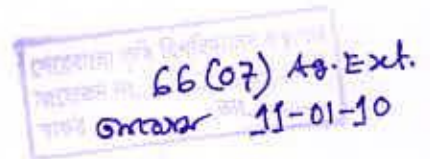


**PARTICIPATION OF RURAL YOUTH IN RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES**

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A Thesis  
*Submitted to the Faculty of Agriculture,  
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**MASTER OF SCIENCE  
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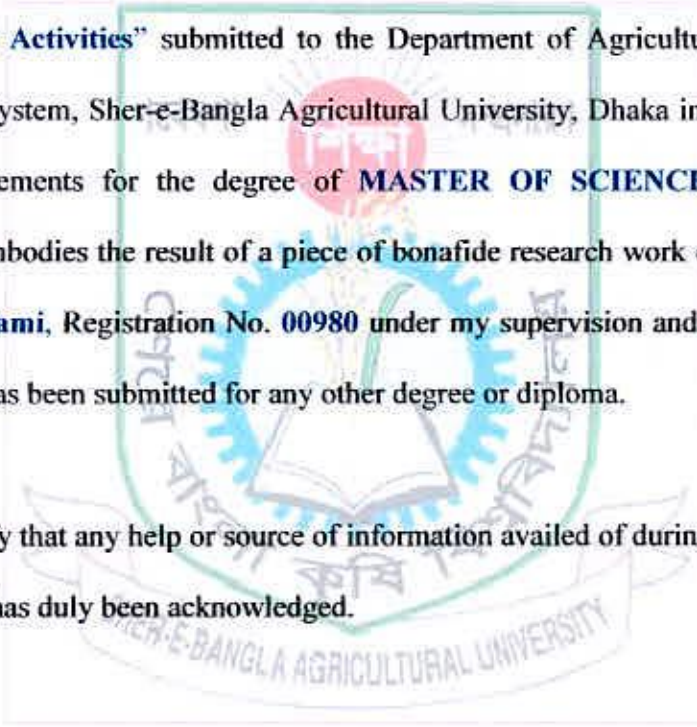
**Agricultural Extension and Information System**

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## ***CERTIFICATE***

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, "**Participation of Rural Youth in Rural Development Activities**" submitted to the Department of Agricultural Extension and Information System, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **MASTER OF SCIENCE** in **Agricultural Extension**, embodies the result of a piece of bonafide research work carried out by **Md. Bayezid Bostami**, Registration No. **00980** under my supervision and guidance. No part of the thesis has been submitted for any other degree or diploma.

I further certify that any help or source of information availed of during the course of this investigation has duly been acknowledged.



(**Prof. Mohammad Hossain Bhuiyan**)

**Supervisor**

**Dated:**

**Place: Dhaka, Bangladesh**

**Dedicated to  
My Beloved Parents**

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The Author

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## ABBREVIATIONS and GLOSSARY

ASA	= Association for Social Advancement
BBS	= Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BRAC	= Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BRDB	= Bangladesh Rural Development Board
DLS	= Department of livestock
DAE	= Department of Agricultural Extension
DOF	= Department of Fisheries Office
DYD	= Department of Youth Development
<i>et al.</i>	= All others
FS	= Farm size
GB	= Grameen Bank
G Bank	= Grameen Bank
GOB	= Government of Bangladesh
NGO	= Non Government Organization
PI	= Participation Index
RDRS	= Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service
RDP	= Rural Development Programme

## ABSTRACT

The main purposes of this study were to determine: (i) the participation of the rural youth in selected rural development activities (ii) to determine some of the selected characteristics namely age, education, family farm size, family annual income, training experience, cosmopolitaness, organizational participation, communication exposure and family size and (iii) to explore the relationship between the selected characteristics of the rural youth and their participation in selected rural development activities. The study was conducted in entire Sarishabari Upazila under Jamalpur district. Data were collected from 80 rural youths by using interview schedule during 10 to 30th May, 2008. Appropriate scales were developed in order to measure the concerned variables. Correlation (r) analysis was conducted to explore the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Participation Index (PAI) was also computed to explain the dependent variable. Out of the 24 items of participation by rural youth in rural development activities, the top five were: i. Inspire people to send their children to school, ii. Advise parents, relatives & neighbor to adopt HYV, iii. Minimize local conflict. iv. Advise parents, relatives & neighbor to maintain soil fertility, v. Advise parents, relatives & neighbor about fertilizer management. However, in respect of overall participation by rural youth, a proportion of 50% was in low category and 38.8% was in medium category. Among the rural youths minor school education were 71.3% and 25% high school education only. The highest proportion 65% had small farm size, two fifth (40) had very low to low annual income, 57.5% had low training exposure and 42.5% had medium training exposure, 45% had low organizational participation and 48.8% had no organizational participation, 51.3% had low communication exposure quality, 47.5% had low cosmopolitaness quality. Correlation analyses between dependent and independent variables revealed that four were statistically positively significant. Four (4) independent variables namely: Family farm size, Cosmopolitaness, Organizational participation and Communication exposure had strong positive relationship with the participation of rural youth in rural development activities. Education, family annual income and family size had positively insignificant and age and Training experience had negatively insignificant relationship with the participation of rural youth in rural development activities.





CHAPTER I  
INTRODUCTION

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 General Background

Bangladesh is one of the most populous countries having a population of 146 million (BBS, 2007). Her fertile soil and sub-tropical climate have made her an agro-based country. But Bangladesh has been caught in a vicious circle of poverty, unemployment, malnutrition and overpopulation. One of the reasons may be that, half of her population is below 15 years of age; while individuals aged 15-35 years constitute 30 percent and 0-35 years constitute 75 percent. This ever increasing population has made Bangladesh a land of young people who are not in a position to contribute to national income but need food, shelter, clothing, education and employment. It is not possible for most of the people, especially the rural youth who constitute a significant segment of population, to obtain necessary opportunities during their youth to gain undue knowledge and develop skills for making themselves responsible, disciplined and productive citizens of the country. When necessary opportunities are ensured to her younger people especially in rural areas this country has a good future for economic growth (Anwar, 1994). They are not provided with the suitable kind of programmes, guidance, counseling and training to become worthy citizens of tomorrow. In spite of these facts, youth constitute a dynamic force in Bangladesh. They have demonstrated that they were a positive force in the Language Movement (1952), the mass movement (1960), the war of liberation (1972) and the movement of democracy (1990). Therefore, it is a fact that, historically the youth of Bangladesh constitutes a great force, in effecting progressive social change. If their energies are not curbed and are encouraged to mobilize themselves to become an integral part of development efforts, progressive socio-economic change would be accelerated. Exclusion of such a vast potential group from meaningful participation would inevitably exert a



disruptive influence on the entire society, blocking the possibility of progressive transformation of Bangladesh.

Population explosion is essentially a youth explosion. It is estimated that 55 to 60 percent of population of Bangladesh are under twenty years of age and this condition will continue for several decades. Therefore, ways must be found out to involve rural youth in the process of national planning to contribute to agricultural production and modernization of rural life. The agricultural extension agencies of the government at upazila level namely, agricultural office (DAE), Livestock office (DLS), Fisheries office (DOF), Department of Youth Development (DYD) and other have hardly any programme and network for the development of the rural youth. Rural youth have often been overlooked, neglected and left out of the main stream of development. When millions of youth live in rural areas, large numbers of them become dropout from schools, remain unskilled and unemployed, face massive poverty and live without sufficient food and shelter. There has been hardly any organized rural youth programme launched by the government.

BRAC along with other NGOs such as, Grameen Bank, PROSHIKA, ASA, World Vision, CARITAS, RDRS etc. and other intervention agencies have realized that true development cannot be achieved unless and until the development process involves the rural youth. In 1991, BRAC made a major shift in targeting from male to female members of rural families. Despite its commitment to improving the lives of the poor people, BRAC programmes continue to be challenged by the complex web of social and economic relations that hinder change. The main activities of BRAC's Rural Development Programme (RDP) are: a) Institutional building for functional education, b) credit operation, c) income and employment generation, and d) support service programmes.

The place of development in any country largely depends upon the participation and commitment of all the rural youth concerned with development activities. This has been emphatically stated by the development experts and policy makers. Participation of rural youth in NGO's activities is expected to bring about positive impact on the lives of the participants. But, it is undoubtedly a complex task to achieve all the expected impacts.

It is now clear that efforts devoted to the rural youth through meaningful work experience organized and carried on by the extension services. Using educational techniques has a very favourable and long range effect on rural development programmes which render best possible courses of action and can provide guidance, counseling, education, and training to rural youth to make them healthy citizens.

But the major extension organizations of the government and non-government organizations of our county has given very poor attention to the rural youth as a potential client group or partner of development. But realizing the importance of rural youth, pragmatic community development programmes, both of agricultural and non-agricultural are urgently be undertaken. In recent years programmes for development of rural youths are highly demanding the increased attention among the national planners, thinkers and intellectuals and the extension administrators of Bangladesh. In order to provide viable self employment opportunities particularly to the rural youth, it is very important to know the present condition of them in Bangladesh. Their opportunities for education, their preferences towards rural development activities, their felt-problems and other related matters are to be viewed carefully. This will help the planners to make appropriate plans and strategies for the development of rural youths and the nation as a whole. The present research was undertaken with a view to have an understand of rural development activities done by youth in their environment and training programmes for their development.



## 1.2 Statement of the problems

In terms of the above discussion the researcher undertook a study entitled – “Participation of rural youth in rural development activities in selected area of Sarishabari upazila under Jamalpur district”. The study investigated the participation of rural youth in rural development activities. It was also to explore the relationships of some of the selected characteristics of rural youth, such as age, education, family farm size, family annual income, training exposure, cosmopolitaness, organizational participation, communication exposure and family size with their participation in rural development activities. The study also explores the training programmes received rural youth from Department of Youth Development and their involvement with various rural development activities. The need for out-of-school organizations for the youth is even greater in Bangladesh in view of the fact that their opportunity for education in school is very limited. Moreover, significant contribution towards rural development activities – a burning question of the day. Attempts were made in the past to organize youth programmes but with little success. There were various reasons for this, among which an important one was the non-availability of relevant information for planning and conducting the youth programmes. Such information need to come out of systematic study of the local situations. It is expected that the findings of the study will yield information which may be profitably used for various development activities participated by the youth.

The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the participation of rural youth in rural development activities. The study aims to find out the answer to the following questions:

1. What are the areas of rural development in which rural youth participate?
2. What are the personal characteristics of the rural youth and who are involved with rural development activities?

3. What is the relationship between selected characteristics of rural youth and their participation in rural development activities?

### **1.3 Specific Objective of the Study**

In order to give proper direction to the study the following specific objectives are formulated:

1. To determine the participation of rural youth in rural development activities. The selected rural development activities are:
  - A. Family involvement
    - i) Advise parents, relatives & neighbors to adopt HYV
    - ii) Advise parents, relatives & neighbors to maintain soil fertility
    - iii) Advise parents, relatives & neighbors about fertilizer management
    - iv) Advise parents, relatives & neighbors about IPM and ICM
    - v) Advise to prepare and use compost
    - vi) Advise to adopt inter crop cultivation
  - B. Social Involvement:
    - i) Participation in construction of embankment/dam
    - ii) Participation in canal digging
    - iii) Participation in irrigation water management
    - iv) Involvement with youth club
    - v) Organizing youth club
    - vi) Distribution of relief/loan to the distressed people
  - C. Economic Activities:
    - i) Stock-business
    - ii) Dairy farm
    - iii) Poultry farm
    - iv) Shopkeeping
    - v) Fisheries

vi) Job/service

D. Cultural & Others Activities:

i) Arrange/involve with village theatre

ii) Arrange/involve with football match /cricket match /other local games

iii) Arrange/involve with village fair

iv) Arrange/involve with national days

v) Minimize local conflict

vi) Inspire people to send their children to school

2. To determine some selected characteristics of rural youth. The selected characteristics included:

a) Personal characteristics

i) Age

ii) Level of education

iii) Training exposure

iv) Family size

b) Social characteristics

v) Cosmopolitaness

vi) Organizational participation

vii) Communication exposure

c) Economic characteristics

viii) Family farm size

ix) Family income

3. To explore the relation between selected characteristics of the rural youth and their extent of participation in rural development activities.

