

Young People in Rural Areas: Diverse, Unfulfilled and Employment Challenges

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Abstract

Globally there are 1.2 billion young people between the ages of 15 and 24, 16 percent of the total population and nearly 90 percent of them live in developing countries. Young people are key agent of change, with enormous innovation potential. Rural youth are generally diverse and unfulfilled as they have access to less services and do not have the same opportunities to get involved in youth work and non- formal learning as their peers living in urban areas. This study analyzed the various job challenges for rural youth to using survey method along with simple random sampling technique. There are various challenges that were faced by rural youth such as lack of knowledge, skills, technology, transportation problems and poor economic conditions which leads to mental stress and poor life style for rural youth.

Keywords: Rural youth, Unemployment, Challenges, Education, Lifestyle

Introduction

“Youth people are the assets of any community, we must mature them, listen to their needs, respect them, love them and they will make us their elders, very proud.” Aloiso (2011)

The youth plays the most vital role in the nation development as well present and future of the country depends on them. The youth of any nation are the hopes of tomorrow and backbone of the country. India is one of the youngest nations in the world, according to the Central Statistics Office’s “Youth in India 2017” study. In addition, youth from rural areas make up the majority of the youth population in India. Although agriculture and related industries make up the majority of the rural economy, their dominance has been declining over time. Indian rural youth should be involved in profitable agricultural endeavors if India is to reap the rewards of the demographic dividend. Along with the advancement of contemporary technologies, building an environment conducive to entrepreneurship, filling the skill gap, and developing rural businesses will assist rural youth in realizing their potential and advancing their potential and advancing their communities. (Bhanwala&Mani 2020). The overall development of the nation depends on their regimented, active and skilled youth power. Rural youth are the wealth, the power- base and image maker of the country (Ali and Anwar, 2000). The United Nations general assembly also addressed these future pillars, by declaring 2011 as the international year for youth with the theme “Dialogue and mutual understandings”. Youth is the time between childhood and adulthood when a person is still considered to be youthful. Youth are defined by the Commonwealth as being between the ages of 15 and 29 (Commonwealth Secretariat, 2016). Entrepreneurs drive innovation and speed up structural changes, which indirectly boosts productivity (Emerole et al., 2014; Herrington et

al., 2010). As the core group in this respect, it makes sense to comprehend and evaluate the significance of rural adolescents engaged in agricultural entrepreneurship. According to a study on demographic dividend and youth employment based on South Indian census data from 2011, Tamil Nadu has the biggest population of youth with 20.65 million, followed by Andhra Pradesh with 19.58 million. Additionally, the decadal variation was high in Tamil Nadu with 1.44 million increases in youth population in last decade (**Dharamaraj et al. 2017**). According to the common wealth youth development index, which was used in a review research on the state of youth unemployment in India, the country came in at position 98. Its total rating for youth development was 0.58, which is in the medium range. India has the lowest unemployment rate in South Asia, at 3.6%, according to projected international labor organization estimates for the 2010-2014 periods (**Lone 2018**). It is Studied on some reflections of theory concepts of youth. The researcher defined that the youth are the “modernity” product of our society and also he explained youth conceptualized in two ways, one’s youth are the stage model of individual development and another one is youth as an element of social integration processes (**Valeska Henze 2015**). It is investigated on skill set of successful rural entrepreneurs in central districts of Tamilnadu noticed that entrepreneurship skills requirement for a successful entrepreneur had a component loading of 0.7 and above are said to be significant skill factors that enhance the successful entrepreneurs (**Balraj and Velmurugan 2017**). It is also studied that voluntary unemployment is supported by the actuality that unemployment correlates positively with educational levels. Additionally, they attempt to find the determinants of unemployment durations and examined that older workers and less educated workers experience long duration of unemployment when they do experience it. Further, in all the three countries, it is evident that a majority of new entrants having no work experience constitute the very long- term unemployed (**Assad and Kraft 2016**). It is analysed in several studies the impact of learning disability with adult mental health problem, lack of education and unemployment. Learning disability consists of subtype such as reading disability, math disability and comorbid condition. Reading disability is more prominent risk of male in getting education and employment opportunities (**Tuija Aro and et al.**). COVID-19 pandemic had led to increase unemployment and suicides worldwide. The normal rate of unemployment rate from 4.936% to 5.644% and an increase in 9570 suicides first people should talk about their depression, anxiety and suicidal ideation. Second, gaining social support and finally getting psychological helpline (**Wolfram Karwohi and Calos Nordt 2020**). It is studied in another study that from the point of view of freedom, most rural migrants have been facing occupational restrictions and discriminations in urban areas and typically work in jobs that many urban natives find inferior and undesirable. Migrants usually get much lower payment than the urban workers (**Lyu. et al. 2019**). It is also stated that rural – urban migration is closely linked with agricultural development. He argues that the constraints and bottlenecks in agricultural sector act as push factor for migration from rural areas to the urban sectors. This implies that informal sectors in the urban areas attract migrants from the rural areas while low agricultural productivity acts as a push factors for migration (**Chakraborty 2014**). It is analyzed that there is high rural- urban migration in Nigeria and as a result, it has two effects. One is that of the benefits of remittance and other is the loss of human resource in the place of origin. He attributed the root cause of migration in South East of Nigeria to poverty and economic backwardness of the country coupled with over population. In urban areas, the arrival of rural migrants brought with it cheap labor and at the same time, raise urban employment (**Olajide 2019**). There is conducted a study on entrepreneurial behavior of rural women associated with layer poultry farming found that three-fourth of the women poultry farmers (75.00 percent) had to most favorable

