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## Extent of participation of Rural Youth in the activities of the Adarsh Gaon Yojana

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#### Abstract

The present study was designed to know the extent of participation of rural youth in the activities of the Adarsh Gaon Yojana in Amravati district of Maharashtra State. By using purposively random sampling techniques, four talukas namely, Bhatkuli, Daryapur, Morshi, and Nandgaon Khandeswar were selected from Amravati district purposively on basis of maximum number of Adarsh Gaon in this talukas from the each selected taluka are village namely, Kavatha, Kalamgavhan, Ramagad, Vadalgavhan, Goral and Papal were selected randomly. The rural youth (male and female) with the age group of 15-29 years were considered as the respondents of the study. The list of the rural youth (male and female) was obtained from Gram sevak of selected six village and from this list 20 respondents rural youth were selected randomly, thus from six village 120 rural youth (90 male and 30 female) were selected and considered as respondents for the present study. The exploratory research design was used for research study. The majority of respondents (42.80%) belonged to medium category of overall participation in Adarsh Gaon Yojana activities. It was observed that less number of respondent rural youth were participated in family planning (61.25%), followed by ban on free gazing (23.12%), ban on tree cutting (20.37%), labour for community welfare (shramdan) and other activities (15.43%), and ban on addiction like alcoholism (10.67%), respectively. so it is create awareness among rural youth about importance of family planning, ban on free gazing, ban on tree cutting, labour for community welfare (Shramdan) and other activities and ban on addiction like alcoholism for overall village development.

**Keywords:** Triclosan, TCS, determination, detection, sensor

#### Introduction

Youth are the most potent segment of the population of a country. The youth of today are the hopes of tomorrow. They are backbone of the country. The socio-economic development and prosperity of rural areas depends to a considerable extent, on the type of youth living in rural areas, because the rural youth have abilities to orient themselves to go along the main stream of development process. Youth reflect the national potentiality and represent the life blood of a nation development of youth determines the development of community and country as a whole. So, the further of the country lies in their hands.

The Adarsh Gaon Yojana aims at encouraging the villages to become self-sufficient and self-reliant by following the five principles and involving them in the watershed development programme run with the assistance of Non-Government organizations (NGOs.) and Government Departments. Different important activities related to Government Departments are to be carried out which include horticulture and tree plantation, alternate energy programmes, animal husbandry and dairy development, educational activities, hygiene and sanitation, village cleanliness, health and nutrition etc. under this programme.

Keeping the above facts in view, the present study was designed to analyze the participation of rural youth in the activities of Adarsh Gaon Yojana with the specific objectives to study the extent of participation of rural youth in the activities of the Adarsh Gaon Yojana.

## Results and Discussion

### 1. Participation of rural youth in Adarsh Gaon Yojana.

**Table 1:** Distribution of respondents according to their participation in Adarsh Gaon Yojana activities.

Sr. No.	Activities	Participation		
		Full Freq. (%)	Partial Freq. (%)	No Freq. (%)
A.	<b>Ban on tree cutting (Kurhadbandi)</b>			
1	Self-adoption of Kurhadbandi	48 (40.00)	52 (43.33)	20 (16.67)
2	Publicity about Kurhadbandi	62 (51.67)	41 (34.16)	17 (14.67)
3	Influence the other for Kurhadbandi	43 (35.83)	56 (46.67)	21 (17.50)
4	Complaint against Kurhadbandi rule breakers	32 (26.66)	49 (41.17)	39 (32.67)
	Average	46(38.30)	50 (41.33)	24(20.37)
B.	<b>Ban on free gazing (Charai-bandi)</b>			
1	Self-adoption of Charaibandi	44 (36.67)	46 (38.33)	30 (25.00)
2	Influence the other for Charaibandi	47 (39.17)	50 (41.67)	23 (19.16)
3	Publicity about Charaibandi	53 (44.17)	42 (35.00)	25 (20.83)
4	Complaint against Charaibandi rule breakers	26 (21.67)	61 (50.83)	33 (27.50)
	Average	42 (35.42)	50 (41.46)	28 (23.12)
C.	<b>Ban on addiction like alcoholism (Nasha-bandi)</b>			
1	Stop consuming alcoholic drink	67 (55.83)	50 (41.67)	03 (02.50)
2	Influence other for avoiding alcoholic drink	47 (39.17)	71 (59.17)	02 (01.66)
3	Publicity about Nasha-bandi	59(49.17)	53m (44.17)	08 (06.66)
4	Work against alcoholic seller	57 (47.50)	61 (50.83)	02 (01.67)
5	Complaint against alcohol consumer	09 (07.50)	62 (51.66)	49 (40.83)
	Average	48 (39.83)	59 (49.50)	13 (10.67)
D.	<b>Family planning (Nas-bandi)</b>			
1	Publicity about nasbandi	11 (09.16)	40 (33.34)	69 (57.50)
2	Influence about nasbandi	07 (05.83)	35 (29.17)	78 (65.00)
	Average	09 (07.49)	37 (31.26)	74 (61.25)
E.	<b>Shramdan and other activities</b>			
1	Construction of soil and water conservation structure (farm ponds, tanks, Jal Yukta Shivar activities, etc.)	54 (45.00)	49 (40.83)	17 (14.67)
2	Planting and care of tree.	37 (30.83)	53 (44.17)	30 (25.00)
4	Participated in child vaccination programme.	43 (35.83)	56 (46.67)	21 (17.50)
5	Participation in national crisis and disaster management.	45 (37.50)	57 (47.50)	18 (15.00)
6	Participated in animal husbandry and dairy development programme.	53 (44.17)	50 (41.67)	17 (14.66)
7	Participated in cleanliness of the village.	78 (65.00)	35 (29.17)	07 (05.83)
8	Participated in adult literacy programme.	35 (29.17)	58 (48.33)	27 (22.50)
	Average	50 (41.77)	52 (42.80)	18 (15.43)