#### **1.4 Justification of the Study**

The present study was dealing with the participation of rural youth in rural development activities in eleven villages of Sarishabari Upazila under

Jamalpur District. This study was a modest attempt to find out the suitable rural development activities and the extent of participation of rural youth in those activities. The findings from the study may be helpful for the Government policy makers and non-Government organizations to design their rural development programme.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitations of the Study**

The present study was undertaken to have an understanding on the extent of participation of rural youth in rural development activities and to explore the relationships with their selected characteristics. Considering the time, money and other necessary resources available to the researcher and to make the research meaningful and manageable, it became necessary to impose certain limitations as noted below:

- A. Rural youth include younger male and female individuals in rural social system. Besides, it was not easy for a male researcher to include female youth as respondents because of social reasons.
- B. The study was confined to the selected villages namely, Hamramajalia, Prosadpur, Genderpara, Bausi Bazar, Bausi Modtho Para, Kamrabad, Simla Bazar, Samorthobari, Bogarpara, Aramnagar and Ponchashi of sharishabari thana under jamalpur district.
- C. The population for the study was kept confined to the rural youth of the heads of the family.
- D. There were many characteristics of the rural youth but in the study only 9 of them were selected for investigation.
- E. There were many dimensions and aspects that could be undertaken in a study related to participation of rural youth. But the present study investigated only the participation in rural development activities.

- F. The researcher depended on the data furnished by the selected rural youth during the interview with them.
- G. Conceptually, participation of the rural youth were determined from the responses of youth collected through their statements.
- H. Participation of the rural youth could be measured in various ways. However, in this study, these were measured by using four point modified Likert-type scale.
- I. The findings of the study will be particularly applicable to the study area. However, the findings may also have general implications for other areas of Bangladesh where socio-economic, physical, cultural and geographic conditions are mostly similar to the study area.

It is expected that the findings of the study will be helpful to the planners and others associated with development of the rural youth to formulate plans and strategies for the development of the rural youth. The study will also be useful for planning and executions of the programmes of extension services of the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) and other related development agencies.

### **1.6 Assumptions**

An assumption is the supposition that an apparent fact or principle is true in the light of available evidence. (Goode, 1945). During formulating the present study, the researcher had the following assumptions in his mind.

- i) The respondents selected for the study were competent enough to reply the queries designed by the investigator.
- ii) The responses furnished by the respondents were reliable and valid. They expressed the truth while passing their opinions and providing information and data.

- iii) Information furnish by the respondents were representative of the whole youth community of the study area.
- iv) The researcher who acted as interviewer was well adjusted to the social and cultural environment of the study area. Hence, the respondents furnished their correct opinions without any hesitation.
- v) That the environmental conditions of the rural youth were more or less similar throughout the study area.
- vi) The nature of participation activities gave a representative feature in the context of the other farming communities of Bangladesh.

### **1.7 Definition of Terms**

For clarify of understanding certain terms frequently used in the study are defined and interpreted as follows.

**Participation:** Participation referred to the involvement of a rural youth in any development activities for the improvement of his own as well as his family members.

**Age:** The period of time in years from a rural youth's birth to the time of interview.

**Education:** Education of a youth referred to the grade up to which he had read in educational institutions.

**Farm size:** Farm size referred to the land on which a farmer carried out his farming, business the area being estimated in terms of full benefit to the farmers.

**Annual income:** Annual income of respondent referred to the total earnings by him and the members of his family both from agricultural and other sources (business service etc.) during a year. It was expressed in taka.

**Training:** it refers to the activities undertaken by different government, semi government and non-government organizations to improve the knowledge and skill of rural youth for doing a specific job.

**Training experience:** It was used to refer to the completion of an activity by the youth which was offered by the government, semi-govt. or non-government organization (s) to improve the knowledge & skills of youth for better performing a job either agricultural or non-agricultural.

**Cosmopolitaness** It is defined as the orientation of an individual external to his own social system.

**Organizational participation:** Organizational participation refers to taking part in a formal or informal organization by a rural youth as ordinary member, executive member or officer over a period of five years prior to data collection.

**Communication exposure:** Communication exposure refers to the channels through various information is diffused among the rural youth who become informed about different aspects of rural development activities.

**Family size:** Family size of a youth family was defined as the number of individuals in his family including himself, his wife, children and other dependent members.

**Rural youth:** Rural youth was used to indicate the male and female individual living in the villages of Bangladesh having the age category of 15-35 years.

**Rural development:** The term 'rural development' indicates a quantitative growth in the rural social and economic areas, which ultimately should result in the process of a qualitative change reflecting improvement in the condition of living of the rural people. This implies that rural development is a process to which both rural social and economic elements would jointly and/or individually contribute. In this study rural development is used to mean the real conscious raising, learning and economic progress of rural youth after intervention of Department of Youth Development training.





**CHAPTER II**  
**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

## CHAPTER 2

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.0 Introduction

The present study was conducted to assess the participation of rural youth in rural development activities under Sarishabari upazila of Jamalpur district. The purpose of this Chapter is to review the past studies and findings related to the present study. The reviews were conveniently presented based on the major objectives of the study. The researcher, therefore, made exhaustive effort to review the previous research works directly or indirectly related to the present study by different researcher in home and abroad. Literatures reviewed have presented below into two sections. In the first section, deals with the participation of rural youth in rural development activities. The second section contained literatures concerning relationship of the selected characteristics of the rural youth with their participation in rural development activities.

#### 2.1 Studies Related to Participation of rural youth in rural development Activities

The Department of Youth Development under the Ministry of Youth has been assigned with the responsibilities of transforming the unorganized and unproductive youth into an organized, disciplined and productive work force. A

recent survey of the Department of Youth Development revealed that a total of 6,24,674 youth have been trained in different trades under the on going and suspended projects from its inception up to June '97 for self-employment. Out of those trained youth nearly 60% could engage into self-employment project. Under the credit scheme on amount of TK.5677.81 lacs was sanctioned to 76,385 beneficiaries. The monthly income of a successful self-employed youth ranged from TK. 1,000 to TK.50,000. Other than these' many trained youth could enter into wage employment in different government and non-government organizations (Anonymous, 1997)

Anwar (1994) in his study found that rural youths' participation was the highest in crop cultivation activities, second in poultry rearing, cattle and goat, and third in practices related to winter vegetable cultivation. But participation was comparatively much lower in community service activities. His study further revealed that interests of rural youths among the top five agricultural activities were the i) improved crop cultivation; ii) rearing of poultry, cattle and goat; and iii) improved winter vegetable cultivation ranking subsequently below.

Savita *et al.* (1998) reported that participation of rural women in agricultural activities was low except for dairy farming, bee keeping and rabbit farming. Along with their major role in household activities, rural women engage in different economic activities such as food processing (25%), needle work (25%), shawl wearing (10%), preparation of handicraft (15%) to supplement family income. The major constraints reported were – marketing problems,

transport, procuring raw materials, lack of technical knowledge and no loan facilities.

Humphery *et al.* (2001) stated that a participatory based, farmer-driven research approach was needed, which was considered the farmers priorities in all aspects of rural development rather than just in agricultural development.

A study of Anwar (1993) on “Involving Youth in Extension Programme” revealed that involvement of rural youths in development projects has been sporadic and is not based on sound planning. He also found that efforts devoted to the farm youth by the extension services, using educational techniques, had a very favourable and long range effect, on rural and agricultural development programmes.

Khan (1983) reported that: i) more than 90 percent of the youth dwell in rural areas and constitute a substantial portion of the total work force engaged in agriculture and farm-related activities, ii) majority of the rural youth did not have the opportunity to develop their skills and had little access to educational facilities, iii) the percent of unemployed youth with higher secondary education (HSC) and graduation stood at 58 and 32 percent respectively. He further found in a study in Rajshahi that: i) all youths participation in the labour force were males and the youth had a tendency to get anxious when they find themselves unemployed, ii) there existed a rural tradition of paying a lower wage to a youth under 20 years of age, iii) youths were the major job aspirants in the labour market. They began their active life as child labourers in family enterprises and the rate of hidden unemployment was higher among the rural youths.

Anwar (1972) in his study found that over half of the youth had high interest in agricultural activities and majority of them were on collective agricultural projects.

Versuluyts (1958) in Sri Lanka found that the parents took great pride in success of their children (for cultivation of crops) who got higher yield by adopting better seeds, methods and fertilizers. He further stated that youth programmes could be successfully extended to the rural areas provided it was done carefully without antagonizing the older generation.

## **2.2 Studies Concerning the Selected Characteristics**

### **2.2.1 Age**

Anwar (1994) in his study found that the age of the rural youth had positive significant relationship with their participation in agricultural activities. But Shardar (1996) found in the study that age of rural youth was negatively related with their interest and participation in the cultivation of vegetables for income generation. Saha (1997) study revealed the similar findings.

Farouque and Anwar (1998) reported that age of the female rural youth had significant positive correlation with their participation in selected homestead agricultural activities & their participation in selected livestock activities. But Ali and Anwar (2000) did not find any relationship between the age of the male rural youth and their selected agricultural income generating activities. However, kabir (2002) and Hoque (2002) found strong negative relationship between the age of the male and female rural youth and agricultural activities

in their respective study. But Rashid (2003) in his study found strong positive relationship between age and participation of school dropout teenage rural youth in selected agricultural activities.

Seema (1986) revealed from her study that the nature of farm activities participated by young women varied with age. Participation in sowing, harvesting and storage were dominated by women in the age of 25-40. Participation in irrigation and plant protection measures were confined to young women (below 25 years).

### **2.2.2 Education**

Anwar and Kashem (1995) found that education of the rural youth had significant positive relationship with their participation in agricultural activities. Identical findings were found in the study of Shardar (1996) in which education of rural youth had positive significant relationship with their interest in vegetables cultivation. But Faroque and Anwar (1999) found significant negative relationship between education status of female rural youth and their participation in selected livestock related income-generating activities.

Kabir (2002) found strong negative relationship between the education of male Garo youth and their participation in agricultural activities while Rashid (2003) found it positively related with participation of school dropout teenage rural youth in selected agricultural activities.



### **2.2.3 Farm size**

Halim (1991) in his evaluation report on Farming System Research activities of homestead component mentioned that women of small farm family spent more time in agricultural activities as compared to medium and large farm family in Kazirshimla Site (upland), whereas in Naeogaon Site (low lying area), women of medium farm family spend more time in agricultural activities.

But Anwar (1994) did not find any significant relationship between farm size of parents and participation of rural youth in agricultural activities.

Anwar and Kashem (1995) reported that the farm size of parents of rural youth was the key factor in respect of the participation of the rural youth in income generating activities.

Rashid (2003) found no relationship between family farm size and participation of school dropout teenage rural youth in agricultural activities. But, Hoque's (2002) study revealed that area of homestead of female rural youth had significant positive relationship with their willingness for selected agricultural activities in income earning.

Kabir (2002) and Shaha (1997) did not find any relationship between participation of rural youth in selected agricultural activities and their family farm size.

