

IMPACT OF NEHRU YUVA KENDRA SANGATHAN IN VIRDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Nehru Yuva Kendras were established in the year 1972 with the objective of providing rural youth avenues to take part in the process of nation building as well providing opportunities for the development of their personality and skills. In the year 1987-88, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan(NYKS) was set up as an autonomous organization under the Government of India, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, to oversee working of these Kendras. NYKS is the largest grassroots level youth organization; one of its kind in the world. It channelizes the power of youth on the principles of voluntarism, self-help and community participation. Over the years, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan has established a network of youth clubs in villages, where Nehru Yuva Kendras have been set up. NYKS has targeted to identify areas of harnessing youth power for development by forming Youth Clubs, which are village level voluntary action groups of youth at the grassroots level to involve them in nation building activities. The core strength of NYKS lies in its network of youth clubs. Youth Clubs are village based organizations working for community development and youth empowerment. The present study examine to what extant NYKS has impact on the rural youth development and contribution to social welfare.

1.1 INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY

Villages play an important role in the country's economic development. Creation of youth clubs is to provide community support through developmental initiatives involving activities with particular focus on youth contribution. NYKS gives helping hand through volunteer club and it arrange lot of programmes. The implementation of programmes and activities of youth clubs is based on local needs and requirements by mobilizing resources from various government departments and other agencies, which include both national, State level and multilateral institutions.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

NYKS function in the rural area is not very familiar and all the activities are irregular and seasonal. This leads to periodic withdrawal of youth force, especially on the part of the social welfare interest. Often club members, who shift back and forth between what is participation as a youth and useful work. Such withdrawal of youth interest rural development programmes is another dimension of problem persisting in rural area. All these facts articulated for protection of youth club force and sympathy from government to make attention in their contributions. As a result many youth programmes have been attempted by the state and central government. This has prompt the present study is undertake in topic of A study on nyks in rural development

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the youths participation in NKYS programme.
- To study whether the NYKS has developed youth contribution to society welfare. Hypothesis
- There is no significant difference between the age group and participation in programme

1.4 DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The study has depended on the primary data which were collected through the questionnaire. The survey was conducted during the month of august 2016: 100 sample members were selected by convenient sampling method.

1.5 TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS

Percentage analysis

Analysis of data

The result of the analysis are given in the following pages

Table 1

Gender wise classification of respondents

| Gender | No. of respondents | Percentage |
|--------|--------------------|------------|
| Male | 52 | 52 |
| Female | 48 | 48 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

The above table shows that 52% of the respondents are male and 48% are female.

Table 2

Age wise classification of respondents

| Age | No. of respondents | Percentage |
|----------|--------------------|------------|
| Below 25 | 44 | 44 |
| 26-35 | 28 | 28 |
| 36-45 | 14 | 14 |
| Above 46 | 14 | 14 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

The above table shows that 44% of respondents belong to age category of below 25, 28% belong to 26-35 age category, 14% belong to 36-45 and 14% belong to above 46.

Table 3

Participation wise classification of respondents

| Participation | No. of respondents | Percentage |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------|
| All programme | 74 | 74 |
| Selective programme | 26 | 26 |
| Not at all | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

The above table shows that 74% of respondents are participated in all programme, 26% of respondents are participated in selective programme.

Table 4

Reason for missing the programme of respondents

| Particular | No. of respondents | Percentage |
|--------------|--------------------|------------|
| Due to work | 14 | 53.8 |
| Other reason | 12 | 46.1 |
| Total | 26 | 100 |

The above table shows that 53.8% of respondents missing programme due to work nature and 46.1% of respondents are missing programme for other reasons.

Table 5**Satisfaction of respondents**

| Particular | No. of respondents | Percentage |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------|
| Satisfied | 78 | 78 |
| No opinion | 10 | 10 |
| Dissatisfaction | 12 | 12 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

The above table shows that 78% of respondents are satisfied with programme and assistance, 10% of respondents are gives no opinion and 12% of the respondents are dissatisfied with programme and assistances.

1.6 SUGGESTIONS

Following are some of the suggestions which can be consider in order making the NYKS more effective.

- Give complete knowledge to club members for effective participation.
- Increase social awareness and role of youth in the rural development
- Frequent and continuous support to the club members leads to personal and societal satisfaction.
- The government should concentrate economically poor villages.

1.7 CONCLUSION

The study seeks to impact of the NYKS in the Virudhunagar district especially in the Sivakasi taluk, NYKS programmes give some initiation among the club members. These types of programmes develop youth skill and social value. This approach leads to role model villages locating our country, because it creates sociability, equality, uniformity, personality and they like.