

# **MIGRATION BEHAVIOUR OF RURAL YOUTH IN HARYANA: A CRITICAL EVALUATION**

*By*  
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## **CERTIFICATE-I**

This is to certify that this thesis entitled **Migration Behaviour of Rural Youth in Haryana: A Critical Evaluation** submitted for the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy** in the subject of **Extension Education** of the **Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar** is a bonafide research work carried out by **Mr. Abhilash Singh Maurya** under my supervision and that no part of the thesis has been submitted for any other degree.

The assistance and help received during the course of investigation have been fully acknowledged.

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## **CERTIFICATE-II**

This is to certify that this thesis entitled **Migration Behaviour of Rural Youth in Haryana: A Critical Evaluation** submitted by **Mr. Abhilash Singh Maurya**, Admn. No. **2017A14D** to the Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy** in the subject of **Extension Education** has been approved by the Student's Advisory Committee after an oral examination on the same.

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**ABHILASH SINGH MAURYA**

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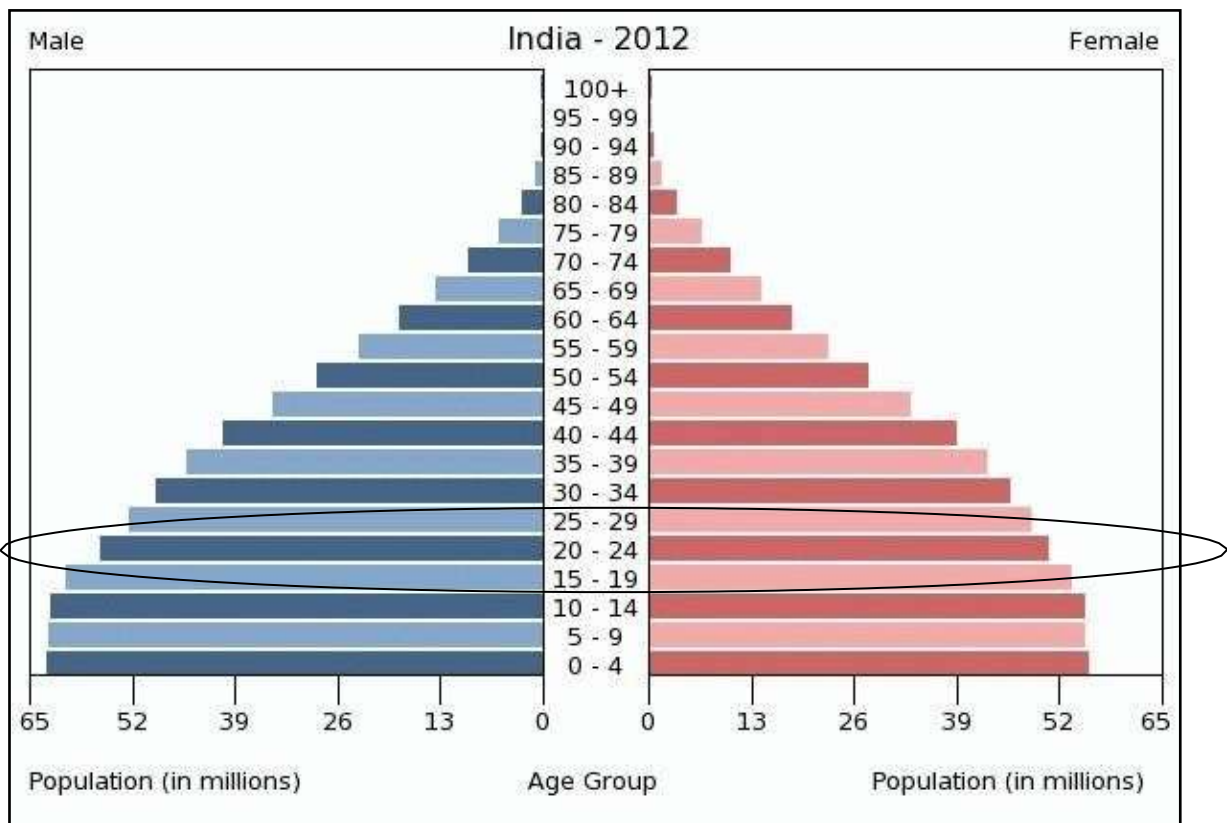
*"My message, especially to young people is to have courage to think differently, courage to invent, to travel the unexplored path, courage to discover the impossible and to conquer the problems and succeed. These are great qualities that they must work towards.*

*Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam*

Merriam Webster defines youth as the time of life when one is young or more precisely as a period of life between childhood and maturity. The United Nations defines youth as persons been the age group of 15 to 24 years and has based all their statistics on this range. Although its member states may have their own definitions of youth. A useful distinction within the UN itself can be made between teenagers (i.e. those between the ages of 13 and 19) and young adults (those between the ages of 20 and 29). Youth are the foremost vital section of the populace when it comes to shaping the future of any country. They form the basis for any future development programmes related to socio-economic growth or sustainability. Youths have the power to build or ruin a society. Their importance can be realized from the fact that the United Nations General Assembly declared 2011 as the International Year for Youth based on the theme "Dialogue and Mutual Understanding".

Youth represents vitality, vigor energy and strength. The future of any great civilization lies on its youth who are the leaders of the future. They will decide the rise and the fall of the civilizations. Hence, for any society it is important to realize and harness the true potential of their youths. In fact, any government plan that focuses on health, education, jobs and infrastructure has to have youth as their central focus. The importance of this young population can also be realized from the fact that in developing countries such as India, youths form a great proportion of the population which can never be overlooked. Their wellbeing, development and progress is not just a responsibility of these countries but also a moral obligation in democratic terms.

India is a land of young people that possess the largest proportion of young population in the world. Over two-thirds (i.e., 70.00%) of India's total population is under the age of 35 years. As per the 2011 Census, the population of youth including adolescents in India is close to 550 million (Source: Draft National Youth Policy, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, 2012). This generation of young people holds the key to our future. Youths not only influence the society from which they come but they will also determine the destiny of our nation. That's why, it is even more important for India to use this statistic profit and channelize their strength, quality and insights for nation-building. Consequently, India capitalizes to contribute of this youthful pool of populace.



**Fig.1.1. Distribution of Indian population based on age**

(Source: The Central Intelligence Agency, 2012).

### **Rural youth in India**

Gandhiji’s statement, decades earlier, still holds good –“India lives in its villages”. Around 30 crores of the nation youths reside in rural areas. The rural youth population, both male and female is higher than the urban population. The total rural youth population is 296.2 million (153.2 million male and 143.9 million female) as against 130.9 million urban youth population (69.5 million male and 61.4 million female) (Web source: The Hindu, 2011). The Indian youth are not homogenous, not a uniform demographic and socioeconomic category. The opportunity structures of the rural and urban youth differ significantly. The rural youth remain in a disadvantageous position and they find it difficult to adapt to the fast-changing economic and social environment. The needs and challenges of the rural youth today are greater than they have ever been in the past. Because of their numbers and potential impact, the rural youth must be a major part of any equation dealing with immediate and long-term approaches to promote sustainable development. Rural youth of today need education and training to become leaders of future. More importantly, they should have exposure to the latest technology and access to resources to enable them to become active partners in development.

Growing urbanization is seen as an indicator of progress and development of a country. The urbanization trend in India is projected to touch 40.70 per cent by 2030 (Source: UN World Urbanization Prospects, 2005). The percentage decadal growth of population in the urban areas during 1991-2001 was 31.20 per cent as compared to 17.90 per cent in the rural areas (NSSO, 2008). Migration from rural areas to urban areas has become an inevitable phenomenon during the last two decades. Industrialization of urban areas, investment opportunities, growing service industry, food security, better health infrastructure, education facilities and growing aspirations are some of the factors responsible for the urbanization in India.

Agriculture plays an important role in rural economy. But the sector is still not lucrative from the point of view of investment and employment due to several risk factors. The growth target of agriculture has been set at merely 4.00 per cent, which is not so motivating. In the post-liberalization period the employment growth in agriculture dropped from 01.49 per cent to 00.01 per cent (Bhalla and Hazell, 2003). The recent trend of over-capitalization of agriculture also affected the employment elasticity of agriculture adversely. The employment elasticity of agriculture is approaching zero (Source: Planning Commission report, 2004) and has been reported to be negative in some states such as Andhra Pradesh (- 0.13), Kerala (-0.92) and Uttar Pradesh (-0.13). From the quinquennial rounds of 38th, 43rd and 55th of NSSO survey, it is seen that in both rural and urban areas, migration rates have been gradually increasing from 21.00 per cent in 1983 to 26.00 per cent in 2007-08 in rural areas and from 32.00 per cent in 1983 to 35.00 per cent in 2007-08 in urban areas (NSSO, 2008).

