ASPIRATION OF EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED YOUTH FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED FIELDS.

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THESIS

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled "Aspiration of educated unemployed youths for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields" is a bonafide record of research work done by me during the course of research and that the thesis has not previously formed the basis for the award to me of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other similar title, of any university or society.

College of Agriculture,
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September 22, 1993

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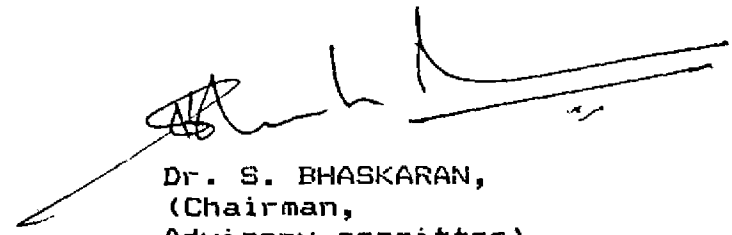
CERTIFICATE

Certified that this thesis, entitled "Aspiration of educated unemployed youth for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields" is a record of research work done by Sri. Pradeep Kumar. R, under my guidance and supervision and that it has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, fellowship, or associateship to him.



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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

HYV	High Yielding Variety
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
KAU	Kerala Agricultural University
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
NREP	National Rural Employment Programme
PDC	Pre-Degree Course
RARS	Regional Agricultural Research Station
RATTC	Regional Agricultural Technology Training Centre
RLEGP	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme
SSLC	Secondary School Leaving Certificate

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

India is one of the largest reservoirs of human resources, but it has a dismal record of efforts towards developing this resource. This unproductive capacity is increasing at a pace faster than our ability to utilise it. According to the Census 1991 the total population in India is about 85 crores. The present literacy rate is 52.11 percent and when we examine the unemployment status there are about 33.2 million job seekers. Of this 27.1 million (82%) were male and the balance 6.1 million were female (18%). The total educated unemployed including matriculates, under graduates and graduates and above comes about 17.5 million. This comes about 53 percent of the total unemployed in our country (Manorama year book,1991).

The various development programmes adopted since the beginning of the planning in India have generated sizeable employment opportunities in different sectors. But rural unemployment has become a formidable problem for the planners. Out of the total labour force of 285 million, 234 million living in rural areas is characterised by widespread unemployment with inadequate work and low income. To solve this problem, the government has started a number of schemes in rural

areas. The National Rural Employment Programme(NREP) envisages generation of employment opportunities in the order of 300-400 million man days every year. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme(RLEGP) aims at providing guarantee of employment upto maximum of 100 days for atleast one member of each rural landless household. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) aims at raising people above the poverty line by investments in productive self-employment activities framed by the government and banks. Under the National Scheme of Training Rural youths for Self Employment (TRYSEM), 2 lakhs youths in rural areas are provided training every year to enable them to settle in vocations of self-employment in agriculture, industry and service sectors.

The most disquieting feature of unemployment has been that back log of the unemployed has been constantly increasing from 5.3 million during first five year plan, 7.1 million in the second, 9.6 million at the end of the third, 12.6 million in the annual plans and to 13.6 million at the end of the fourth plan. During this period the additional employment created was in the order 9.0, 11.8, 17.0, 14.5 and 23 million respectively. Thereafter the Planning Commission has been making estimates of the unemployed on the basis of the 27th Round on the basis of the usual status which relates to the chronic unemployed in rural and

urban areas. There were 39 million unemployed in 1973 and 44 million in 1978. The 6th plan estimated it at 12 million in 1980 as the basis of the 27th round which is estimated to increase to 47.28 by 1985 ending and in 1990 it was 33.2 million.The number of educated unemployed increased from 5.9 lakh in 1961, to 11.17 lakh in 1966, to 12.96 lakh in 1971, to 51.04 lakh in 1976 , to 72 lakh 1980 and 172 lakh in 1990. It is worth noting that the new job opportunities created under planning have failed to absorb the growing workforce leaving aside the problems of residual unemployment.

In this context it is important to find out alternative measures for the effective utilisation of the human resources available in our country. One of the potential fields which can provide self-employment opportunities in India is agriculture and allied fields. The prominence of agriculture in the economy of the Nation and ever increasing requirements of our teeming millions, further widens its scope. It is understood that the capabilities of the educated unemployed youths if properly channelised would bring about immense changes in agriculture and allied fields and it would also minimise the intensity of unemployment. If proper training in various self employment avenues in agriculture and management of agricultural operations is imparted to the youngsters,

it can be developed as a source of income and it would eventually lead to the making of a prosperous society.

This study aims to find out the aspiration of educated unemployed youths, the extent to which they are presently participating in agriculture, their preference for self-employment avenues in agriculture and allied fields, their training needs in agriculture and allied fields and to suggest a suitable training strategy.

The study designed to assess the utilisation of the still unexplored fields of agriculture and allied fields by educated unemployed youth. It is also supposed to find out new ways and means by which unemployment can be reduced to maximum extent possible.

Need for the study

Nation's youth are the most potent and talented resources and it is necessary to organise them and channalise their energy towards desirable goals in the interest of Nation's development. For the effective utilisation of the abovesaid resource it is important to find out their extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields, their aspiration and their preference for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields etc. which when channalised properly can herald progress in the country. So the present study is selected with the following objectives.

1. To study the profile characteristics of educated unemployed youth.
2. To study the extent of participation of educated unemployed youth in agriculture and allied fields.
3. To study the aspiration of educated unemployed youth.
4. To study the preference of educated unemployed youth for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields.
5. To study the training needs of educated unemployed youth in the preferred avenues in agriculture and allied fields.
6. To suggest a suitable training strategy for the educated unemployed youth.

Scope of the Study

In Kerala the total number of educated unemployed youth is more than 30 lakh. This is huge in number and the present study with reference to the unemployed youths would suggest suitable training strategy for the productive utilisation of man power and increased gross output of the state. The study would also help in finding out suitable remedy for the unemployment problem of the state.

This study is the first of its kind.

Preference of the educated unemployed youth for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields and training needs assessment would render suitable training programme formulation for training institutions like K.V.K. and pave way for starting self-employment in agriculture. Development of attitude scale towards self-employment is a contribution to the extension education fields.

Limitations of the Study

The present study had the limitation of time and other resources, as it was undertaken as a part of the requirements for M.Sc (Agri) degree programme. Hence it was not possible for the researcher to explore the area in greater depths and more comprehensive manner. Hence the findings in this regard cannot be generalised for the entire state as such. Moreover since it is a pioneer study, the supporting literature for the findings is very less.

Presentation of the study

The presentation of the remaining chapters of the thesis is as follows:

Chapter II deals with the definition of concepts and the theoretical orientation.

Chapter III deals with the methodology, in which the selection of study area, sampling procedure, operationalisation and measurement of variables, method

of data collection and statistical tools used are explained.

In chapter IV, results are presented and the discussion is given in chapter V.

Chapter VI deals with the summary of the research work emphasising the salient findings.

The references and appendices are given at the end.

THEORETICAL ORIENTATION

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL ORIENTATION

This chapter deals with the review of the earlier pertinent research studies which enabled the researcher to develop a better understanding of the problem to be studied. The literature related to the study are presented under the following sub heads .

1. Concept of youth
2. Profile characteristics of educated unemployed youth.
3. Extent of participation of educated unemployed youth in agriculture and allied fields.
4. Aspirations of educated unemployed youth.
5. Preference of educated unemployed youth for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields.
6. Training needs of educated unemployed youth in agriculture and allied fields.
7. Training strategy for educated unemployed youth.

1. Concept of youth.

The concepts given by different researchers in their studies are given below.

Name of researcher	Year	Classification of youth based on age
Rao	1964	12 - 24 years
Singh and Prasad	1965	11 - 24 years
Singh and Rao	1965	11 - 21 ,,
Singh and Haque	1966	12 - 24 ,,
Lakshmanan	1972	12 - 24 ,,
Sinha and Pawar	1973	12 - 30 ,,
Joshi	1979	12 - 30 ,,
Kulkarni	1979	12 - 24 ,,
Mathew, Joy	1980	16 - 30 ,,
Shanmugam	1980	12 - 24 ,,

The youth in this study was conceptualised as persons with the age group in between 18 and 30 years. Also the present study prescribed, the criteria for selecting respondents were (i) The respondents should have a minimum of S.S.L.C level of education (ii) he/she should be unemployed for a minimum of three years after his/her S.S.L.C education.

2. Profile charaterstics of youth

2.1. Age

Rao (1964) reported that there was significant difference among vocational aspirations of different age group of youths.

Lekshmanan *et al* (1975) and Nagarajaiah (1978) reported that age was not associated with occupational aspirations of youths.

Joshi (1979) reported junior youth were in high occupational aspiration score range and the senior youths were in low occupational aspirations score range.

2.2. Education

Rao (1964) reported that there was significant difference between vocational aspiration of different educational groups of school going rural youths.

Windham (1970) in his study on secondary school student of Serreleone reported that the student having eight or more years of education had higher occupational aspirations than that of the students with less than eight year of education.

Lekshmanan (1972) reported that educational standard of rural youth was associated with their occupational aspiration.

Chowbey (1973) found that educational school going adolescent girls had significant relationship with their involvement in agriculture .

Lekshmanan *et al* (1975) found that on the whole there was favourable attitude for agriculture among

illiterates as compared to the higher education groups. Their attitude towards other areas of interest was similar irrespective of their education.

Nagarajaiah (1978) reported that there was significant association between the educational levels of rural youths and their occupational aspiration.

Joshi (1980) from his study reported that education has significantly influenced occupational and educational aspiration of rural youths. Highly educated rural youths aspired for white collar job and low educated rural youths towards professional occupation like agriculture, business etc.

Shanmugham (1979) reported that education of new-school going rural youths was positively and significantly related to their involvement in agriculture.

Mathew (1980) reported that there is positive and significant relationship between education and attitude towards agriculture and related areas.

Ranganathan (1984) reported that educational level has positive and significant relationship with the aspiration of farm youths of both fulltime and part

time farm. families

2.3. Annual income of family

Govind (1984) reported that annual income of farm wives gave significantly negative association with the extent of participation in farm activities.

According to Ingle and Dharmadhikari (1987) it was found that majority of women agricultural labourers (82.22%) had annual family income of more than Rs 3000 while 17.18% of them had less than Rs 3000 annually.

2.4. Farm size

According to Sukanya (1989) it was observed that 40% of the farm households were small (1.01 ha), 28.89% under medium (1.01 – 2.83 ha) and 31.11% under large (above 2.83 ha) farm groups.

Govind (1984) reported that the extent of land had significant and negative association with the extent of involvement in farm activities of farm women.

Patnaik and Sailabala (1986) reported that the participation of female labour was high in every activities ie. farm and nonfarm household than the male members and their contribution towards agricultural output and family income was very significant, particularly in small size holding.

2.5. Farming experience

Krishnan (1982) stated that more than half of the respondents (55%) had medium level of farming experience and one fourth of the respondents (25%) had low level of farming experience and only 20% had high level of farming experience.

Rexlin (1984) found a significant relationship between farming experience and the participation of farm women in decision making on farm practices.

Madasamy (1987) stated that about 69.34% of marginal farmers had a farming experience of 11 to 40 years.

Vimala (1989) stated that majority of farm women in progressive (58.34 %)and less progressive (46.66 %) villages were seen with a high level of farming experience.

2.6 Social participation

Rade (1971) in his study of social participation of rural youths indicated that more number of rural youths participated in Tarun mandals , cooperative societies, Gram panchayaths. Nearly 36% of youths did not participated in the working of any organisation. The reason being attributed to lack of contact with any organisation and lack of interest and no opportunities.

Siddaramaiah and Dudhani (1972) noted that 59% of the non - school going rural youths were members of youth club and 80 percent of school going rural youth were non-members.

Nagarajaiah (1978) from his study indicated that there is no difference in ranking of needs by members and non members of youth club. Further he stated that members of youth club had shown favourable attitude towards community development programme and 58 percent of members participated in local organisations and rural development efforts in contrast to 75 percent of members who did not participate. Therefore membership in youth club enhanced participation and contact with extension agencies.

Joshi (1979) from his study revealed that membership in youth club had significant influence in educational aspiration and not having any influence in occupational aspiration.

Rexlin (1984) found that majority of the (94.67%) small farm women were not participating in any organisation. In the case of big farm women majority of

them (87.67%) were not participating in any organisation.

Govind (1984) reported that social participation of farm women gave significant and negative association with the extent of involvement in farm activities.

Guruswamy (1987) found that majority of the farm women had low level of social participation (64.17%) followed by high level (34.16%) and only a very small portion (1.67%) had medium level of participation.

Sheela (1989) found in her study, role of farm families in agriculture and related activities, that majority of the farm women had medium social participation.

Nair (1990) reported that women workers found to be included as members in co-operative societies and were rarely seen on the managing committees.

2.7. Urban contact

Vijayaraghavan (1977) found that small and marginal farmers differed significantly in urban contact, small farmers were having more urban contact than marginal farmers.

Ramalingam (1984) reported that urban contact had no relationship with the attitude of participation in

IRDP programmes.

Govind (1984) reported that majority of the farm women had a medium level of urban contact.

2.8. Mass media exposure

Joshi (1979) from his study revealed that youth with low mass media exposure had more occupational aspiration as against educational aspiration of youth with high mass media exposure.

According to Dharmaraja (1982) majority of marginal farmers (75%) and small farmers (65%) possessed medium level of mass media exposure.

Rexlin (1984) stated that small and big farm women differed significantly with mass media exposure. Big farm women were found more than their counterparts.

2.9. Attitude of educated unemployed youth for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields.

Allport (1935) defined attitude as a mental and/or neural state of readiness, organised through experiences exerting a directive or dynamic influence upon the individuals response to all objects and situations with which it is related.

Thurstone (1946), attitude is the degree of positive or negative affect associated with some

psychological object towards which people can differ in varying degrees.

Kregh and Cruchfield (1948) defined attitude as an enduring organisation of motivational, emotional, perceptual and cognitive processes with respect to some object of an individual's world.

Kuppuswamy (1964) stated that attitude are learned in the course of life experience which make the individuals behave in characteristic ways towards persons, objects or issues to which they get related.

Dahama (1970) also opined that attitudes are learned responses and that since they are always found in relation to objects, ideas and persons, they play an important role in determining human behaviour.

Dilic (1969) studied the general attitude of youths towards the rural way of life and concluded that contrary to traditional views youth have considerable subjective attachment to agricultural profession.

Lekshmi Narayanan (1978) found that agricultural students had favourable attitude towards agriculture whereas non agricultural students had unfavourable attitude towards agriculture.

Shanmugam (1980) found that non school going rural boys had more favourable attitude towards agriculture than school going rural boys.

Nataraju and Vijaya Raghavan (1991) reported that in general rural boys had a favourable attitude towards agriculture.

2.10. Leisure-time activities of youth

Gupta (1967) conducted an investigation with secondary school boys of Delhi territory. He conducted a study in three groups of boys viz Science, Commerce and Arts. He found that the average time spent in leisure time activities by the art group was more than that of other two groups. The leisure time activity generally persuaded by all the three groups were reading stories, listening to radio, reading news papers, games and sports, reading books, attending lectures, cinema and reading magazine.

Mathur (1967) reported that an average of two hours daily leisure time was available to the boys of class IX to H.S.S. in Delhi. On sundays and holidays 62.7 percent of the children take part in games and sports. The high interest activity in the two long breaks of winters and autumns were like picnic, excursion,cinema, listening to radio and visiting friends and parents.

Hall (1962) found that about 40 percent of the teenagers were not busy on sundays and about 25 percent were not involved in school activities and nearly 40 percent were not busy with work or play. Regarding the things they wanted to do more

often were school teams, sports, games, dance parties, picnics, movies, radio, television, study, fish hunt travel and camp etc.

Rao (1964) found that 87.3 percent of the rural school going boys had leisure time. Out of these boys 64.4 percent had leisure time more than one hour on each working day. During the leisure time the boys were enjoyed in reading news papers and story books, village improvement works, listening to radio, taking rest. The boys were also enjoyed in going here and there without any work and doing nothing.

Singh and Haque (1966) reported that a large majority of the non school going rural boys had more than one hour leisure time on each working day. All the boys of the sample reported resting as their first leisure time activity. This was followed in the order as talking to elders, playing games, listening to radio, reading newspaper and story books, working for village improvement . They concluded that the boys belonging to different age groups, same parental occupation and educational levels had more or less similar leisure time activities.

Nataraju and VijayaRaghavan (1991) reported that agriculture and allied activities was most preferred by 92.5 percent of respondents followed by talking / discussing with friends which was preferred by 82.5 percent of

respondents and helping parents (77.5%), listening to radio ranked fourth as expressed by 70 percent of rural youth. While more than 50 percent of the respondents informed cinema going, reading books, talking with elders, taking food to the field, playing games and bringing water to the house from well or tank as their leisure time activities.

3. Extent of Participation of youth in agriculture

The study of Chowbey (1973) stated that the involvement of school going adolescent girls in agriculture was occasional and was done jointly with other family members. There was high involvement in land preparation, fertilizer and manure application, irrigation, winnowing and storing hay.

Devadas (1975) reported that in modern agriculture, women shared a number of farm operations with men. Activities such as seed selection, storage, sowing behind the plough, dibbling and planting, weeding, collection and storage of manure were mainly carried out by women.

Lekshminarayan (1978) stated that the agricultural students had high involvement in feeding and watering cattle, followed by doing gardening in the house, and carrying agricultural information from teacher to their parents whereas non agricultural

students had high involvement in feeding and watering cattle followed by bringing essential commodities of daily use from the shop and doing gardening in the house.

According to Mangat and Roy (1983) the rural school going girls participated in all the farm and household activities.

Govind (1984) observed that a large number of women were engaged in farm operations like seed-treatment,sowing, manuring,intercultivation,harvest and post harvest technology that are traditionally done by women. Involvement of farm women in all livestock activities was more compared to their involvement in crop husbandry practices.