Freq. – Frequency % - Percentage

It was observed that from data presented in Table 1 that, regarding participation of respondent of Adarsh Gaon Yojana, ban on tree cutting (Kurhadbandi) majority of respondents (51.67%) were fully participated in publicity about kurhadbandi followed by self-adoption of kurhadbandi (40.00%), influence the other for kurhadbandi (35.83%) and 26.16 per cent respondents were fully participated in activity complaint against kurhadbandi rule breakers. Whereas, nearly half of the respondents (46.67%) were partially involved in influence the other for kurhadbandi, followed by self-adoption of kurhadbandi (43.33%), complaint against charaibandi rule breakers (41.17%) and publicity about kurhadbandi (34.16%), respectively. In case of no adoption of kurhadbandi activities nearly one third respondents (32.67%) were not involved in complaint against kurhadbandi rule breakers, followed by influence the other for kurhadbandi (17.50%), self-adoption of kurhadbandi (16.67%) and publicity about kurhadbandi (14.67%), respectively.

By and large most of the respondent rural youth of Adarsh Gaon Yojana were fully to partially participated in creating awareness about ban on tree cutting activity, followed by self-adoption of Kurhadbandi and influencing other people about Kurhadbandi, respectively.

Regarding ban on free gazing activities over two third of respondent youth (44.17%) were fully participated in publicity about Charaibandi, followed by influence the other

for charaibandi (39.17%), self-adoption of charaibandi (36.67%) and complaint against charaibandi rule breakers (21.67%) respectively. The majority of respondents youth (50.83%) were partially involved in complaint against charaibandi rule breakers, followed by influence the other for charaibandi (41.67%), self-adoption of charaibandi (38.33%) and publicity about charaibandi (35.00%) respectively. Whereas the respondents were not participated in Charaibandi activities viz. complaint against charaibandi rule breakers (27.50%), self-adoption of charaibandi (25.00%), publicity about charaibandi (20.83%) and influence the other people for charaibandi (19.16%) respectively.

It was also observed from Table 1 that regarding participation of respondents of Adarsh Gaon Yojana in case of ban on addiction like alcoholism (Nashabandi) majority of respondents (55.83%) were fully participated in activity to stop consuming of alcoholic drink, followed by publicity about Nashabandi (49.17%), work against alcoholic seller (47.50%), influence other for avoiding alcoholic drink (39.17%) and complaint against alcohol consumer (07.50%), respectively. In case of partial participation in Nashabandi activities, majority of the respondents (59.17%) were partially involved to influence other people particularly villagers for avoiding alcoholic drink, followed by complaint against alcohol consumer (51.17%), work against alcoholic seller (50.83%), publicity about Nashabandi (44.17%) they and stop

consuming alcoholic drink (41.67%), respectively. It was also observed that over two fifth respondents (40.83%) were not involved in activities complaint against alcohol consumer, followed by publicity about Nashabandi (06.66%), stop consuming alcoholic drink (02.50%), work against alcoholic seller (01.67%) and influence other for avoiding alcoholic drink (01.66%), respectively.