Rural farming youths are currently more interested in going to cities for acquiring necessary skills and for getting jobs in private sector rather than working in fields. Limited access to markets, assets, finance and infrastructure in rural areas, coupled with rapid growth and opportunities in urban areas increasingly makes cities the obvious choice in the search for a better life. If today's rural youth keep leaving farms we cannot hope to feed our ever growing population and their demands. Within the coming times, one of the greatest challenges, for Indian farming would be holding its youth in agribusiness. Unless cultivating changes to ended up learned people stimulating and financially fulfilling, it will be troublesome hold or pull in this era of rustic youth in agribusiness. Keeping these issues in view, the present study has been taken up with the following specific objectives-

**Objectives:-**

- i. To evaluate the socio-economic and psychological characteristics of the rural youth
- ii. To measure the attitude of rural youth towards agriculture
- iii. To expound the migration behavior

- iv. To ascertain the consequences of migration at varied dimensions
- v. To determine the empowerment needs for the attracting and retaining of youth in agriculture

### **Scope of the study**

Investing in the youths of this nation is the key to improve rural efficiency and nourishment security in expansion to boosting provincial economies and decreasing rural to urban relocation in India. Provincial agrarian youth who are regularly neglected, have distant more noteworthy capacity for advancement and business than more seasoned grown-ups. In spite of the facts that, due to their restricted get to conventional resources such as arrive, markets, funds, instruction and abilities preparing, provincial youth are regularly unemployed or work casually. Unless this youth full era of individuals living in national ranges are given with sufficient motivations, beneficial financial openings and alluring situations in which they can live and work, they will continue moving to urban zones. This trend if not stopped will have a severe effect on the global food production system. The only sustainable and plausible solution to avoid this disaster is to focus on the development and wellbeing of these rural youth who would become the farmers of tomorrow. Hence, the think about tries to form a commitment to the over examined issued and it too endeavors to reply a few questions to be specific,

- Why are the rural youth pulling back from agriculture?
- What are the affecting components behind it?
- Do they have an idealistic see towards agriculture as their occupation?
- What out to be done to pull in and hold them in agriculture?

The research findings of the study would encourage the specialists, approach creators, organizers and improvement experts to have an understanding into the basis behind the departure of rural youth, the challenges they confront and the unfulfilled essential prerequisites of agrarian rustic youth. It would moreover edify them to define uncommon rural approaches focusing on rural youth and subsequently create methodologies to engage them, pull in them and hold them in agribusiness and associated practices and in this way guaranteeing a promising future for them in India.

### **Confinements of the study**

- This study faces the confinements of time and transportation amenities that are frequently confronted by researchers.
- Meeting the respondents was difficult as they were migrants.
- Statistical information on migration of youth was rare and were not disaggregated concurring to territory and age group.

A thorough literature review on the topic under study is important as this would provide a comprehension into the subject which is crucial for intensive research study. It will help to gain insight into the topics that are essential for in-depth research. In order to better understand research and develop appropriate research methods, previous related research is needed. Considering the purpose of the research, we try to analyze the preliminary literature related to the research, which will be introduced in the following section.

**2.1 Profile characteristics of the rural youth****2.2 Attitude of rural youth towards agriculture****2.3 Migration behaviour of the rural youth****2.4 Consequences of migration****2.5 Empowerment needs of rural youth****2.1 Profile characteristics of the rural youth****2.1.1 Age**

Anamica (2010) reported that close to half of the respondents were young (46.67%) shadowed by middle (36.67%) and old aged (16.66%). The fraction of migrants was found to be remarkably reduced with increase in age group.

Meenakshisundaram (2011) inferred that, 46.30 per cent of the respondents belonged 20-30 years of age, two-fifth of the respondent's lies in the 31-40 years of age group. Also, nearly four-fifth of the migrants had an age of less than forty years. Further findings depicted that, agrarian laborers of 20-30 years have moved taken after by 30-40 years as they had the required to earn more income and their energy influenced them emigrate rapidly.

Singh *et al.* (2011) in his research in U.P. and Bihar revealed that the rate of families having more than one transient was higher in UP with 308 transients than Bihar (245 vagrants). Further nearly three-fifth (62.00%) of the migrated youth was found to be less than 30 years. Also, he revealed that Bihar has higher percentage of young migrants than the UP.

**2.1.2 Education**

Anamica (2010) revealed that more than two thirds (70.00%) of the respondents were educated up to primary, middle and secondary level whereas one-fifth were found to be practically proficient. The rate of uneducated people and collegiate both were similar with 02.22 percent.

Meenakshisundaram (2011) found that larger part (24.10%) of the youth had educated up to S.S.L.C. and nearly two-fifth (22.60%) of the youth were taught up to 5<sup>th</sup> standard. Again she inferred that more than 86 per cent of the youth had education and which enabled the agricultural laborers to migrate.

Singh *et al.* (2011) Uncovered that larger part of the migrated youth from both UP and Bihar were literates and as it were one-fourth of the full transients from were illiterates.

### **2.1.3. Occupational status**

Anamica (2010) concluded from her study that around half of the respondents were involved in farming amid the months of November to February i.e., the crowning farming season in Tirunelveli area and after that move to ended up wage workers amid the lean season. Remaining closely one-third (34.00%) practicing cultivation and move to commercial exercises amid off season and rest nearly one-sixth (16.00%) of the agrarian youth performing agricultural activities and shift to benefits in lean season.

Meenakshisundaram (2011) observed that closely four-fifth (79.60%) of the migrants was found to be within the salaried group, taken after by 17.80 per cent of the defendants who were wage workers. Remaining 02.60 per cent of the migrants were found to be in both salaried and wage worker categories, as they work indeed on occasions to gain more money.

### **2.1.4. Farm Size**

Seetharaman (1987) revealed that the relocation was taken note more among the transients who had up to 1 acre land holding and 2.6 to 5.0 acre of land holding.

Sharma (2007) revealed from his study that majority of the respondents having small and medium size land holdings i.e. 2.0 to 10 acre.

Anamika (2010) in her study on the dry land agriculturists of Tirunelveli area highlighted that larger part of the respondents was the small landholdings (92.22%).

### **2.1.5. Farming Skills and Experience**

Ramasubramanian (2003) in his research findings about in Arupukottai development block uncovered that 44.00 per cent of the defendants stayed medium level of agricultural experience in dry land taken after by nearly two-fifth (38.50%) and closely one-sixth (17.50%) of the respondents had high and low level of farming experience respectively.

Anamica (2010) in her findings about dry land ranchers depicted that closely two-fifth (41.11%) of respondents were stayed to have less than 10 years of cultivating involvement taken after by nearly one-third (32.22%) lies between 11 to 15 years of agricultural experience and remaining 26.67 per cent of defendants of them had more

than 20 years of farming experience.

Meenakshisundaram (2011) revealed that 36.30 per cent of the moved respondents having less than 5 years of agricultural experience after by closely one-fourth (28.00%) of them had 5-10 years of farming involvement. Assist, researcher expressed that when with grownup in agricultural experiences, the likelihood of movement (of agricultural laborers) diminishes.

Lavanya (2010) opined that engagement in non-farm activities were the major cause of migration behaviour among the dry land farmers. Also, she noted that more small farmers were found to be migrant as the small farmers need to earn additional income (other than farming) to support their family needs.

#### **2.1.6. Prior Migration Experience**

De Jong (2000) reported that more than three-fourth of the respondents had prior migration experience while the remaining 21.80 per cent did not had any prior migration experience. Also, Prior migration experience was found to exert a direct force on migration behavior through enhanced familiarity with and reduced uncertainty.

#### **2.1.7. Proximity to Town/Cities**

Sharma (2007) revealed that a significant percentage of youth (34.00%) were found to undertake agricultural operations as a part-time activity to assist their families. Also, This phenomenon was found to be more pronounced in villages close to towns where 46.00 per cent were working part-time in farms.

#### **2.1.8. Risk Orientation**

Anamica (2010) found that the risk orientation level was generally high among the respondents (42.22%) followed by moderate (31.11%) and low levels (26.67%).

#### **2.1.9. Economic motivation**

Seetharaman (1987) reported that majority (76.48%) of the migrants had moderate level of economic motivation

Shivalingaiah (1995) reported that nearly two-third (64.00%) of small farm rural youth had medium economic motivation, while 50.00 per cent of the big farm rural youth had medium economic motivation. Also, 42.00 per cent of big farm rural youth had high economic motivation, whereas 28.00 per cent of small farm rural youth had high economic motivation category.

Anamica (2010) revealed that 80.00 per cent of the respondents had moderate to high level of economic motivation followed by 20.00 per cent of respondents with low economic motivation level.

#### **2.1.10. Achievement Motivation**

Narendran (2000) observed that 54.00 per cent of the school going rural youth

had higher achievement motivation while remaining 46.00 per cent had lower achievement motivation. Although, in case of non-school going rural youth 84.00 per cent were found to have lower achievement motivation while only 16.00 per cent had higher achievement motivation.