Guruvinder singh *et al* (1987) indicated that most (32%) of rural girls involved and interested in kitchen gardening because of the availability of a suitable piece of land and water for irrigation.

According to Dubey (1988) women break the clods of earth, prepare the land, carry manure, sow seeds, transplant, pull out weeds, attend to hoeing, harvest crops, thresh and bind the grains and stock the hay.

The predominant activities of farm women involved manure spreading, seed treatment, culture treatment, transplanting, weeding and hoeing, top dressing,

watering, harvesting, winnowing and storage as observed by Manohar and Suman (1988) and Reddy and Prasad (1982).

Swaminathan (1985) reported that women had traditionally been seed selector and preservers whether they were literate or illiterate. They had the ability to spot healthy plant whose seed they carefully preserve for sowing in the next year.

Govind (1984) observed that the rural girls involved in agricultural activities namely sowing,irrigation, plant protection, watching standing crop in fields, supervision of labourers in the fields and account keeping in the evening hours. The activities in which girls involved during morning and evening were in intercultivation, plant protection and harvesting. Most of the livestock activities performed were cleaning of cattle shed, milk processing,cowdung cake making and collecting egg.

Govind *et al* (1990) reported that agricultural activities in which the school going girls participated mostly in the evening hours were sowing(30%), irrigation (5%), plant protection(5%), watching standing crops in fields (17.50%) supervision of labourers in fields(30%) and account keeping and giving wages(15%). In the other three activities namely intercultivation (20%), harvesting(22.50%) and post harvest technology(17.50%) girls participated both in morning and evening hours.

Higher participation in sowing is due to the reason that, the task was generally done by the women and the young girls would have accompanied their mothers in performing the particular job.

Govind *et al* (1990) reported that the participation of rural school going girls in live stock production both morning and evening include feeding the cattle(50%) sale of milk(30%) and feeding birds(10%). Only one activity namely fodder collection was performed in the evening hours by 17.5 percent of girls. In general it was also found that the girls participated a larger extent in dairying when compared to poultry keeping.

Helen *et al* (1990) studied the participation of small farm women in diversified dryfarming activities and found that dairy farming seems to be the best component in dry farming. About half of them were on feeding cattle, maintaining the cattle shed, milking and processing of milk by way of self doing. Poultry in the second choice under dry farming condition where in more than 2/3 rd of the farm women were involved in feeding, maintaining the cages and marketing by self doing. It is therefore imperative to note that farm women under dry farming condition need to be provided poultry technology. Farm women assisted in feeding the goat and planting farm forestry seedlings in their farms.

4. Aspiration of youth

Burchinal (1961) reported that in general farm boys at both the grade levels had lowest levels of occupational aspiration.

Hanumappa (1960) in his case study in young farmers club of Ranipura indicated that individual and group economic activity gave more returns and taught some occupational skills.

Kuvlesky and Bealer (1967) in the first survey of the rural young people found that majority of them had professional aspirations (29%) need for farming (22%) skilled worker (20%) unskilled worker (9%) glamour occupation (8%) white collar(7%) and managerial (5%).

Muthaiah (1971) stated that greater majority of rural youth of both farming community (83%) and non farming community (67%) aspired to do farming.

Siddaramaiah and Dudhani (1972) indicated that the non school going rural youth had high occupational aspiration as against education aspiration of school going youth. Rural youth belonging to farming category was high in occupational aspiration.

Nagarajaiah (1978) from his study concluded that greater majority of the rural youth aspired for farming occupation.

Joshi (1979) reported that rural youth belonging to non-school going category was high in occupational aspiration.

Opolot (1984) indicated that both the urban boys and girls hoped for skilled job. This finding suggested that occupational aspiration are influenced by academic achievements.

Ranganathan (1984) reported that farm youth of both full-time and parttime farm families ranked farming as their first aspiration. They preferred business as their alternative aspiration, followed by better housing facilities, marriage, education, employment, earning more property and getting a higher income. Political aspiration had gained least preference.

The study of Sagar and Roy (1985) revealed that among young farmers, the educational aspiration was ranked first followed by occupational, farming increasing annual income, better housing facilities, material possession and general contentment in life.

According to Sharma (1987) the youth belonging to high and low socioeconomic status had higher educational aspiration. There was no significant difference between high and low socio-economic status groups of youths on educational aspiration.

Cheema and Chantha (1985) reported that family

size, social class and grades were found to be weak predictors of educational aspirations for both girls and boys. But parental encouragement was strong and positively related with educational aspirations for both boys and girls.

5. Preference of youth.

Rao (1964) found that larger percentage of 10 to 21 years old school going rural boys preferred the project of running a village library, village sanitation work and clearing village wells and tanks. Agriculture projects were liked by a small percentage of boys.

Rai (1964) found that the spirit and enthusiasm in the community work has been decreasing from what it was in the beginning. So far the group activities of clubs were concerned with the members interest which had been shifting to economic group projects (vegetable growing, bee keeping, poultry farm, calves keeping, chalk making and soap making etc.) from cultural and recreational activities in which the interest was highest in the beginning. Percentage of members participating in vegetable growing had, since the start of the club increased from 25.8 percent to 40.2 percent. While percentage of members participating in cultural activities had decreased from 25.8 to 12.5 percent.

Singh and Rao (1965) reported that a project liked by rural school going youth were village

sanitation, planting seedlings, repair of wells, tank and roads, village library, kitchen gardening, calves rearing, rope making, poultry keeping and pest control.

Rade (1971) reported that most of the youth followed father's occupation. Two out of every three youth enjoyed in agriculture alone, while the remaining youth were either enjoyed entirely in other job or doing other jobs in addition to agriculture.

Chowbey (1973) concluded that better farming, vegetable growing, planting fruit trees and keeping live stock were most individual economic projects liked by youth.

Victoria and Alexander (1987) reported that more than half of the full-time students preferred to look for a job and one third of the vocational school students and one fourth of the technical school students wanted to continue their education.

According to Pillai and Bhaskaran (1991) with regard to the unemployment status of youth, 82 pecent of youth had unemployment problem from 3-5 years after their formal education. With regard to the reason; opined for mushroom cultivation as for self employment most of the male youths opined that the technology is simple and cost of investment is less. The female trainees had opined that the time spent is very less.

6. Training needs of youth

Hall (1962) found that with the school going boys of De-Kalb, Illinois, economic independence was the major drive because the boys wanted job opportunities and were concerned about an education that might make them more proficient.

Rao (1964) observed that achievement and recognition, self reliance, knowledge, good physique, fellowship and economic need were the felt needs of school going rural boys.

Singh and Haque (1966) studied the needs of non school going rural boys and observed that boys belonging to different age, educational level and parental occupation groups had more or less similar needs. The needs felt by them in order of priority were self reliance, good physique, knowledge, fellowship, economic need, achievement and recognitions.

Sasthyy (1970) emphasised that plant protection, manures and fertilizers, improved seeds and agronomic practice of HYV were the subjects for which training was needed by farmers.

SathyaNarayana and Bhaskaran (1971) stated that knowledge and skills of farmers needed to be improved in subject matter area such as determination of fertilizers and their application, soil sampling, use of plant protection chemicals and appliances, identification of pests and diseases, soil and water management, chemical control of weeds and rat control.

Patel and Kole (1972) stated that farmers needed training in the following order of preference. Use of fertilizers,pests and diseases,their control measures, soil analysis,preparatory cultivation, nutrient components of fertilizer,horticulture and irrigation methods.

Siddaramaiah and Dudhani (1972) indicated that need for recognition followed by better knowledge, economic need, fellowship and self-reliance were the important needs ranked in that order of preference among school going youth. Economic need followed by good physique, better knowledge, fellowship and self reliance were the important needs of non school going rural youth.

Jha (1974) identified the training needs of small farmers in the following order of importance viz. plant protection, HYV of the crop, fertilizer application, seed treatment, storage, credit, nursery raising,

transplanting, irrigation, water management and marketing.

Kale (1976) observed that youth need knowledge of developmental activities in the villages (93.55%), farm input (89.66%) and finance (83.23%). They also shown need for friendship (52.90%), recognition for their work (45.81%) and need for some more cultivable land (44.52%).

Pandey and Singh (1976) reported that small farmers of both irrigated and unirrigated tracts identified this subjects such as HYV of wheat, plant protection and fertilizer application as most needed areas for training. They further reported that the small farmers of irrigated tract cultivating wheat perceived water management also as most needed while the farmers of non irrigated tract considered it to be least needed .

Sinha and Verma (1976) found that a high percentage of small and marginal farmers demanded intensive training in plant protection measures, management during adverse climatic conditions and fertilizer application techniques, while a moderate level of training was demanded on care and management of agricultural implements for method of sowing.

Anantharaman (1977) found that both the small and

marginal farmers commonly needed training in characteristics of good seed, pre-treatment of seeds, calculation of unit cost of fertilizers, applications of fertilizers according to soil condition, optimum dozes of fertilizers, schedule for different plant protection chemicals, reclamation of acidity and alkalinity of soils, methods of soil conservation,marketing produce through formal institution,nutrient value of different vegetable and fruits,crops rotation,maintenance of milch animals and calf rearing in that order of preference.

Nagarajaiah (1978) reported that rural youth perceived the needs such as better knowledge self reliance, good physique, economic achievement and recognition in that order of preference .

Gangaram (1979) concluded that some of the important subareas in which farmers wanted training include knowledge about HYV, implement use in land preparation, techniques of seed treatment, time of sowing, nursery beds, seed rate, age of seedling and transplanting, time of application of nitrogenous fertilizers, method of drainage, use of weedicides, preparation of spray solution for the control of pests and diseases and implement used in harvesting and threshing of grains.

Joshi (1979) from his study stated that the need for good physique, and need for fellowship were the dominant needs felt by rural youth.

Ramamurthy *et al*(1987) revealed that training needs of small farmers in the order of preference were plant protection, manures and manuring, animal husbandry, seeds and sowing, credit, horticulture and soil conservation.

Sabapathi (1988) found that the training needs in agriculture for irulas of Attappady in the order of preference were plant protection, intercultural operation, manuring, seeds and sowing and land preparation.

Nataraju and VijayaRaghavan (1991) reported the need for good physique was felt high more by the respondents (92.5%) followed by fellowship need (57.5%), knowledge (42.5%), recognition need (40%), economic need (37.5%) and self reliance need.

7. Training Strategy

Jinks (1979) held the view that a systematic approach in planning a training programme should consider the factors such as duration, subject matter, financial resources, who is going to receive the training during the planned period, what type of training will meet the needs, what method of training will be most suitable, where will the training take place, and the follow up procedures and evaluating how successful the training has been.

Patel and Surya Vamshi (1987) opined that while planning the training programmes for field extension personnel the most important factor to be considered in the training requirements of extension workers such as a subject matter, training methodology and duration of the course.

Sanni Babu (1987) reported that the training strategy for tobacco board functionaries was developed after considering their basic knowledge, academic qualification and nature of position held in their organisation. The duration of training adopted was on the basis of the degree of weightage of the subject matter, theory and practical. Objective of the training was to acquire knowledge and the skills of scientific tobacco production technology.

Somasundaram (1987) while discussing the modern approaches for developing a training strategy for human resource development pointed out that a deliberate training programme designed for need reduction of the participant when executed with utmost care and efficiency could bring about remarkable changes in the behaviour of the participants.

Thamban (1990) reported that the farmers of Kasaragod district preferred subject matter area like plant protection, manures and manuring and improved varieties of crops. He further pointed out that type of

training - Peripatetic, duration - two day or one day, month-January or February, Venue-nearest Krishibhavan and farmers co-op. society. method - demonstration,field discussion. frequency - once in an year.

Ponnu Swamy *et al* (1990) reported that majority of the farm women preferred peripatetic type of training. In the case of peripatetic training more than 80 percent of the farm women preferred forenoon session. More than 60 percent of farm women preferred a duration of upto five days for the training programme. Slide/film show was preferred by more than 90 percent of the respondents in Cheryalpet, South Arcot, Tanjaore and Ramnad district. The other important methods preferred in that order were demonstration, exhibition, field trips and the use of teaching aids.

Rahiman *et al* (1991), in their study on training on cultivation of mushrooms, in respect of the course content 47.44 percent of the trained persons were of the opinion to increase the practicals whereas 43.59 percent expressed the view that training time is supplement and the remaining persons (8.97%) wanted to increase the theory class. The present duration of 3 days was found adequate for majority (61.53%) while 38.47 percent wanted to increase the duration from 3 to 6 days.

Hypotheses

Based on the review and discussion the following null hypotheses were formulated to ensure the relationship of extent of participation of youths in agriculture and allied fields with independent variables and aspiration of youths, preference of youth for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields and training needs of youth for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields.

Ho-1.

There exists no significant relationship between extent of participation of youth in agriculture and allied fields and age, education, annual income of family, farm size, farming experience, social participation, contact with extension agency, urban contact, mass media exposure, attitude of youth towards self-employment in agriculture allied fields.

Ho-2.

There exists no significant association between extent of participation of educated unemployed youth in agriculture and allied fields and their aspiration.

Ho-3.

There exists no significant association between extent of participation of educated unemployed youth in agriculture and allied fields and the preference of

educated unemployed youth for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields.

Ho-4.

There exists no significant association between extent of participation of educated unemployed youth in agriculture and allied fields and their training needs.

Ho-5.

There exists no significant association between preference of youth for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields and their training needs.

HO-6.

There exists no significant association between aspiration of youth and their training needs.

Ho-7.

There exists no significant difference between male and female respondents in their extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields, aspiration, preference for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields and training needs.

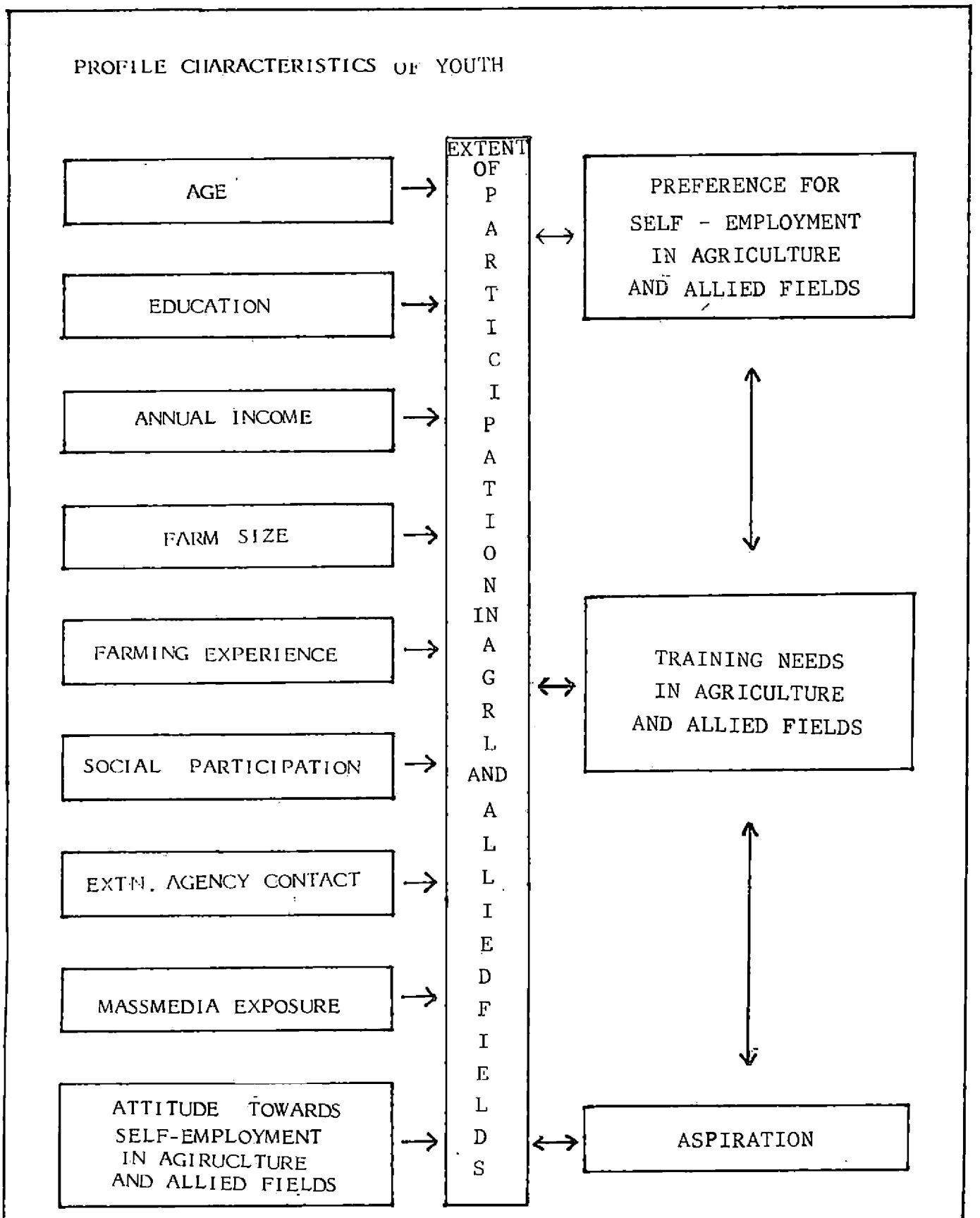

FIG. 1. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the location of study, operationalisation and measurement of variables, method of data collection and the statistical tools applied for analysis. These are presented under the following sub heads.

1. Selection of study area.
2. Sampling procedure.
3. Operationalisation and measurement of variables.
4. Method of data collection.
5. Statistical tools used.

1. Selection of study area.

a. Location of the study.

The study was conducted in Thiruvananthapuram district of Kerala. The district consists of three agricultural subdivisions, viz Neyyattinkara, Nedumangadu and Attingal. From the three subdivisions Attingal subdivision of the district was selected randomly for conducting the study (fig. 1).

