

# SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE OF RURAL YOUTH IN REFERENCE TO EDUCATION AND PROFESSION

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## Abstract

In the contemporary era of social transformation, education and profession are the two sectors which have been most affected. These two factors have given birth to a classified system through which stratified system has renewed. The social perspectives relating with education and profession points out every social structure. In the rural social era regarding education and profession especially among the rural youth the tendency of migration has evolved. Education and profession have proliferated migration as a medium for the rural urban continuity. **Objective:** 1. To study the developed perspective among the rural youth for education and profession. 2. To measure the path of knowledge in the age of globalisation alongwith its opportunities for development in the rural areas. 3. To evaluate the process of migration with respect to education and profession. **Methodology:** In the Objective based sampling method five rural areas were chosen under which 100 students possessing higher education qualification were taken and applied to correlation method of statistics. **Result:** This has been noticed that in the rural residential youth the development of modern thoughts and understanding do not occur and thus in their method of profession there is prominence of traditional methods. The graduate level studies have been considered as the symbol of societal status. **Utility:** To cultivate and practice skills and development in the rural areas concerning with education and profession. To promote business in the rural context and to establish conditions/situations for its modernization so that rural sector based development can prosper globally along with conserving the heritage of traditional social structure and system.

Keywords: Skill, migration, multiple profession, stratified system.

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## INTRODUCTION

In the contemporary era of social transformation, education and profession are the two sectors which have been affected the most. From global perspective, education and profession have gone through insignificant changes. The changing nature of profession and business has led to the necessity of training and competency in the field of education. Multiple options in profession and business are resulting into multiple options in the field of education. These interrelated factors have changed the opinion about social structure and system. These two factors have created new stratified social system in the society. Difference in social structures are based on their social perspective about education and profession. Rural and Urban social structure are stratified by the social perspective of educational and professional status. Interdependency of the rural and

urban society is the cause of “Rural Urban continuum”. Migration is the process of maintaining equilibrium and continuity between rural and urban society. Education and profession are the pillars of rural urban continuum which is made from the new social perspective. Migration with respect to education and profession takes place in Youth, especially rural youth.

India, the second largest subcontinent in Asia, has always been an agriculture based economy, where the auxiliary and cottage industries associated with the traditional profession of agriculture have become prevalent. Industrialization has given new shape to the society. Large scale production and emerging consumer market has resulted into new areas of profession and employment that are continuously evolving and developing into numerous multioptional forms. Educational qualifications and competencies

related to profession and business have given birth to new trends in training.

In the present study rural urban continuity effect has been seen in context with perspective of the youth on education and profession. The changing economy has increased the importance of education, especially higher education and has generated new economic possibilities and necessity to achieve higher qualifications. The perspectives of multi-optional profession in the youth of rural area are based on the opportunities provided to them.

Youth is considered as possessing mature logical acumen, youth deals with patience in any work and carries a different life style and at the same time remains courageous and enthusiastic to change the perception according to the needs of society. Youth carries social and cultural value system. Youth hold a social and cultural self-respect, traditional and social values are quite evident in the behaviour of thinking process and in the psychological system of youth who decides the condition and directions of social drive that are changing the parameters of development in today's world. Thus, the development relativity contents are hold by youth's perspectives. In psychology young age is defined as fully adulthood that is early adulthood. This age group spans from early 18 years upto 40 years of age. Early adulthood and young age carries following characteristics:

1. Youth is the age of getting re-assured with life.
2. Youth is an age of problem
3. Age of emotional stress.
4. Stage of social isolation.
5. Stage of promises.
6. Stage of change in values.
7. Stage of co-ordination with new environment around them.
8. Stage of change in interest and creativities.
9. Youth is the stage of difficult optional works.
10. Youth is the stage of social mobility.
11. Youth is the stage of adjustment of gender role.
12. Youth is the stage of productivity.

In the Indian context, the stage of youth plays an important role. In the structural qualities of India, the

positive and optimistic role of youth on the basis of population statistics plays an important role.

Global census scenario has estimated India up to the year 2020 as the world's largest youth populated country, in which the average age will be 27 years. According to the census report of 2011 India contains 231.9 million youth of age group (15-24) which is the highest of total population. In between 2001 to 2011 decadal Growth is +22.1% and the sex ratio is 908-882. In this manner (15-24) year's age group defines the education conditions of gender gap.