Anamica (2010) reported that 70.00 per cent of the respondents had moderate to high level of achievement motivation while the rest 30.00 per cent had low level of achievement motivation.

#### **2.1.11. Income Expectancy**

De Jong (2000) stated that income expectancy was high for migrants who moved to provincial urban locations compared to those who remained in the home community.

Anamica (2010) concluded that income expectancy was low for all of the respondents at their home place.

#### **2.1.12. Affiliation Expectancy**

De Jong (2000) reported that affiliation expectancy was low for male migrants living in the local or home community.

Anamica (2010) stated that affiliation expectancy was low for nearly two-third (60.00%) of the respondents followed by 35.36 per cent with moderate level of expectancy. Only a small no, of respondents had high level of affiliation expectancy.

#### **2.1.13. Stimulation Expectancy**

De Jong (2000) stated that stimulation expectancy was high for migrants who moved to urban locations as compared to the people who remained in the home community.

#### **2.1.14. Comfort Expectancy**

De Jong (2000) revealed that majority of the male migrants had low comfort expectancy in their home community.

Anamica (2010) showed that comfort expectancy of the respondents to have a pleasant environment was low (55.56%) in the home community.

### **2.2. Attitude of youth towards agriculture**

Bahaman *et al.* (2010) found that majority of the respondents (69.40%) had high positive attitude towards contract farming while only 0.80 per cent of the respondents had a low attitude towards contract farming.

Butt (2011) stated that majority of the respondents had favorable attitude for the statement that agriculture should not be neglected by the rural dwellers. Further he stated that, government should assist in the provision of funds needed for the rural areas while the agricultural extension agents should assist the youth in forming organizations that were crucial to rural development.

Abdullah *et al.* (2012) revealed that rural youth of Malaysia believed that agriculture is not a professional and attractive area to work and it was not an easy job to do as it requires skills in managing the farm. The pull factors which discouraged youth from working in agriculture were many areas of the risks involved (33.10%), high-status jobs that are not glamorous and looked down (20.80%), and jobs that are not fun and tiring (16.30%).

### **2.3.1 Nature of migration**

Anamica (2010) stated that three-fourth (75.00) of the respondents were identified as temporary migrants followed by 25.00 per cent as commuters. Further she stated that the respondents were dryland farmers and they were able to engage in farming only during the months of November – February. During off season they migrated to sustain their livelihood and this cycle continued regularly.

Meenakshisundaram (2011) concluded that more than 95.00 per cent of the migrants commuted while less than 5.00 per cent of the respondents temporarily migrated and whereas none were found to permanently migrant. Also he found that few migrated temporarily to meet out the immediate requirement. Moreover he reported that 95.60 per cent.

### **2.3.2 Nature of work**

Anamica (2010) found out that most of the respondents had taken up non-agricultural works (95.56%) and only few (4.44%) had taken up agricultural work. Non-agricultural work was given more preference due to the higher wages they get with the same physical strain implied comparatively and availability of better infrastructure facilities with modern gadgets. The mindset of the respondents to pursue a prestigious job involving less drudgery makes them to move for non-agricultural work.

Singh *et al.* (2011) revealed that about half of them (49.00%) worked as regular laborers. It was followed by around 30.00 per cent of the migrants from Bihar going for construction work and from UP, adopting self-employment (such as vegetable vendors, milk vendors, auto-driving, etc.).

### **2.3.3 Distance of migration**

Meenakshisundaram (2011) indicated that 63.70 per cent of the respondents travelled less than 25 kilometers for their work followed by 13.30 per cent of respondents travelling 50-100 kilometers and 13.30 per cent of respondents travelling more than 100 kilometers. The above results clearly indicated that majority of young respondents travelled in order to earn, owing to their family circumstances. He supported his findings with the statement that distance was not a matter of concern for these migrants.

Singh *et al.* (2011) reported that most of the workers from Bihar migrated to Delhi (44.00%), followed by to Punjab (18.00%). From UP, 56 per cent of the workers migrated to Maharashtra followed by to Delhi (19.00%). Most of the migrants (44.00%) from Bihar had migrated during the past 2 years, while from UP, maximum (48.00%) migration was during past 2-5 years.

#### **2.3.4 Migration decision making**

Anamica (2010) reported that 55.00 per cent of the respondents were found to take independent decisions regarding migration. The remaining 30.00 per cent consult with their family member followed by 5.00 per cent of respondents who consult with friends and neighbors in the decision to migrate.

Meenakshisundaram (2011) observed that, 37.80 per cent of the migrants belonging to the blocks of Kancheepuram and Walajabad consulted their elders for migration followed by consultation with spouse and friends by 20.00 per cent and 19.30 per cent respectively. Further, 13.30 per cent of respondents migrated based on their own decision. He found out that majority of migrants belonging to the age of 20-30 years have consulted the elders for their migration. The elders permitted their youngsters to migrate in lieu of their family problems which could not be solved by them due to their age, family and social commitments they had.

According to Ampadu (2012), personal confidence, influences from parents and other relatives as well as friends, ability to gain access to land played vital roles in informing decisions of youth to farm or to migrate.

#### **2.3.5. Aspirations of rural youth**

Sajjan (2006) found out that majority of the respondents (66.66%) had medium level of aspiration whereas, 15.00 per cent of the respondents had high level of aspiration whereas 18.33 per cent of them had low level of aspiration in rainfed tract. In irrigated tract majority of the respondents (69.99%) had medium level of aspiration whereas, 8.33 per cent and 21.66 per cent of the respondents had low and high level of aspiration.

Ampadu (2012) revealed that farming aspirations were cultivated/ instilled in these individuals from their childhoods yet not all of them automatically became farmers.

#### **2.3.6. Migration network**

Anamica (2010) inferred that most respondents were found migrated through the network of relations (37.78%) followed by neighbors (33.33%), friends (16.67%) and agencies (12.22%).

Meenakshisundram (2011) observed that majority of the migrants migrated through network of their relations (32.20%), followed by friends (28.90%) and

neighbors (15.60%). He concluded that, relations acted as the major network for migration of migrants.

### **2.3.7. Parental and Peer influence**

Bjornason and Thorlindson (2006) found that while parental education is associated with increased migration intentions, this effect operates through individual academic resources. Parental education enhances the educational experience of children, which in turn increases their migration potential. Parental occupation was associated with migration intentions in 1992, but parental support and parental control had taken its place by 2003. In other words, the occupation of parents no longer predicted migration intentions among their children, but weak interpersonal bonds of parental support and parental control had emerged as predictors of migration intentions.

### **2.3.8. Migration intention**

Thissen *et al.* (2010) reported that perceived employment opportunities and local attachment appear to be the most important factors explaining migration intentions. In the Veenkolonien, in contrast with the Westhoek, migration history, educational level and representations of the region are also important factors determining the migration intentions of young people.

### **2.3.9. Degree of social inclusiveness**

Bjornason and Thorlindson (2006) found local identity and national pride both contribute to less migration intentions. Community context also was found to be rather consistently associated with migration intentions. Adolescents who lived in fishing communities were significantly less likely to expect to migrate than their counterparts in farming communities, although this difference between community types diminished from a factor of 0.52 to a factor of 0.67 between 1992 and 2003.

According to Thissen *et al.* (2010), identification with the home region is a decisive factor when it comes to the migration intentions of young rural people in both the Westhoek of Belgium and Veenkolonien of Netherlands. They conveyed that young people with a strong local attachment are most inclined to stay in the region.

### **2.3.10. Family migration norm**

De Jong (2000) through his study conducted in Thailand reported that measure of perceived family migration norms had a strong positive relationship with both temporary and more permanent out migration behaviour for both males and females.

Anamica (2010) revealed that 47.00 per cent of the respondent's households had cheered movement shadowed by 30.00 per cent who did not encouraged relocation. Others (23.00%) had no idea on this issue.

## **2.4. Consequences of migration**

### **2.4.5. Farm level consequences**

Thorat *et al.* (2011) reported that the ratios of employment dynamism and movement have been found to be higher among the vagrant family units. The relocation had delineated a positive effect on capital arrangement and has brought imperative changes in selection of cutting edge innovations which has driven to extend within the farm produce. Too, there was negative relationship between relocation of family individuals and salary from agriculture.

Prabhakar *et al.* (2011) in his study uncovered that predominance of intense work deficiency within the area has influenced the efficiency levels of all crops and was driving towards the lasting move within the changing pattern. Further, this change was as of now unmistakable and within the move towards the cultivation of crops which were less labor-intensive.

Wani *et al.* (2011) detailed that higher male relocation has driven to feminization, ageing (greying) of cultivate division as more women and elderly individuals had to require care of their ranches within the nonappearances of youth. The ladies had to require care of both agrarian as well as family exercises which has expanded their burden and physical drudgery.