However, Islam (2001) found that farm size of parents of rural youth was negatively correlated with their interest in selected income earning vegetable cultivation.

#### **2.2.4 Annual income**

Anwar (1994) and Pardeep *et al.* (1992) found significant negative relationships with the income of the youth family and their problems in education and job opportunity.

Anwar (1994) found that family income was not associated with the participation of rural youth in agricultural activities.

Shardar (1996) in his study found that the family income of the youth parents was not significantly related with the interest and participation of improved winter vegetables cultivation.

Saha (1997) and Jamal (1996) found positive significant relationship between. Participation of the rural youth in agricultural activities, income earning activities, and their preference towards the selected agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

Kabir (2002) in his study did not find relationship of the participation in income earning agricultural activities of male Garo youth with their family income.



Hoque (2002) and Rashid (1999) also did not find any relationship between these two variables in their respective study. However, Islam (2001) and Ismail (2001) found negative relationship these two variables in their respective study. But Rashid (2003) found it positively related with participation of school dropout teenage rural youth in selected agricultural activities.

#### **2.2.5 Training experience**

Anwar (1994) found in his study that the various training programmes were undertaken by various agencies for utilization of unemployed rural youth. The training was helpful to increase motivation and participation of rural youth in the development activities.

Anwar (1986) in his study found that youth in Bangladesh constituted the largest sector of the population. Most of them lived in rural areas and were closely related to agriculture. They were not provided with guidance, counseling, education, vocation and training that many of them needed.

#### **2.2.6 Cosmopolitaness**

Anwar (1994) found that the cosmopolitaness of the rural youth in Mymensingh was positively related with job opportunity problems. Saha (1997), Jamal (1996) had similar findings in their respective studies.

In connection with improved agricultural practices **Rogers** (1962) found that the innovative and early adopters had much more cosmopolitaness than the late majority and laggards. It is to be noted that – both innovators and early adopters are comparatively younger. Such findings were supported by the researches of Khan (1993), Hoque (1930), and Rahman (1973) also had similar findings.

### **2.2.7 Organizational participation**

Saha (1997) and Sharder in their respective studies in Mymensingh and Sherajganj found that the organizational participation of rural youth had significant positive relationship with their participation in agricultural and income earning activities. Khan (1993) Hossain (1991), Karim (1973) and Anwar (1972) found similar findings.

However, Saha (1977) did not find any relationship between the organizational participation of the rural youth and their, problem conformation in employment opportunity.

But khan (1993), Hossain (1991), Karim (1993) and Anwar (1972) in their studies on youth and farmers found that organizational participation had positive correlation with the adoption of new agricultural technology.

### **2.2.8 Communication exposure**

Kaur (1988) found that extension contact and mass media mass media exposure had significant influence upon opinion, level knowledge and

adoption of selected practice by rural women. Gill and Shukla (1991) also observed the same.

Karim (1993) concluded from a study that there was a significant difference in the agricultural knowledge of farmers in sugarcane cultivation based on their level of extension communication. Higher the level of extension communication of the farmer higher was the level of agricultural knowledge in sugarcane cultivation.

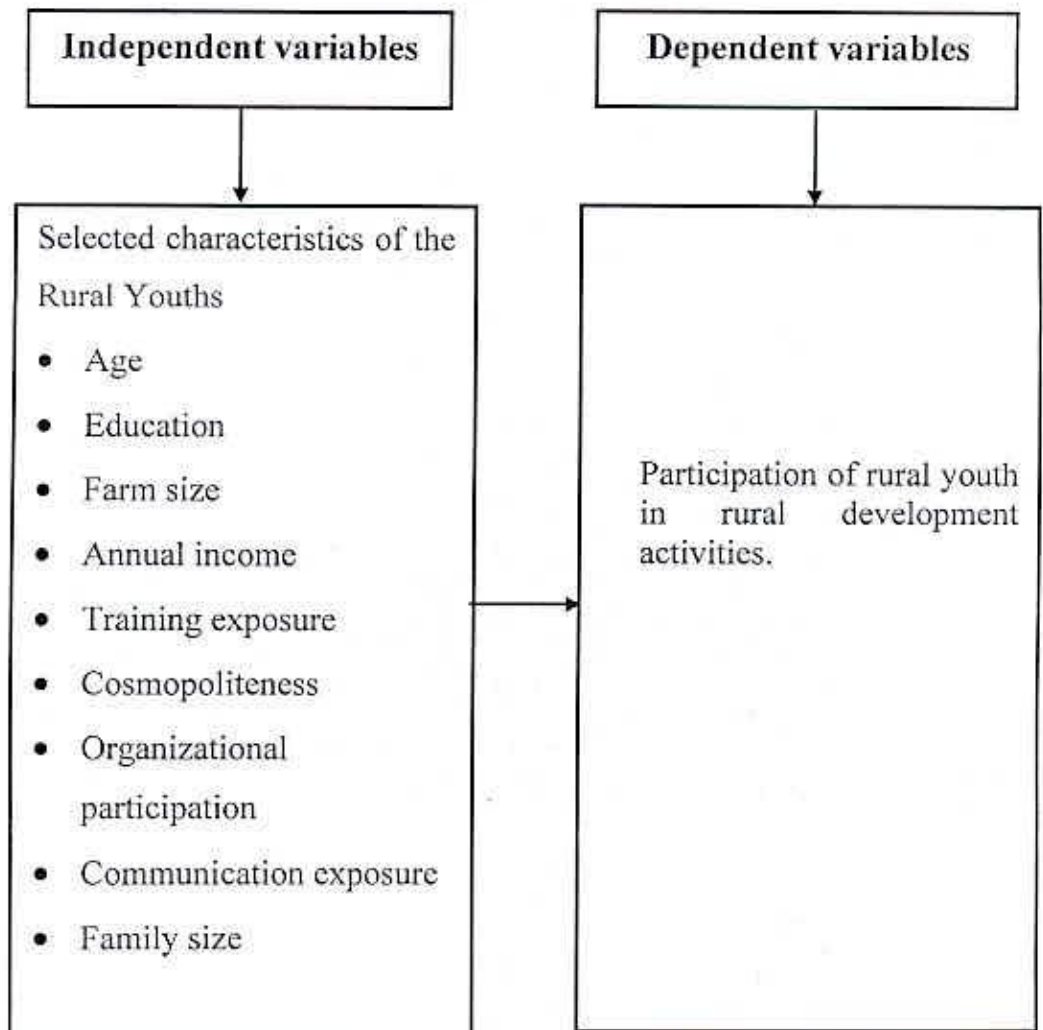
Faroque (1997) in his study found that communication exposure of female rural youth had no significant relationship with their participation in homestead agricultural activities. But Faroque and Anwar (2001) found positive relationship between Communication exposure and participation of school dropout rural youth in selected agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

### **2.2.9 Family Size**

Jamal (1996), Sardar (1996) found family size of rural youth had no relationship with their preference towards the selected agricultural activities and their winter vegetables cultivation respectively. This was supported by Islam (1993) in connection with family size of the farmers and their adoption in improved practices in potato cultivation.

Shardar (1996) in this study found that the family size of the rural youth was not related with the interested and participation in the selected winter vegetable cultivation for income generation.

### 2.3 Conceptual Model of the Study



**Fig. 2.3 A Conceptual Framework Showing the Dependent and Independent Variables.**



CHAPTER III  
MATERIALS AND METHODS

## CHAPTER 3

### METHODOLOGY

Methodology plays a vital role in any research work. A research work should be done carefully. The researcher should collect valid and reliable information to arrive at correct decisions. The methods and procedures followed in conducting this study have been described in this chapter.

#### **3.1 Locale of the Study**

Sarishabari Upazila under Jamalpur District was purposely selected as the locale of this study. Sarishabari upazila consists of 8 unions namely; Satpoa, Kamrabad, Vatara, Mahadan, Pogaldigha, Doyael, Aouna and Pigna. This upazila is situated in the eastern side of Jamuna river.

Entire Sarishabari upazila is the locale of the study. A map of Jamalpur district and Sarishabari Upazila showing locale of the research appear in Fig. 3.1. and 3.2, respectively.