attitude towards poultry farming followed by one-fourth of them (25.00 percent) who had neutral attitude towards poultry farming (**Bharat 2017**). According to a survey on the employment education condition of young people in India, 12.1% of young people live in underdeveloped nations and are illiterate. According to a 2011 report, it was 18.5% in South and West Asia and 29.6% in Sub Saharan Africa. In India, 95% of children attend primary school, while barely 40% of Indian youth participate in and complete secondary school (**Maheshkumar Shankar kedar 2015**). According to a secondary data analysis study conducted in India about youth employment in India found that, more over India's population is employed, 28% of the working population consists youth. Since 2004-2005, the young labor force participation rate in India has been declining, especially among rural women, and it is now at an all-time low (**Sinha 2013**). A study conducted and concluded that there are various positive and negative images regarding agriculture. The rural youth still believed that agriculture is not a professional and attractive area to work and not an easy job to handle as it requires skills in handling the farm (**Abdullah et.al 2012**). If today's rural youth can not or do not have desire to become tomorrow's farmers, how can we hope to feed a fast- rising world population (**Web source: Swaminathan, 2012**).

Challenges faced by rural migrants

In the current situation, unemployment and migration are the major problems of the rural youth of any nation. India's youth unemployment rate is three to four times higher than the unemployment rate of adults in their core age in Germany (**Gunther, 2015**). Besides poverty, employment opportunities are very less in the rural areas. Due to lack of employment, the rural youth suffers through many problems including social stress and drug addiction or violence as well. Various research studies also analysed migrating behaviour of rural youth to urban areas. But when we consider the future of India, rural youth needs to be prepared to improve their capabilities to produce food and to conserve productive resources in the rural environment, improving their skills and abilities in carrying out income generating activities in rural areas, relieving population pressure and developing leadership and the ability to work well with others in group and community situations. (**Prasad, 2002**).

Materials and Methods

Research design of the study:

The central goal of every research is to answer the research question or test the research hypothesis. Descriptive research design is used for this study.

Locate of the study

The present study mainly focused on study of several job constraints among rural youth. Though the rural youth are available all over the District Varanasi, namely village Chittupur has purposefully selected for this study. The locale Chittupur falls in Varanasi district situated in Uttar Pradesh state, with a population 11970. The male and female populations are 6295 and 5675 respectively. The size of the area is about 1.41 square kilometer.

Selection of respondents:

The rural youth has collected from Chittupur village of Varanasi respectively. The rural youth falling under the age of 18 to 25 years were selected and considered as respondents for the study. The sample size was 100 selected as respondents from Chittupur village for this study. The random sampling is used in this study.

Sampling technique

The respondent has selected randomly for this study from selected rural area. All the rural youth should have equal chance to keep the opinion regarding job barriers. Therefore, simple random sampling is used for this study.

Statistical techniques

Following data collection, data has tabulated and analyzed in light of the objectives of study using a statistical approaches, to draw valid inferences.

Frequency- it was calculated to find out the number of respondents n a particular cell.

Percentage- percentage values has calculated to make simple comparisons. These are calculated by dividing the frequency of a particular cell by dividing the frequency of a particular cell by the total number of respondents then multiplying the result by 100.

$$P = (n/N) \times 100$$

WHERE,

- n = frequency of a particular cell
- N = total number of respondents in that particular cell
- P = Percentage

Results and discussion

This chapter discusses the findings of the present study as well as appropriate debate in light of the study’s aims. This chapter focused on the job barriers of the rural youth and their existing knowledge and preferences of the education status of rural youth in Chittupur village of Varanasi district. Results of the present study were summarized below-

Table 1.1 Data distribution of the respondents on the basis of their job constraints

S.no.	Categories	Respondents = 100	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Lack of guidance	38	38
2.	Lack of opportunities	29	29
3.	Lack of awareness	24	24
4.	Lack of vacancy	9	9
Total		100	100

The above table 1.1 shows that the majority of the respondents i.e., 38 percent were responded lack of guidance, there are 29 percent such respondents who have lack of opportunities and 24 percent such

respondents who were less aware towards the job opportunities whereas there are 9 percent respondents who had lack of vacancy respectively.