### **2.4.6. Home level consequences**

#### **2.4.6.1. Economic impact**

Gowsami (2009) reported that internal migration forced by growing economic need has increasing in India. The 2001 census revealed that 309 million people had moved in the previous 10 years from the put of root, an upsurge of nearly two-fifth (37.00%) from 1991 census. The relocation has been influenced by the yearly GDP development rates of 8.00 per cent and the quick urbanization. Moreover, as India's middle class extended their requires for casual labor rose and it has been satisfied by the relentless departure from rustic India.

Singh *et al.* (2011) uncovered that provincial to urban relocation of labor may be useful to the family units as transients send cash back to domestic which may be utilized for different purposes, counting nourishment. More than three-fifth of the defendants in both UP and Bihar detailed increment within the utilization of cereals, beans and vegetables, whereas more than half of the youth detailed improvement in utilization of milk. Too, closely three-fifth of the youth from UP conveyed within the utilization of natural products, egg, meats and fishes, whereas as it were 6.00 per cent of the youth reported escalation in utilization of natural products and nearly one-fourth of them conveyed increase in utilization of fishes, meat and eggs.

Thorat *et al.* (2011) opined in his study that relocation has positive effect on

wage, use and reserve funds of transient families. The useful investigation of utilization expenditure demonstrated that family size, earning from farming, non-farm earning and settlement from transient had a noteworthy and positive affect on utilization expenditure.

#### **2.4.6.2. Personal impact**

Mohanty (2009) stated that movement prepare has caused the financially dynamic area of the populace take of which brought about in declining efficiency level and the expanded defenselessness of those cleared out behind. Also, it was found that as movement escalation, social system and assurance got weakened.

Singh *et al.* (2011) watched that closely 98.00 per cent of the transients in Bihar and nearly three-fifth (78.00%) in Uttar Pradesh detailed an grownup within the in general bliss of the family due to settlement being gotten from the vagrant individuals. Further, around four-fifth (80.00%) of the migrants from Bihar and nearly two-third (68.00%) from Uttar Pradesh conveyed that their children has begun tutoring as a result of relocation of a family individual. Relocation too had a positive effect on the healthcare services, as more than half of the defendants communicated assertion with the explanations related to expanded restorative use, appropriate treatment of pregnant as well as patients enduring from afflictions.

#### **2.4.7. Societal level impact**

##### **2.4.7.1. Social impact**

Singh *et al.* (2011) conveyed from his study that 46.00 per cent of the vagrants from Bihar and more than two-third (70.00%) from Uttar Pradesh detailed more accentuation on the education of a young lady child after relocation. Male out-migration has enabled the female individuals by upgrading their decision making parts in several exercises. This was apparent from the ladies strengthening record of 0.84 in Bihar and 0.73 in Uttar Pradesh. Additionally, the most extreme scores for ladies strengthening were found for common family expenditure, taken after by choices with respect to deal of sale of farm production, storage of seed, contracting of work, education of children, sale-purchases of animals, cultivate input-use and crops/variety choice. They also observed that migration caused reduction in social harmony. Also, closely two-third (67.00%) of the defendants from Bihar felt that there was diminish in connection with villagers due to relocation while, the same extent of defendants from Uttar Pradesh denied it. Advance, nearly one-third (35.00%) of defendants from Bihar and 23.00 per cent from Uttar Pradesh said that they felt envious of the transient family units.

##### **2.4.7.2. Cultural impact**

Dugbazah (2008) found that rural-urban relocation has caused a collapse of the

outmoded wheels used by the household which has caused in fluctuations in the regimes of the emigrants. The “negative and unwanted city lifestyle” implemented by certain emigrants, termed as “socially dysfunctional,” stayed a foremost problematic which was appearance in the communities. The adolescence was found to be unseeingly repetition distant philosophy, which was erroneous and “downright disgusting.” Moreover, it was reported that the liberty relished by emigrants in the towns, ready them cut bonds with relatives besides families.

Prashanthellina (2008) revealed that transients perform as specialists of social changes. The unused thoughts about unused innovations, family future planning, girl’s education, etc. get diffused from urban to rustic ranges through vagrants. Moreover, relocation leads to intermixing of individuals from assorted societies. It has appeared positive commitments such as advancements of composite culture and breaking through the limit contemplations and broadens up the mental skyline of the individuals. Despite these positive outcomes, it moreover has a few genuine negative results such as secrecy, which makes social space and sense of despondency among people.

Scott (2012) found in his study that relocation ha set gigantic pressure on the conventional cultural and social values inside tribal communities in Thailand. The issues which developed as a result of relocation were: vagrancy among the elderly, changes to conventional shape of matured care, and grandparent and amplified family guardianship of children. Moreover, there were expanding numbers of child headed families in towns due to relocation of guardians in look of work. These components had caused an adolescent based savagery.

## **2.5. Empowerment needs of rural youth**

Ommani (2011) reported from his findings that 360 youth in Shoushtar town of Khuzestan area in Iran, had conveyed the best eight procedures for holding youth in their rustic communities. These incorporate moving forward career openings, giving work openings, facilities for education, chances for social exercises, moving forward get to civilities, advancing the benefits of living in country community, foundation of youth counseling committees and advancing the association of youth in community choice-making.

Nandi *et al.* (2012) expressed that giving fundamental social civilities, way better quality of instruction, get to credit plans, get to profitable assets, mechanical modernization, and get to information, formation of agreeable youth organization and advancing entrepreneurial practices were the pivotal strengthening needs of the country youth.

This chapter discusses the selection of research fields, reasons for selection, sampling methods, variables and their measurement, data collection and statistical tools and methods for data analysis. For the sake of convenience, the information regarding the above was presented under the following sub headings:

- 3.1. Locale of research
- 3.2. Research design
- 3.3. Variables and their measurements
- 3.4. Schedule construction
- 3.5. Collection of data
- 3.6. Statistical tools used

### **3.1. Locale of research**

It refers to the area which was selected for the purpose of the study. The specifics related to determination of districts, development blocks, revenue villages and respondents were mentioned here.

#### **3.1.1. Selection of districts**

The study was conducted in Haryana state in which Bhiwani and Hisar districts were selected randomly.

#### **3.1.2. Selection of blocks**

Two blocks were chosen from both districts and add up to of four development blocks were chosen based on the taking after criteria.

- Information gotten from the office of Executives of Agriculture and Horticulture of the individual locale and development blocks.
- Objectives of considering the issue of relocation of rural youth.

Thus, Hisar-2 and Hansi-1 blocks were selected from Hisar district while Tosham and Bawani Khara blocks were selected from Bhiwani district.

#### **3.1.3. Selection of villages**

A list of revenue villages which comes beneath each chosen development blocks was arranged by collecting information from the office of the Joint Director of Agriculture. Four revenue villages from each development blocks were chosen for the study through discourse with the authorities of Department of Agriculture keeping in view the scope of studying.

**Table 1. Selected development blocks and revenue villages in Hisar and Bhiwani districts**

Sr. No.	Districts	Development Blocks	Villages
1.	Hisar	Hisar	Nalwa Rawat Khera Dhansu Ladva
		Hansi	Sorkhi Garhi Kharkhada Dhana Kala Mehnda
2.	Bhiwani	Tosham	Tosham Laxmanpura Dhani Riwasa Bhariwas
		Bawani Khera	Siwana Kheri Daulatpur Alakhpura Kungar

### 3.1.4. Selection of respondents

Sample sizes of 192 relocated adolescents having farming background were selected for the study. This included 96 completely relocated rural youth not involving in cultivating and 96 seasonally/occasionally who were partially engaged in farming practices on seasonal basis. Also, 96 non migrated rustic youth who had total interest in farming were included within the study to decide the constraints and strengthening needs for retaining them in farming. Other than, 96 farm households were too selected for the ponder to determine the effect of relocation of youth on farming. In this way, a total of 384 respondents stayed selected for the study.

**Table 2. Distribution of respondents**

District	Development Block	Revenue Village	Migrants	Partial Migrants	Non Migrants	Farm Households	Total
Hisar	B 1	V1	6	6	6	6	<b>24</b>
		V2	6	6	6	6	<b>24</b>
		V3	6	6	6	6	<b>24</b>
		V4	6	6	6	6	<b>24</b>
	B 2	V1	6	6	6	6	<b>24</b>
		V2	6	6	6	6	<b>24</b>
		V3	6	6	6	6	<b>24</b>
		V4	6	6	6	6	<b>24</b>
Bhiwani	B 1	V1	6	6	6	6	<b>24</b>
		V2	6	6	6	6	<b>24</b>
		V3	6	6	6	6	<b>24</b>
		V4	6	6	6	6	<b>24</b>
	B 2	V1	6	6	6	6	<b>24</b>
		V2	6	6	6	6	<b>24</b>
		V3	6	6	6	6	<b>24</b>
		V4	6	6	6	6	<b>24</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>384</b>

**3.2. Research design**

A research design is the utmost significant feature of exploration procedure. It broadly refers to the process of planning and carrying out research. It establishes the road map for the collection, estimation and analysis of information gained from respondents. Ex post facto research design was chosen for in this study about to suit the various objectives and scopes.

