Table 2 : Information regarding Selected Tribal villages**

| Sr. No. | Name of Taluka | Name of Selected Tribal villages                   |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 1       | Danta          | Bordiyara, Dhareda, Chori, Guda, Barvas, Jodhsar   |
| 2       | Amirgadh       | Sevania, Isvani, Sonvadi, Kapasiya, Ghantu, Jodhra |

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Table3: Distribution of the respondents according to their level of education** n=120

| Sr.No. | Education                            | Number | Per cent |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| 1      | Illiterate                           | 74     | 61.67    |
| 2      | Primary level ( 1-7 std )            | 39     | 32.50    |
| 3      | Secondary level ( 8-10 std )         | 4      | 3.33     |
| 4      | Higher Secondary level ( 11-12 std ) | 2      | 1.67     |
| 5      | College level                        | 1      | 0.83     |

The data presented in Table 3 reveal that majority ( 61.67 per cent ) of respondent were illiterate followed by primary level of Education (32.50 per cent), Secondary level ( 3.33 per cent ), Higher Secondary level ( 1.67 per cent ) and College level (00 .83 per cent ). Hence it can be concluded that majority of the tribal rural youth were illiterate to primary level education.

**Table4: Distribution of the respondents according to their occupation** n=120

| Sr.No. | Occupation         | Number | Per cent |
|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|
| 1      | Farming            | 12     | 10.00    |
| 2      | Farming + laboring | 21     | 17.50    |
| 3      | Farming + A.H.     | 87     | 72.50    |
| 4      | Farming + Service  | 00     | 00.00    |

The data presented in Table 4 portray that a great majority ( 72.50 per cent ) of the respondent were dealing with farming + A.H. as their main occupation, only 17.50.00 per

cent and 10.00 per cent had farming + laboring and farming respectively. None of them had farming ,service and business engagements. It might be due to the fact that the respondents were selected from rural area and there is not any alternate except farming+A.H. because majority were farmers sons.

**Table 5: Distribution of the respondents according to their social participation** n =120

| Sr. No. | Category                                 | Number | Per cent |
|---------|--|--------|----------|
| 1       | No Membership                            | 73     | 60.83    |
| 2       | Membership in one organization           | 31     | 25.83    |
| 3       | Membership in more than one organization | 16     | 13.33    |
| 4       | Membership with holding Position         | 00     | 0.00     |

It can be seen from the Table 5 that majority ( 60.83 per cent ) of the respondents had no member in any organization followed by membership in one organization ( 25.83 per cent ) and membership in more than one organization ( 13.33.00 per cent ). None of this membership with holding position in social organization. The probable reason might be that the membership in co-operative societies naturally found in the name of family head instead of youths.

**Constraint faced by respondents**

**Table 6 : Distribution of the respondents according to their constraints in participating and/ or initiating development activities in the village** n=120

| Sr. No | Constraints   | No. | Per cent |
|--------|---|-----|----------|
| 1      | Lack of rural youth clubs and their activities                    | 103 | 85.83    |
| 2      | Lack of support from the village institutions                     | 88  | 73.33    |
| 3      | Lack of proper leadership   | 84  | 70.00    |
| 4      | Lack of financial assistance from the Government                  | 94  | 78.33    |
| 5      | Lack of co –operation from villagers                              | 57  | 47.50    |
| 6      | lack of training facilities                                       | 63  | 52.50    |
| 7      | Lack of interest on the part of youth in village development work | 65  | 54.17    |
| 8      | Villagers not showing faith in youth                              | 42  | 35.00    |
| 9      | Lack of spare time for development                                | 35  | 29.16    |
| 10     | Lack of education facilities                                      | 25  | 20.83    |

It is obvious from the data presented in Table 6

that the major constraints identified were lack of rural youth clubs and their activities ( 88.83 per cent ) followed by lack of financial assistance from the Government ( 78.33 per cent ), lack of support from the village institution ( 73.33 percent ) lack of proper leadership (70.00 Per cent ), lack of Co-operation from villagers ( 47.50 per cent ) and lack of training facilities ( 52.50 per cent ). Other Constraints like lack of interest on the part of youth in village’s development, villagers not showing faith in youth, lack of spare time for development and lack of education facilities for youth in rural area were expressed by the respondents. Hence it is inferred that the village youth clubs were not found in the villages for leadership development.

**Suggestion of respondents**

**TABLE : 7 Distribution of the respondents according to their suggestion to overcome the constraints** n =120

| Sr. No | Suggestion   | Freq- uency | Per cent |
|--------|--|-------------|----------|
| 1      | Establishment of rural youth club in the rural area  | 105         | 87.50    |
| 2      | Village institution should support the youth clubs.  | 102         | 85.00    |
| 3      | Local leaders should properly guide the youths and Govt. should organize training for triball youth. | 98          | 81.66    |
| 4      | Adequate financial support from the Government   | 95          | 79.16    |
| 5      | Co-operation from villagers to rural youth   | 60          | 50.00    |

Table 7 indicated that the most important suggestion expressed by majority of the rural youth had positively constructive suggestion to overcome these constraints. The most important suggestion given by them were Establishment of functional rural youth club development in the rural area ( 87.50 per cent ) followed by support from the village institutions ( 85.00 per cent ) and Imparting proper training on entrepreneurship development and guidance from the local leaders ( 81.66 per cent ), Adequate financial support from the Government ( 79.16 per cent ) and Co-operation from villagers to rural youth ( 50.00 per cent ).

**CONCLUSION**

Majority of the rural youth having illiterate to primary level education, engaged in farming and animal husbandry as main occupation and no membership in organization.

The major constraints faced by the rural youth were lack of rural youth club and their activities, lack of support from village institution, lack of proper leadership and financial assistance from the Government.

Majority of the rural youth suggested that more rural youth club should be established in rural area. Village institutions should support to the youth club impart training to youth club members and local leaders also should guide the youth club. Support from the village institution and Imparting proper training on entrepreneurship development and proper guidance from the local leaders.

**Practical Utility**

The results of the study will be useful to rural youth have abilities and capabilities to orient themselves in the main stream of the development process in rural development activities in rural area.

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