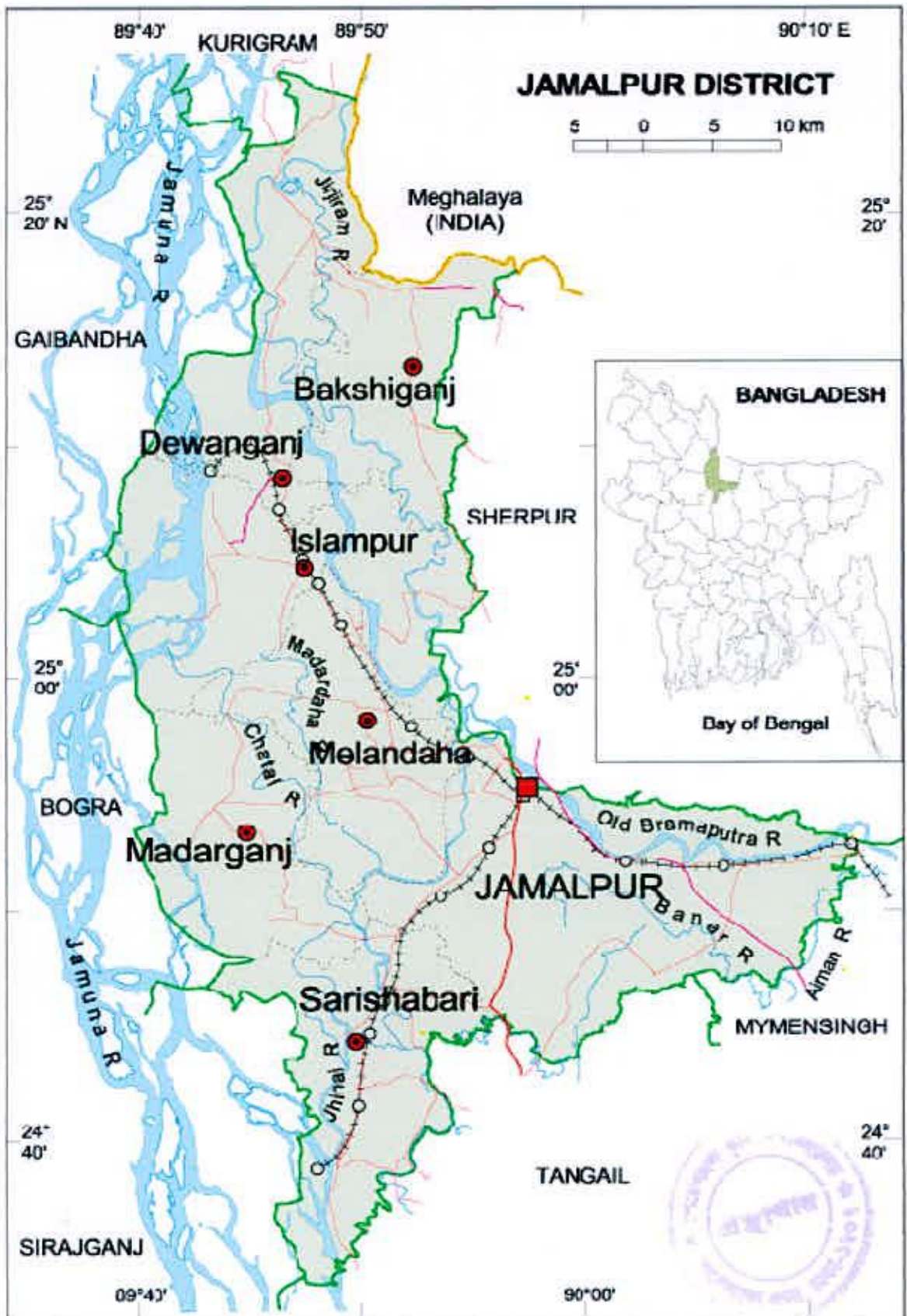


Fig. 3.1 Jamalpur district showing Sarishabari upazila

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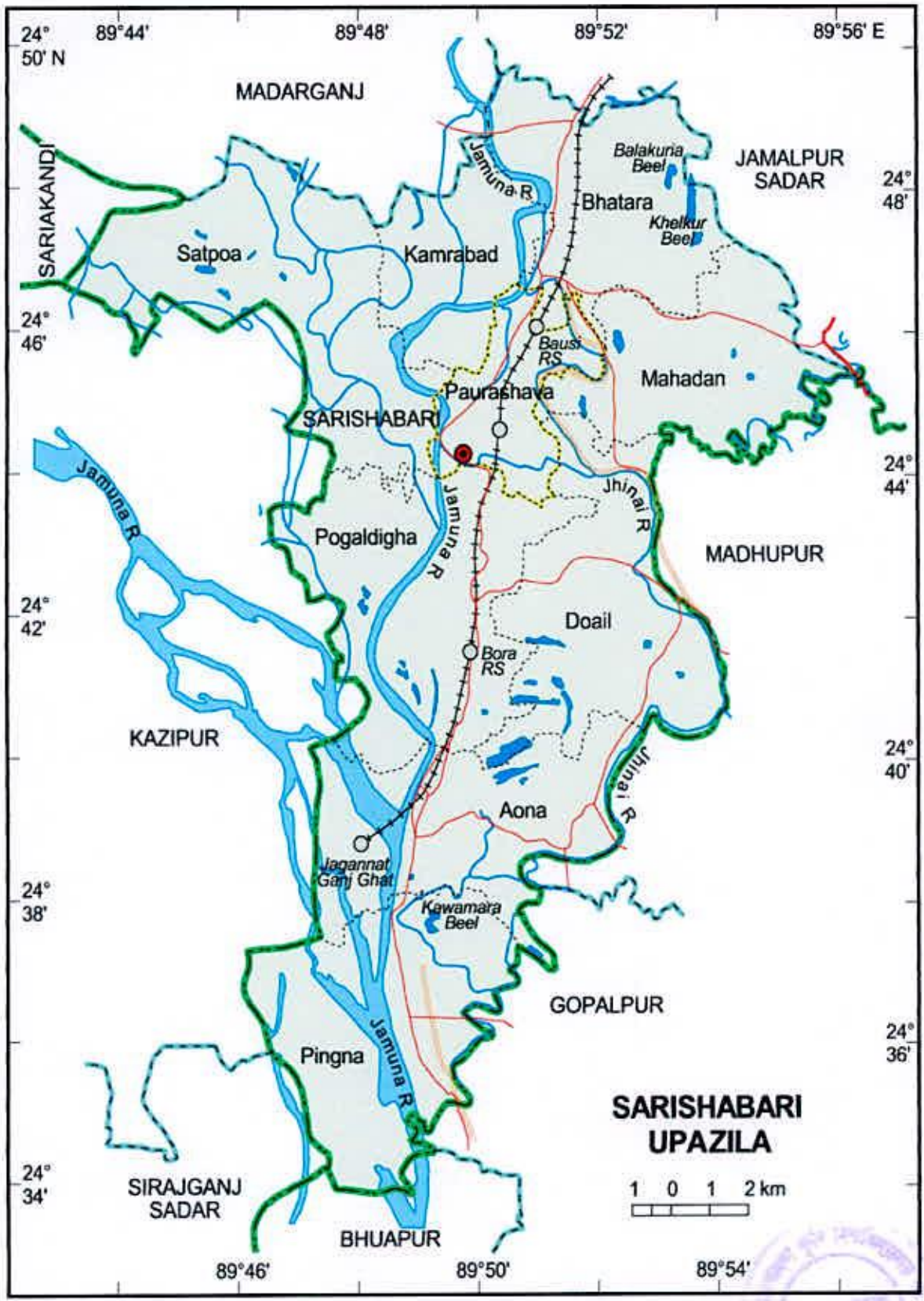


Fig. 3.2 Sarishabari upazila showing the study area



### **3.2 Population and Sampling of the Study**

All the young had training from the Department of Youth Development was the population of the study. All the youths who obtained training during 2006-2008 were treated as sample of the study. During this period 80 youths obtained training. So, the sampling size of the population was 80.

### **3.3 Data Collecting Instrument**

A carefully designed interview schedule was used in collecting data to determine the participation of rural youth in rural development activities. For the purpose of data collection an interview schedule was prepared according to objectives of the study. Simple and direct questions were included in the schedule to collect the required information. Appropriate scales and measurement techniques were developed to ensure correct responses for the variables concerned. The schedule was prepared in Bengali and English version. The Bengali version of interview schedule was used to collect data. English version of interview schedule has been presented at Appendix-A.

### **3.4 Collection of Data**

Data were collected by the researcher himself through personal interview schedule from the youth of Sarishabari upazila. Before going to the respondents for interview they were informed earlier so that they could be available in their respective places. The interview was conducted with each respondent individually, while starting interview, the researcher took all possible care to establish rapport with him so that they do not feel any hesitation. Wherever any respondent felt any difficulty in understanding any questions, the researcher took utmost care to explain and clarify them properly.

In some cases the researcher in his first attempt failed to meet the respondents at their residence for interviews. In that case, the researcher attempted to contact them by repeating the visits. No serious difficulty was faced by the researcher in collecting data. Rather he obtained excellent cooperation from the respondents, SAAO, U.A.O, local leaders, and local elites in various manners. Data were collected during 10 to 30 may, 2008.



### **3.5 Compilation of data**

After completion of data collection all interview schedules were compiled, coded, tabulated and analyzed according to the objectives of the study. All of the qualitative data were converted into quantitative form by assigning suitable code and score whenever needed. Local units were converted into standard unit scales. Indices and rank order were considered as the basis for data reduction and analysis. The responses to the questions in the interview schedules were transferred to a master sheet to facilitate tabulation. Tabulation and cross tabulation were done on the basis of the categories developed by the investigator himself.

### **3.6 Variables of the Study**

In a scientific research, the selection and measurement of variables constitute an important task. The hypothesis of a research, if constructed properly, contains at least two important elements namely, an independent variable and a dependent variable. An independent variable is that factor which is manipulated by the researcher in his attempt to ascertain its relationship to an observed phenomenon.

A dependent variable is that factor which appears, disappears or varies as the researcher introduces, removes or varies the independent variables. The dependent variable is often called criterion or predicted variables, where as independent variable is called the treatment experimental or antecedent variable (Dalen, 1977).

The selection of independent variables required a very careful deliberation and comprehensive search. The relevant available literature, discussions with teachers, experts and research fellows in the relevant field and considering the time and resources available to the researcher were the primary basis for selecting the variables. The researcher selected nine characteristics of the rural youth as independent variables. The selected characteristics included age, education, family farm size, family annual income, training exposure,

cosmopolitaness, organizational participation, communication exposure, family size and rural development activities.

### **3.7 Measurement of the Independent Variables**

Nine important characteristics of farmers were selected as independent variables of this study. Measurements of these variables are stated below:

#### **3.7.1 Age**

Age of a respondent rural youth referred to the period of time from his birth to the time of this interview. It was measured in terms of complete years on the basis of his responses to item no. 1.0 in the interview schedule (Appendix-A).

#### **3.7.2 Education**

Education of rural youth referred to the grades passed from formal educational institutions at the time of interview. It was expressed in scores. A score of one was assigned for each grade passed. For example, a score of five was given to a respondent when s/he passed class (V) in a school and ten when he passed class X. Those who were illiterate were given a score of zero. However, if a respondent did not know how to read and write but could sign his name only, his/her education score was assigned 0.5. Scores were assigned on the basis of his/her response to item no.2.0 in the interview schedule (Appendix-A).

#### **3.7.3 Farm size**

Farm size on which family of the rural youth carried out farming operations during the period of study. Farm size was measured in terms of hectares on the basis of his/her response to item no. 3.0 using the following formula.

$$FS = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + \frac{1}{2}(A_5 + A_6) + A_7$$

Where, FS = Farm size

A<sub>1</sub> = Homestead

A<sub>2</sub> = Pond.

A<sub>3</sub> = Garden

A<sub>4</sub> = Own land under own cultivation

A<sub>5</sub> = Land taken from others on share cropping

A<sub>6</sub> = Land given to others on share cropping

A<sub>7</sub> = Land taken on lease

#### **3.7.4 Family Annual income**

The family annual income was measured on the basis of income from different sources such as agriculture and non-agriculture sectors. At first the yields of all the crops in the preceding year was recorded. Then all the yields were converted into cash income according to the prevailing market price.

Secondly, earnings of each respondent from non-agriculture sector and other sources were also determined. Yearly earnings from farming and all other sources were added together to obtain total annual income of a respondent. A score of 1 was given for each '000' Taka. Data were obtained in response to item no. 04 of the interview schedule (Appendix-A).

#### **3.7.5 Training experience**

Training experience of a respondent was measured on the basis of training received from different sources in response to item no. 05 in the interview schedule (Appendix-A). The score of a respondent was measured in terms of number of days for receiving training. For example, score one was assigned for one day training.

#### **3.7.6 Cosmopolitaness**

Cosmopolitaness of a respondent was measured in terms of his/her nature of visits to the ten different places external to his own social system. The scale used for computing the cosmopolitaness score is presented below:

Sl. No.	Place of visit	Nature of visit	Score assigned
1	Visit to other villages	never (0 times/ month)	0
		rarely (1-4 times/ month)	1
		occasionally (5-8 times/ month)	2
		often (9-12 times/ month)	3
		regularly (>12 times/ month)	4
2	visit to upazila sadar & upazila agriculture office	never (0 times/ month)	0
		rarely (1-3 times/ month)	1
		occasionally (4-6 times/ month)	2
		often (7-9 times/ month)	3
		regularly (>9 times/ month)	4
3	Visit to the other upazila & others commercial center	never (0 times/ month)	0
		rarely (1-3 times/ month)	1
		occasionally (4-6 times/ month)	2
		often (7-9 times/ month)	3
		regularly (>9 times/ month)	4
4	Visit agricultural fair & exhibition	never (0 times/ year)	0
		rarely (1 times/ year)	1
		occasionally (2 times/ year)	2
		often (3 times/ year)	3
		regularly (>3 times/ year)	4
5	Visit own district town	never (0 times/ year)	0
		rarely (1-2 times/ year)	1
		occasionally (3-4 times/ year)	2
		often (5-6 times/ year)	3
		regularly (>6 times/ year)	4
6	Visit capital & other big cities	never (0 times/ year)	0
		rarely (1-2 times/ year)	1
		occasionally (3-4 times/ year)	2
		often (4-5 times/ year)	3
		regularly (>5 times/ year)	4
7	Visit farm exhibition	never (0 times/ year)	0
		rarely (1 times/ year)	1
		occasionally (2 times/ year)	2
		often (3 times/ year)	3
		regularly (>3 times/ year)	4
8	Join different meeting	never (0 times/ year)	0
		rarely (1-3 times/ year)	1
		occasionally (4-5 times/ year)	2
		often (6-8 times/ year)	3
		regularly (>8 times/ year)	4
9	visit to sporting clubs	never (0 times/ month)	0
		rarely (1 times/ month)	1
		occasionally (2 times/ month)	2
		often (3 times/ month)	3
		regularly (4 times/ month)	4
10	see village games	never (0 times/ month)	0
		rarely (1 times/ month)	1
		occasionally (2 times/ month)	2
		often (3 times/ month)	3
		regularly (4 times/ month)	4

The cosmopolitanism score of a respondent was determined by adding together the scores obtained from visit to each of the ten (10) types of places as shown in serial no. 6 in the interview schedule. The cosmopolitanism score of the respondents could range from 0 to 40, where, 0 indicating no cosmopolitanism and 40 indicating high cosmopolitanism.