2. Selection of respondents

Attingal agricultural subdivision has four blocks and a sample size of 30 each from four block was

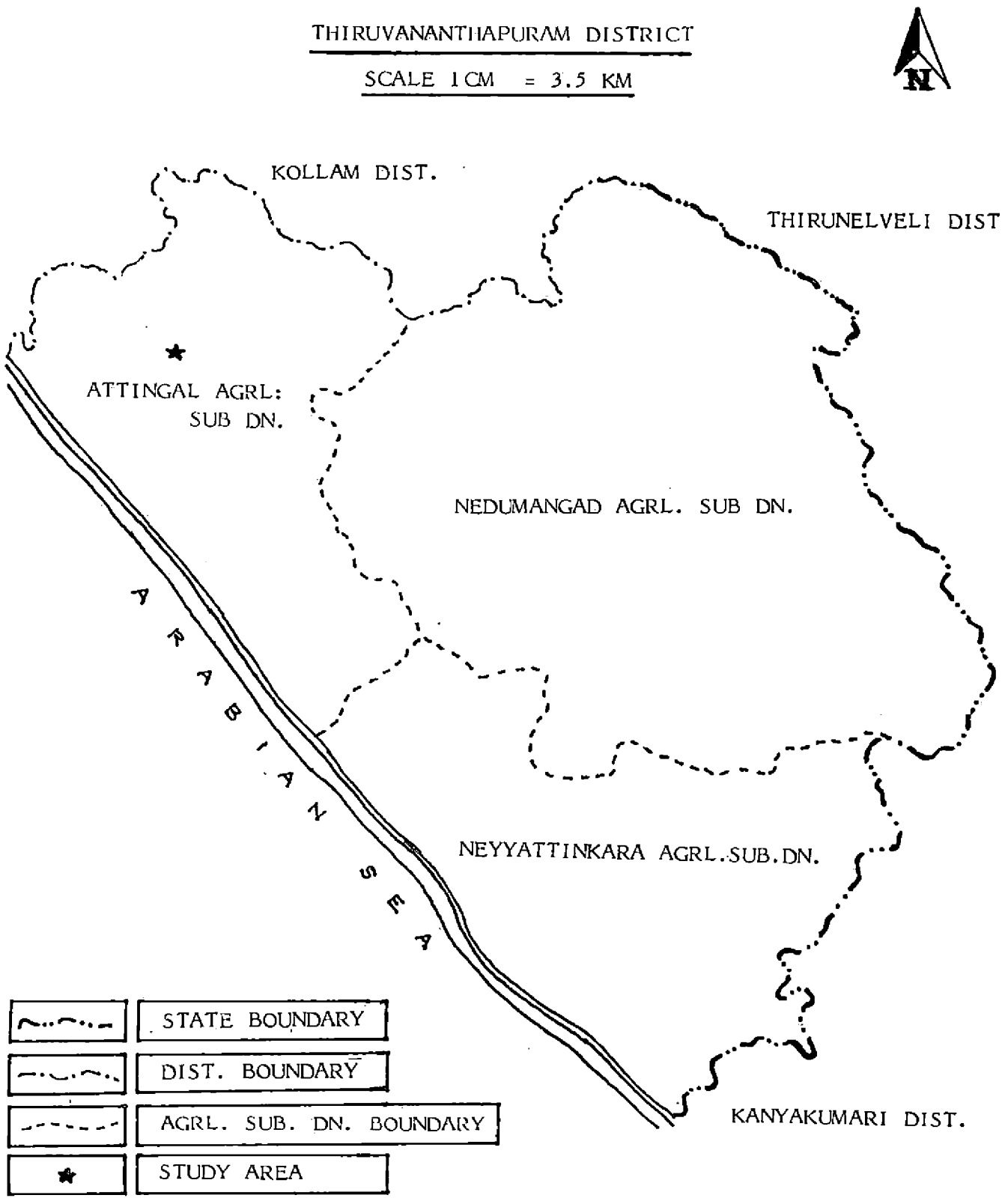

FIG. 2. MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

selected following accidental sampling procedure. This procedure was followed since there exists no definite sampling frame. Thus a total of 120 sample belonging to both sexes were selected based on the following criteria.

a. The respondent should have minimum of S.S.L.C. level of education.

b. The respondent should be an unemployed youth for a minimum of three years after completing the S.S.L.C education.

3. Operationalisation and measurement of variables.

The importance of any research study mainly depends on the variable taken into account. Justifiable variables were selected after relevancy rating. Appropriate measurement techniques were used to quantitfy the variable based on literature. The selected variables, their operationalisation and measurement are stated below.

3.0. Profile characteristics of educated unemployed youth.

3.1. Age

It is operationally defined as number of chronological years completed by the respondents during

the time of interview.

For the present study age was measured directly by asking the respondent's completed age in years at the time of interview.

3.2. Education

Bisen and Dahama (1965) measured education as the basis of academic classifications.

Kanagasabai and Subrahmanian (1975) credited the respondents with scores based on their academic qualification.

Rajababu (1984) measured education by assigning scores for the academic qualification acquired by the respondents as follows.

Item	Score
upto S.S.L.C	1
upto P.D.C.	2
upto Degree	3
upto P.G.	4

For the present study education is operationally defined as the completion (successful/unsuccessful) of the formal education by the respondents upto S.S.L.C. and above.

Education is measured by giving one additional score for every successful completion of formal education after S.S.L.C programme starting one score for S.S.L.C fail and two score for S.S.L.C pass. Any diploma or training more than three months in agriculture and allied fields will be assigned an additional score of two along with their formal education score.

Based on the scores the respondents were categorized into low and high group taking mean as cut off point.

3.3. Annual income of family

Anithakumari (1989) followed the scoring method given below for measuring annual income.

Sl.no.	Income Rs.	Score
1.	Below 5,000	1
2.	5,000 - 10,000	2
3.	10,000 - 15,000	3
4.	More than 15,000	4

Doddahanumaiah (1990) measured annual income by asking the respondents to state the total annual income of their family from all sources. Based on the information they were categorized as follows,

Category	Annual income in Rs.
Low	Rs.4,800 and below
High	Rs.4,801 and above

In this study, annual income was operationally defined as the total income of the respondent's family derived from all possible sources.

In the present study the annual income was measured by taking the income per year in rupees perse for individual respondent.

3.4. Farm size

According to Sabapathi (1988) farm size refers to the cultivable area in hectare possessed by the Irula farmer.

According to Thenmozhi (1990) farm size referred to the total extent of land possessed and operated upon by the individual respondent.

Sabapathi (1988) measured farm size as bulk of the farm possessed by Irulas comprised sloppy cultivable land which are rainfed. The following scoring procedure was used for the study.

Area	Score
upto one ha.	1
From 1.01 - 2.00 ha.	2
,, 2.01 - 3.00 ha.	3
,, 3.01 - 4.00 ha.	4
,, 4.01 - 5.00 ha.	5
More than 5.00 ha.	6

Anitha Kumari (1989) measured farm size by asking the respondents to indicate the total area of land in cents that he possessed at the time of interview.

Doddahanumaiah (1990) measured the size of land by asking the respondents to measure the land holding details in terms of dry land, wet land and garden land. The total extent was converted into dry land.

For the present study farm size is operationally defined as the area of land including homestead possessed by the respondent or available at the disposal of his family.

The farm size is measured as the area under the command of the farmer during one year period prior to the survey in hectares.

The respondents were categorized into marginal, small and big farmer based on Government of India

classification norms.

Category	Land area
Marginal	below 1 ha.
Small	between 1 - 2 ha.
Semi medium	between 2 - 4 ha.
Medium	between 4 - 10 ha.
Large	more than 10 ha.

3.5. Farming experience

Santhamani (1990) defined farming experience as the actual completed years of experience of the respondent in agriculture.

According to Thamban (1990) farming experience refers to the number of years the respondents had experience in farming.

The scoring procedure followed by Nandakumar (1980) and Santhamani (1990) is

Category	Classification	Score
Low	upto 5 years	1
Medium	6 - 10 years	2
High	above 10 years	3

Farming experience was defined as the number of years the respondents had experience in farming.

For the present study farming experience was

measured directly by recording the number of years the respondent had experience in farming or allied agricultural activities. The respondents were catagorised into low or high based on the mean score.

3.6.Social participation

Govind (1984) and Santhamani (1990) operationalised social participation as the degree of involvement of respondent in formal organization either as member or as an office bearer.

They followed the procedure given below to measure social participation.

Nature of participation	Score
Not participating in any organization	0
Member of one organization	1
Member of more than one organization	2
Office bearer in one organization	3
Office bearer in more than one organization	4

Thamban (1990) in measuring social participation, both membership and holding a position in the organization and the frequency of attending meetings of the organization were taken into consideration. The scoring procedure followed was

(1) Membership in organization	Score
No membership	0
Membership in one organization	1
Office bearer in one organization	2

(2) Frequency of attending meeting	Score
Not attending	0
Occasional	1
Regular	2

Summation of the score obtained by the individual would give the social participation score.

In the present study social participation was operationalised as the degree of involvement of the respondents in social organizations as a member or as an office bearer and his nature of participation such as in planning, implementing or as a beneficiary.

Social participation was measured by the following procedure.

A score of one each was given to membership/office bearer in an organization and the nature of participation was measured by giving a score of one each for planning, implementing and beneficiary. The score

on nature of participation was summed up for each organization and it was added to the membership/office bearer score so as to get total score for social participation of an individual

Number of organisation

Name of organisation

Membership/office bearer

Nature of participation
(Planning/implementing/beneficiary)

Based on the scores obtained they were categorized using mean score as the cut off point.

3.7 Contact with extension agency

This refers to the degree to which one has contact with or knows the various extension personel (Knight 1975).

The scoring procedure followed by Knight (1975) and Thamban (1990) was

Frequency of contact	score
Often	4
Occasionally	3

knowledge about extension personnel	score
Have seen	2
Have heard	1
Don't know	0

For the present study contact with extension agency was operationlised as the degree to which one had contact with extension agency and the purpose of visit to the extension agency.

Contact with extension agency was measured by the following procedure.

No.of organisation

Name of organisation

Purpose of visit (Agricultural/Non agricultural)

Frequency of visit
(Quite often/often/occasionally/never)

Purpose of visit	score
Agricultural	2
Non agricultural	1

frequency of visit	score
Quite often	3
Often	2
Occasionally	1
Never	0

The sum of scores for frequency of visit was multiplied by the purpose of visit score so as to get the total score of individual for extension agency contact.

Based on the scores obtained the respondents were categorized into high and low by using mean score.

3.8. Mass media exposure

According to Singh (1972) mass media exposure refers to the degree to which different mass media sources were utilised by a farmer for information.

For the present study it was defined as the degree to which different mass media sources (Bulletin, News paper, Radio, Television, Research journal, Scientific journal) utilised by the educated unemployed youth for getting information about agriculture and allied fields.

Mass media exposure was measured by the following procedure.

Sources	Subject of interest (in agrl.& allied fields)	Periodicity Regularly/ Occasionally/ Rarely
1. Bulletin		
2. Radio		
3. News paper		
4. Magazine		
5. Television		

6. Scientific journal

7. Research Journal

Score for periodicity	Score
Regularly	3
Occasionally	2
Rarely	1

A score of one each for subject of interest in agriculture and allied fields was given and the score was multiplied by the score of periodicity to get the total score of an individual for mass media exposure.

Based on the score obtained by the respondents they were categorised by using the mean score as the cutting point.

3.9. Attitude of educated unemployed youth towards self-employment in agriculture and allied fields.

Attitude :- Attitude was measured by an attitude score. An attitude score is one which assess the degree of affect that individuals may associate with some psychological object.

Based on the review of literature and discussion with experts 60 statements regarding the attitude of educated unemployed youth towards selfemployment in agriculture and allied fields were selected so as to reflect the attitude of youth through their response.

The statements were edited based on the criteria for selection of attitude statement as given by Edwards (1957) and finally 48 statement were retained.

The method of equal appearing interval as described by Thurstone and Chave (1929) was adopted to determine the score value of attitude statements .These statements were sent to a group of Judges, comprising the experts of Department of agricultural extension, Kerala agricultural university and Department of Agriculture. Each subject is asked to judge the degree of favourableness or unfavourableness of feeling expressed by each statement in terms of the seven point continuum.

The scale value was computed by using the formula.

$$s = l + [0.50 - Epb\ ]i/pw$$

Where s = the median or scale value of the statement.

l = lower limit of the interval in which the median falls.

EPb = the sum of the proportion below the interval in which the median falls.

pw = the proportion with in the interval in which the median falls.

i = the width of the interval and is assumed to be equal to one.

The Interquartile range or 'Q' value was also worked out by finding the 25 th and 75th centiles. On the basis of 's' and 'Q' values attitude statements were selected. Thus 10 statements were finally selected to measure the attitude of educated unemployed youth towards self-employment in agriculture and allied fields (Appendix- I).

Reliability of the Score.

A score is said to be reliable when it produces result with high degree of consistancy when administered to the same respondents.

In this study the reliability of the scale was determined by split half method. The scale was administered to 30 non-sample educated unemployed youth of the study area. The scale administered to 30 respondent was divided into two halves and administered at 15 days interval. Two sets of score derived from the same respondents were correlated. The coefficient of correlation (r) between the two scores was found to be (0.853) highly significant. Hence it was concluded that the scale was reliable.

Validity of score

The validity of the scale means the capacity of the scale to measure what it is intented to measure. The developed score was tested for construct validity.

The construct validity was tested by calculating correlation coefficient between attitude score of the scale developed for the study and score of the scale on attitude of youth towards scientific agriculture developed by Mathew (1980). The coefficient of correlation (r) value was found to be (0.858) highly significant. So it is proved that the scale has construct validity.

The respndents were categorized as follows.

Category	score
low	0 - 2
medium	3 - 5
high	6 - 8

3.10. Leisure-time activity

Leisure time activity was operationally defined as the activity of an individual during his/her spare time.

Nataraju *et al* (1991) measured leisure time activities of farm youth by giving a list of activities and the percentage of respondents preferred each activity were found and enlisted them in the order of preference.

The above procedure was followed for the present study and activities selected were

1. Reading books
2. Reading news paper
3. Listening T V
4. Listening Radio
5. Discussing with friends
6. Helping parents
7. Going to cinema
8. Talking with elders
9. Playing cards
10. Playing games
11. Idling
12. Others (specify)

The respondents were asked to rank each activity in the order of preference.

3.11. Extent of participation in agriculture.

It was defined as the extent to which the youth involved in the agricultural related operations.

Govind *et al* (1990) divided the different activities in dairy, poultry etc. and the extent of participation was measured by giving it in a three point continuum, morning only, evening only, and both. The number of respondents under each activity is noted and the percentage was worked out.

Helen *et al* (1990) to measure the participation of small farm women in diversified dry farming activities, had divided the activities into cotton farming, agro forestry, dairy farming, poultry farming and goat farming and presented it in a four point continuum to the respondents; self doing, assistance,

supervision and non participation and the number of respondents under each category were found and expressed in percentage.

For the present study an index was developed for measuring the extent of participation of educated unemployed youth in agriculture and allied fields. At first the type of experience was divided into four category viz. self doing, assistance, supervision and non participation. Then the scoring procedure was developed as follows. The agricultural assistants from the department of agriculture were asked to give scores from zero to ten for the four categories given above. Finally the mean score for the four categories were found. The final score were eight for self doing, six for assistance, four for supervision and zero for non participation.

Based on the scores the respondents were categorized as below.

Category	Score
Low	Below 6
Medium	6 - 12
High	12 - 18

3.12. Occupational Aspiration of educated unemployed youths.

Aspiration was defined as the goal statement

covering future level of achievement of an individual. It is the achievable level of set goals that matters for progress and prosperity.

Level of aspiration of an individual was studied as the goal he has set himself. The level of aspiration is determined largely by the estimate of his own activity, being generally placed somewhere near the limits of his past experience, indicates that he can do.

Windham (1970) obtained information on occupational aspiration by using the procedure as " if you were completely free to choose any job what would you most desire as a life time kind of work ? ". The response to this question were classified into four levels of aspiration.

Pandey (1974) classified occupation into professional : technical occupation (medical, engineering and law), white collar jobs (teaching and other services), independent professions (agriculture and business and social service (social work).

Joshi (1979) obtained information pertaining to occupational aspiration to school going and non-school going rural youth by asking "Please indicate in what occupation you wish to engage in future.

Santhamani (1990) in her study, the aspiration was studied in terms of nature of aspiration. The respondents were asked to express their aspiration

through open ended questions and percentage analysis is done to find out the major aspiration.

1. Getting higher income Yes/No
2. Developing farm
3. Getting a Government job
4. Possession of valuable house
5. Developing other industries
6. Possession of petty shop
7. Livestock development

The procedure by Santhamani(1990) was adopted for the present study

3.12. Preference of agricultural occupation as self-employment avenue.

Preference of an individual for self employment in agriculture and allied field is the liking of the individual on one self-employment avenue in agriculture and allied fields over others based on its qualities, which are perceived to be beneficial to the individual.

Rao (1964) using the method of paired comparison measured the relative interests of the school going rural boys of 11 - 21 years of age in social service, reading ,agriculture, experiencing new things, playing and music. Bhaskaran (1978) used this technique to study the preference of credit institution by farmers.

Method of paired comparison technique was adopted to assess the preference of the educated unemployed youth for self employment in agriculture and allied fields from the following eight avenues.

1. Plant nursery management
2. Poultry
3. Vegetable production
4. Dairy
5. Mushroom cultivation
6. Sericulture
7. Fisheries and
8. Piggery

These were selected through the pilot st discussion with experts.

Procedure for paired comparison tests.

The selected eight self employment avenues were presented to the respondents in 28 pairs by nC_2 combinations. In order to avoid space and time errors the pairs were so arranged that every stimulus (self employment avenue) appeared equally often on the right side and in the left side and maximum possible distance was kept between its appearance in pairs.

The following steps were involved in arriving at the rank order of values held by the respondents, on the basis of scale values.

F matrix

The table of F matrix for the respondents was prepared on the basis of row frequency . The F matrix summarised the number of times the value "i" was preferred over the value "j" . The diagonal cells of the values were left vacant.