Kerlinger (2010) defines Ex post facto research as a methodical empirical examination in which the scholar does not have straight control over autonomous variables due to the fact that their appearances have naturally happened or because they are could not be manipulated. Implications about relationships amid variables are made, without direct intercession, from associated dissimilarity of dependent and independent variables.

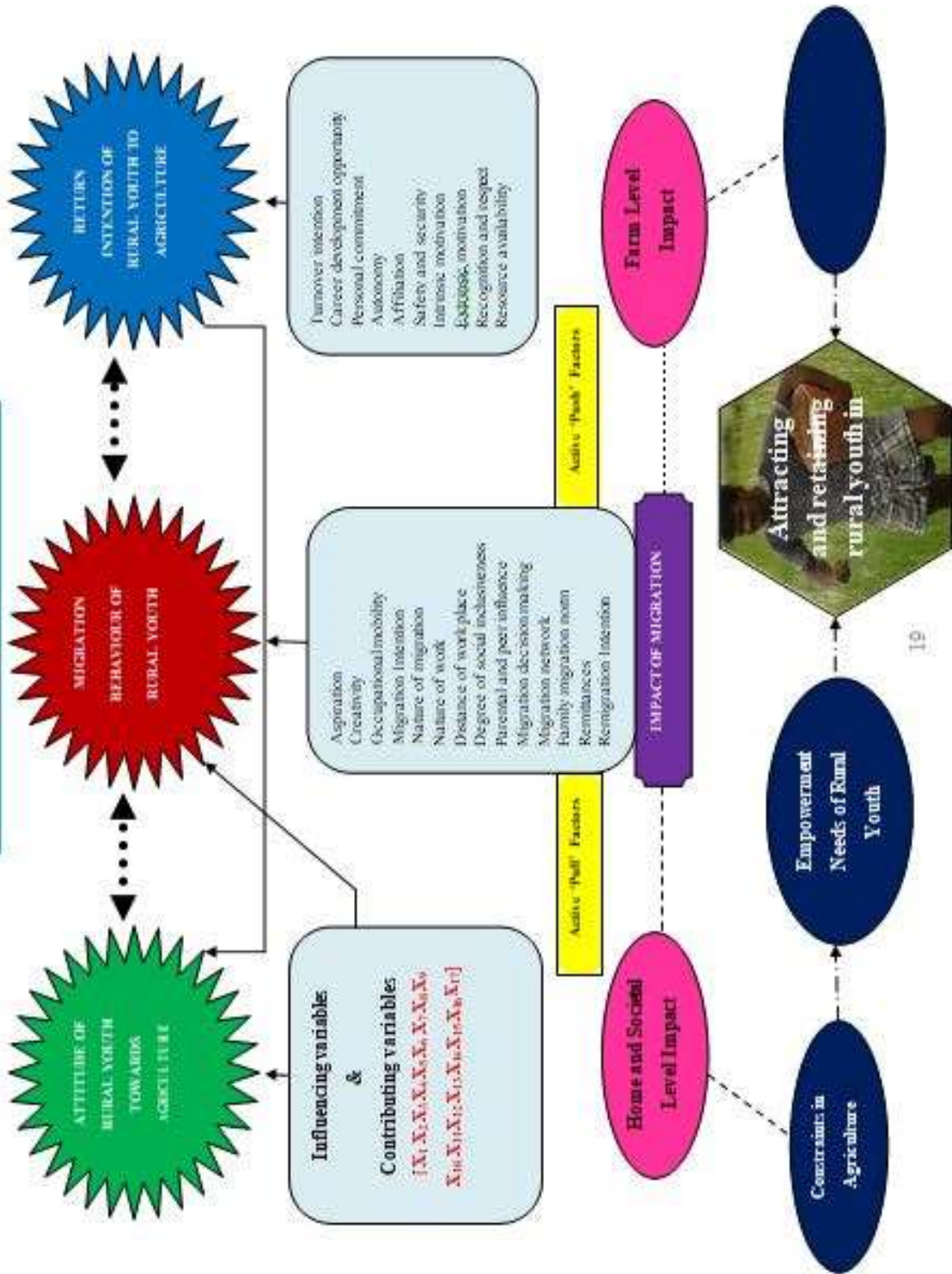
In this investigate ponder, the analyst rather than making the treatment inspected the impact of an actually happening treatment after it has happened i.e. relocation of provincial youth. Thus, the major objectives of expounding migration behavior, attitude towards agriculture, were measured through the ex post facto research design.

### 3.3. Variables and their measurements

The details of independent and dependent variables selected for the study and their measurement are given below:

S. No	Variables	Scoring procedure followed
<b>A. Independent Variables</b>		
1.	Age	National Youth Policy of India (2012)
2.	Education	Followed by Karpagam (2009) with suitable modifications
3.	Occupation	Developed as per need for the study
4.	Farm size	Followed by Karpagam (2009) with suitable modifications
5.	Possession of farm skills	Developed as per need for the study
6.	Possession of non-farm skills	Developed as per need for the study
7.	Proximity of towns and cities	Developed by Sharma (2007) with suitable modifications
8.	Prior migration experience	Developed by De Jong (2000) with suitable modifications
9.	Economic motivation	Developed by Supe (1969) with suitable Modifications
10.	Achievement motivation	Developed by Singh (1969)
11.	Risk orientation	Developed by Supe (1969)
12.	Self-reliance	Developed by Marimuthu (2001)
13.	Self confidence	Developed by Basavanna (1974)
14.	Income expectancy	Developed by De Jong (2000) with suitable modifications
15.	Comfort expectancy	Developed by De Jong (2000) with suitable modifications
16.	Stimulation expectancy	Developed by De Jong (2000) with suitable modifications
17.	Affiliation expectancy	Developed by De Jong (2000) with suitable modifications
<b>B. Dependent Variables</b>		
1.	Migration Behavior of rural youth	Developed for the study
2.	Attitude of rural youth towards agriculture	Developed for the study
3.	Consequences of migration at varied dimensions	Developed for the study
4.	Empowerment needs	Developed for the study

**Fig.3.1 Conceptual Model**



### 3.3.1. Independent Variables

#### 3.3.1.1 Age

Age was operationalized as the number of years completed by defendants at the time of question-answering and the chronological was taken as the degree. The age category formulated by Indian Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for The national Youth Policy 2012 was taken after. The scoring method taken after is given underneath:

Age category	No. of years	Assigned score
First sub group	16- 20	1
Second sub group	21-25	2
Third sub group	26-30	3

#### 3.3.1.2 Educational status

Educational status of defendants alludes to the degree of formal education accomplished by the defendants. The scoring strategy taken after by Karpagam (2009) as given underneath was followed:

Educational status	Assigned Score
Illiterate	1
Primary	2
Middle	3
High school	4
Intermediate	5
Collegiate (Graduation and above)	6
Others	7

#### 3.3.1.3 Occupational status

Occupational or work-related status was operationalized as the work in which person uses considerably of his time and earns an employment to continue his family and personal requirements. The following arranged counting method was developed for the study:

Particulars	Assigned Score
Daily wage earner	1
Govt. or Pvt. services	2
Business	3
Agriculture + Wage earner	4
Agriculture + Services	5
Agriculture + Business	6

### 3.3.1.4 Land holding or Farm size

It refers to the operational land holding or farm size (either possessed or rented in) of a farming family. The land holding of the defendants was classified as per the method taken after by Karpagam (2009). Based on the criteria, respondents were classified into four distinctive categories:

Categories of land holding	Area of land holding	Assigned Score
Marginal land holding	Up to 1 hectare	1
Small land holding	1.01 to 2 hectare	2
Medium land holding	2.01 to 4 hectare	3
Big size land holding	Above 4 hectare	4

### 3.3.1.5 Possession of farm skills

Possession of various skills related to farm practices alludes to the ability a person has obtained through tireless amassing of knowledge and hone in agriculture. The respondents having cultivating ability were given a score of two and one on the off chance that they need.

### 3.3.1.6 Possession of Non-farm skills

Ownership of non-farm ability or skills alludes to those work related activities which are obtained by the person owing to his/her introduction to areas and chances other than agriculture. The respondents having non-farm skills was given a score of two and one in case they need.

### 3.3.1.7 Proximity to towns

Nearness of town and cities alludes to the closeness of mechanically and financially dynamic places, to the native place of an individual. The scale created by Sharma (2007) was embraced with suitable modifications. The scoring method taken after was underneath:

Particulars	Assigned score
Very far (above 100 km)	1
Far (51-100 km)	2
Close (26 to 50 km)	3
Very close (up to 25 km)	4

### 3.3.1.8 Migration experience

Earlier relocation or migration experience alludes to whether a person had past history of moving out of his/her prime destination to other destination within the look of work. The scoring method taken after by De Jong (2000) with suitable medications was followed. The respondents having earlier movement experience was doled out with a score

of 2 and vice versa.