**Source: census report 2011:** The graph shows that the trend of literacy rate has been rapidly gone up word side and duration of year 2011 gender gap difference is only 2%, this shows that the equality between boys and girls education. In this respect.

What remains as crucial element is the development of skills among youth population to take up decent vocation?

In India, Madhya Pradesh The department of State Higher Education is providing facilities like scholarship to the SC, ST and OBC students, free distribution of stationeries and copies and books to study, Another plan, 'GaonkiBeti' helps the girl students financially for conveyance to the college, talented poor students get monthly monetary help. Apart from this, students get help through career counselling and are guided to prepare their skills, like CV Resume, formation of email id and training other activities, like debate training, interview preparation, development of quality leadership, information regarding certificates and diploma courses, fair competition, examination preparation and works to be related with rural economical development.

It is possible to spend on education and increase the investment on market and decrease the poverty of the country. Edwin van Gamen, Silvia Urbina Hinojosa have researched on education and employment perspective for Maxica rural youth, the research work is: Does investment in education lead to an increase of wealth and to a reduction of poverty of households in rural areas? The youth face the necessity to migrate to the urban areas to get better opportunities both for education and for well paid jobs. Beyond doubt, if a larger number of opportunities had existed to follow education in the countryside, more of the educated

young people and adults would refrain from migration and those that had migrated to study would return to the rural areas. Prakash M singhan, Dilipjadhaw and N.P.Singh from IIM, Ahemadabad had studied on the topic of, ‘‘Rural Youth Education, Occupation and Social Outlook.’’ The findings of this study are: It would be common for the rural youth to see the government officials jobs because they thought it would provide them a good opportunity to contribute to the agriculture development. Other study by Dr. Bhimeshwar Reddy and Madhura Swaminathan prof. of Economic analysis unit from Indian statistical institute in Banglore, their topic of study is intergenerational occupational mobility in rural India and findings is the intergenerational occupational mobility in all ten villages particularly among big farmers and manual workers farmers.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY**

The changed global economy has increased the importance of college education. Economic probabilities have raised the need of opportunities as much as possible. How the youth, especially rural youth, in today’s scenario can get job according to the opportunities as much as possible? How the youth, especially rural youth, in today’s scenario can get the job according to the opportunities of the present economic system after acquainting higher education? How can we judge college degree education to get success in competitive jobs as well as how to reduce the increasing migration due to education and profession? etc. all such crucial questions are formed with reference to youth because appropriate solution develops condition for right counselling with the fast pace changing global economy to understand the thinking of youth with respect to education and profession. Following are the important points to be considered in this respect:

- To study the developed perspective with respect to education and profession in rural youth.
- To know the level of knowledge, about possibilities of development in the global society.
- To know the opinions of migration with respect to education and profession.

### **METHODOLOGY**

In the present study the methodology is on the basis of sampling method, four villages which were 30-60 km away from Jabalpur district headquarter of M.P.(India) were selected in which Bargi village was centered. Bargi is known for a very big dam on river Narmada and is also famous for tourism. There are two higher secondary schools and one government Arts college is also located here. Agriculture is the main occupation along with the banking, medical and other financial services facilities. It is connected to the national highway and thus good convenience facilities are available. After the selection of area the respondent were selected. They were 100 in number, out of them 50 were migrant and remaining 50 were non migrant out of total 100 selected youth to understand the societal scenario of education and profession. For both the groups interview scheduled was designed. For the Statistical analysis of the data collected, the corelation method was adopted to enterpret it.

### **ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS**

The youth selected for study were categorized into the age group of 15-27 year’s in which migratory age group is of average age of 21.44 and non-migrated average is 22.8.

Education has often been very much so seen as a fundamentally optimistic human endeavour characterised by aspiration for progress and betterment. The respondents were asked to give need and reason of gaining higher education on preferencial order. The answer of respondents are given in table no.1<sup>st</sup>

The answering respondents form 48% migrants and 50% non-migrant group gave 1<sup>st</sup> preference to do job in urban area. The respondents gave fourth rank to get higher education to promote their professional occupation in equal 36% (migrant and non-migrant). In reply to question for getting social status the response was 36% migrants have prefred 3<sup>rd</sup> rank and 24% non-migrant preferred 2<sup>nd</sup> value for getting educated for upgrading the living standard. 24 % migrants gave 2<sup>nd</sup> preference and 26% non-migrant gave 3<sup>rd</sup> preference. 34% migrated youth and 46% non-migrants youth opined 5<sup>th</sup> preference to marriage for attaining higher education.