P matrix

From the 'F'matrix 'P'matrix was calculated by using the following formula.

$$P_{ij} = F_{ij} / N$$

Where N = the number of respondents

The 'P' matrix gave proportion to the number of times the value 'i' was preferred to the value 'j'.

Z matrix

By means of normal deviates 'Z_{ij}' values corresponding to 'P_{ij}' values were tabulated. 'Z_{ij}' values, were summed up in each column. Means were calculated to make all values positive, absolute value of the largest negative mean was added to all the means. By this process, the value which got zero value formed the origin of the scale and subsequently the scale values of the areas were obtained. The values obtained were assigned rank based on their scale values with first rank being given to the highest scale value

followed by others. The 'F' 'P' and 'Z' values for all youth were presented in appendix-II.

3.14. Training need

Training need of youth refers to the perception of youth about the extent to which they require training in various improved cultivation practices.

Methodology for training needs assesment.

Sharma and Singh (1970) measured the training needs of Animal Husbandry Extension Officer in Punjab by using a training need quotient (TNQ) was specially developed for the study.

$$TNQ = (OSij / MSij) \times 100$$

Where Osij = sum of observed scors of j^{th} individual

Msij = maximum scores calculated to the item rated by the j th individual

Anantharaman (1977) in his study in training needs of small and marginal farmers measured the training needs in each major subject matter area and the specific item by the use of a three point rating scale with "much needed", "some what needed" and "not at all needed" with scores of 2, 1, 0, respectively. Similar procedures were followed by Ahamad (1981), Chandrasekaran (1981), Arumugam (1983) and Alexander

(1985) in their studies of effectiveness of training programmes for farmers, the training needs of small tea growers, training needs of farm women, training needs of sericulturists and training needs of small rubber growers respectively.

Bhatnagar and Desai (1987) quoted two different procedure for measuring needs.

1. Choice score :- On the basis of the response of the people priorities based on the I, II and III choices were tabulated and identified as training needs. Following is the formula for calculating Average Choice Scores (ACS).

$$ACS = \frac{C_I \times 3 + (C_{II} \times 2) + C_{III}}{3}$$

where

C_I is the first choice

C_{II} is the second choice

C_{III} is the third choice

2. Index of consensus (Cq)

$$Cq = F^1 - C^1 / C (C-1)$$

where Cq = Consensus index

F = mean frequencies of person's frequencies in each category

C^1 = number of categories with frequencies exceeding with F

F^1 = category frequency larger than F

Thamban (1990) measured training needs of farmers with the help of a four point rating scale with the points "very much needed", "much needed", "needed" and "least needed" with scores 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The frequency of respondents in each of the continuum for the rated items was found and multiplied with the scale value. For the present study the areas which need training in all the eight given avenues were enlisted after discussing with experts. Then these areas were presented in a four point continuum "very much needed", "much needed", "needed" and "least needed" with a scoring pattern 4, 3, 2, 1 respectively. The training needs scores of each individual is found by the frequency of the responses in each continuum and multiplied by the scale value.

Training need index

The training need index was worked out for the eight avenues employing the following formula.

$$\text{Training need index (TNI)} = \frac{\text{Total Training need score obtained}}{\text{maximum possible training need score}} \times 100$$

Training need index for the avenues was worked out by dividing the actual scores assigned for all the major items of an avenue by all the respondents by the maximum possible scores that could be assigned for that avenues by all the respondents expressed as percentage.

3.15. Training strategy

Preference of youth about type, duration, season,venue,methodology and frequency of training.

3.15.1. Type of training

This refers to the various types like institutional training, peripatetic training, correspondence course of KAU and farm school on AIR.

a. Institutional training

Training given to farmers by subject matter specialists and institution such as K.V.K, C.P.C.R.I, RARS and agricultural offices.

b. Peripatetic training

Training given to farmers by subject matter specialist on farmers fields

c. Correspondence course

It refers to the distant education programme organised by the KAU for the benefit of the farmers who can't attend the institutional training. In these correspondence course, the course materials are divided into lessons and each lesson is sent by post to the respondents at regular intervals along with few questions on the lessons. The answer paper are valued and sent back along with next lesson.

e. Farm school on AIR :-

It refers to series of lessons by the expert on selected topics of farmers' interest broadcast through AIR of the state.

In respect to the above type of training the respondents were asked to select one among them and the percentage of respondents who preferred each type of training is found.

3.15.2. Duration of training.

It refers to the number of days of training the youth would like to undergo. Short term (one day to two weeks), medium term (three weeks to one month), long term (two months to one year) were the different duration given to the respondents. The preference of number of respondents under each of the duration is found and expressed in percentage.

3.15.3. Season of training.

Season of training refers to the months in the year during which youth preferred to undergo training. The respondents will be asked to indicate in which month of the calendar year, classified as pre-summer months, summer months and post-summer months, would be most suitable for undergoing training. The frequency of preference for each month was added and percentages worked out. Based on the percentage , preference of season for training was determined.

3.15.4. Venue of training.

Venue of training refers to the location where the farmers training can be conducted. In this study the venues suggested were farm / residence of progressive farmer, nearest Krishibhavan, RARS, KVK, nearest farmer's co operative society, RATTC etc. Farmers were asked to select one among them. The frequency of preference for each venue was added and percentage worked out. Based on the percentage , preference for venue of training was interpreted.

3.15.5. Methodology for training.

Methodology for training refers to the teaching methodology such as lecture, lecture discussion etc. In this study the suggested methodologies were lecture, discussion, field trip, demonstration, campaign, film show and exhibition. Youth were requested to select their preference and the frequency under each methodology is added and expressed in percentage.

4. Tools used for data collection

The data were collected with the help of a pretested interview schedule. The schedule was prepared in English version only. Personal care has been taken by the researcher in order to eliminate unbiased and incorrect information from the respondents.(Appendix-III)

5. Statistical measures used.

Percentage analysis :- Percentage analysis was done to make simple comparisons wherever necessary.

Simple correlation coefficient :- This was worked out to find out the relationship between extent of participation and independent variables.

Chi-square test :- This was done to find out the association between extent of participation and preference, training need and aspiration of youth.

Multiple regression analysis :- This was done to find out the functional relationship between extent of participation in agriculture and independent variables.

t test :- This was done to find out whether there exist any significant difference in the extent of participation in agriculture, aspiration, preference and training need between male and female respondents.

RESULTS

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

This chapter deals with the results obtained after the conduct of the study. This is divided into the following subheads.

1. Profile characteristics of youth
2. Extent of participation of educated unemployed youth in agriculture and allied fields.
3. Aspiration of educated unemployed youth
4. Preference of educated unemployed youth for self employment in agriculture and allied fileds
5. Association between dependent variables.
6. Difference between male and female in relation to dependent variables
7. Training needs in the selected avenues
8. Training strategy for educated unemployed youth

These were explained in the following pages

1. Profile characteristics of youth.

1.1.Age

Table 1 : Age - wise distribution of respondents

No	Category	Male n=66		Female n=54		Total N=120	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Later adolescence (17 - 20 yrs)	14	11.7	37	30.8	51	42.5
2	Early adult hood (20 - 25 yrs)	33	27.5	14	11.7	47	39.2
3	Middle adult hood (more than 25 years)	19	15.8	3	2.5	22	18.3

Table 1 reveals that majority of the respondents were at the later adolescence stage (42.5%) followed by early adult hood (39.2%) and middle adult hood (18.3%).

Regarding the male majority of them were at the early adult hood stage (27.5) followed by middle adult hood (15.8%) and later adolescent (11.7).

Regarding the female majority of them were at the later adolescent period (30.8%) followed by early adult hood (11.7) and middle adult hood (2.5%).

Hence it is inferred that most of the respondents were at the age group in between 17 and 25 years.

1.2. Education

Table 2 : Education-wise distribution of respondents

No	Educational Standards	Male n=66		Female n=54		Total N=120	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1.	S.S.L.C.	25	20.8	11	9.2	36	30.0
2.	Pre-Degree	22	18.3	33	27.5	55	45.8
3.	Degree and P.G.	19	15.8	10	8.3	29	24.2

From the table it is evident that more than three fourth of the respondents (75.8%) had education from S.S.L.C to Pre-degree level and less than one fourth (24.2%) of them had Degree to Post graduate level of education.

Regarding the category wise distribution more than one third of the male and female had education from S.S.L.C. to Pre- degree level.

Hence it is inferred that majority of the youth had educational status from S.S.L.C.to Pre-degree level.

1.3. Annual income

Table 3 : Income-wise Distribution of respondents.

Category	Male n=66		Female n=54		Total N=120	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Low (Rs. 4800 and below)	20	16.7	5	4.2	25	20.8
High (above Rs.4800)	46	38.3	49	40.8	95	79.2

Table 3 reveals that more than three fourth of the respondents fell in high level of income group (79.2%) and the remaining under low category.

Regarding the category wise almost equal percentage of male and female had the annual income of more than Rs.4800 representing 38.8% and 40.8% respectively.

Hence it is inferred that majority of the respondents (79.2%) had a higher annual income.

1.4. Farm size

Table 4 :Distribution of respondents based on farm size

Class and size of holding	Male n=66		Female n=54		Total N=120	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Marginal (below 1 ha.)	58	48.3	49	40.8	107	89.2
Small (between 1 and 2 ha.)	6	5.0	4	3.3	10	8.3
Semi medium (bet: 2-4 ha.)	2	1.7	1	0.8	3	2.5

From table 4 it could be seen that majority of the respondents (89.2%) had a size of holding below one hactare. Respondents having small holding (8.33%) and semimedium holding (2.5%) were comparatively less.

More than one third of the respondents from male (48.3%) and female (40.8%) category had a holding size of less than one hactare

It is concluded that majority of the respondents had the farm size of less than one hectare representing the marginal farmers category.

1.5. Farming experience

Table 5 : Distribution of youth based on farming experience

Category	Male n=66		Female n=54		Total N=120	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Low 0 - 3 yrs.	36	30.0	41	34.2	77	64.2
Medium 4 - 7 yrs.	14	11.7	8	6.6	22	18.3
High > 8 yrs.	16	13.3	5	4.2	21	17.5

Table 5 reveals that more than half of the educated unemployed youth (64.2%) had less farming experience of upto three years and almost equal percentage of the respondents had 4 -7 years (18.32% and more than 8 years experience (17.5) respectively.

Regarding the category wise about one third of the male (30%) and female (34.2%) had a less farming experience of upto 3 years. Among the male 13.3 percent had high level of farming experience followed by 11.7 percent under medium level of farming experience. Of the female only 6.6 percent had a medium level of farming experience followed by high level of farming experience to the extent of 4.2 percent.

Hence it is inferred that more than half of the respondent had low level of farming experience of up to

three years shared by almost equal percentage of both the sexes.

1.6. Social participation

Table 6 : Distribution of respondents based on social participation

No	Category	Male n=66		Female n=54		Total N=120	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Membership in one Organization	29	24.2	4	3.3	33	27.5
2	Membership in more than one organization	19	15.8	0	0	19	15.8
3	Non member	18	15	50	41.7	68	56.7

Table 6 reveals that out of the total respondents, more than half of the respondents were not having participation in any of the organizations (56.7%) more than one fourth of the respondents (27.5%) had participation in one organization followed by 15.8 percent of the respondent had participation in more than one organisation.

It is interesting to note that except a few female respondents none of them had participation in social organizations whereas in the male category except 15 percent of respondent all of them had participation in one or more than one organization.

Hence it is inferred that more than half of the respondents had no social participation and the sizeable majority of male respondents had participation in social organisation.

1.7. Extension agency contact

Table 7 : Distribution of respondents based on extension agency contact

Category	Male n=66		Female n=5		Total N=120	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Contacted for Agrl. purpose	38	31.7	4	3.3	42	35.0
Contact for Non Agrl. purpose	10	8.3	6	5.0	16	13.3
No contact with extension agency	18	15.0	44	36.7	62	51,7

Table 7 reveals that more than half of the respondents had no extension agency contact (51.7%) and about one third had contact with extension agency for agricultural purpose (35%) and 13.3 percent of the respondents had contact with extension agency for non-agricultural purpose.

Regarding category wise distribution, the male respondents had contact with extension agency for agricultural purpose (13.7%) and only 8.3 percent had

contact with extension agency for non-agricultural purpose. Where as the female category more than one third of them had no contact with extension agency and only a few had contact with extension agency for non-agricultural purpose (5%) followed by 3.3% for agricultural purpose.

From this it is inferred that majority of the respondents had extension agency contact. Among the male respondents one fourth had contact with extension agency for agricultural purpose and among the female contact with extension agency was comparatively very less.

1.8. Mass media exposure

Table 8: Distribution of respondents based on mass media exposure

No	Category	Male n=66		Female n=54		Total N=120	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Exposure to mass media	63	52.5	51	42.5	114	95
2	Non exposure to mass media	8	8.5	3	2.5	6	5

Table 8 reveals that out of the total respondents sampled majority (95%) of them had exposure to mass media for agricultural information.

Out of this half of the male had (52.5%) exposure

to mass media and their counterparts had about less than half (42.5%)

It is inferred that most of them had exposure to mass media and almost equal percentage of both the category representing this group.

1.9. Attitude towards self-employment in agriculture and allied fields

Table 9 : Distribution of respondents based on the attitude towards self-employment in agriculture and allied fields

Category	Male n=66		Female n=54		Total N=120	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
less favourable (0 - 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
favourable (3 - 5)	22	18.3	15	12.5	37	30.8
more favourable (6 - 8)	44	36.7	39	32.5	83	69.2

Table 9 reveals that more than two third of the respondents (69.2%) had more favourable attitude towards self-employment in agriculture and allied fields and the remaining had a favourable attitude towards self employment in agriculture and allied fields (30.8%).

Regarding the category wise distribution almost equal percentage of respondents of both male and female

(36.7% and 32.5%) had more favourable attitude towards self-employment in agriculture and allied fields followed by favourable category (18.3 and 12.5%).

Hence it is inferred that almost all the respondents had more favourable attitude towards self-employment in agriculture and allied fields and this shared almost equally by male and female category.

1.10. Leisure-time activities of youth

Table 10 : Distribution of respondents based on leisuretime acitivity

No	Activities	Male n=66		Female n=54		Total N=120	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Reading books and news paper	24	20.0	23	19.2	47	39.2
2	Listening TV and radio	4	3.3	6	5.0	10	8.3
3	Problem solving discussion	28	23.3	24	20.0	52	43.3
4	Entertainment	10	8.2	1	0.8	11	9.2

Table 10 reveals that more than one third of the respondents (43.3%) had a leisure time activity of problem solving discussion which include discussing with friends, parents and talking with elders. Nearly one third of the respondents preferred to read book and news paper (39.2%). Remaining other in the order of preference were entertainment (9.2%) and listening radio

and TV (8.3%). Regarding the male and female category about one fifth of the respondents under each category had the leisure time activity as problem solving discussion followed by reading books and news papers.

It is concluded that problem solving discussion and reading books and news paper were the prime leisure time activities of majority of the respondents.

2. Extent of participation of educated unemployed youth in agriculture and allied fields.

Table 11 : Distribution of respondents based on extent of partcipation in agriculture and allied fields

Category and score	Male n=66		Female n=54		Total N=120	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Nil	7	5.8	5	4.2	12	10.0
Low (1 - 6)	13	10.8	9	7.5	22	18.3
Medium (6-12)	11	9.2	9	7.5	20	16.7
High (12-18)	35	29.2	31	25.8	66	55.0

Table 11 reveals that a sizeable majority of the respondents (90%) had active participation in agriculture and allied fields and only 10% had no participation which is shared almost equally by both

categories. Of the participants most of them had high level of participation in agriculture (55%) followed by low (18%) and medium (16.7%) level of participation.

Out of these more than one fourth from both the male (29.2%) and female (25.8%) had high extent of participation in agriculture .

It is concluded that nearly three fourth of respondents (71.7%) had medium to high level of participation in agriculture and allied fields.

2.1. Relationship of Extent of participation with independent variables

Table 12 : Correlation coefficient (r) for extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields and independent variables.

No	Variables	r value
X1	Age	0.0845
X2	Education	-0.0923
X3	Annual income	0.0860
X4	Farm size	0.5151 **
X5	Farming experience	0.5448 **
X6	Social participation	0.0739
X7	Extension agency contact	0.3252 **
X8	Mass media exposure	0.5093 **
X9	Attitude towards self employment in agriculture and allied fields	0.3213 **

** Significant at one percent probability

Table 12 reveals that out of the 9 variables studied, only five variables viz farm size, farming experience, extension agency contact, mass media exposure and attitude towards self-employment in agriculture and allied fields were significantly correlated with the extent of participation in agriculture at 1% level of probability.

Hence accepting and rejecting the null hypothese for non-significant and significant variables respectively, it is inferred that extent of participation of educated unemployed youths in agriculture is a function of farm size, farming experience, extension agency contact, mass media exposure and attitude towards self-employment in agriculture and allied fields.

It is concluded that aforesaid five variables are directly influencing the extent of participation of educated unemployed youth in agriculture and allied fields (fig. 5).

2.2. Multiple regression analysis.

Table 13 : Multiple Regression of youth characteristics and extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields

No.	Variables	b	t value	F value	R^2
X1	Age	-0.1473	1.314		
X2	Education	-0.4477	1.275		
X3	Annual income	+0.0174	0.401	16.9479**	0.6085
X4	Farm size	+0.0155	5.227**		
X5	Farming experience	+0.6180	5.358**		
X6	Social participation	-0.1108	0.804		
X7	Extension agency contact	+0.1071	1.466		
X8	Mass media exposure	+0.0962	3.193**		
X9	Attitude towards self employment in agriculture.	+1.6297	2.486*		

** Significant at 1% probability
* Significant at 5% probability

Table 13 reveals that the nine characteristics of respondents explained the variation in dependant variable to the line of 60.85 percent. The F value was significant at one percent level of probability. The 't' value was significant for three varibleas at one percent level of probability. The variable attitude towards self-employment in agriculture which has five

percent level of significance. Hence the predicted model is $Y = -0.1532803, -0.1473x_1 -0.4477x_2 +0.0174x_3 +0.0155x_4^{**} +0.6180x_5^{**} -0.1108x_6 +0.1071x_7 +0.0962x_8^{**} +1.6297x_9^{*}$

This implies that farm size, farming experience, mass media exposure and attitude towards self-employment in agriculture and allied fields would increase the extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields.