### 3.3.1.9 Economic motivation

Economic motivation or financial inspiration alludes to the benefit maximization and relative value set by a person on financial ends. Financial inspiration was measured by utilizing scale created by Supe (1969) and was some suitable modifications want of the study. The scale comprises of five positive articulations or statements (1,2,3,4 and 5) and one negative statement (6). The reaction for each of the statements was noted over a five-point continuum, which ranges between strongly agree and strongly disagree. The scoring strategy taken after is given underneath:

Response	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Assigned score for positive item	5	4	3	2	1
Assigned score for negative item	1	2	3	4	5

The score for each person was calculated by summing up the score gotten for all the statements. Too the most extreme and least score demonstrate the high and low financial inspiration of the respondents separately. The respondents were categorized in to low, medium and high on the premise of cumulative frequency method.

### 3.3.1.10 Achievement motivation

Accomplishment inspiration or achievement motivation is a social esteem center on a want to achieve a sense of individual achievement. The scoring strategy created by Singh (1969) and taken after by Senthilkumar (2009) was followed in this study. It comprised of six things scale with five alternative responses to each things with scores extending from 5 to 1. The defendants were inquired to deliver their responses to each things. Add up to score for a respondent was gotten by summing up the person score of the statements. Too, the respondents were categorized into low, medium and high based on cumulative frequency method.

### 3.3.1.11 Risk orientation

Risk orientation refers to the degree to which people were inclined towards risk and instability. This was measured with the assistance of chance inclination scale created by Supe (1969) with suitable modifications. The scale comprised of six statements, out of which the statements one and five were negative and the rest were positive.

Response	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Assigned score for positive item	7	5	4	3	1
Assigned score for negative item	1	3	4	5	7

The assigned scores gotten for each statement were summed up to get individual respondents total score for risk orientation and on the basis of it the respondents were

categorized into low, medium and high on the basis of cumulative frequency method.

### 3.3.1.12 Self-reliance

Self-reliance refers to the extent of trust and preparedness, an individual has for his/her future. The scale used to measure self-reliance was created by Marimutha (2001) and followed by Selvarani (2006). The greatest and least conceivable score a person might get 3 and 1 separately.

Category	Assigned score
Fully	3
Partially	2
None	1

### 3.1.1.13 Self confidence

It alludes to the degree of conviction a person has, almost the capacity, activity and enthusiasm to realize his/her objective. This variable was measured by the scale created by Basavana (1974) and taken after by Thilagam (2012). The scale comprises of eight statements to be related on a five-point continuum with the weightage of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 for positive statements and 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 for negative statements. Also, to categorize respondents into low medium and high cumulative frequency distribution method was followed.

### 3.1.1.14 Income expectancy

Income expectancy or wage anticipation alludes to the desire of higher family earnings and financial soundness within the domestic community as compared to relocated destination. For the measuring of income expectancy, scale developed by De Jong (2000) was taken after and suitably modified for the study. The responses of defendants were gotten for each statement over a five point continuum.

Response	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Assigned scores	5	4	3	2	1

The entire score for each person was calculated by summing up the scores gotten for all the statements. The greatest and least score reflect the high and low income expectancy of the defendants separately. Further, the respondents were assembled into low medium and high categories based on cumulative frequency.

### 3.1.1.15 Comfort expectancy

Comfort expectancy or consolation hope alludes to the desire of living in a charming environment having various facilities related to advanced contraptions and amusement within the native community as compared to relocated destination. The scale taken after by De Jong (2000) was followed with suitable modifications for the study. The responses were gotten for each statement over a five point continuum as takes after:

<b>Response</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Undecided</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>
<b>Assigned score</b>	5	4	3	2	1

The score for each person was calculated by summing up the scores gotten for all the statement. The greatest and least score indicate the high and low level of comfort expectancy of the defendants separately. The respondents were categorized into low, medium and high category on the premise of cumulative frequency.

### **3.1.1.16 Stimulation expectancy**

It alludes to the desire of having assortment of individuals, excitement and academic opportunities within the native places as compared to relocated destination. The scale followed by De Jong (2000) was taken after and modified for the as per need for the study. The responses were gotten for each articulation over a five point continuum and the scoring framework followed was as takes after:

<b>Response</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Undecided</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>
<b>Assigned score</b>	5	4	3	2	1

The score for each person was attained at by summing up the scores gotten for all the statement. The most extreme and least score indicate the medium and low level of stimulation expectancy of the respondents separately. The defendants were categorized into low, medium and high based on cumulative frequency.

### **3.1.1.17 Affiliation expectancy**

It alludes to the desire of having kith and kin folk adjacent within the domestic community as compare to relocated destination. The scale taken after by De Jong (2000) was followed with suitable modifications as per need for the study. The reactions of respondents were gotten for each statement over a five point continuum and the scoring procedure utilized was as follows:

<b>Response</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Undecided</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>
<b>Assigned score</b>	5	4	3	2	1

The score for each respondent was arrived at by including up the scores gotten for all the statements. The highest and least score indicates the high and low level of affiliation expectancy of defendants separately. The respondents were categorized into low, medium and high on the premise of cumulative frequency.

### 3.3.2. Dependent variables

S. No.	Dependent Variables	Tools for measurement
1	Migration Behavior of rural youth	Schedule was developed
2	Attitude of rural youth towards agriculture	Schedule was developed
3	Consequences of migration at varied dimensions	Schedule was developed
4	Empowerment needs	Schedule was developed

#### 3.3.2.1 Migration behaviour of rural youth

Migration or relocation behavior is the movement of provincial youth from his/her native place to another place and is caused due to the impact of security, safety, and regards needs in connection to his/her individual, financial and work characteristics..

#### 3.2.2.2 Attitude of rural youth towards agriculture

Allport (1975) stated the concept of state of mind is likely the foremost recognizing and essential concepts in social psychology. No other terms shows up more as often as possible in exploratory and hypothetical writing that state of mind. Thurnstone (1946) characterizes attitude as the degree of positive or negative impact related with a few mental protest. For the reason of this consider, state of mind was operationalized as the mental personality of the rustic youth almost farming in changing degrees of Low, medium and high favorableness.

The responses of youths were obtained on five-point continuum scale as ‘most unfavorable’ ‘un favorable’ ‘undecided’ ‘favorable’ and ‘ most favorable’ against each statement and weightage were given as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively.

#### 3.3.2.3 Consequences of migration at varied dimensions

Relocation is a commonplace of financial improvements and modernization both verifiably in created nations and as of now in developing ones (Scott *et al.*, 1999). It could be a reaction to the uneven conveyance of opportunities over space. Individuals tend to move from place of moo opportunity and less security to the places of higher opportunities and more security. Hence, relocation tends to draw absent more energetic populace from the villages.

Usually, movement is examined in limit disciplinary ways centering on geographical or statistic perspectives primarily at large scale. Indeed less is known almost how relocation is related to livelihood strategies, and its impact on people, families and communities. The response were collected from respondents and measured by using frequency, percentage and rank order.

#### 3.3.2.4 Empowerment needs

In order to transform the Indian agrarian division, a coordinate, multidimensional and integrated approach is significant to draw in the country youth towards farming and

empower this statistic profit to take an interest in agriculture. For this the imperative driving forward in farming out to be to begin with found out to strategies their strengthening needs which are talked about within the succeeding sections.

The responses were collected and measured by using frequency, percentage and rank order.

### **3.4 Schedule construction**

Considering the scope, objectives and the variables under the study, a wide-ranging and suitable interview schedule was prepared to suit its requirements. The matters comprised in the interview schedule stayed both arranged and unbiased type of questions, which were appropriate for rural youth as well as for households. In preparing the statements and questions for schedule, the researcher took the guidance from scientists, experts and from available literature to make it highly precise, reliable, meaningful and clear. The most relevant, clear-cut and applied queries were comprised in the schedule in order to collect suitable and accurate info.

The interview schedule was constructed in following five parts:

- Part- i Characteristics of the rural youth
- Part- ii Attitude of rural youth towards agriculture
- Part- iii Migration behavior of rural youth
- Part- iv Consequences of migration
- Part- v Empowerment needs

### **3.5 Collection of data**

For assessing the attitude, behavior, consequences and empowerment needs, the first-hand information collection was carried out with the rustic youth and households through face to face interview method and interview through telephonic conversation.

The interviewees were approach for coordinate meet on the premise of their accessibility in their local amid celebration events and national occasions.

### **3.6 Analysis of data**

The data collected from the respondents were tabulated, analyzed and presented in the form of tables in order to make the findings more meaningful and easily understandable. The findings developed from the analysis of data were suitably interpreted and conclusions were drawn.

### **3.7 Statistical tools used**

The following statistical methods were applied for the study.

#### **3.7.1 Arithmetic mean and Standard deviation**

Arithmetic mean is calculated by taking the entirety of the values of the variable and after that isolating by the number of such values. It is slightest influenced by inspecting

vacillations, and is often taken as the most excellent degree to compare two or more series.