### 3.7.7 Organizational participation

Organizational participation score of a respondent was computed on the basis of his participation in different organizations as shown in item no. 07 of the interview schedule (Appendix-A). Scores were assigned for participation of a respondent in an organization in the following manner:

<b>Nature of Participation</b>	<b>Scores assigned</b>
No participation	0
General member	1
Executive member	2
President/secretary	3

Organizational participation score of respondent was obtained by adding his scores for participation in all the organizations. The score of organizational participation was ranged from 0-30.

### 3.7.8 Communication exposure

The communication exposure of a respondent was measured by the total scores of contact with various media on the basis of his extent of contact with 12 selected media. The extent of contact was determined against a four point scale and scores were assigned for all 12 selected media in the following way:

Nature of media	communication media	Extent of communication	Scores assigned
Personal contact	Sub Assistant Agriculture Officer (SAAO)	Often	3
		Occasionally	2
		Rarely	1
		Not at all	0
	Agriculture Extension Officer	Often	3
	Occasionally	2	
	Rarely	1	
	Not at all	0	
	Opinion leader	Often	3
		Occasionally	2
		Rarely	1
		Not at all	0
	Input dealer	Often	3
		Occasionally	2
		Rarely	1
		Not at all	0
	NGO worker	Often	3
		Occasionally	2
		Rarely	1
		Not at all	0
Group contact	Result demonstration	Often	3
		Occasionally	2
		Rarely	1
Not at all		0	
Group discussion	Often	3	
	Occasionally	2	
	Rarely	1	
	Not at all	0	
Group meeting	Often	3	
	Occasionally	2	
	Rarely	1	
	Not at all	0	
Mass contact	Radio	Often	3
		Occasionally	2
		Rarely	1
		Not at all	0
Television	Often	3	
	Occasionally	2	
	Rarely	1	
	Not at all	0	

	Daily newspaper	Often Occasionally Rarely Not at all	3 2 1 0
	Agril related newspaper	Often Occasionally Rarely Not at all	3 2 1 0

Communication exposure score of a respondent was determined by adding his obtained scores for contact with all the media according to the above mentioned assigned score. Thus, the score of a respondent could range from 0 to 36, 0 indicating no extension contact and 36 indicating very high communication exposure. The items related to communication exposure could be seen in the item no. 8 (Appendix I).

### 3.7.9 Family size

Family size of a youth family was measured on the basis of total number of family members and assigned scored one for each member of the family as shown in the item no. 9 (Appendix I). For example, if a respondent has 6 members in his family, then his family size score was 6.

## 3.8 Measurement of Dependent Variable

### 3.8.1 Extent of participation of rural youth in rural development activities

Participation in rural development activities was the dependent variable of this study. Rural development activities were divided into four dimensions containing six activities each. Thus 24 rural development activities were identified. participation in rural development was measured by computing a "participation score" on the basis of a rural youth's degree of involvement to 24 activities as reflected in item no. 10 of the interview schedule (Appendix-



A). The 24 activities belong to the dimension of family involvement, social involvement, economic activities and cultural & others activities.

The participation in each of these 24 activities were measured by four point scale. The assigned score against nature of participation have been stated below:

Nature of Participation	Scores assigned
Large participation	3
Moderate participation	2
Little participation	1
No participation	0

Each respondent was asked to indicate his/her extent of participation through any one of the above responses. Weights for responses against all the 24 activities of rural development of a youth was added together to obtain his participation score. This score could range from 0 to 72; where zero (0) indicated no participation in rural development activities and 72 indicated participation to the highest extent.

### Participation Index

For clear understanding of participation of farmers, index for each item along with rank order was computed by using following formula:

$$\text{Participation Index (PI)} = \sum P_h \times 3 + P_m \times 2 + P_l \times 1 + P_n \times 0$$

Where,

$P_h$  = Number of respondents with high participation

$P_m$  = Number of respondents with medium participation

$P_l$  = Number of respondents with low participation

$P_n$  = Number of respondents with no participation

Participation Index (PI) related to rural youth development could range from 0 to 240, 0 indicating no participation and 240 very high participation. Based on the participation indices, rank order was computed for each selected rural development activities.

### **3.9 Hypothesis of the Study**

Considering the correlation analysis to examine the relationships between the nine independent and one dependent variable, one hypothesis was formulated in null form. The hypothesis was:

There were no relationships between the nine selected characteristics of the rural youth and their extent of participation on rural development activities.

### **3.10 Data Processing and Statistical Treatment**

Qualitative data were converted into quantitative data by appropriate scoring whenever necessary. Data obtained from the respondents were first transferred to a master sheet, then compiled, tabulated and analyzed in accordance with the objectives of the study.

Statistical measures such as number and percentage (%) distribution, range, mean and standard deviation were used in describing the dependent and independent variables. For clarity of understanding tables and graphs were used in presenting data. For exploring the relationship between the selected characteristics of the rural youth with their participation on rural development activities Pearson's Product Moment Co-efficient of correlation ( $r$ ) was used. Five percent (5%) level of probability was used as the basis for rejecting any null hypothesis. If the computed value of " $r$ " was equal to or greater than the table value of " $r$ " at the designated level of probability for the relevant degree of freedom, the null hypothesis was rejected and it was concluded that there is a relationship between the concerned variables. When the computed value of " $r$ " for the relevant degrees of freedom was smaller than the Table Value at (5%) level of probability, the concerned null hypothesis could not be rejected and the researcher concluded that there is no relationship between the concerned variables. Co-efficient values significant at 5% level was indicated by one asterisk (\*), at 1% level by two asterisks (\*\*).



**CHAPTER IV**  
**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

## CHAPTER 4

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.0 Introduction

Purpose of this chapter, is to describe the findings of the present study. This Chapter describes the findings of one dependent variable, nine independent variables and their relationships. The findings and discussions will be presented in the following three sections.

- i) Participation of rural youth in rural development activities.
- ii) Selected characteristics of rural youth.
- iii) Relationship between the participation of rural youth in rural development activities and their selected characteristics.

#### 4.1 Extent of participation of rural youth in selected rural development activities

The overall participation scores of the rural youth ranged from 3 to 37 against a possible range of 0 to 72 with an average being 14.85 and standard deviation 7.45. Data in Table 4.1.0 indicate that exactly 50 percent of the rural youth were in low participation category. However rest of the 50% had medium (38.8%) to high (11.2%) participation category.

**Table 4.1.0: Classification of the respondents according to their rural development activities**

Rural development activities Categories (score)	Respondents		Mean	Standard deviation
	Number	Percent		
low (up to 12)	40	50	14.85	7.45
Medium (13-24 )	31	38.8		
high (above 24 )	9	11.2		

Score for participation of rural youth in rural development activities was obtained by adding his/her scores for participation in 24 items. Overall participation scores could range from 0 to 72, where 0 indicating no participation and 72 high participation. However, the participation scores ranged from 03 to 37 with an average of 14.85 and SD 7.45. On the participation scores, the rural youth were classified into four categories namely, no participation (0), low participation (1-12), medium participation (13-24) and high participation (above 24).



#### 4.2. Comparative study of the activities arise participation index

This section deals with the findings of the participation of rural youth on selected four dimensions containing 24 rural development activities that shown in Table 4.2.0.

Number distribution of rural youth according to their participation on 24 items related to rural development activities has been shown in Table 4.2.0, along with frequency distribution on each item, Participation Index (PI) and the rank order of each item.

Participation index (PI) of rural youth on twenty four (24) rural development activities ranged from 03-37. PAI of four items exceeded 100. However, based on PI the top five activities were:

- i. Inspire people to send their children to school (186),
  - ii. Advise parents, relatives & neighbor to adopt HYV (155),
  - iii. Minimize local conflict (128).
  - iv. Advise parents, relatives & neighbor to maintain soil fertility (102),
  - v. Advise parents, relatives & neighbor about fertilizer management (92).
- PI of 20 items were below 100.

The item analysis of rural development activities reflects that excepting few activities the rural youth participation in rural development activities are poor in general and their participation becomes intensive in activities which are favorable to their environment.

**Table 4.2.0 Participation of rural youth in rural development activities on 24 items with participation index and rank order**

Sl. No	Participation in rural development activities	Youth N = 80				Participation index (PI)	Rank order
		High	Medium	Low	Np		
1.	Inspire people to send their children to school	33	40	7	0	186	1
2.	Advise parents, relatives & neighbor to adopt HYV	19	43	12	6	155	2
3.	Minimize local conflict	2	44	28	6	128	3
4.	Advise parents, relatives & neighbor to maintain soil fertility	6	32	20	22	102	4
5.	Advise parents, relatives & neighbor about fertilizer management	2	27	32	19	92	5
6.	Poultry farm	1	24	34	21	85	6
7.	Advise to prepare and use compost	1	10	37	32	60	7
8.	Fisheries	2	19	15	44	59	8

9.	Advise parents, relatives & neighbor about IPM, ICM	0	12	26	42	50	9
10.	Stock-business	6	8	10	56	44	10
11.	Dairy farm	0	7	20	53	34	11
12.	Arrange football match /cricket match /other local games	4	6	5	65	29	12
13.	Distribution of relief/loan to the distressed people	1	4	17	58	28	13
14.	Organizing youth club	2	9	2	67	26	14
15.	Involvement with youth club	3	7	2	68	25	15
16.	Participation in irrigation water management	0	5	12	63	22	16
17.	Arrange national days	0	5	9	66	19	17
18.	Arrange village fair	0	1	15	64	17	18
19.	shopkeeper	0	3	8	69	14	19
20.	Job/service	1	4	2	73	13	20
21.	Advise to adopt inter crop cultivation	0	2	3	75	07	21
22.	Participation in construction of embankment/dam	0	0	0	80	0	23
23.	Participation in canal digging	0	0	0	80	0	23
24.	Arrange village theatre	0	0	0	80	0	23

### 4.3 Selected characteristics of rural youth

This section describes the findings of the nine selected characteristics of rural youth in nine subsections. These subsections contain categories, percentage distribution, mean and standard deviation of the selected characteristics of rural youths.

#### 4.3.1 Age

Age of the respondent rural youth ranged from 15-35 year with a mean of 23.30 and standard deviation of 4.85. However, based on their age the rural youth were classified into two categories; early youth (15-25 years) and late youth (26 to 35 years).

**Table 4.3.1: Classification of the respondents according to their age**

Age categories(years)	Respondents		Mean	Standard deviation
	Number	Percent		
Early Youth ( 15-25)	55	68.8	23.3	4.85
Late Youth (26-35)	25	31.2		

The findings in the table 4.3.1 indicate that the highest proportion (68.8 percent) of the farmers fell into the early young aged group. Participation of rural youth in rural development activities has strong influence. The various agencies could consider this trend of youth age category and involve them in implementing rural development programmes.

#### 4.3.2 Education

The education scores of the respondents ranged from 05-14, the average being 8.38 and standard deviation 1.48. On the basis of their education scores, the rural youths were classified into three categories namely; minor school education (05-8), high school education (9-10) and intermediate & above education.