On this basis we can conclude, that there is positive co-relation (.53) between migrated and non-migrated respondents on the issue of getting higher education. The objective of getting higher education in rural youth is to do job in urban area. Both (migrant and non-migrant) preferred govt. job as source of their livelihood they have not shown interest in Banking, LIC and Private Company.

**2<sup>nd</sup> table** shows that 62% migrant respondents and 58% non-migrant have replied that they have knowledge of increasing job opportunities in various profession 38% migrant respondents and 42% non-migrant youth do not know about increasing job opportunities. The conclusion of this is that the rural youth have less knowledge regarding employment. Thus, they have less impact of urban atmosphere on them.

Rural youth have admitted that they must have essential knowledge of training for competitive examination but 70% youth of rural area do not get such training because such facilities are not available in their area. Every respondent has admitted the necessity of computer training/ knowledge for employment but lack of such facilities in rural area non-migrant youth are deprived of such training. Thus, non availability of education and training prevent youth to get job.

Rural Youth is unaware of the contemporary urban job structure, finds difficult to express and plan his education. Youth occupational choices were determined by his present educational status, his ideals, and his /her family considerations that depend on the extent of his family would be willing to allow him to move away from the family. The choice of a career of full time occupation reflects the tendency of the youth to take in to account the future prospects in a particular vocation. Youth face the necessity to migrate to the urban areas to get better opportunities both for education and for well paid Jobs. It is important for Youth to find opportunities in the rural areas that matches with their capacities and abilities. It is elementary that the Young people receive a good basic of education in the rural areas. So, that they have access to a higher standard living with an income according to their educational level. We find that higher educated people in rural areas have more difficulties to find a job at their desired level.

**3<sup>rd</sup> table** shows attitude of non-migrants youth who are taking education in rural college from them information was taken for not pursuing education in urban areas. In this respect 30% reflected their fear in studying in urban area, secondly 32% showed financial problem, thirdly 32% said that lack of permission from parents and 30% youth showed fear of conveyance.

**4<sup>th</sup> table** shows positive and negative attitude of rural youth about urban atmosphere. 26% migrant and 44% non-migrant youth have considered urban atmosphere better for their professional growth. 74% migrant and 56% non-migrant youth have shown urban atmosphere has negative effect. In spite of better infrastructure in urban areas 78% migrant and 64% non-migrant youth have shown their interest in living in rural area. The reason behind it is, rural area requires educated people so that social / community development can go in right direction. As well as the fear of scattering or losing family structure and system, availability of inherent property etc. this leads to positive attitude of youth towards rural development.

Migrant youth 78% have accepted that lack in sufficient facilities of higher education in rural area is the cause of migration if all proper facilities are made available in rural areas 100% have shown that they will not migrate to urban areas because it save time, labour and monetary loss.

In the present scenario, information technology and communication through computer and mobile are considered to be beneficial tool for achieving and acquiring such information. Mobile phone provides information at every place and every moment, although uses of such gadget indicate their developed mentality. Whether knowledge of computer is important from the point of view of knowledge or from the professional purposes? This important question indicates the preference of professional attitude in youth.

Every young man or women wants to achieve knowledge of computer for getting job 42% of migrated youth gave first priority to use internet for getting information about job (service), while 28% migrated youth gave second preference of to college education only. In the same way, 30% youth gave

third priority to public contact. The same way in non-migrated youth 22% gave importance to internet and 68% to college education like wise 10% youth gave 3<sup>rd</sup> position to public contact. The youth who accept that he has to travel the urban area/city daily on them urban area influence appears prominently through the use of new mediums and sources of knowledge similarly through important programme of television the youth getting education has more knowledge regarding sports and other entertainment and with respect to other entertaining programmes their interest is more on knowledge increasing telecasted programmes as they have less interest in development programmes.