Standard deviation is the positive square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the deviations of the given perception from their arithmetic mean. Standard deviation is additionally called as root-mean square error.

### 3.7.2 Percentage analysis

Percentage analysis is largely utilized in descriptive investigation to create simple comparisons for calculating rates. Within the study, the recurrence of the particular factor/variable was multiplied by 100 and separated by the overall number of defendants to urge percentage. Percentages were redressed to two decimal places.

### 3.7.3 Cumulative frequency method

This strategy was recommended by Rao (1987) to classify the respondents into three categories' viz. low, medium and high. Based on the score value, the number of recipients having a place to each class was decided. The ultimate frequency value was multiplied by 1/3 and 2/3 to find out the two boundaries specifically L1 and L2 separately. The precise values of these boundaries were calculated by using the following formula:

$$Li = K + Li - C/f (Xn)$$

K= Median between the lower limit of the class in which Li occurs and the upper limit of the previous class.

Li= Boundary value namely L1 and L2.

C= Cumulative square root of frequency up to classes preceding the class in which Li lies.

n= Interval of the class.

F= Square root of the frequency in the class in which the median lies.

The groups or categories were found as given below:

Below L1 value	=	low
Between L1 and L2 value	=	medium
Above L2 value	=	high

### 3.7.4 Correlation analysis

Correlation analysis tells us about the point of relationship among two or more variables, Pearson's product moment correlation co-efficient was calculated by using the following formula-

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Where,

n	=	Sample size
$\sum \frac{x \cdot y - (\frac{x}{n})(\frac{y}{n})}{n}$	=	Sum of product of x and y
$\sum \frac{x^2 - (x)^2/n}{n}$	=	Sum of square of x

$$\sum \frac{y^2}{n} - \left(\frac{\sum y}{n}\right)^2 = \text{Sum of square of } y$$

The 't' test of significance was used to test the significance of the 'r' value, using the formula

$$t = \frac{r \times \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

Where,

n = Sample size

r = correlation co-efficient value

### 3.7.5 Multiple regression

To find out the useful relationship between dependent and independent factors, multiple regression analysis was used. The following is the common equation of multiple regression analysis:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_n X_n + U$$

Where,

Y = Dependent variable

$\beta_0$  = Intercept

$X_1$  to  $X_n$  = Independent variables

$\beta_1$  to  $\beta_n$  = Partial regression coefficient

### 3.7.6 Paired t-test

A paired t-test was used to test the significance difference between the means of dependent samples which referred to the characteristics of the same set of objects. The equality of means was tested using the following formula:

$$t = \frac{\bar{d}}{S_d / \sqrt{n}}$$

$$S \text{ (Standard Deviation)} = \sqrt{1/n-1 \left[ \sum d^2 - \frac{(\sum d)^2}{n} \right]}$$

### 3.7.7 Chi square test

A chi-square statistic was used to show a relationship between two categorical variables. The chi-squared statistic is a single number that tells how much difference exists between observed values and the values would expect if there were no relationship at all in the population.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

Where,

$\chi^2$  = Chi square  
O = Observed value  
E = Expected value

This chapter deals with the presentation of results of the investigation after the analysis and interpretation of data is completed in accordance with the objectives of the study.

For better comprehension, the results have been presented under the following sections:

- 4.1. Socio-economic and psychological profile of the respondents
- 4.2. Attitude of migrated rural youth
- 4.3. Migration behaviour of rural youth
- 4.4 Consequences of migration
- 4.5 Empowerment needs of rural youth for attracting and retaining in farming
- 4.6 Attitude of non-migrant rural youth
- 4.7 Constraints and empowerment needs
- 4.8. Influencing factors professed by the farm households to migration of rural youth

**4.1 Socio-economic and psychological profile of the respondents**

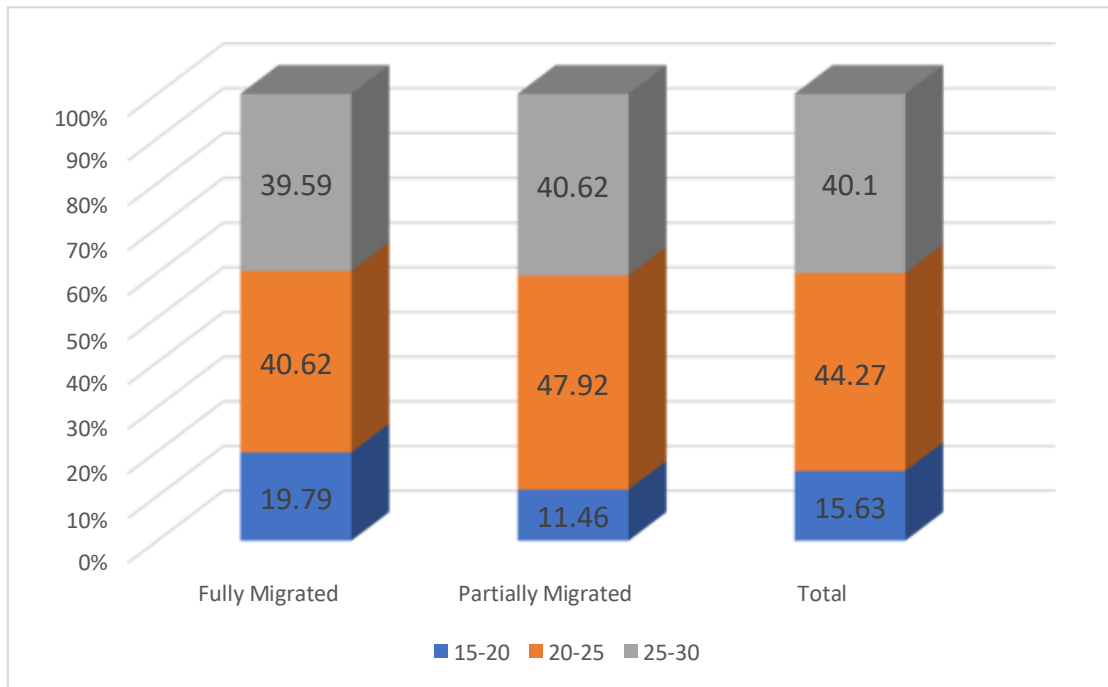
Profile of the respondents gives a brief account of the personal, social and economic background of the respondents. It is essential in the field of extension to analyze the characteristics of respondents to get a clear picture of their backgrounds. This section includes the personal variables of the respondents like age, education, occupation, farm size, proximity to town, farm skills, non-farm skills, migration experience, achievement motivation, risk orientation, economic motivation, self-reliant, income expectancy, stimulation expectancy, self-confidence and affiliation expectancy. The findings on these variables are presented below:

S. No	Variables	Categories	Fully Migrated		Partially Migrated		Total (n=192)	
			Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	Age							
		First sub group	19	19.79	11	11.46	30	15.63
		Second sub group	39	40.62	46	47.92	85	44.27
		Third sub group	38	39.59	39	40.62	77	40.10
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2.	Education	Illiterate	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
		Primary	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
		Middle	20	20.83	15	15.63	35	18.23
		High school	28	29.17	25	26.04	53	27.60
		Higher Secondary	25	26.04	31	32.29	56	29.17
		Collegiate	23	23.96	25	26.04	48	25.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>
3.	Occupation	Wage earner	62	64.58	00	00.00	62	32.29
		Service	20	20.83	00	00.00	20	10.42
		Business	14	14.58	00	00.00	14	07.29

		Agriculture+ Wage earner	00	00.00	59	61.45	59	30.73
		Agriculture+ Service	00	00.00	21	21.88	21	10.94
		Agriculture + Business	00	00.00	16	16.67	16	08.33
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>
4.	Farm size	Marginal	23	23.96	19	19.79	42	21.88
		Small	45	46.87	42	43.75	87	45.31
		Medium	21	21.88	32	33.33	53	27.60
		Big	07	07.29	03	03.13	10	05.21
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>
5.	Farm skills	Possession of farm skill	72	75.00	96	100.00	168	87.50
		Non-possession of farm skill	24	25.00	00	00.00	24	12.50
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>
6.	Non- farm skills	Possession of non-farm skill	68	70.83	63	65.63	131	68.23
		Non-possession of non-farm skill	28	29.17	33	34.37	61	31.77
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>
7.	Proxim ityto town	Close to town	42	43.75	71	73.96	113	58.85
		Very close to town	54	56.25	25	26.04	79	41.15
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>
8.	Migrati on experie nce	Yes	61	63.54	49	51.04	110	57.29
		No	35	36.46	47	48.96	82	42.71
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### 1) Age