3. Aspiration of educated unemployed youth.

Table 14: Distribution of respondents based on aspiration

No	Items	Male n=66		Female n=54		Total N=120	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Getting Higher income	63	52.5	42	35.0	105	87.5
2	Getting a Govt job	36	30.0	50	41.7	86	71.7
3	Developing farm	51	42.5	34	28.3	85	70.8
4	Livestock Development	36	30.0	16	13.3	52	43.3
5	Developing other industries	25	20.8	6	5.0	31	25.8
6	Possession of valuable house	14	11.7	13	10.8	27	22.5
7	Possession of petty shops	10	8.3	4	3.3	14	11.7

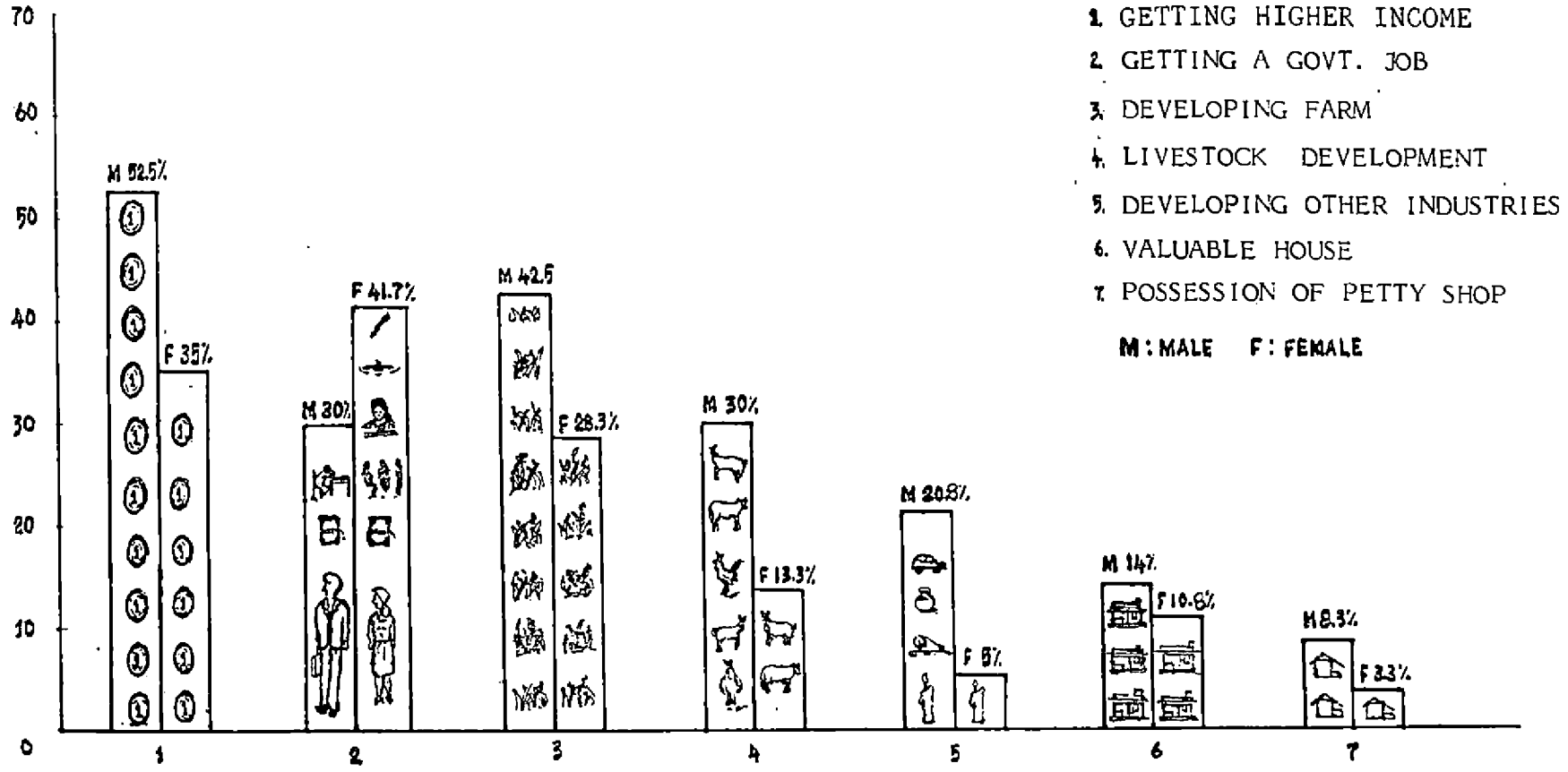

FIG. 3 . DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON ASPIRATION

Regarding the aspiration of educated unemployed youth majority of them aspired for getting higher income (87.5%) in their profession followed by getting government job (71.7%), developing their farms and developing their live stocks (43.3%).

Rest of the respondents had the aspiration of developing other industries (25.8%), possession of valuable house (22.5%) and to run petty shop (11.7%).

Viewing the category wise distribution the male respondents had the aspiration of getting higher income (52.5%) followed by developing farm (42.5%), getting a government job (30%) and live stock development (30%) where as the female category majority of them had the aspiration of getting a government job (41.7%) followed by higher income (35%) developing farm (28.3) and live stock development (13.3%).

It is inferred that majority of them had aspiration of getting higher income and majority the male respondents aspired for higher income and female for getting a government job (fig. 3).

4. Preference of youth for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields.

4.1. Scale for preference of youth

Table 15 : Scale values of selected avenues for the study computed by paired comparison technique.

No	Avenues	Scale value
1	Plant nursery management	1.246
2	Poultry	1.136
3	Vegetable production	0.990
4	Dairy	0.878
5	Mushroom cultivation	0.696
6	Sericulture	0.674
7	Fisheries	0.054
8	Piggery	0.000

Table 15 reveals the preferential scale value of various avenues in agriculture and allied fields. The avenue "plant nursery management" had the highest scale value ie, preferred by most of the youth followed by "Poultry", "vegetable production", "dairy", "mushroom cultivation", "sericulture", "fisheries" and "piggery" in that order of preference.

4.2. Preference of youth for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields.

Table 16 : Distribution of youth based on preference for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields.

No	Avenues	Male n=66		Female n=54		Total N=120	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Plant nursery management	19	15.8	20	16.7	37	32.5
2	Vegetable production	20	16.7	22	18.3	42	35.0
3	Poultry	15	12.5	2	1.7	17	14.2
4	Dairy	9	7.5	4	3.3	13	10.8
5	Mushroom Cultivation	1	0.8	3	2.5	4	3.3
6	Sericulture	2	1.7	1	0.8	3	2.5
7	Fisheries	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	1.7
8	Piggery	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 16 reveals that more than one third of the respondents had preferred vegetable production (35%). This was followed by "plant nursery management" (32.5%), "poultry" (14.2%), "dairy" (10.8%), "mushroom cultivation" (3.3%),"sericulture" (2.5%) and "fisheries" (1.7%).

Regarding the male members "vegetable production" came first (16.7%) followed by "plant nursery

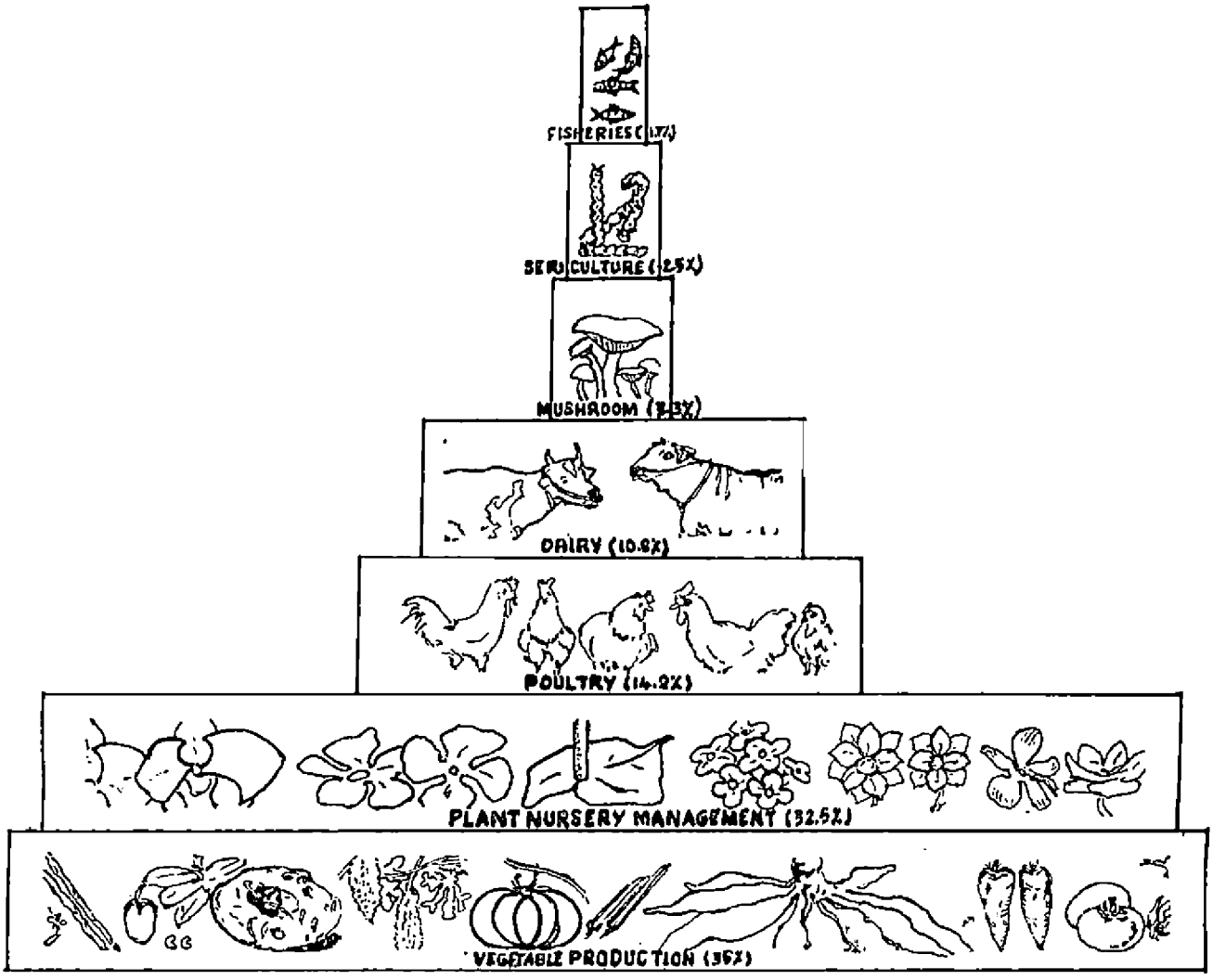

FIG. 4. PREFERENCE FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED FIELDS

management" (15.8%) "poultry" (12.5) "dairy" (7.5%) "sericulture" (1.7%) "mushroom cultivation" (0.8%) and "fisheries" (0.8%) in the order of preference. Among the female "vegetable production" came first (18.3%) followed by "plant nursery management" (16.7%), "dairy" (3.3%), "mushroom cultivation" (2.5%), "poultry" (1.7%), "sericulture" (0.8%) and "fisheries" (0.8%) in that order of preference (fig. 4).

It is concluded that majority of the respondents preferred "vegetable production" (35%) and "plant nursery management" (32.5%) as their most preferred self-employment avenues in agriculture and allied fields.

5. Association between dependent variables.

Table 17 : Chi-square values for association between dependent variables.

No.	Variable	X^2 value
1	Extent of participation and preference of avenues	4.023 *
2	Extent of participation and training need	0.364
3	Extent of participation and aspiration	5.629 *
4	Preference of avenues and training need	4.486 *
5	Aspiration and training need	0.060

* significant at 5% probability

Table 17 reveals that there is significant association between extent of participation and the preference of avenues, extent of participation and aspiration and preference of avenues and training need at 5% level of probability.

The table also reveals that there is no significant association between extent of participation and training need and aspiration and training need.

It is inferred that there is significant association between extent of participation and preference of avenues, extent of participation and aspiration, and preference of avenues and training need.

6. Difference between male and female in relation to dependent variables.

Table 18 : Difference between male and female inrelation to dependent variable.

No.	Variable	Mean		t value
		Male	Female	
1.	Extent of participation in agriculture	10.212	10.148	0.006
2.	Preference for self-employment avenue	1.053	1.042	0.289
3.	Training need	26.939	31.018	2.277 *
4.	Aspiration	3.470	3.000	2.282 *

* significant at 5% level of probability.

Table 18 reveals that there is significant difference between male and female only in training need and aspiration. The female needs training more than that of male members. Regarding the aspiration, male had comparatively higher aspiration than the female members.

There was no significant difference between male and female in their extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields and preference for self employment in agriculture and allied fields.

Hence it is inferred that there is significant difference between male and female only in training need and aspiration.

7. Training needs in selected avenues.

7.1. Training needs of youth with respect to the major items of "vegetable production".

The training need indices in respect of individual cultivation operations of vegetable are presented in the table.

Table 19 : Training needs with respect to major items of "vegetable production".

No.	Items	Training need index	Rank
1.	Selection and production of good quality seeds	94.05	I
2.	Field preparation	75.60	V
3.	Fertilizer application	82.14	III
4.	Preparation of insecticide and fungicide solution	87.50	II
5.	Harvesting and storing	70.83	VI
6.	Processing of vegetable	77.98	IV
7.	Marketing	64.88	VII

It is evident from table 19 that selection and production of good quality seeds was perceived as the area having maximum training need (94.05%), and preparation of insecticide and fungicide solution (87.50), fertilizer application (82.14), processing of vegetable (77.98), field preparation (75.60), harvesting and storing (70.83) and marketing of vegetables (64.90) were the remaining areas in which training was required.

7.2.Training needs of youth with respect to major item of "plant nursery management".

The training need score and the corresponding

indices in respect of individual management operation are presented in table.

Table 20 : Training needs of youth with respect to major items of plant nursery management.

No.	Operation	Training need index	Rank
1.	Construction and maintanance of green house	78.85	IX
2.	Selection of good quality planting materials	90.39	II
3.	Field preparation	69.23	XII
4.	Irrigation	75.64	X
5.	Nutrient application	87.82	III
6.	Control of pest and disease	92.95	I
7.	Preparation of potting mixture	69.87	XI
8.	Artificial pollination	81.41	VIII
9.	Budding	85.26	IV
10.	Grafting	84.62	V
11.	Layering	82.05	VII
12.	Tissue culture	66.67	XIII
13.	Marketing	83.33	VI

It is evident from table 20 that control of pest and diseases was perceived as the area having maximum training need (92.95), selection of good quality

planting material (90.39), nutrient application (83.33), layering (82.05), artificial pollination (81.41), construction and maintenance of green house (78.85), irrigation (75.64), preparation of potting mixture (69.87) field preparation (69.23) and tissue culture (66.67) were the other sub items in which training was needed.

8. Preference of youth regarding type, duration, season, venue and methodology of training programmes were analysed and presented below.

8.1. Preference of youth regarding type of training

Table 21 : Preference of youth regarding type of training.

Type of training	male n=66		female n=54		total N=120	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Institutional training	30	25.0	18	15.0	48	40.00
Peripatetic training	28	23.33	30	25.0	58	48.33
Correspondence course	6	5.0	6	5.0	12	10.00
Farm school on AIR	2	1.67	0	0	2	1.67

The study covered four types of training, namely (a) Institutional training (b) Peripatetic training (c) Correspondence course (d) Farm school on AIR. From table 21 it could be seen that youth's top most preference was peripatetic training (48.33%). followed by Institutional training (40%) and correspondence course were placed (10%) in second and third position respectively. Farm school on AIR was the least preferred type.

Regarding the male category the top most preference was to Institutional training (25%). Peripatetic training (23.3) Correspondence course (5%) and farm school and AIR (1.6%) were placed the second, third and fourth places respectively. Among the female respondents the top most preference was to peripatetic training (25%) followed by institutional training (15.0%) and correspondence course (5%) respectively.

It is concluded that majority of the respondents had preferred peripatetic training. Most of the male preferred institutional training while the female preferred peripatetic type of training.

8.2. Preference of youth regarding duration of training

Table 22 : Preference of youth regarding duration of training

Duration	male n=66		female n=54		total N=120	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Short term (1 day to 2 weeks)	13	10.8	30	25	43	35.8
Medium terms (3 weeks to 1 months)	5	4.2	19	15.8	24	20.0
Long term (2 months to 1 year)	48	40	5	4.2	53	44.2

It can be observed from table 22 that long term training came first (44.2%). Next in the order of preference of duration was short term (35.8%) and medium term (20%) respectively.

Regarding the male, one third of them preferred long term training programme (40%). Next in the order of preference was short term (10.8%) and medium term (42%) respectively. Among the female one fourth of them had preferred short term training programme (25%) followed by medium term (15.8) and long term (4.2%) in that order of preference.

It is inferred that majority of the respondents had preferred long term training. Majority of the male preferred long term training while female preferred short term training.

8.3. Preference of youth regarding season of training.

Table 23 : Preference of youth regarding season of training.

Season	male n=66		female n=54		total N=120	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Pre summer month	12	10.0	18	15.0	30	25.0
Summer Month	40	33.3	20	16.7	60	50.0
Post Summer month	14	11.7	16	13.3	30	25.0

An examination of table 23 reveals that half of the respondents preferred Summer month (50%) as the season of training followed by pre-summer month (25%) and post summer month (25%) respectively.