### **Findings**

The result of analytical facts indicates that more facilities are required in the field of education/profession. We also require more such youth who have gained education, to give their contribution in the economical development of their area. Better educational/professional facility should be developed in their area, so that per capita income of rural area increases and community development takes place simultaneously. At present rural scenario represents experience perspective of youth for education and profession. Youth of rural area have the desire of higher living standard good social status which creates global thinking about education amongst them.

- There is positive correlation (.52) between migrant and non-migrant respondents on the issue of getting higher education.
- There is need of higher educated persons in rural community. This indicates the usefulness of higher education in rural society.
- Rural youth wants social, economical and cultural up gradation of rural community. So that they can serve in rural area.
- There is need of higher education in rural community. Lack of higher education facilities will increase migrating tendency in rural youth.

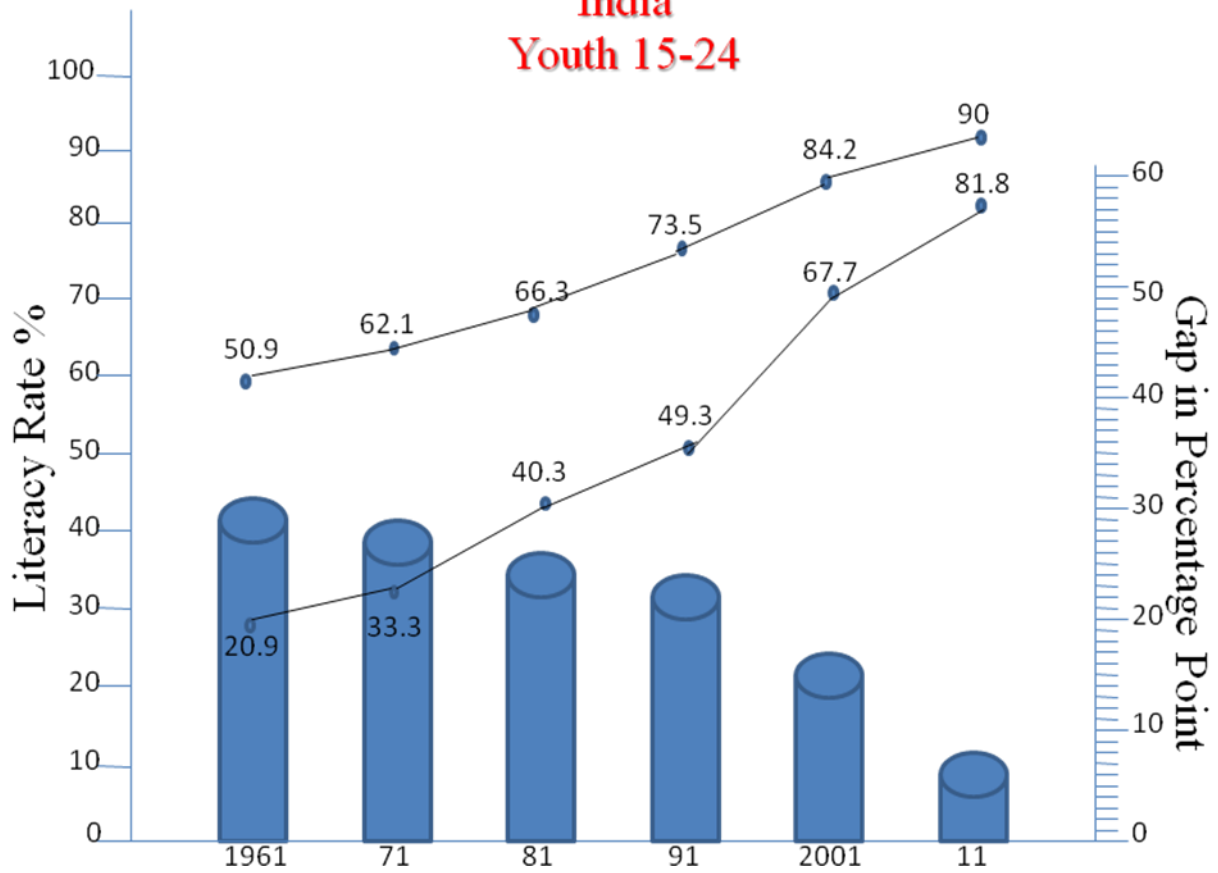
- There is attraction of govt. Jobs in rural youth because of job security.
- Rural youth wants good education to achieve higher income to have good standard of living.
- The higher educated rural youth faceses more difficulties in finding job of their desired level.
- Rural youth have apathy towards their traditional occupation.
- Rural educated youth is desirous of higher living standard and good social status. This creates global thinking.