Table 1.2 Data distribution of respondents on basis of their constraints towards own business or enterprise

S.no.	Categories	Respondents = 100	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Economic conditions	54	54
2.	Lack of innovation	20	20
3.	Lack of team members	11	11
4.	Lack of resources	15	15
Total		100	100

The above table 1.2 shows that the rural youth were suffered several constraints towards start their own business or enterprise. The majority of the respondents were suffered with the lack of money means poor economic conditions and there are 20 percent of the respondents were faced lack of innovative ideas, 15 percent respondents were faced lack of resources where as 11 percent of the respondents were suffered lack of team members respectively.

Table 1.3: Data distribution on the basis of frequency for apply the application form for job

S.no.	Categories	Respondents = 100	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Once	27	27
2.	Twice	29	29
3.	More than twice	21	21
4.	Never	23	23
Total		100	100

The present table 1.3 shows that the majority of the respondents 29 percent were applied the application form at two times for job opportunities, there are 27 percent such respondents who were applied at only one time and 21 percent respondents were applied more than twice time where as 23 percent respondents were never applied the application form for job opportunities respectively.

Table 1.4: Data distribution of respondents on the basis of their preferences of searching sources for job opportunities

S.no.	Categories	Respondents = 100	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Internet	37	37
2.	Advertisement	34	34
3.	Education institution	23	23
4.	Newspaper	6	6
5.	Other sources	23	23
Total		100	100

The above table 1.4 revealed that the majority of the respondents 37 percent were searched on the internet for the job opportunities, there are 34 percent of the respondents were used advertisement sources for searching the jobs whereas only 6 percent were used newspaper and 23 percent of the respondents were used other sources such as social media respectively.

Figure 1.5: Data distribution of respondents on the basis of their view point on minimum qualifications for getting job

S.No.	Categories	Respondent = 100	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Good education	45	45
2.	Communication skills	34	34
3.	Teamwork skills	8	8
4.	Technical skills	13	13
Total		100	100

The above table 1.5 presents that majority of the respondents were preferred for good education for getting the job and 34 percent of the respondents were preferred communication skills whereas 13 percent of the respondents were preferred to the technical skills and 6 percent of the respondents were preferred to the teamwork skills for getting the job.

1.	Intermediate	17	17
2.	Graduation	47	47
3.	Post-graduation	36	36
4.	others	0	0
Total		100	100

Table 1.6 Data distribution of the respondents on the basis of their preferences of minimum qualification to get the job opportunities

The above table 1.6 presents that the majority of the respondents were preferred the graduation qualification for getting the job, 36 percent of the respondents were preferred post-graduation whereas 17 percent of the respondents were preferred for the intermediate qualifications for getting the job opportunities respectively.

Table 1.7: data distribution of respondents on the basis of their affected life style due to job constraints

S.No.	Categories	Respondents =100	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Stress	22	22
2.	Poor Life style	19	19
3.	Depend on others	10	10
4.	All the above	49	49
Total		100	100

Table 1.7 shows that maximum of the respondents 22 percent were faced from stress, 19 percent of the respondents were have poor life style and 10 percent of the respondents were depend on others whereas 49 percent of the respondents were have all these constraints due to lack of job opportunities.

Figure 1.8 Data distribution of respondents on the basis of preferences of most likely job

S.No.	Categories	Respondents =100	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Government job	90	90
2.	Private job	7	7
3.	Family business	2	2

4.	All the above	1	1
Total		100	100

This table shows the liking status of the rural youth which revealed that mostly rural youth 90% were like to do government job and remaining 10% were like to include private job and family business as well.

Conclusion

The population of our country is in increasing day by day, due to abnormal rise in population has intensified the problem of unemployment in India. That is why the problem of unemployment has been increasing more and more every year. There are more than one third of the total population still lives below the poverty line. Problem of employment among educated youth is a major one. There are directions of candidates for vacancy. Only a small number of the many applicants who are interviewed and only few get the job. As students spends many years of his life in the studies. If worrying saturation that this young people in India are still having trouble finding employment despite having bachelors and master's degree. It is concluded from the major findings of this study there are several problems that rural youth were faced and have poor lifestyle. The major problems of the rural youth were financial conditions as they have no such income source through which the youth can rise their livelihood status. The rural youth had not as well the source of guidance although they have use social media or electronic gadgets and they can take the suggestion on YouTube if they have not source of guidance and awareness. However, it may be the rural youth have not awarded by the all functions of the media .Due to financial constraints, the rural youth were not having good education qualifications. The majority of the youth were belonged to intermediate education respectively. For getting a good job it must have a good qualifications status, knowledge and skills. However, rhe rural youth known as well regarding the education as they showed their opinions towards graduation in terms of minimum qualification for getting a job. Therefore, policies should try to tackle the lack of resources and to bring down the barriers young people face linked to their geographic location, such as access to transportation or other basic services. They should also acknowledge that young people living in rural areas have diverse interests and aspirations.

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