Regarding the male more than one third of them preferred summer month (33.3%). Others in the order of preference were post summer (11.7%) and pre summer (10%) respectively. Regarding the female one fifth of them had preferred summer months (16.7%). Next in the order of preference was pre-summer months (15%) post-summer months (13.3%) respectively.

It is concluded that majority of the respondents preferred summer months as their preferred season of training.

8.4 Preference of youth regarding venue of training

Table 24 : Preference of youth regarding venue of training.

Venue	male n=66		female n=54		total N=120	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Nearest training institute (RATTC)	32	26.7	18	15	50	41.7
Krishibhavan	28	23.3	36	30	64	53.3
College of Agriculture, Vellayani.	6	5.0	0	0	6	5.0

It could be observed from table 24 that nearest Krishibhavan (53.3%) was the most preferred venue of training by the youth. Next in the the order of preference was nearest Training Institute (41.7%) and College of Agriculture, Vellayani (5%) respectively.

Regarding the male respondents one fourth of them preferred nearest training institute (26.7%). Next in the order of preference was Krishibhavan (23.3) and College of Agriculture, Vellayani (5%) respectively. Among the female more than one fourth of them had preferred Krishibhavan (30%) as their first preference.

Next in the order of preference was nearest training institute (15%).

It is concluded that majority of the respondents preferred Krishibhavan as the venue of training and the male had preferred nearest training institute and the female preferred Krishibhavan.

8.5. Methodology of training

Table 25 : Preference of youth regarding methodology of training

Method	male n=66		female n=54		total N=120	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Demonstration	39	32.5	26	21.7	65	54.2
Field trip	18	15.0	22	18.3	40	33.3
Lecture discussion	7	5.8	5	4.2	12	10.0
Lecture method	2	1.7	1	0.8	3	2.5

The above table presents the view of youth regarding the methodology for imparting training. It could be seen that demonstration came first (54.2). This was followed by field trip (33.3%), Lecture/ discussion (10%) and Lecture method (2.5%) respectively.

Regarding the male one fourth of them had preferred demonstration (32.5%), followed by field trip (15.0%), Lecture discussion method (5.8%) and lecture

method (1.7) in that order of preference. Among the female one sixth of them preferred demonstration (21.7%). This was followed by field trip (18.3%), lecture discussion (4.2%) and lecture method (0.8%).

It is concluded that majority of the respondents both the male and female category preferred demonstration as the best method of training. The next preference was to field trip.

DISCUSSION

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This chapter includes the discussion part of the study. This is presented in the following sub heads.

1. Profile characteristics of youth
2. Extent of participation of educated unemployed youth in agriculture and allied fields.
3. Aspiration of educated unemployed youth
4. Preference of educated unemployed youth for self employment in agriculture and allied fileds
5. Association between dependent variables.
6. Difference between male and female in relation to dependent variables
7. Training needs in the selected avenues
8. Training strategy for educated unemployed youth

1. Profile characteristics of youth.

1.1. Age

Table 1 reveals that majority of the respondents were at the later adolescent stage, followed by early adulthood. This may be due to the reason that the study prescribed the criteria for the respondents selection.

1.2. Education

The educational status of the respondents revealed that majority of the respondents had education from S.S.L.C. to Pre-Degree . The basic reason for this was

that the criteria for selection of respondents was the respondents should have completed the S.S.L.C. programme.

The high level education acquired by the respondents might be also due to the reason that it would give preference for jobs in Govt. as well as to compete for various job avenues. This was supported by Mathew (1980) who reported that there is no drastic variation in the educational level of youths in Kerala due to the widespread and uniform educational attainments.

1.3. Annual income of family

Table 3 reveals that majority of the respondents were coming under higher income category. This might be due to the reason that most of the wage-earners had higher rate of wage compared to any other states in India and the salary structure of the state was also very high even to a last grade servant in any organization.

1.4. Farm size

Table 4 reveals that majority of the respondents including male and female had a farm size less than one hectare representing the marginal farmer category. This may be due to the reason that the average holding size of the state was also less than an acre and the sample

respondents selected were also representing the true population.

1.5. Farming Experience

Table 5 reveals that more than half of the respondents had a farming experience up to 3 years. This may be due to the reason that most of the respondents might be pursuing their studies after S.S.L.C. and attended to agricultural operations during their off-time and a sizeable sample representing female category might not have involved in farming operations.

1.6. Social participation

Table 6 reveals that majority of the respondents had no social participation. This may be due to the reason that majority of respondents were still undergoing their studies and this might have restricted them from being a member of various social organisation. Also the problem of dependency on their parents might have prevented them from participating in the social organizations.

Most of respondents who had membership in various organizations was from the male category. This is because they had more social contacts than the females and also they were getting more freedom.

The result is in conformity with the findings of

Siddaramaiah and Dudhani (1972), Rexlin (1984) and Guruswamy (1987).

1.7. Extension agency contact

Table 7 reveals that more than half of the respondents had no contact with extension agency for agricultural purpose. This might be due to the reason that majority of the respondents participating in farming was by way of helping their parents during their off-time and the extension agents might have concentrated only on practising farmers rather than youth. Majority of the respondents had high mass media exposure for getting agricultural information. This can be another reason for low extension agency contact.

Among the members who had contact with extension agency, male members dominated over the female. This might have been due to the fact that in almost all farm families such works were done by the male members.

1.8. Mass media exposure

Table 8 reveals that majority of the respondents including male and female had exposure to mass media for getting agricultural information. Since all the respondents were educated, they were able to read and understand the information from the print media as well as electronic media. Since they were the new entrants in the agricultural enterprise, they might have been

inquisitive in seeking the latest information in this sector so as to start self employment in agriculture.

This result is in conformity with the findings of Dharmaraja (1982) and Rexlin (1984).

1.9. Attitude towards self employment in agriculture and allied fields.

Table 9 reveals that almost all the respondents had a favourable attitude towards self employment in agriculture and allied fields. This might have been due to the fact that most of the respondents were from farm families and their involvement in agriculture with newer and proven innovations convinced them to have favourable attitude . More over the respondents might have felt that starting self-employment in agriculture needs less investment and return will be higher and immediate benefits could also be derived with job satisfaction .

This result is conformity with that of Nataraju and VijayaRaghavan (1991) who reported that, in general, rural boys had a favourable attitude towards agriculture.

1.10. Leisure-time activities of youths.

Table 10 reveals that respondents including male and female spent their leisure time for problem solving discussions. This include discussing with parents, friends and talking with elders.

Reading books and newspapers came second preferred leisure-time acitivity by both male and female respondents. Information through print media including newspaper, bulletins from Farm Information Bureau and KAU came under this. Since all the respondents are educated, reading habit will be quite common.

Among the female respondents time spent for entertainment was less compared to the male. This may be due to the social restrictions enforced by the society over the female.

In listening to radio and TV also there is no much variation between male and female respondents. Since the respondents were educated and unemployed, there could not be any difference in their listening habit which might have been the reason for this.

This result is almost in conformity with that of Nataraju and Vijayaraghavan (1991).

2. Extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields

Table 11 reveals that more than half of respondents had high level of extent of participation in agriculture. The reason for the high level of participation in agriculture was due to the fact that most of them had land under their disposal and involvement during their off-time might have influenced

them to participate more. More over it is natural that the swelling unemployment problem might have also influnced them to involve more in agriculture.

This result is in conformity with that of Mangat and Roy (1983) and Santha (1984). According to Mangat and Roy (1983) the rural school going girls participated in all the farm and household activities. Santha (1984) reported that a large number of women were engaged in farm operation.

2.0. Relationship between extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields and independent variables

2.1. Age

Table 12 reveals that age had no significant relationship with extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields. This means that age had no relationship with their extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields. This might be due to reason that most of the respondents were in the age group of 17-25 years and probably age was not acting as a variable.

2.2. Education

Table 12 reveals that education had no significant relationship with extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields. This means that there was no significant influence on extent of participation of

youth in agriculture and allied fields. Majority of the respondents had an education from S.S.L.C to Pre-degree level. The knowledge and awareness about agriculture and allied fields remain almost same among the individuals and it was a fact that the general education had nothing to do with their extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields.

2.3. Annual income of family

Table 12 reveals that annual income had no significant relationship with extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields. This means that annual income of family had no significant influence on extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields. This might be due to the reason that annual income of the respondents' parents would not have influenced the youth to participate in agriculture as the decision making power is vested with their parents.

2.4. Farm size

Table 12 reveals that farmsize had positive and significant relationship with extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields. This means that farmsize had significant influence in the participation of youth in agriculture and allied fields. It implies as the farmsize increases the extent of participation of youth would also increase. This might be due to the reason

that the youth would have the tendency to participate more in agriculture and allied fields so as to increase the profit of enterprise as well as youth could engage themselves fully during their off-time.

2.5. Farming experience

Table 12 reveals that farming experience had positive and significant relationship with extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields. This means that as farming experience increases the extent of participation also increases. This might be due to the reason that the unemployment problem and off-time farm activity, increased mass media participation might have influenced them to have greater participation in agriculture and allied activities. Moreover they had more experience in farm operation their participation and involvement in such actvities would also be more. This result is in line with that of Rexlin (1984).

2.6. Social participation

Table 12 reveals that social participation had significant relationship with extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields. This means that there was no influence of social participation on extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields. The absence of relationship might be due to the fact that social organization in which the individuals established contact might not have influenced them to participate in

agriculture as self employment avenue.

2.7. Extension agency contact

Table 12 reveals that extension agency contact had positive and significant relationship with extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields. This means that extension agency contact influences particularly the extent of participation. This might be due to the reason that the communication of extension agents with their parents might have influenced the respondents as well as by acquiring experience from their parents by way of helping them during off-time.

2.8. Mass media exposure

Table 12 reveals that mass media exposure had positive and significant relationship with extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields. This might be due to the reason that mass media exposure enable the individual to improve, update and supplement the knowledge in agriculture. This would in turn help them to know about the modern trends and practices in agriculture. It would lead to the implementation of this practices and eventually increase the extent of participation in agriculture.

2.9. Attitude towards self employment in agriculture and allied fields.

Table 12 reveals that attitude towards self

employment in agriculture and allied fields had positive and significant relationship with extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields. This means that those who had a favourable attitude had more extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields. This might be due to the reason that those who had favourable attitude towards self employment in agriculture and allied fields would try to explore more details about the fields and its possibilities, consequently it would result in higher degree of participation in agriculture.

3. Aspiration of educated unemployed youth

Table 14 reveals that majority of the respondents aspired for higher income and government job due to the fact that the higher income would provide basic safety and security need and thereby attain satisfaction. Whereas government job was preferred due to the reason that it would provide a regular income with a security to life, more over a government job give a status in the society. That might be the reason for the preference.

The male members had aspired for getting higher income, followed by developing farm, government job and livestock development. This might be due to the reason that male members aware of the difficulty to get a government job and also having more tendency to become self sufficient. Another reason was that they might be

more willing to take risk than the female.

Regarding the female they aspired for getting a government job for higher income, developing farm and developing their livestock. This may be due to the reason that most of the female believes that getting a government job pave the way for getting more status in the society, equality in married life and also having more freedom and secured life.

4. Preference of youth for self employment in agriculture and allied fields.

Table 16 reveals that majority of the educated unemployed youths had preferred vegetable production as their self employment avenue followed by plant nursery management. Most of them had preferred vegetable production because it needs comparatively less investment, more profitable and the benefit was immediate with short period of time. Plant nursery management came second as it is a new and commercialised enterprise among the self employment avenues given. The state government is also giving a lot of encouragement for vegetable production through various scheme probably that might be the reason for their preference.

The following were the order of preference of other enterprises viz. poultry, dairy, mushroom cultivation, sericulture and fisheries. These areas

were preferred by a lesser number of respondents and most of them were from the male category. This might be due to the reason that the operation coming under these avenues were complicated, risky and highly labour intensive. It also needs constant attention with household oriented jobs. This might be the reason for lesser preference from the part of respondents especially from female.

5. Association between dependant variables

5.1. Association between extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields and preference for self employment in agriculture and allied fields.

Table 17 reveals that extent of participation had significant association with preferences for self employment in agriculture and allied fields. It is inferred that preference and extent of participation were mutually influencing because it is quite natural that the individuals who were extensively participating in agriculture and allied fields would have more experience than others and they will be more aware of different technologies in self employment avenues in agriculture and allied fields. This might be the reason for the association between extent of participation and preference for self employment in agriculture and allied fields.

5.2. Association between extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields and training needs.

Table 17 reveals that extent of participation had no significant association with training need. This means that extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields and training need were not mutually influencing. This might be due to the reason that unemployed youth prefer training in different areas for starting self employment in agriculture other than what they are actually participating. Hence it is natural that extent of participation had no influence on training need.

5.3. Association between extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields and aspiration.

Table 17 reveals that extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields and aspiration were associated. This means that extent participation and aspiration were mutually influencing. It is universal phenomena if one aspire for achieving any goal he would be directed to attain such goal. Likewise the respondents of the study might have the tendency to satisfy their aspirations by participating more in agriculture and allied fields.

5.4. Association between preference of avenue and training need

Table 17 reveals that preference had a positive association with training need. In the case of individuals who are practising agriculture the training need may be less since they were exposed to various operations already. But in the case of those who are innovative try to prefer a self-employment avenue which may be new to them may need training. This might be the reason for the relationship between preference and training need.

Majority of the respondents had preferred vegetable production and plant nursery management as their self employment avenue. Plant nursery management has got the highest preference score and came first in the preference scale. Thus those who had preferred plant nursery management had higher training needs and vegetable production had the fourth rank in preference scale and also relatively perceived less training need.

5.5. Association between training need and aspiration

Table 17 reveals that aspiration had no significant relationship with training need. Since in the present study includes general aspiration of the educated unemployed youth, it might not influence the training need of the educated unemployed in agriculture and allied fields but the actual preference of the youths.

6. Difference between male and female regarding extent of participation, preference, training need and aspiration.

Table 18 reveals that there was no significant difference between male and female in extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields. This might be due to the fact that educational status obtained by male as well as female do not vary widely. And also in an advanced society with higher social consciousness and literacy has considerably reduced the discrimination.

There was no significant difference between male and female in prefering self-employment avenue in agriculture and allied fields. This might be due to the reason that normally any human being would prefer to have secured life in the society with more economic motivation. Hence there was no difference in their preference as most of the educated youth's preferences were government job and the enterprise which gives more economic returns.

There is significant difference between male and female in training need at 5% level. It has been identified that the male have more extension agency contact when compared to female. This may lead to a greater exposure to male regarding modern agricultural practices. Naturally this awareness would reduce the

training need of male.

There is significant difference between male and female in aspiration. Study has shown that getting higher income ranks first as an aspiration for both male and female but significant difference is seen in the aspiration levels when it comes to government job and farm development. While majority of women aspired for getting a government job, major portion of the male aspired for farm development. This must be due to the reason that government job might have perceived easier and riskless when compared to farm development.

7. Training needs in the selected avenues

7.1. Training needs under vegetable production.

Table 19 reveals that selection and production of good quality seeds was perceived as the major area having maximum training need. For vegetable production the most important item needed is good quality planting material. The availability of good quality planting materials is very less in field condition. Eventhough a lot of varieties have been released from the research centres they did not reach the cultivators field. The multiplication of good quality planting material is also important. There must be a lot of precautions to be taken for the multiplication of the planting material with all the characteristics of parent material. This is a very complex process and this may the reason for

selecting this area as the major field for training.

Anantharaman (1977) and Gangaram (1979) have also concluded that improved strains of plants is one of the main areas of the cultivation to be emphasised in farmers training programme.

Preparation of insecticide and fungicide solution was perceived as the second major area inwhich youth need training. As stated elsewhere vegetables are highly prone to the attack of pests and diseases and this is also a major problem confronted by the growers. This problem has got added significance, as protection is one of the determining factors of cost of cultivation of crop. Also respondents may have limited knowledge about the chemicals and it's concentration. This may be the reason for selecting this area as the second important item of cultivation in which they need training.

This result is also in conformity with the results of the study conducted by Jha (1974) and Sabapathi (1988).

Fertilizer application was the third major item in which youths need training. For obtaining better yields in vegetable, fertilizers plays an important role. Youth are aware of this fact and that was why they had perceived fertilizer application as the third

important item.

This result is in conformity with Singh (1974) and Sinha and Varma (1976).

Processing of vegetable, field preparation, harvesting and storing and finally marketing of vegetable were the other items in their order of preference. This might be due to the reason that since vegetables have a steady market in our state, processing, harvesting etc. were felt as areas which need less training.

7.2. Training need under plant nursery management

Control of pests and diseases was perceived as the first major item of plant nursery management. The problem of pests and diseases is a serious one for almost all the crops. In a plant nursery since most of the plants are in the juvenile phase it is quite natural that they may be attacked by pests and diseases. This may be the reason for selecting this item as their training need area. This result is in line with that of Jha (1974) and Sabapathi (1988).

Selection of good quality of planting material was perceived as the second major item which needs training. For a generation of good quality seedlings, selection of planting material is a very important thing. Since the quality of the planting material

highly affect the characteristics of the next generation it is very much important to select good quality planting material. This may be the reason for considering this item as a major one.

Nutrient applications was perceived as the third major item which need training. In a plant nursery for the effective and healthy growth of the plants, the application of nutrient at correct dosage at correct time is very important. The selling of the product highly depends upon the appearance of the material. This may be the reason for selecting this area as the third major item.

Budding and grafting came as the fourth and fifth items which needs training. In a plant nursery most of the ornamental and commercial crops can be propagated through budding and grafting. These areas are highly skillful and this may be the reason for selecting this as the major area which needs training.

Marketing, layering, artificial pollination construction and maintenance of green house, irrigation, preparation of potting mixture and tissue culture were the other areas which need training in the order of preference. Since some of these areas were highly expensive to establish and some need less skill may be the reason for considering these as comparatively less areas.