**Table 4.3.2: Classification of the respondents according to their education**

Education categories (Scale score)	Respondents		Mean	Standard deviation
	Number	Percent		
Minor school education ( 5-8 )	57	71.3	8.38	1.48
High school education ( 9-10 )	20	25		
Intermediate & above education	3	3.7		

The findings indicate that a large proportion (71.3 percent) of rural youths had only minor school education, 25 percent and only 3.7 percent had high school education and the intermediate & above level of education respectively (Table 4.3.2). Government has been emphasizing on mass literacy at the grass root levels, for a long time. This has caused a significant progress of level of literacy of the rural youth in general. To increase the participation of rural youth in rural development activities all agencies development programme must incorporate a literacy programme.

### 4.3.3 Family Farm size

The farm size of the respondent family varied from (0.16-2.95) hectares with an average of 0.68 and standard deviation of 0.39. The respondents were classified into three categories on the basis of their family farm size. These are marginal farmer (up to 0.50 ha), small farmer (0.51-1.50) and medium (1.51-2.95).

**Table 4.3.3: Classification of the rural youth according to their family farm size**

Family farm size categories (ha)	Respondents		Mean	Standard deviation
	Number	Percent		
Marginal farmer (up to 0.50 ha)	27	33.75	0.68	0.39
Small farmer ( 0.51-1.50 )	52	65		
Medium farmer ( 1.51-2.95)	1	1.25		

Analysis of data in the table 4.3.3 revealed that the largest proportion (65 percent) of the farmers had small farm size ranged from 0.51-1.50 hector, while 33.75 percent had marginal farm size of 0.16-0.50 ha of land. However about 1.25% of rural youth family had medium family farm size of 1.50-2.95 ha of land. The various agencies must look at this situation before developing special type of development programmes.

### 4.3.4 Family Annual income

The score of annual income of the rural youth family varied from 34.90 to 454.1 with the mean and standard deviation of 126.63 and 64.88 respectively. The respondents were categorized into four namely; very low (up to 60), low (61-100) medium (101-150) and high income (151-sbove).



**Table 4.3.4: Classification of the respondents according to their family annual income**

annual income categories (Tk)	Respondents		Mean	Standard deviation
	Number	Percent		
Very low income (up to 60)	9	11.3	126.63	64.88
Low income (61-100)	23	28.7		
Medium income (101-150)	24	30		
High income (151- above)	24	30		

Analysis of data revealed that the rural youth families of the study area were poor in general because (70 percent) of them had low to medium income throughout the year (Table 4.3.4). New avenues of income could not be provided for the farmers of our country. It is observed that traditional farming will not be sufficient to raise income. However new income avenues could be identified and utilized through youth development training.

#### **4.3.5 Training experience**

The training exposure score of the rural youth ranged from 05-15 with an average of 11.26 and standard deviation, 2.57. The rural youths were classified into two categories on the basis of their training experience scores such as “low training experience” (up to 10), and “medium training experience” (11-15) which has been presented in table 4.3.5.

**Table 4.3.5: Classification of the respondents according to their training exposure**

Training exposure categories( day)	Respondents		Mean	Standard deviation
	Number	Percent		
Low training exposure (up to 10)	46	57.5	11.26	2.57
Medium training exposure (11-15)	34	42.5		

The Table 4.3.5 shows that the highest proportion (57.5 percent) of the rural youth had low training experience. Training exposure would be an important factor for the skill development of the youth. But no such training programme exists in the study area. The overwhelming proportions of rural youths do not get opportunity to have effective training on modern income generation practices. In future everyone should emphasize for training to the youth on development activities.

#### 4.3.6 Cosmopolitaness

Cosmopolitaness scores of the rural youth in the study area ranged from 03-33, the expected range being 0-40, the average was 12.64 and standard deviation 6.59. Based on the scores the rural youths were classified into three categories, namely low cosmopolitaness (up to 10), medium cosmopolitaness (11-20) and high cosmopolitaness (21-33) which have been presented in table 4.3.6.

**Table 4.3.6: Classification of the respondents according to their cosmopolitaness**

Cosmopolitaness categories (score)	Respondents		Mean	Standard deviation
	Number	Percent		
Low cosmopolitaness (up to 10)	38	47.5	12.64	6.59
Medium cosmopolitaness (11-20)	30	37.5		
High cosmopolitaness (>20)	12	15		

Data contained in the table 4.3.6 show that every rural youth of the study area had more or less cosmopolitaness quality. Near about 50% of the rural youth had low cosmopolitaness, but more than half of the respondent had medium (37.5%) to high (15%) cosmopolitaness quality. Cosmopolitaness quality of the rural youth could be utilized for rural development activities.

#### 4.3.7 Organizational participation

Organizational participation scores of the youth ranged from 0 to 12 against the possible range of 0 to 30 with an average of 1.35 and standard deviation, 2.16. Based on these scores, the youth were classified into three categories namely, "no participation" (0), "very low participation" (1-5), and "low participation" (6-12).

**Table 4.3.7: Classification of the respondents according to their organizational participation**

Organizational Participation Categories (Score)	Respondents		Mean	Standard deviation
	Number	Percent		
No participation	39	48.8	1.35	2.16
Very low participation ( 1-5)	36	45		
Low participation ( 6-12 )	05	6.2		

Data in the table 4.3.7 show that an overwhelming majority i.e. more than nine-tenth of the rural youth had no organizational participation (48.8%) or very low organizational participation (45%). whereas only 6.2% of rural youth had low organizational participation. Compared to cosmopolitaness

quality of the rural youth the findings of their organizational participation is distinctly contradictory. It is expected that more the cosmopolite more the organizational participation. Participation in any organization brings an individual in contact with others where rural youth can exchange ideas, experience and information with other people. It also helps him to know the modern crop cultivation practices and other new idea for development.

#### 4.3.8 Communication exposure

Communication exposure score of the respondents could range from 0-36, 0 indicating no Communication exposure and 36 indicating high Communication exposure. The Communication exposure score of the respondents ranged from 00-25. The mean value and standard deviation were 9.35 and 5.63 respectively. The respondents were classified into 3 categories on the basis of their Communication exposure scores which have been presented in the table 4.3.8.

**Table 4.3.8: Classification of the respondents according to their communication exposure**

communication exposure categories (Score)	Respondents		Mean	Standard deviation
	Number	Percent		
Low communication (up to 8)	41	51.3	9.35	5.63
Medium communication (9-16)	29	36.2		
High communication (above 16)	10	12.5		

Data presented in table 4.3.8 indicate that more than half of the rural youth fell into low Communication exposure category. While a few numbers (12.5 percent) fell under the high Communication exposure category and 36.2 percent fell in medium communication exposure category. This means that the rural youths have inadequate Communication exposure towards various information sources, which keep them unknowledgeable or poorly knowledgeable about improved development activities.



### 4.3.9 Family Size

The number of family members of the rural youth ranged from 3 to 7 and the mean was 5.03 with a standard deviation 1.11 and. On the basis of their family size the rural youth were classified into three categories and presented in Table 4.3.9.

**Table 4.3.9: Classification of the respondents according to their Family size**

Family size categories (Number)	Respondents		Mean	Standard deviation
	Number	Percent		
Small family (3-4)	31	38.8	5.03	1.11
Medium family (5-6 )	38	47.5		
Large family (above 6 )	11	13.7		

Data furnished in table 4.3.9 show that the highest proportion (47.5 percent) of the rural youth had their medium families not exceeding 6 members, while 38.8 percent of the respondent had small families consisting of 3 to 4 members. Only 13.7 percent had large family. Thus, more than 86 percent of the respondent had either small or medium families. So, they have every chance to involve in the rural development activities.

### 4.4 Relationship between Independent variables and participation in rural development activities by the rural youth

This piece of research included nine independent and one dependent variables. The computed values of co-efficient of correlation (r) have been presented in Table 4.4 showing the relationship between independent and dependent variables. The correlation matrix has also been presented in Appendix-B.

**Table 4.4 Results of correlations between independent and dependent variables (N = 80)**

Independent variables	Participation of rural youth in rural development activities
Age	-0.0082 <sup>NS</sup>
Education	0.0236 <sup>NS</sup>
Family farm size	0.3433 <sup>**</sup>
Family annual income	0.1704 <sup>NS</sup>
Training experience	-0.0237 <sup>NS</sup>
Cosmopolitaness	0.7932 <sup>**</sup>
Organizational participation	0.6395 <sup>**</sup>
Communication exposure	0.8189 <sup>**</sup>
Family size	0.0966 <sup>NS</sup>

\*\* = Correlation is significant at the 1% (0.01) level of probability = 0.291

\* = Correlation is significant at the 5% (0.05) level of probability = 0.217

NS = Not significant

#### 4.4.1 Age of the rural youth and their participation in rural development activities

Age of the rural youth had non significant negative relationship with their participation in rural development activities. The computed 'r' value (-0.0082) was much less than that of the table value (0.217) at 5% level of probability with 78 df. Hence, the null hypothesis in this respect could not be rejected.

The causal picture of a rural family varies little with another one. With about 6 family members, less resources, less cash in hand, parents face a hard struggle especially when the younger members of their family demand food, shelter, clothing, education and employment. Irrespective of the age of the rural youth their participation in rural development activities is perhaps alike. for participation of rural youth in rural development activities some agencies should develop programmes to encourage the rural youth in the rural areas.

Based on the above findings the researcher concluded that there is no significant relationship between age of the rural youth and their participation in rural development activities. That is age has no influence in participation of rural development activities.

#### 4.4.2 Education of the rural youth and their participation in rural development activities

Education of rural youth had non significant relationship with their participation in rural development activities. The computed 'r' value (0.0236

<sup>NS</sup>) was much less than that of the table value (0.217) at 5% level of probability. Hence, the null hypothesis in this respect could not be rejected.

In the rural areas high educated youth get involved to a less extent in rural development activities. With increased level of education, rural youth might leave the community for other places for higher education or seeking job. On the other hand, low educated youth would less likely to leave their community for other places. Hence they would continue traditional agricultural activities. That is education of rural youth has no significant relationship with their participation in rural development activities.

Based on the above findings the null hypothesis could not be rejected and hence the education of rural youth is mostly minor school education or high school education. These characteristics had no significant influence with their participation in rural development activities.

#### **4.4.3 Family farm size of the youth and the their participation in rural development activities**

Farm size of the youth had strong significant positive relationship with their participation in rural development activities. The computed 'r' value (0.3433\*\*) was much higher than that of the table value (0.291) at 1% level of probability with 78 df. Hence, the null hypothesis in this respect was rejected.

Based on the above findings the null hypothesis was rejected and hence the farm size of the youth has a positive significant relationship with participation in rural development activities. This implies that youth with large farm size were more likely to participate in rural development activities. Initially they have chance to involve in the family development activities later they could participate in rural development activities.

#### **4.4.4 Family annual income of the rural youth and their participation in rural development activities**

Annual income of the rural youth had no significant positive relationship with their participation in rural development activities. The computed 'r' value (0.1704<sup>NS</sup>) was below than that of the table value (0.217) at 5% level of probability with 78 df. Hence, the null hypothesis could not reject.

Rural youth belong to families having good annual income are in better position to undertake a business or entrepreneurship when they discontinue schooling. But parents have to invest money for farming activities and for the maintenance of their families. Hence, these families having more cash can explore further income earning planning. Other hand rural youth from poorer families have no economic backing to undertake income earning works. Thus, family income had no relationship with rural development activities.

Although the relationship was insignificant, there was a positive trend in it which means higher income in the family leads to participation in rural development activities.

#### **4.4.5 Training exposure of the rural youth and their participation in rural development activities**

Training experience of the rural youth had no significant relationship with their participation in rural development activities. The computed 'r' value (-0.0237<sup>NS</sup>) was less than that of the table value (0.217) at 5% (0.05) level of probability with 78 df. Hence, the null hypothesis in this respect could not be rejected.