In case of family planning (noseband) activities the data depicted in Table 1 show that, very few respondents' youth (09.16%) were fully involved in publicity about nasbandi and influence the other about nasbandi (05.83%), respectively. Whereas, one third of respondents (33.34%) were partially involved publicity about nasbandi, and influence the other about nasbandi (29.17%), respectively. The majority of respondents (65.00%) were not involved in influencing the people about nasbandi, and also publicity about nasbandi (57.50%), respectively. In this case of family planning activities participation of rural youth of Adarsh Gaon Yojana was very less this might be due to they were young in age that is below 29 years and some of them yet may not be married and this nasbandi was one of the sensitive subject at village level so the participation of youth in this family planning activity was very low.

In case of participation of rural youth respondents in shramdan related other village developmental activities, it was observed from Table no.1 that majority of respondents (65.00%) were fully participated in cleanliness of the village, followed by participating in heath camps (46.67%), Construction of soil and water conservation structure (farm ponds, tanks, jal yukta shivar activities, etc.) (45.00%), animal husbandry and dairy development programmer (44.17%), national crisis and disaster management (37.50%), participated in child vaccination programme (35.83%), planting and care of tree (30.83%) and adult literacy programme (29.17%) respectively. In case of partial adoption of shramdan related other activities nearly half of the respondents (48.33%) were partially involved adult literacy programme, followed by national crisis and disaster management activities (47.50%), child vaccination programme (46.67%), heath camps (45.00%), planting and care of tree (44.17%), Construction of soil and water conservation structure (farm ponds, tanks, Jal Yukta Shivar activities, etc.) (40.83%), animal husbandry and dairy development programme (41.67%) and cleanliness of the village (29.17%) activities, respectively. The respondent rural youth were not participated in Shramdan related other activities were planting and care of tree (25.00%), followed by adult literacy programme (22.50%), child vaccination programme (17.50%), national crisis and disaster management activities (15.00%), Construction of soil and water conservation structure (farm ponds, tanks, Jal Yukta Shivar activities, etc.) (14.67%), animal husbandry and dairy development programme (14.66%), heath camps (08.33%) and cleanliness of the village (05.83%), respectively. By and large respondent rural youth of Adarsh Gaon Yojana were fully participated in Shramdan related other Villages developmental activities cleanliness of village, health camps, planting and care of tree and animal husbandry and dairy development programme. As the rural youth are energetic, enthusiastic and always nearly to accept the change, so they were very willingly participated in Shramdan related other village developmental activities. These findings are supported by the Aher (2012) [1], Bhore (2014) [2].

In case of activity wise participation of respondents in Adarsh Gaon Yojana show that over two fifth of respondents (41.77%) were fully participated in donation of voluntary labour for community welfare (Shramdan) and other activities

followed by ban on addiction like alcoholism (39.83%), ban on tree cutting (38.30%), ban on free gazing (35.42%), family planning (07.49%) respectively. The respondents were partially involved in activities, nearly half of the respondents (49.50%) in ban on addiction like alcoholism followed by labour for community welfare (Shramdan) and other activities (42.80%), ban on free gazing (41.46%), ban on tree cutting (41.33%), family planning (31.26%), respectively. Whereas, the majority of respondents were not at all participated in family planning (61.25%), ban on free gazing (23.12%), ban on tree cutting (20.37%), labour for community welfare (Shramdan) and other activities (15.43%), and ban on addiction like alcoholism (10.67%), respectively.

By and respondents were partially and full involved in all activities of Adarsh Gaon Yojana except the majority of respondents (61.25%) were not involved in family planning.

## 1.2 Overall participation

**Table 2:** Distribution of respondents according to their overall participation (n = 120)

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	25	20.50
2.	Medium	51	42.80
3.	High	44	36.70
	Total	120	100.00

From the Table 2 it was found that, over two fifth of the respondents (42.80%) belonged to medium category of overall of participation in Adarsh Gaon Yojana activities, while 20.50 per cent and 36.70 per cent of the respondents were from low and high category of extent of participation in different activities of Adarsh Gaon Yojana, respectively.

## Summary

The activity wise participation of respondents in Adarsh Gaon Yojana show that over two fifth of respondents (41.77%) were fully participated in donation of voluntary labour for community welfare (Shramdan) and other activities, The respondents were partially involved in activities, nearly half of the respondents (49.50%) in ban on addiction like alcoholism, the majority of respondents were not at all participated in family planning (61.25%). Over two fifth of the respondents (42.80%) belonged to medium category of overall of participation in Adarsh Gaon activities. While, 36.70 and 20.50 per cent of the respondents had high and low overall participation in different activities of Adarsh Gaon Yojana respectively. It is necessary to organize village development training programmes and skill development programme for rural youth at village level which have been conducted by various developmental departments and these facilitates the youth to more participation in village and self-development activities and also provide timely sufficient fund for village development for active participation of rural youth in Adarsh Gaon Yojana activities.

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