8. Training strategy for educated unemployed youth in agriculture and allied fields.

8.1. Type of training

Table 21 reveals that peripatetic training was preferred by majority of the respondents. Peripatetic training programms are organized in villages in most realistic situation. In this type, the trainees came to the farmers, instead of the farmers going to the training institution. The rural environment always provide a conducive atmosphere for the farmers to discuss freely with the trainers. Also most of the respondents are educated and still undergoing their studies. peripatetic training will help them to participate freely. These reasons could be attributed for the youth's top most preference for peripatetic training.

The result is in line with that of Alexander (1985), Sabapathi (1988) and Thamban (1990)

Youth may also be interested in visiting some institution for getting trained because it may provide some change from the routine works and also there will be more facilities in a training institute. Hence second preference went for institutional training.

In the case of correspondence course, there is time lag in between two lessons and often the participant

may miss some lesson. Lessons in agriculture and allied fields subjects are broadcast through AIR often may not suit the convenience of many of the listeners and their is no hope for immediate clarification of doubts. This might be the reason for the low preference to the last two types of training.

Regarding the male they have preferred institutional training. This might be due to the reason that they are getting more freedom to visit to the training institute and could stay there for the sufficient period of time compared to female.

Regarding the female they preferred peripatetic training since the training is done in the same village near to their residence.

8.2. Duration of training

Table 22 reveals that majority of respondents had preferred long term training programme followed by short term and medium term. This may be due to the reason that the educated unemployed youths preferred most of the important training area which involves knowledge and skill, hence naturally that would take long periods. This shows that the respondents were very much interested and ready to accept the self-employment avenue in agriculture for future development.

Most of the male had preferred long term training programme. Regarding the female they have preferred short term training programme as the female had the family restriction to spend long time for their training.

8.3. Season of training

Table 23 reveals that the majority of the respondents including male and female preferred presummer and summer months as the season of training. This may be due to reason that majority of them were pursuing their studies and the summer months would be suitable for them to participate effectively in training programme.

8.4. Venue of training

Table 24 reveals that majority of respondents preferred Krishibhavan. In the reorganised set up of the department of agriculture, Krishibhavan is functioning in every Panchayath. The Krishibhavans are responsible for planning and implementing agricultural development programmes with local people's participation. Thus the youth are in constant touch with Krishibhavan and the matter of proximity may be the factors which prompted the respondents to assign Krishibhavan as their first choice.

Nearest training institute came second followed by College of Agriculture Vellayani. These were

preferred mostly by the male respondents since they were more interested to visit to formal institution and might have felt that undergoing training in reputed institutions would be an additional qualification for them.

8.5. Methodology of training

Table 25 reveals that majority of the respondents preferred demonstration followed by field trip, lecture discussion and lecture method as the methodology of training.

Demonstration provide opportunity to the respondents to see, hear and do things. Since all the three sensory receivers are involved in demonstration the learning will be thorough and complete. It greatly assists in acquiring knowledge and skills on farming practices.

Field trip will provide an opportunity to make an on the spot study of the latest technologies developed. This fact might have motivated them to rank field trip as the second method in the order of preference. Exchange of ideas between youth and trainers and also among youth is made possible through lecture discussion. Hence discussion also was assigned with a higher preference.

SUMMARY

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY

The study was undertaken to investigate the aspiration of educated unemployed youths for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields.

The objectives of the study were

1. to study the profile characteristics of educated unemployed youth.
2. to study the of extent of participation of educated unemployed youth in agriculture and allied fields.
3. to study the aspiration of youth.
4. to study the preference of youth for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields.
5. to study the training needs of youth in the preferred avenues in agriculture and allied fields .
6. to suggest a suitable training strategy.

The respondents were selected using the following criteria. The respondents should have completed the S.S.L.C and should be unemployed atleast for three years after completing the S.S.L.C programme. Study area selected was Attingal agricultural subdivision of Thiruvananthapuram district. This subdivision has four blocks and a sample size of 30 from each block was

selected observing the above criteria. The total no of respondents was 120 and sampling procedure followed was accidental sampling procedure since there is no definite sampling frame was available.

The data were collected through a pre-tested interview shedule. The dependent variables selected for the study were extent of participation of educated unemployed youths in agriculture and allied fields,their aspiration, preference of educated unemployed youths for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields and their training needs in selected self-employment avenue in agriculture and allied fields. The independent variables were age, education, annual income, farm size farming experience, social participation, extension agency contact, mass media exposure, attitude towards self-employment in agriculture and allied fields, and the leisure time activities of youths.

Statistical techniques namely percentage analysis, simple correlation, chi square test, multiple regression and 't' test were used for the analysis of the data. The results of the study were summarised.

1. Majority of respondents were at the later adolescence stage. Regarding the male, majority of them were at the early adulthood and majority of their counterpart were at the later adolescent stage.

2. Majority of the youth including male and

female had an educated level from S.S.L.C to Pre-degree level.

3. Majority of the respondents' family including male and female had a higher annual income.

4. Majority of the respondents had a farm size of less than one hactare representing the marginal farmers category.

5. More than half of the respondents had the level of farming experience up to three years shared by almost equal percentage of both the sexes.

6. More than half of the respondents had no social participation and among the participants male respondents were sizeable majority.

7. Majority of the respondents had extension agency contact. Among the respondents one fourth had contact with extension agency for agricultural purpose and among the female contact with extension agency was comparatively very less.

8. Most of the respondents had exposure to mass media and almost equal percentage from both the category representing the group.

9. Almost all the respondents had more favourable attitude towards self-employment in agriculture and allied fields and this was shared almost equally by male and female category.

10. Problem solving discussion and reading books and news paper were the prime leisure-time activities of majority of the respondents.

11. More than half of the respondents had medium to high level of participation in agriculture and allied fields.

12. Farm size, farming experience, extension agency contact, mass media exposure and attitude towards self-employment in agriculture and allied fields had positive and significant relationship with extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields at one percent level of probability.

13. Majority of respondents were aspired for getting higher income in their profession followed by getting a government job and developing farm. Majority of the male aspired for getting higher income and female for getting a government job

14. Majority of the respondents had preferred vegetable production and plant nursery management as their self-employment avenues.

15. Extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields had association with preference for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields and aspiration of youths. Extent of participation in

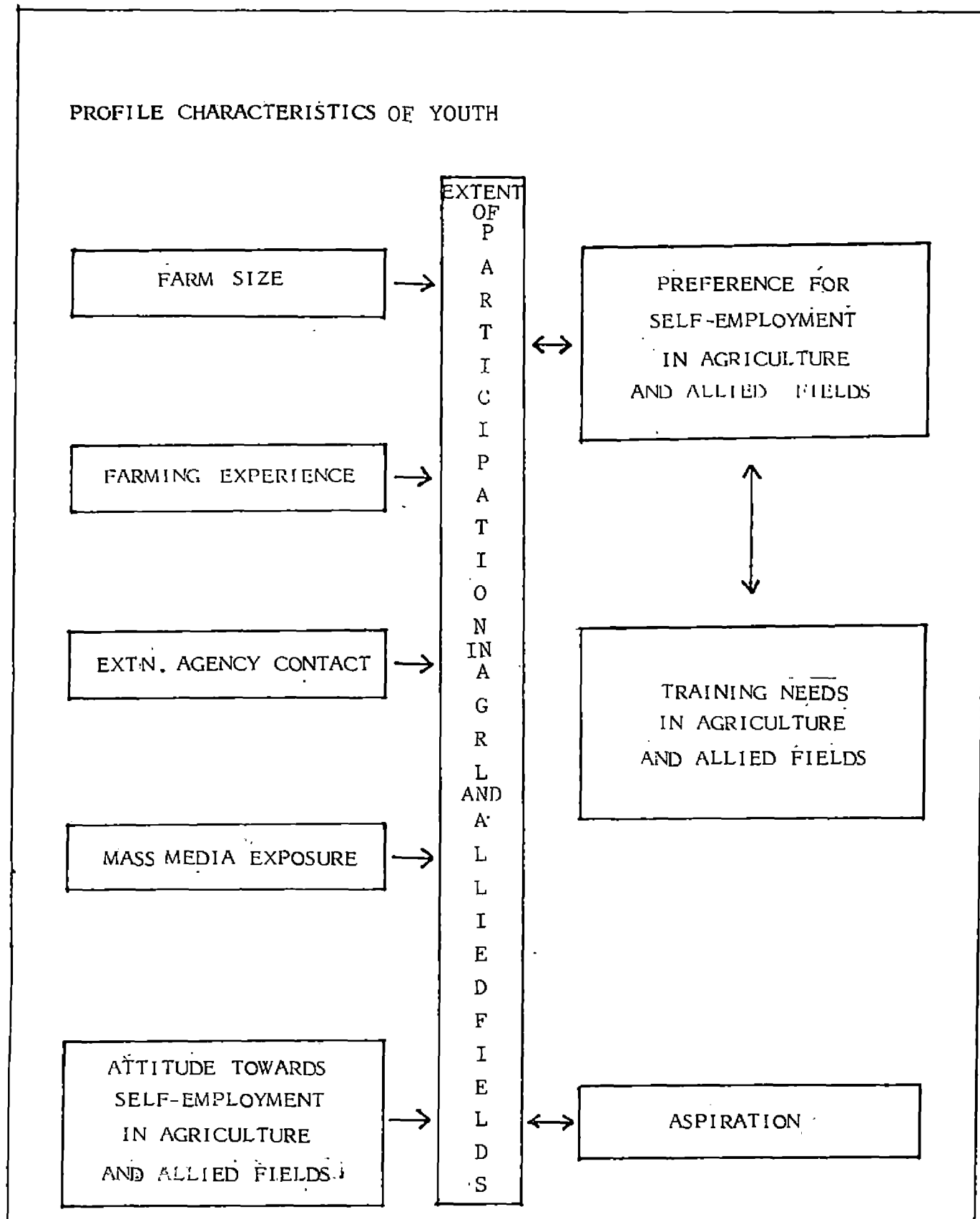

FIG. 5. EMPIRICAL FRAMEWORK

agriculture and allied fields had no significant association with training need.

16. Preference for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields had significant association with training needs for the selected avenue for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields.

17. Aspiration had no significant association with training needs for the selected self-employment avenue in agriculture and allied fields.

18. There was significant difference between male and female in training need and aspiration. There was no significant difference between male , and female in their extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields and preference for self employment in agriculture and allied fields.

19. In the case of vegetable production selection and production of good quality seeds was perceived as the area having maximum training need. The order of preference of training needs were preparation of insecticide and fungicide solution, fertilizer application, processing of vegetable, field preparation, harvesting and storing and marketing of vegetables.

20. In case of plant nursery management control of pests and diseases was perceived as the area having maximum training need. Selection of good quality

planting material, nutrient application, budding, grafting, marketing of produce, layering, artificial pollination, construction and maintenance of green house, irrigation, preparation of potting mixture, field preparation and tissue culture were the other sub items in which training was needed.

21. Regarding the type of training youth's top most preference went to peripatetic training. Majority of the male preferred institutional training and the female preferred peripatetic training.

22. Majority of the respondents had preferred for long term training. Regarding the male majority of them preferred for long term training while female preferred short term training.

23. Majority of the respondents including male and female preferred summer months as the season of training.

24. Majority of the respondents had preferred Krishibhavan as the venue of training and majority of the male preferred nearest training institute and majority of female preferred Krishibhavan.

25. Majority of the respondents both from the male and female category preferred demonstration as the method of training. The next preference was to field trip.

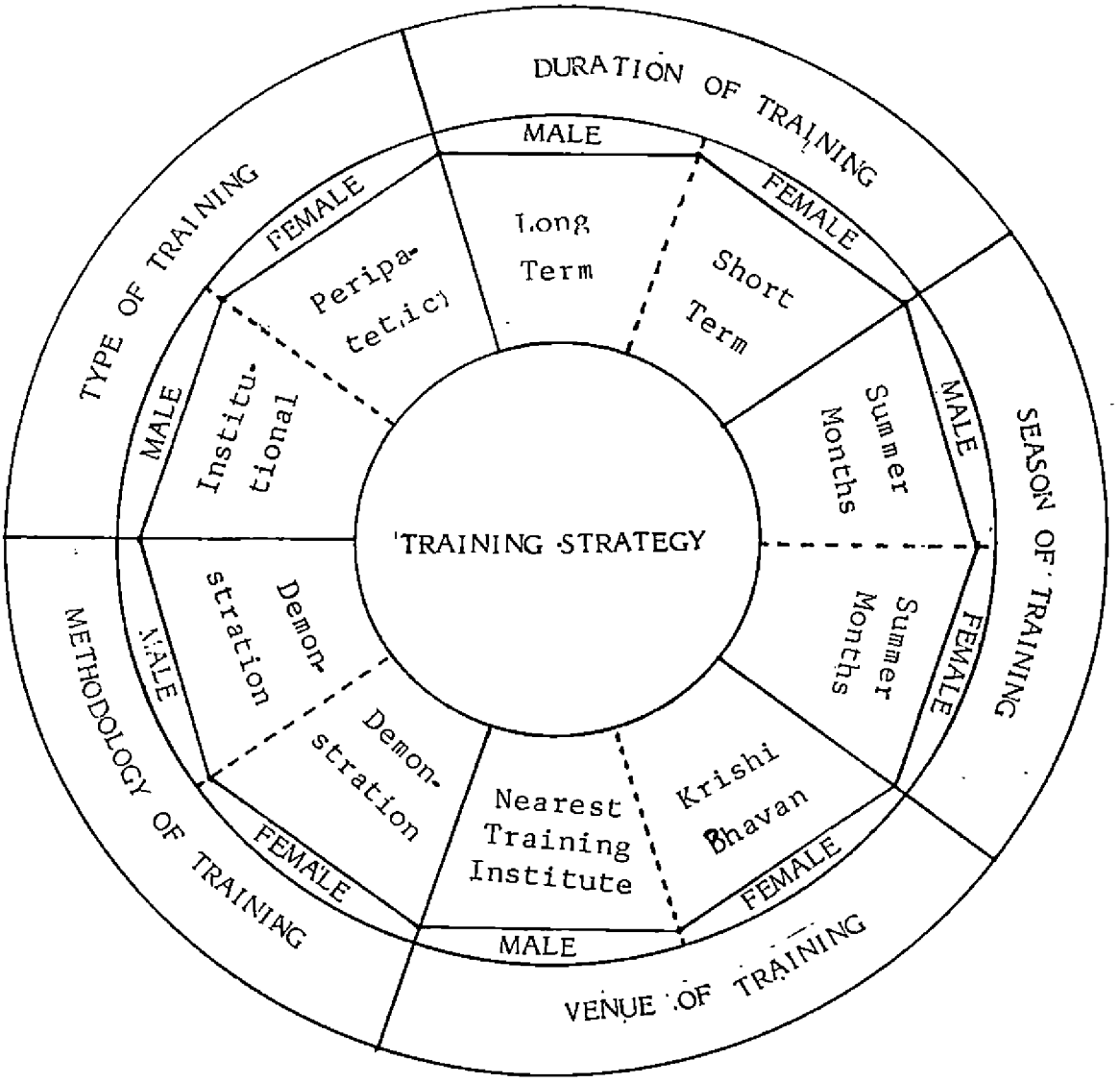

FIG. 6. TRAINING STRATEGY FOR THE EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

Training strategy

Training topic	:	Vegetable production Plant nursery management
Imparting knoweldge	:	Selection and production of good quality seedlings, fertilizer application, irrigation, control of pests and diseases, selection of good quality planting material, storing and marketing of vegetables.
Imparting skill	:	preparation of plant protection chemicals, processing of vegetables, budding, grafting, layering, artificial pollination.

	Male	Famale
Type of training	Institutional training	Peripatetic training
Duration of training	Long term training (2 months to 1 year)	Short term training (1 day to 2 weeks)
Season of training	Summer months	Summer months
Venue of training	Nearest training institute	Krishibhavan
Methodology of training	Demonstration	Demonstration

Suggestion for Further Research

1. To render the generalisation made in the study more applicable, comprehensive studies covering wider geographical area and including more independent variables may be taken up.

2. Further work can be conducted among the pass outs from the various educational institutions, those who have already selected agriculture as a self-employment avenue.

3. Further work can also be conducted among people of specific age group

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* Original not seen.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Sir

Please find the enclosed sets of statements for the construction of a scale to measure the attitude of educated unemployed youth towards self-employment in agriculture. Kindly give your degree of favourableness for each statement in the following continuum viz " Most unfavourable, More unfavourable, Rather unfavourable, Neutral, Rather favourable, More favourable, Most favourable " with score ranging from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 respectively. Indicate your response in the form of numerals against each statement. Please note that it is NOT INTENDED TO MEASURE YOUR ATTITUDE towards self employment in agriculture, but to assess the degree of favourableness or unfavourableness of statement so as to construct the attitude scale by using equal appearing interval method.

Kindly return the enclosure at an early date so as to complete the scale construction as it forms part of my thesis work.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Dept. of Agrl. Extension,
College of Agrl., Vellayani.

PRADEEP KUMAR . R,
II M. Sc. (Agrl.) student.

	Attitude towards self-employment in agriculture and allied fields	S value	Q Value
*1.	Agriculture is a potential field for self-employment during the present period of extreme unemployment.	5.79	1.18
*2.	Self-employment in agriculture is an independent profession as it offers freedom.	5.63	1.34
*3.	Self-employment in agriculture helps one to become self-sufficient in life	4.97	1.33
4.	Since agriculture needs less investment it is better to select self-employment in it.	4.83	2.11
5.	Since agriculture is very much risky, it is foolish to go in for self-employment avenues in agriculture	2.08	2.66
*6.	Self-employment in agriculture is desirable since one need not expect any sanction from any official.	4.70	1.33
7.	Agriculture can be considered mostly as a leisure-time activity.	4.14	2.43
8.	There is nothing scientific to select as an avocation in agriculture for an educated youth.	2.75	2.50
9.	As the agricultural produce are indispensable to the society self-employment in agriculture is worthy.	5.89	2.54
10.	Self-employment in agriculture never lets down one who depends on it.	5.10	3.41
*11.	Since there is ample technologies are available in agriculture one can make self-employment in agriculture easily.	5.72	1.11
12.	Provision for loan in agriculture is only small in amount so it is difficult to select self-employment in it.	3.50	2.10
13.	Self-employment in agriculture is not sustainable on a long.term basis.	3.12	2.54

Appendix I continued....