Training is one of the most important components of cognitive development activities among youth in rural areas. Training in rural development had increased knowledge of the youth. But the rural youth had not received any training and there is not enough training institution in the rural areas. So, training had no relationship with the participation in rural development activities.

Based on the findings the null hypothesis could not be rejected which implied that the training experience of the rural youth not influence them to participate in rural development activities.

#### **4.4.6 Cosmopolitaness and their participation in rural development activities**

Cosmopoliteness of the rural youth had highly significant positive relationship with their participation in rural development activities. The computed 'r' value (0.7932 \*\*) was much more than that of the table value (0.217) at 5% (0.05) level of probability with 78 df. Hence, the null hypothesis in this respect could be rejected.

Rural youth had a trend to move everywhere. They went to upazila, district and capital for their various purposes. The communication facility is very good in the study area. Youth programmes and activities would obviously render cosmopoliteness to rural youth which would be very helpful to develop their practical out look and be innovative in rural development activities.

Based on the above findings the null hypothesis was rejected and hence the cosmopoliteness of the youth has a positive significant relationship with participation in rural development activities. This implies that youth with high cosmopoliteness were more likely to participate in rural development activities.

#### **4.4.7 Organizational Participation of the rural youth and their participation in rural development activities**

Organizational participation of the rural youth had significant positive relationship with their participation in rural development activities. The computed 'r' value (0.6395 \*\*) was much higher than that of the table value (0.291) at 1% level of probability with 78 df. Hence, the null hypothesis in this respect also rejected, i.e. the relationship was statistically significant.

Organizational participation makes the rural youth active, exposed to various useful activities and inspires them to undertake useful projects. Besides, this attribute makes rural youth aware of the social, political, professional and rural development activities. Thus, rural youth had more organizational participation were likely to have more participation in rural development activities.

The positive significant relationship between the variables in rural development activities bears consistency in the findings. Based on the above findings it may be concluded that higher organizational involvement leads to the rural youth participation in rural development activities.

#### **4.4.8 Communication exposure of the rural youth and their participation in rural development activities**

Communication exposure of the rural youth had highly significant positive relationship with their participation in rural development activities. The computed 'r' value (0.8189 \*\*) was much more than that of the table value (0.291) at 1%



(0.01) level of probability with 78 df. Hence, the null hypothesis in this respect was rejected.

Based on the above findings the null hypothesis was rejected and hence the communication exposure of the youth has a positive significant relationship with participation in rural development activities. This implies that youth with high communication exposure were more likely to participate in rural development activities.

#### **4.4.9 Family size of the rural youth and their participation in rural development activities**

Family size of the rural youth had no significant relationship with their participation in rural development activities. The computed 'r' value (0.0966<sup>NS</sup>) was below than that of the table value (0.217) at 5% level of probability with 78 df. Hence, the null hypothesis was not rejected.

A bigger family size in the rural community has advantage as they have manpower for various activities. But might become burden when most of their younger members remain unemployed or underemployed. Youth Development Department must launch youth programmes to effectively use these younger members of the rural communities to make them self-employed and messengers of new technology by organizing youth in rural development activities.

Although the relationship was insignificant, there was a positive trend in it which means large family size leads to participation in rural development activities.



**CHAPTER V**  
**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

## CHAPTER 5

# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 Summary of Findings

The youth in Bangladesh have constituted a great force in effecting progressive, social and political change. With their creativity, dynamism and urge for the achievement of better life goals, they still continue to form an enormous resource for national development. They are facing many kinds of problems such as unemployment, poverty, frustration, etc. and sometimes they feel themselves unwanted in the society. This situation is aggravating day by day. So, it is high time for the nation to provide youth programme which is essential to improve this condition. But there is hardly seen any organization who consider the rural youth as a potential client group. Extension agencies and NGOs working in Bangladesh can bring the rural youth into development activities. The rural youth can involve themselves in agricultural activities and rural development activities in various dimensions. Keeping this point in mind the researcher felt a keen thirst for conducting an investigation on participation of rural youth in rural development activities.

#### 5.1.1 Findings related to participation of farmers on selected modern agricultural activities

Participation index (PI) of rural youth on twenty four (24) rural development activities ranged from 03-37. PI of four items exceeded 100. However, based on PAI the top five activities were:

i. Inspire people to send their children to school (186), ii. Advise parents, relatives & neighbor to adopt HYV (155), iii. Minimize local conflict (122). iv. Advise parents, relatives & neighbor to maintain soil fertility (102), v. Advise parents, relatives & neighbor about fertilizer management (92). PI of 20 items were below 100.

The item analysis of rural development activities reflects that excepting few activities the rural youth participation in rural development activities are poor in general and their participation becomes intensive in activities which are favorable to their environment.

#### 5.1.2 Findings related to selected characteristics of the farmers

Nine characteristics of the rural youth were selected for the study. Findings in respect of the selected characteristics are summarized below:

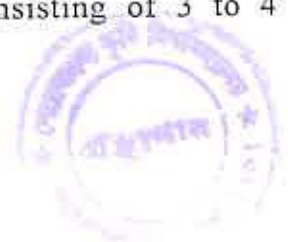
The highest proportion (68.8 percent) of the farmers fell in the early young aged. In the participation of rural youth in rural development activities, youth have strong influence. The various agencies could consider this trend of age category and involve them in implementing rural development programmes.

The findings indicate that a large proportion (71.3 percent) of rural youth had only minor school, 25 percent fell in high school education and only 3.7 percent in the intermediate & above level of education. Government has been emphasizing on mass literacy at the grass root levels, for a long time. This has caused a significant progress of level of literacy of the rural youth in general. To increase the participation of rural youth in rural development activities all agencies development programme must incorporate with a literacy programme.

The largest proportion (68.8 percent) of the farmers had small farm size. While 7.5 percent had marginal and 31.2 percent medium farm size. The development agencies must look at this situation before developing special type of rural development programmes.

The youth were poor in general because 70 percent of them had low to medium income throughout the year. New avenues of income could not be provided for the youth farm family of our country. But for developing new income avenues, traditional farming will not be sufficient to raise income.

The highest proportion (57.5 percent) of the rural youth had low training experience. Training exposure would be an important factor for the youth to develop their skills. But there is hardly any special type of programme in existence in the rural areas. The overwhelming proportion of rural youth does not get opportunity to have effective training on modern practices. In future everyone should emphasize for training to the youth on development activities. Near about 50% had low cosmopolitaness, 37.5% had medium cosmopolitaness and 15% had high cosmopolitaness. The highest proportion (48.8 percent) of the farmers had no organizational participation followed by (45 percent) low organizational participation. Participation in any organization brings an individual in contact with others where rural youth can exchange ideas, experience and information with other people. It also helps him to know the modern crop cultivation practices and other new idea for development. About half respondents fell in the low Communication exposure category. While a few numbers (12.5 percent) fell under the high Communication exposure category and 36.2 percent fell in medium communication exposure category. This means that the rural youths have inadequate Communication exposure towards various information sources, which keep them unknowledgeable or poorly knowledgeable about improved development activities. The highest proportion (47.5 percent) of the respondent had their medium families not exceeding 6 members, while 38.8 percent of the respondent had small families consisting of 3 to 4



members. Only 13.7 percent had large family. Thus, more than 86 percent of the respondent had either small or medium families.

#### **5.1.4 Relationship between the dependent and independent variables**

Correlation analyses between dependent and independent variables revealed that four were statistically positively significant. Four (4) independent variables namely: Family farm size, Cosmopolitaness, Organizational participation and Communication exposure had strong positive relationship with the participation of rural youth in rural development activities. Education, family annual income and family size had positively insignificant and age and Training experience had negatively insignificant relationship with the participation of rural youth in rural development activities.

#### **5.2 Conclusion**

Based on the findings of the study and its logical interpretation the following conclusions have been drawn:

1. The findings in respect of rural youth participation in rural development activities indicate that first half of the rural youths belonged to the low participation category while the next half belong to medium to high participation category. Observing the trend of participation, it may be concluded that all the rural youth had low or medium positive attitude towards participation in rural development activities.
2. More than 68 percent of the rural youth were early youth aged and only 31.2 percent were late youth aged. The age of the rural youth had no significant relationship with their participation in rural development activities. Therefore, it may be concluded that there is no need to give special attention in any particular age group for the rural development activities.
3. Data showed that 96.3 percent of the rural youth had either high school-education or minor-school education. But the rest 3.7 percent had education upto secondary education or above level education. Education of the youth had no significant relationship with their participation in rural development activities. Hence, education of the rural youth had no influence in rural development activities. In fact, without going to school rural youths have education through observation, experience, training and the like. In this regard whether one has school education or not there in is no burden to participation rural development activities.
4. According to the findings from the family farm size it was observed that on an average every rural youth family had 0.68 hectare of land which is equivalent to 2 bigha. More than two-third of the rural youth family had small farm size. There was a positive significant relationship between farm size of rural youth and their participation in rural development activities. That means more the farm size more the participation in rural development activities. And the rural youth have high chance to involve with the family development activities

including economic and cultural activities. Therefore, it may be concluded that farm size play a vital role in case of participation in rural development activities.

5. Annual income of the youth family showed no significant relationship with their participation in rural development activities. Considering the facts it may be concluded that development programme for giving management advice for increasing farm income to youth family. Therefore, it may be concluded that with increased annual income of the respondents there would have corresponding increase in the participation in rural development activities.
6. Majority of the respondents had low training experience. The relationship was statistically non-significant with their participation in rural development activities. It may be concluded that although training had no relation with in the specific field will encourage to participate in that kind of activities.
7. Most of the rural youth had low to medium cosmopolitaness and had significant positive relationship with their participation in rural development activities. This means that the youth with more cosmopolitaness are expected to have more participation in rural development activities. It may therefore, be concluded that participation of the rural youth in rural development activities will increase, if the youth cosmopolitaness could be enhanced through various development activities.
8. Participation in organization provides opportunities for an individual to acquire new knowledge and skills, develops ability to work with other in cooperation and coordination. In this study significant relationship has been observed between organizational participation and their participation in rural development activities. Based on the findings it may be concluded that organizational participation increase knowledge of rural youths and develop self urge and motivation to participate rural development activities. Same development works like erection of dam, small bridge, culvert, irrigation channels, mosquito eradication etc. can be done through organizational participation.
9. There was significant relationship between communication exposures of the rural youth with their participation in rural development activities. It is evident from the fact that about 87.5 percent of the rural youth had low to medium communication exposure. It may thus be concluded that contact with communication sources could increase participation in rural development activities to the youth which could increase rural development.

