



Relationship Between Personal Profile And Educational, Political Aspirations Of Rural Youth

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in Aurangabad, Sillod and Kannad tahsils of Aurangabad district from Marathwada region of Maharashtra state, with an objective to study the relationship between personal profile and educational and occupational aspirations of rural youth. It was observed that variables namely Annual income, Mass media utilization, Achievement motivation and Economic motivation had positive and significant relationship with educational aspiration of rural youth. Variables namely respondent's education had positive highly significant relationship with educational aspiration of rural youth. While variables namely Fathers education, Mothers education, Family occupation and Social participation had non significant relationship with educational aspiration of rural youth. As regard with political aspiration it was observed that variables namely Mothers education found to be negative and significant relationship with political aspiration of rural youth. Variables namely, respondent's education, Fathers education and Mass media utilization had negative and highly significant relationship with political aspiration of rural youth. While variables namely, Family occupation, Annual income, Social participation, Achievement motivation and Economic motivation found to be negatively non significant relationship with political aspiration of rural youth.

Key words: Aspirations, Educational aspiration, Political aspiration, Rural youth.

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INTRODUCTION

Youth as a concept has been generally defined all over the world as a group of human beings who have reached at the end of puberty but have not yet acquired the full rights and duties of adult life. Therefore in general, youths are considered as those between the age group of 18 to 35 years. India has the largest youth population in the world that is poised to increase further in the coming decade. Seventy per cent of India's population is below the age of 35 years. This pool of youth population needs to be engaged in the mainstream development of India. According to the initial figures of the 2011 census, the youth population in the country including adolescents is around 550 million. India has a total youth population of 460 millions that is 40.00 per cent of the total population. Out of this population, about 70.00 per cent are rural youth and the remaining 30.00 per cent are urban youth [1].

The rural youth is important for the future of the country. The development and harnessing of the talents and energies of youth towards constructive work is of greater importance than any other efforts. Rural youths are the precious human assets who can play an important role in the development activities, agriculture and other allied activities [2].

Aspirations represent individual's reflection of his / her several socio-psychological phenomena like aspiration, attitude, behaviour, beliefs and traditions. An aspiration is one of these important factors, which is directly involved in the decision making of a person "never see these aspiration directly, but we know them seem to work for". The level of aspiration must be expanded to include the variety of tendencies first it is an individual conception of his future prospects. This he protect himself against felling or failure. In, this sense, level of aspiration is affected by future. Individual performance will be affected by a desire to do well. In this sense aspiration is a form of self-development.

At present, the youths are having different needs, aspirations, attitudes, habits and values of life. The development of personal, social, economical and spiritual aspects of rural youth are possible, only when

their needs, aspirations, attitudes, habits and values of life are recognized early and guided properly. Therefore, in this study some of these aspects were considered and which would be useful to the agencies involved in the development of rural youth. In today's world, education is a necessity, and for that reason, it has assumed an increasingly important role in future plans, especially for young people. During the educational process people gain necessary skills and competencies to be able to function on different competitive markets.

Higher levels of education are associated with higher income, a more prestigious career, lower risk of unemployment and an improved well-being. Education is also a key factor in promoting and sustaining economic growth and technological development. When there is a lack of qualified labour force technological expansion is hampered. Also, along with technological changes the society must learn how to adjust to them and for that reason good education is needed desperately [3].

Youth involvement in politics, and student politic in particular, often claims a glorious legacy. Youths participation in politics depend upon their view and on there icons whom they follow?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in Aurangabad, Sillod and Kannad tahsils of Aurangabad district from Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. Four villages from each tahsil were selected purposively. Total twelve villages were selected for research study. Ten respondents from each village were selected randomly to comprise a sample of 120 respondents. Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. Data were collected by personally interviewing the respondents with the help of pretested structural schedule. Collected data were tabulated properly. Mean and standard deviation, frequency, percentage and coefficient of correlation methods of statistics were used for interpretation of data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Relational analysis between profile and educational aspiration of rural youth

The findings revealed that variables like Annual income, Mass media utilization, Achievement motivation and Economic motivation had positive and significant relationship with educational aspiration of rural youth. Variables namely respondent's education had positive highly significant relationship with educational aspiration of rural youth. While variables namely Fathers education, Mothers education, Family occupation and Social participation had non significant relationship with educational aspiration of rural youth (Table 1).

Table 1: Relationship between profile and educational aspiration of rural youth

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Co-efficient of correlation
1.	Respondents education	0.532**
2.	Fathers education	0.097NS
3.	Mothers education	0.051NS
4.	Family occupation	0.132NS
5.	Annual income	0.207*
6.	Mass media utilization	0.218*
7.	Social participation	0.190NS
8.	Achievement motivation	0.215*
9.	Economic motivation	0.202*

* = Significant at 0.05 level of probability. ** = Significant at 0.01 level of probability, NS= Non significant

Table 2: Relationship between profile and political aspiration of rural youth

Sr.No.	Independent variables	Co-efficient of correlation
1.	Respondents education	-0.796**
2.	Fathers education	-0.256**
3.	Mothers education	-0.209*
4.	Family occupation	-0.125NS
5.	Annual income	-0.081NS
6.	Mass media utilization	-0.364**
7.	Social participation	-0.171NS
8.	Achievement motivation	-0.098NS
9.	Economic motivation	-0.159NS

* = Significant at 0.05 level of probability, ** = Significant at 0.01 level of probability, NS= Non significant

Relational analysis between profile and political aspiration of rural youth

The findings revealed that variables like Mothers education found to be negative and significant relationship with political aspiration of rural youth. Variables namely, respondent's education, Fathers education and Mass media utilization had negative and highly significant relationship with political aspiration of rural youth. Variables namely, Family occupation, Annual income, Social participation, Achievement motivation and Economic motivation found to be negatively non significant relationship with political aspiration of rural youth (Table 2).

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