14.	Agriculture can be selected as a self-employment avenue to those who have adequate land of their own.	5.08	2.67
15.	Involving in self-employment avenues in agriculture is risky for people who have no formal education in agriculture.	2.73	2.54
16.	There is no guarantee for regular income in agriculture so it is unwise to select self-employment in agriculture.	2.73	2.54
*17.	For an unemployed youth agriculture is a sure profession facing vagaries of life.	5.43	1.93
18.	When large section of people are engaged in agriculture as their means of life there is no need for an educated unemployed youth to select self-employment in agriculture	2.50	2.20
19.	It is very difficult to select self-employment in agriculture since agricultural technology is very complex.	2.35	2.54
20.	For an educated youth self-employment in agriculture gives less job satisfaction.	2.60	2.60
21.	Education is for getting white collar jobs, and why should an educated one go for self-employment in agriculture .	1.79	2.86
*22.	Agriculture is basis for other industries so selecting self-employment in agriculture is always worthy.	6.14	1.43
23.	Present system of education is a barrier for an educated unemployed to select self-employment in agriculture.	3.43	2.43
24.	Agriculture needs more physical and mental effects than industrial avocations so it is unwise to select self-employment in it.	2.28	2.50

Appendix I continued.....

25.	Provision for loan in agriculture is of short duration so it is difficult to select self-employment in it.	2.69	2.59
26.	Involving in self-employment avenues of agriculture is shame for the educated unemployed youth.	1.41	2.18
27.	Educated unemployed youth select agriculture avocations as the last resort and not as a preferred one.	2.54	3.25
*28.	It is unwise to select self-employment in agriculture as it needs more physical and mental efforts.	2.25	2.02
29.	Self-employment in agriculture is possible for those who have sound financial background.	3.50	2.41
30.	For an educated unemployed, agriculture is the toughest one to select for self-employment.	2.58	2.48
31.	Scientific agriculture is less risky so it is better to select self-employment in agriculture.	4.93	2.59
32.	Proper management of agriculture gives profit more than other avocation, so it is better to select self-employment in it.	5.81	2.59
33.	Lack of agriculture oriented education is barrier for selecting self-employment in agriculture.	4.00	2.15
34.	Agricultural profession is meant for illiterates and hence taking self-employment in agriculture is graceless for educated unemployed youth.	1.88	2.73
*35.	There is no necessity for an educated youth to go for self-employment in agriculture as Govt. jobs are meant for him.	2.81	1.50
36.	Self-employment in agriculture for educated youth has no security in life.	2.31	2.06

Appendix I continued....

37.	One has to wait in he/she gets a Govt. job and there is no necessity for seeking self-employment in agriculture.	1.90	2.46
38.	Those who select self-employment in agriculture will be looked down by their family members.	2.29	2.43
39.	For country's prosperity all educated unemployed youth should select self-employment in agriculture.	4.50	2.71
*40.	Sound family background in agriculture is a necessity for selecting self-employment in agriculture.	2.60	1.73
41.	Agriculture is the most profitable self-employment avenue and hence it is wise to prefer that.	5.86	2.76
42.	The marketing of agriculture commodities is very difficult and hence it is unwise to select self-employment in agriculture.	2.86	2.56
43.	Self-employment in agriculture has no scope at all and hence I will never go for it.	1.88	2.29
44.	It is waste of time to engage in agriculture avocations in the present time.	1.63	2.19
45.	One cannot hope to secure any gainful employment in agricultural avocations.	1.70	2.28
46.	One cannot hope matching return for the efforts put in self-employment avenues in agriculture.	2.30	2.57
47.	Educated unemployed youth must involve in industrial enterprise than in agricultural avocation.	2.21	2.75

* Selected statements for the present study.

APPENDIX II

NC_2 Combination of the eight selected self-employment avenue for making preference scale.

Preference for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields.

	A	B	A or B	No.	A	B	A or B
1	Mushroom	Dairy		15	Poultry	Veg. Prodn.	
2	Poultry	Sericulture		16	Mushroom	Sericulture	
3	Plant nursery	Fisheries		17	Dairy	Fisheries	
4	Dairy	Poultry		18	Plant nursery	Piggery	
5	Mushroom	Veg. prodn.		19	Sericulture	Plant nursery	
6	Fisheries	Piggery		20	Mushroom	Fisheries	
7	Dairy	Plant nursery		21	Veg. prodn.	Piggery	
8	Veg.prodn	Sericulture		22	Poultry	Fisheries	
9	Poultry	Plant nursery		23	Veg. prodn.	Plant nursery	
10	Dairy	Veg. Prodn.		24	Mushroom	Piggery	
11	Mushroom	Poultry		25	Sericulture	Fisheries	
12	Dairy	Sericulture		26	Poultry	Piggery	
13	Veg. Prodn.	Fisheries		27	Mushroom	Plant nursery	
14	Dairy	Piggery		28	Sericulture	Piggery	

Appendix II continued....

The F,P,Z matrices of the preference scale.

F – matrix

	Mushroom	Dairy	Poultry	Veg. Prodn.	Plant Nursery	seri-culture	Fish-eries	Piggery
Mushroom	25	29	27	32	37	24	16	17
Dairy	21	27	31	31	33	21	15	6
Poultry	83	19	25	22	24	18	11	4
Veg.prodn.	18	19	28	25	32	17	11	13
Plant nursery	13	17	26	18	25	14	8	7
Sericulture	26	29	32	33	36	25	16	14
Fisheries	34	35	39	39	42	34	25	13
Piggery	33	44	46	37	43	36	37	25

Re-arranged P – matrix

	Piggery	Fish-eries	seri-culture	Mushroom	Dairy	Veg. Prodn.	Poultry	Plant Nursery
Piggery	0.5	0.74	0.72	0.66	0.88	0.74	0.92	0.86
Fisheries	0.26	0.5	0.68	0.68	0.70	0.78	0.78	0.84
Sericulture	0.28	0.32	0.5	0.52	0.58	0.66	0.64	0.72
Mushroom	0.34	0.32	0.48	0.5	0.58	0.64	0.54	0.74
Dairy	0.12	0.30	0.42	0.42	0.5	0.62	0.62	0.66
Veg. prodn.	0.26	0.22	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.5	0.56	0.64
Poultry	0.08	0.22	0.36	0.46	0.38	0.44	0.5	0.48
Plant nursery	0.14	0.16	0.28	0.26	0.34	0.36	0.52	0.5
	1.48	2.28	3.28	3.36	3.89	4.24	4.58	4.74

Appendix II continued....

Z-matirx

	Piggery	Fish-eries	seri-culture	Mushroom	Dairy	Veg. Prodn.	Poultry	Plant Nursery
Piggery	0	0.643	0.583	0.412	1.175	0.643	1.045	1.080
Fisheries	-0.643	0	0.468	0.468	0.524	0.772	0.772	0.994
Sericulture	-0.583	-0.468	0	0.050	0.202	0.412	0.358	0.583
Mushroom	-0.412	-0.468	-0.050	0	0.202	0.358	0.100	0.643
Dairy	-1.175	-0.524	-0.202	- 0.202	0	0.305	0.305	0.412
Veg. prodn.	-0.643	-0.772	-0.412	- 0.358	-0.305	0	0.151	0.358
Poultry	-1.405	-0.772	-0.358	- 0.100	-0.305	-0.151	0	-0.050
Plant nursery	-1.080	-0.994	-0.583	- 0.643	-0.412	-0.358	0.050	0
Total	-5.941	-3.355	-0.554	- 0.378	1.081	1.981	3.141	4.02
Mean	-0.743	-0.419	-0.069	- 0.047	+0.135	+0.248	+0.393	+0.503

Uniformly adding all the mean values with the highest negative mean value.

Avenue	Piggery	Fish-eries	Seri-culture	Mush-room	Dairy	Veg. prodn.	Poultry	Plant nursery
Scale value	0	0.054	0.674	0.696	0.878	0.99	1.136	1.2455

Appendix II continued....

Internal consistency check

Z'- Matrix

	000	0.054	0.674	0.696	0.878	0.99	1.246	1.246
000								
0.054	-0.054							
0.674	-0.674	-0.62						
0.696	-0.696	-0.642	-0.022					
0.878	-0.878	-0.822	-0.204	-0.182				
0.99	-0.99	-0.936	-0.316	-0.294	-0.114			
1.136	-1.136	-1.082	-0.462	-0.44	-0.288	-0.146		
1.246	-1.246	-1.192	-0.572	-0.55	-0.368	-0.256	-0.11	

P'- Matrix

0.479						
0.25	0.26					
0.243	0.26	0.491				
0.19	0.205	0.419	0.428			
0.161	0.175	0.376	0.384	0.455		
0.128	0.14	0.332	0.33	0.387	0.442	
0.108	0.117	0.284	0.291	0.356	0.399	0.456

Appendix II continued....

P-P'- Matrix

	-0.219						
	0.03	0.052					
	0.097	0.06	-0.011				
	-0.07	0.095	0.001	-0.008			
	0.099	0.045	-0.036	-0.024	-0.048		
	-0.048	0.08	0.028	0.13	-0.007	-0.002	
	0.032	0.043	0.163	-0.022	-0.016	-0.039	0.064
Total	-0.079	0.375	0.145	-0.184	-0.071	-0.041	0.064

$$|P-P'| = 0.179$$

$$\text{Absolute average discrepancy} = \frac{|P_{ij}-P_{ij}'|}{n(n-1)/2}$$

$$= \frac{0.496}{28}$$

$$= \underline{0.017}$$

Hevner (1930) reported an average error of 0.024 for 20 stimuli
Saffir (1917) reported 0.031 for 25 stimuli scale.

Here A.D. is equal to 0.0177 and this shows that the scale has internal consistency also.

APPENDIX III

I N I E R V I E W S C H E D U L E

Name : Sex :

Address : Age :

Year in which completed the S.S.L.C. Programme :

How many times appeared to pass S.S.L.C. and marks obtained :

Annual income : Rs.

Farm size	Area	owned	leased in
	wet land		
	garden land		
	homestead (specify idle land)		

Farming experience (years) :

Type or experience :

Educational qualification :

ocial participation :

Name of organization	Membership/ Office bearer participation Plng/impl/bene:

ontact with extension agency

Extn. agency contacted within the locality	Purpose	Frequency of visit

Extn. agency con: outside the locality	Purpose	Frequency of visit	Places

Appendix III continued....

Mass media exposure :

Source	Subject of interest (in agrl. and allied fields)	Periodicity
Bulletins		
Radio		
TV		
Newspaper		
Magazine		
Research Journal		
Scientific Journal		

Leisure-time activity

I shall read out the following leisure-time activities. Please indicate your present leisure time activity in the list and time spent for each activity.

1. Reading books.
2. Reading newspaper.
3. Listening TV.
4. Listening Radio.
5. Discussing with friends.
6. Helping parents.
7. Going to cinema.
8. Talking with elders.
9. Playing cards.
10. Playing games.
11. Idling.
12. Others (specify).

Attitude towards self employment in agriculture and allied fields

1.No.	Statement	Agree / Disagree
1.	Agriculture is a potential field for self-employment during the present period of extreme unemployment.	
2.	Self-employment in agriculture is an independent profession as it offers freedom.	

3. Self-employment in agriculture help one to become self sufficient in life.

4. Self-employment in agriculture is desirable since one need not expect any sanction from any official.

5. Since there is ample technologies are available in agriculture one can make self-employment in agriculture easily.

6. For an unemployed youth agriculture is a sure profession facing the vagaries of life.

7. Agriculture is the basis for other Industries so selecting self-employment in agriculture is always worthy.

8. It is unwise to select self employment in agriculture as it needs more physical and mental efforts.

9. There is no necessity for an educated employed youth to go for self-employment in agriculture as Govt. jobs are meant for him.

10. Sound family background in agriculture is a necessity for selecting self-employment in it.

Aspiration of Youth

Please express your future level of achievements by answering Yes/No for the following statements.

	Items	Yes / No
1.	Getting higher income	
2.	Developing farm	
3.	Getting a Govt. job	
4.	Developing other industries	
6.	Possession of petty shop	
7.	Livestock development	
8.	Others (specify)	

Appendix III continued....

Preference of youth

Select the most preferring agrl. enterprise the following:

1) Plant nursery management	2) Poultry
3) Vegetable production	4) Dairy
5) Mushroom culture	6) Sericulture
7) Fisheries	8) Piggery

Training needs

Please indicate in which area you need training.

Poultry

No.	Operation	Very much needed	Much needed	Needed	Least needed
1.	Construction of house				
2.	Assesment of quality of chicks				
3.	Standards of feeds and feeding				
4.	Sanitation				
5.	Health care				
6.	Collection of eggs				
7.	Grading and marketing of products				
8.	Others (specify)				

Mushroom cultivation

No.	Operations	V M N	M N	N	L N
1.	Preparation of straw bed				
2.	Disinfection of straw				
3.	Construction of cultivation area				

Appendix III continued....

4. Preparation of spawn

5. Distribution of spawn

6. Pest and disease control

7. Harvesting and processing

8. Identification of poisonous and non-poisonous mushrooms

9. Marketing

10. Others (specify)

Dairy

No.	Operation	N M N	M N	N	L N
1.	Cultivation of fodder and cropping pattern				
2.	Preparation of feeds and feeding standards for different stages of lactation				
3.	Feeding of animals				
4.	Cleaning yard and animals				
5.	Health care				
6.	Milking				
7.	Marketing of milk and milk products				
8.	Manure disposal				
9.	Gobar gas production				
10.	Slurry preparation				
11.	Pit making for manure shed				
12.	Others (specify)				

Appendix III continued....

Piggery

No	Operation	V M N	M N	N	L N
1.	Construction of piggery				
2.	Purchasing of pigs				
3.	Preparation of feeds				
4.	Breeding of pigs				
5.	Management of different stages of pigs				
6.	Health care				
7.	Slauthter and processing				
8.	Grading of meat				
9.	Marketing				
10.	Any other (specify)				

Plant nursery management

No.	Operation	V M N	M N	N	L N
1.	Construction and maintenance of green house				
2.	Selection of good quality planting material				
3.	Field preparation				
4.	Irrigation				
5.	Nutrient application				
6.	Control of pests and disease				
7.	Preparation of potting mixture				

8. Artificial pollination
9. Budding
10. Grafting
11. Layering
12. Tissue culture
13. Marketing
14. Others (specify)

Vegetable Production

No.	Operation	V M N	M N	N	L N
1.	Selection/production of good quality seeds				
2.	Field preparation				
3.	Fertilizer application				
4.	Preparation of insecticide and fungicide solution				
5.	Harvesting and storing				
6.	Processing of vegetable				
7.	Marketing				
8.	Others (specify)				

Sericulture

No.	Operation	V
1.	Preparation of field for cultivation of mulberry.	
2.	Fertilizer application	
3.	Irrigation	
4.	Pruning	

5. Collection of cutting of mulberry leaves

6. Collection of eggs and hatching of eggs

7. Feeding of caterpiller

8. Control of pests and diseases of silk worm

9. Use of chandraki

10. Marketing of pupae

11. Others (specify)

Fisheries

No.	Operation	V	M	N	M	N
1.	Preparation of stock pond					
2.	Preparation of nursery pond					
3.	Induced breeding of fish					
4.	Fertilizer application to pond					
5.	Feeding of fish					
6.	Health care of fish					
7.	Preparation of net					
8.	Netting/catching of fish					
9.	Grading of fish					
10.	Marketing of fish					
11.	Any other (specify)					

Training strategy

Type of training

(1) Institutional Training (2) Peripatetic training

(3) Farm school & AIR (4) Correspondence course of KAU

(5) Others (specify)

Appendix III continued....

Duration of training
_____

Period / Season
_____

Venue of training
_____

Methodology of training
_____

ASPIRATION OF EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED YOUTH FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED FIELDS.

By.
PRADEEP KUMAR . R

ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS

mitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree
TER OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE
(Agricultural Extension)
Faculty of Agriculture
Kerala Agricultural University

ABSTRACT

This study was designed to assess the Aspiration of educated unemployed youth for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields. Following accidental sampling procedure, 120 educated unemployed youth of the Attingal Agricultural sub division, Thiruvananthapuram District, were interviewed so as to assess their profile characteristics, extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields, aspiration, preference for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields, their training needs and to suggest a suitable training strategy for them. The data were statistically analysed and verified the hypotheses. Regarding their profile characteristics, majority of the youth were at the later adoloscent stage, having education from S.S.L.C to Pre-degree level, annual income of family was high, farm size was less than one hactare, had farming experience upto three years, had no social participation, having low extension agency contact, high exposure to mass media, more favourable attitude towards self-employment in agriculture and allied fields and their leisure-time activities were in relation to agriculture.

Majority of the respondents had medium to high level of participation in agriculture and allied

fields. Farm size, farming experience, extension agency contact, mass media exposure and attitude towards self-employment in agriculture and allied fields had positive and significant relationship with extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields at one percent level. Majority of the respondents aspired for getting higher income in their profession followed by getting a Govt. job and developing farm. Majority of the respondents had preferred vegetable production and plant nursery management as their self-employment avenues. Extent of participation in agriculture and allied fields had significant association with preference for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields and aspiration of youth. Preference for self-employment in agriculture and allied fields had significant association with training need. There was significant difference between male and female in training need and aspiration. In the case of vegetable production, "selection and production of good quality seeds" was perceived as the most training need area. In the case of plant nursery management "control of pests and diseases" was perceived as the most training need area. Majority of the respondents had preferred peripatetic training with long term duration during summer months. Krishibhavan was the venue of the training and 'demonstration' was the most preferred methodology of training.

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