### 5.3 Recommendation

Based on the findings and conclusion of the study the following recommendations were put forward:

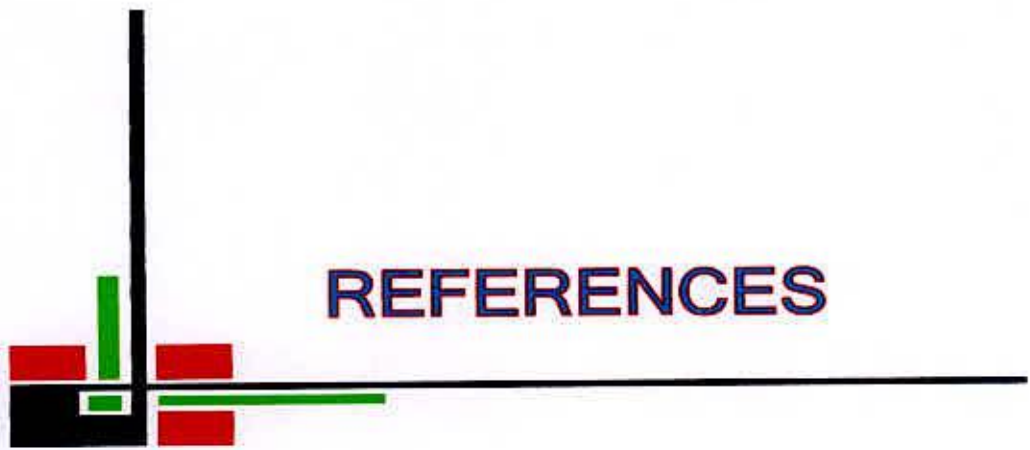
1. Rural youth participate mostly in rural development activities. Hence, it is recommended that the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Directorate of Livestock Services (DLS), Directorate of Fisheries (DOF), Directorate of Forestry (DF), Department of Public Health and Engineering, Department of Youth Development should urgently organize special type of rural development programme to teach the rural youth about various rural development activities and other related skills to enable the participate in rural development activities.
2. Considering the top five rural development activities, it is recommended that Department of Youth Development should give emphasis on those activities such as: inspire people to send their children to school, advice people to adopt HYV, minimize local conflict, advice to maintain soil fertility, fertilizer management.
3. Family farm size, cosmopolitaness, organizational participation and communication exposure had positive significant relationship with their participation in rural development activities. On the other hand there were no relationship of age, education, family annual income, training experience and family size of rural youth were observed with their participation in rural development activities. It is recommended that Department of Youth Development and various agencies should arrange training programmes related to modern rural development practices to increase their knowledge and skills on different aspects of rural development activities.
4. A holistic approach must be worked out for a long term plan with a flexibility to involve development programme for the whole youth communities.
5. Majority of the rural youths in the study area had low to medium communication exposure to various source of information. It is an established fact that the communication exposure is helpful to improve the knowledge and level of understanding of the rural youths on various aspects of rural development activities. Therefore, it may be recommended that, the various agencies of the GO and the NGOs should maintain the opportunity, so that the majority of the rural youths would get better exposure to various communication sources and consequently be involved in rural development activities.

### 5.3.2 Recommendation for further study

1. The present study was conducted in Sarishabari Upazila of Jamalpur district. It is recommended that similar studies should be conducted in the other areas of Bangladesh.
2. The present study investigated the effects of 9 characteristics of the rural youth on their participation in rural development activities. But there are many other characteristics of the rural youth which may influence their participation in rural development activities. Hence, it is recommended that further study should be conducted involving other unexplored characteristics of the rural youth.
3. It is required to further investigate the aspects such as, preference, needs, interest, cropping experience, perception, opinion, self-confidence and adoption of agricultural and non-agricultural activities.
4. This study was conducted with the male and female youth. Similar study may be conducted with the only male or female group in other areas.
5. In the present study, only participation in selected rural development activities was studied but many others of those activities was not considered. Further study should consider those activities.
6. Moreover, findings indicate that age, education, family annual income, training experience and family size of rural youth had no significant relationship with the selected rural development activities. In this connection, further verification is necessary to verify significant relationships.
7. Participation rural development activities by the rural youth may be determined by using other ways and methods which may be used in conducting further research.







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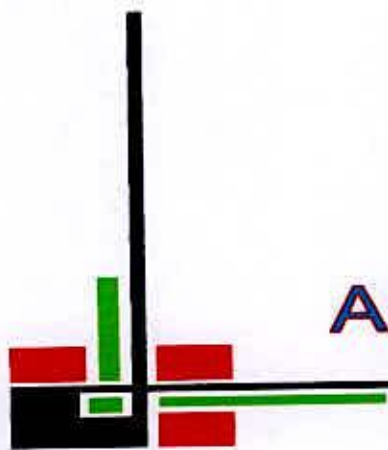
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# APPEDICES



## APPENDIX-A

(English Version of the Interview Schedule)  
Department of Agricultural Extension and Information System  
Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University  
Dhaka-1207

An Interview Schedule on “participation of rural youth in rural development activities in selected area of sarishabari upazila under Jamalpur district”

Serial no.:.....

Date:.....

Address of the Respondent:

Name of the respondent :

Village :

Union :

Upazila :

Please answer the following questions:

1 Age:

How old are you? : ..... Years

2. Education:

Please indicate your educational qualification.

- a) Can not read or write ( )  
b) Can not read but can sing only ( )  
c).....Read up to class ( )

3. Family Farm size:

State your family farm size.

Sl no	Details of land	Quantity of land	
		Local unit	hectare
1.	Homestead		
2.	Pond		
3.	Garden (fruits, vegetables, other trees)		
4.	Own land under own cultivation		
5.	Land taken from others on share cropping		
6.	Land given to other on share cropping		
7.	Land taken on lease		
	Total land		



4. Family Annual Income:

Please state the income of your family from different sources during the last one year

a) Agricultural source:

Sl. No.	Source of income	Total production (kg)	Price/kg (TK)	Total price (TK)
1.	Rice			
2.	wheat			
3.	Jute			
4.	Sugarcane			
5.	Winter vegetable			
6.	Summer vegetable			
7.	Pulse			
8.	Oil seed crops			
9.	Other crops (maize, corn etc.)			
10.	Fruits, forest and seedling			
11.	Dairy (milk, meat, calorie)			
12.	Poultry (eggs, chicken)			
13.	Fish			
	Total			

b) Other than agricultural sectors:

Sl no	Sources of income	Total amount of TK
1.	Business	
2.	Service	
3.	Daily labor	
4.	others	
	Total	

Total = (a+b) = .....(TK)

5. Training experience:

Have you ever taken any training for your development? Please put a tick mark (✓) wherever necessary.

Yes:..... No:.....

If "yes", kindly answer the following queries.

Sl. No.	Name of the training course	Name of the training organization	Duration of training

6. Cosmopolitaness:

Please state your frequency of visits, outside your own village according to the following table.

Sl. No.	Place of visit	Frequency of visit				
		Regularly	often	Occasionally	Rarely	Never
1.	Visit to other villages	>12 times/month	9-12 times/month	5-8 times/month	1-4 times/month	0 times/month
2.	Visit to the thana sadar & thana agriculture office	>8 times / month	6-8 times /month	3-5 times /month	1-2 times/month	0 times /month
3.	Visit to the other thana & others commercial centers	>8 times / month	6-8 times / month	3-5 times /month	1-2 times/month	0 times /month
4.	visit agricultural fair & exhibition	>3 times/year	3 times/year	2 times /year	1 times /year	0 times /year
5.	Visit own district	>6 times/year	6-4 times / year	3-4 times /year	1-2 times /year	0 times /year
6.	Visit capital & other big cities	>3 times / year	3 times / year	2times /year	1time /year	0 times /year
7.	visit farm exhibition	>3 times / year	3 times / year	2times /year	1time/year	0 times /year
8.	join different meeting	>6 times / year	5-6 times / year	3-4 times /year	1-2 times /year	0 times /year
9.	Visit to other sporting club	4 times / month	3 times/month	2 times /month	1time /month	0 times / month
10	see village games	4 times / month	3 times/month	2 times /month	1time /month	0 times / month

7. Organizational participation:

Please mention your involvement with the following organization.

Sl. No	Name of organizations	Nature of involvement (involved and duration)			
		No participation	General member	Executive member	President/ Secretary
1.	village cooperative society				
2.	farmers cooperative society (BRDB)				
3.	Landless cooperative society				
4.	N.G.O society				
5.	Youth club				
6.	Sporting club				
7.	Bazaar committee				
8.	Cultural and recreational organization				
9.	Trade & business society				
10	Political organization				

8. Communication exposure:

Please indicate the extent of your contact with following media

Sl.No.	communication media	Extent of communication			
		Often	Occasionally	Rarely	Not at all
Personal contact	Sub assistant agricultural officer (SAAO)				
	Agricultural ext. officer (AEO)				
	Opinion leader				
	Input dealer				
	NGO worker				
Group contact	Result demonstration				
	Group discussion				
	Group Meeting				
Mass contact	Radio				
	Television				
	Daily newspaper				
	Agri related newspaper				

9. Family Size:

How many members in your family including your parents?

Number:.....

10. Rural Development Activities:  
Agricultural Advisory Service.

A. Family Involvement

Mention your extent of participation on the following activities.

Sl no	Items	Extent of participation			
		Large participation	Moderate participation	Little participation	No participation
1.	Advise parents, relatives & neighbor to adopt HYV				
2.	Advise parents, relatives & neighbor to maintain soil fertility				
3.	Advise parents, relatives & neighbor about fertilizer management				
4.	Advise parents, relatives & neighbor about IPM, ICM				
5.	Advise to prepare and use compost				
6.	Advise to adopt inter crop cultivation				

B. Social Involvement:

Mention your extent of participation on the following activities.

Sl no	Items	Extent of participation			
		Large participation	Moderate participation	Little participation	No participation
1.	Participation in construction of embankment/dam				
2.	Participation in canal digging				
3.	Participation in irrigation water management				
4.	Involvement with youth club				
5.	Organizing youth club				
6.	Distribution of relief/loan to the distressed people				

**C. Economic Activities:**

Mention your extent of participation on the following activities.

Sl no	Items	Extent of participation			
		Large participation	Moderate participation	Little participation	No participation
1.	Stock-business				
2.	Dairy farm				
3.	Poultry farm				
4.	shopkeeper				
5.	Fisheries				
6.	Job/service				

**D. Cultural & Others Activities:**

Mention your extent of participation on the following activities.

Sl no	Items	Extent of participation			
		Large participation	Moderate participation	Little participation	No participation
1.	Arrange village theatre				
2.	Arrange football match /cricket match /other local games				
3.	Arrange village fair				
4.	Arrange national days				
5.	Minimize local conflict				
6.	Inspire people to send their children to school				

.....  
 Signature of interviewer  
 Date:.....

**APPENDIX=B**  
**CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG THE VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

	VAR01	VAR02	VAR03	VAR04	VAR05	VAR06	VAR07	VAR08	VAR09	VAR10
Age	1									
Education	-0.25412	1								
Family Farm size	-0.04631	0.307332	1							
VAR04	-0.18039	0.301321	0.86917	1						
VAR05	0.30745	-0.10953	0.12297	0.049484	1					
VAR06	-0.02743	0.047873	0.259754	0.116448	-0.08248	1				
VAR07	-0.08147	0.005948	0.060952	-0.08797	-0.07839	0.612831	1			
VAR08	0.188384	-0.04331	0.336615	0.149053	0.113408	0.728103	0.605029	1		
VAR09	0.277481	-0.17489	0.137001	0.062421	0.148114	0.047801	0.180613	0.212529	1	
VAR10	-0.0082	0.023567	0.34325	0.17037	-0.02372	0.793232	0.639549	0.818893	0.096639	1
*	Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).									
**	Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).									

VAR 01= AGE  
 VAR 02= EDUCATION  
 VAR 03= FARM SIZE  
 VAR 04= ANNUAL INCOME  
 VAR 05= TRAINING EXPOSURE  
 VAR 06= COSMOPOLITENESS  
 VAR 07= ORGANIZATIONAL PARTICIPATION  
 VAR 08= COMMUNICATION EXPOSURE  
 VAR 09= FAMILY SIZE

শ্রীঃ বেংগালিঃ অগ্রিকাল্চারালঃ উনিসার্সিটিঃ  
 লাইব্রেরিঃ  
 অ্যাক্সেসনঃ নংঃ 37499  
 ডেইটঃ 2010/11/14

বাংলাদেশ অগ্রিকাল্চারালঃ উনিসার্সিটিঃ  
 লাইব্রেরিঃ  
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