If education and profession goes on growing in the same way in urban areas it may cause imbalance in the society from rural to urban area. Large scale migration of youth will go on in the same manner. The infrastructure of the rural area will be poor and the development would stop as well. Today there is needed to develop Indian villages as global village. It would only be possible when the local bodies, administration and politicians start thinking and take steps in this direction.

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## Trends in literacy Rate by Sex and Gender Gap – India Youth 15-24



Source: Census Report 2011

No. of Youth in age group

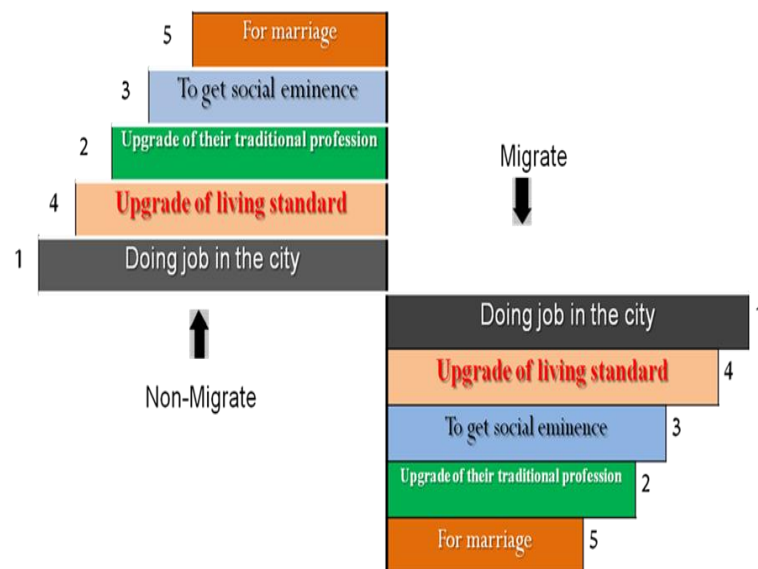
C.I	f	
	Migreted	Non-Migreted
17-19	11	08
19-21	13	14
21-23	10	08
23-25	11	12
25-27	05	08
Total-	50	50

Average:- Migrated-21.44, Non-migared-22.8

Table 1: Cause of Get higher education in Urban

Reason / Sequence	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Doing job in the city	48%/50%	16%/18%	14%/16%	18%/4%	4%/12%	100
Upgrade of their traditional profession	4%/4%	16%/34%	14%/16%	36%/36%	30%/6%	100
To get social eminence	20%/22%	20%/24%	36%/22%	12%/16%	12%/16%	100
Upgrade of living standard	20%/18%	24%/12%	20%/26%	16%/24%	20%/20%	100
Getting For marriage	8%/2%	24%/12%	16%/20%	18%/20%	34%/46%	100

Indicator = Migrate/ Non-Migrate  
Correlation s-53



*Table 2: Information of knowing Job opportunity*

	Yes	No	
Migrated	31 (62%)	19 (38%)	50
Non-Migrated	29 (58%)	21 (42%)	50

*Table 3: Reasons of Non-migration*

Reasons/Order	1	2	3	4	Total
Lack of permission of parents	20%	20%	32%	28%	100%
Fear of urban atmosphere	30%	28%	28%	14%	100%
Financial problems	24%	32%	16%	28%	100%
Fear of convinces	26%	20%	24%	30%	100%

*Table 4: Attitude about urban atmosphere*

	Positive	Negative
Migrated	26%	74%
Non Migrated	44%	56%



Table 5: Purpose of Use of Mobile Phone

	Communication	Knowledge	Internet
Migrated	90%	5%	5%
Non Migrated	92%	4%	4%

Table 6: For getting Information of Job

	Migrant			Non-Migrant		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Public Contact	-	-	30%	-	-	10%
Internet	42%	-	-	22%	-	-
From collage	-	28%	-	-	68%	-