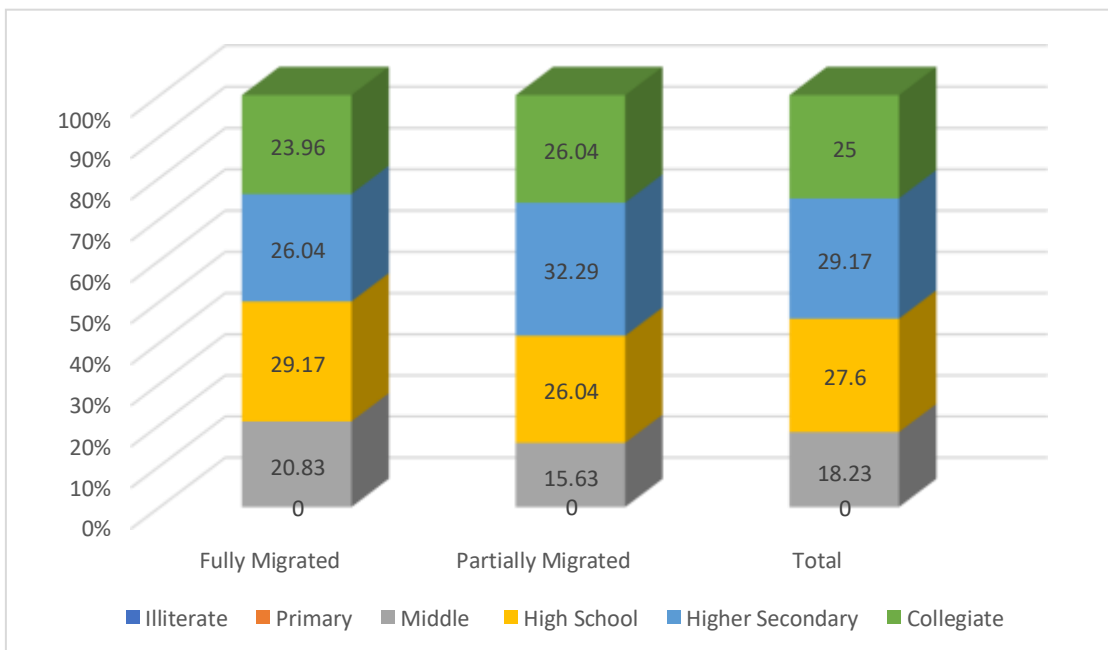
The data presented in Fig. 4.1 shows that 44.27 per cent of the migrants were lies in the second category of age group (21-25 years), closely two-fifth (40.10%) of the respondents belonged to third category of age group (26-30 years) and remaining 15.63 per cent of rural youth fall into the age category of 16-20 years.



**Fig 4.1 Distribution of respondents on the basis of age**

**2) Education**

It is depicted from the Fig.4.2 that 45.83 per cent of the rural youth had educated from middle to high school level, shadowed by 29.17 per cent fall in the higher secondary level of education. One fourth (25.00) of the respondents were observed to have collegiate or an equivalent qualification.

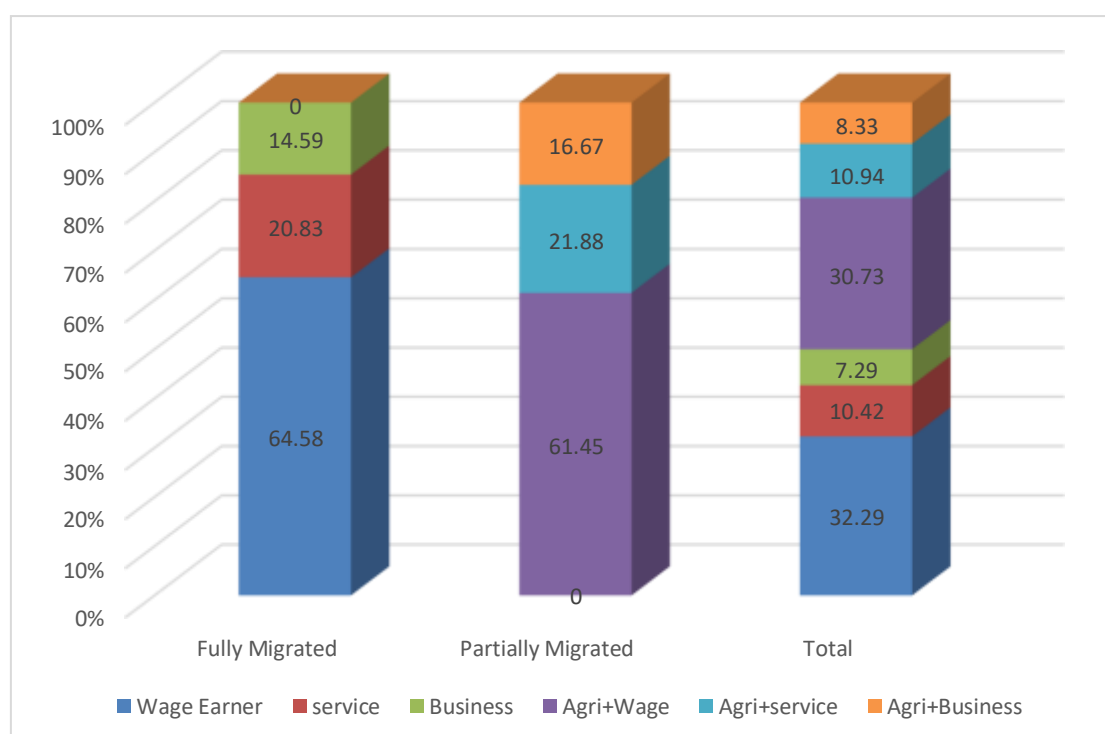


**Fig 4.2 Distribution of respondents on the basis of education**

### 3) Occupation

It could be inferred from the Fig.4.3 that amid the fully migrants, closely two-third (64.58%) of the rural youth stayed seen to be wage earner, shadowed by 14.58 per cent and 20.83 per cent were involved in business and service sector separately.

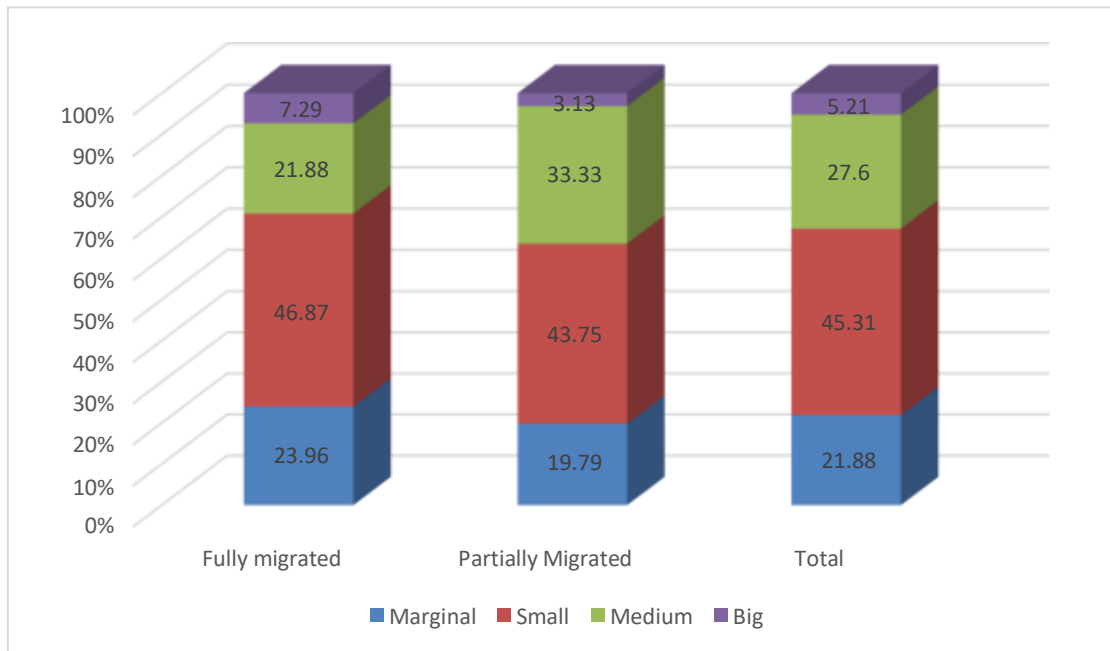
Among the partially migrated, 61.45 per cent of the migrants accepted seasonal farming and also had engaged as wage earners and 21.88 per cent of the seasonal migrants engaged in farming practices and also engaged in services during off seasons whereas the remaining 16.67 per cent of the rural youth stayed found to be in farming and agreed upon business related practices.



**Fig. 4.3 Distribution of respondents on the basis of occupation**

### 4) Farm Size

From the Fig.4.4, it could be seen that 45.31 per cent of the respondents having small size land holdings (2.5 to 5.0 acre). About 27.60 per cent of the rural youth having medium (5.01 to 10 acre) land holdings and marginal size land holding or farm size were overcome by 21.88 per cent. Only 05.21 per cent of the rural youth having big size (more than 10 acres) land holding.

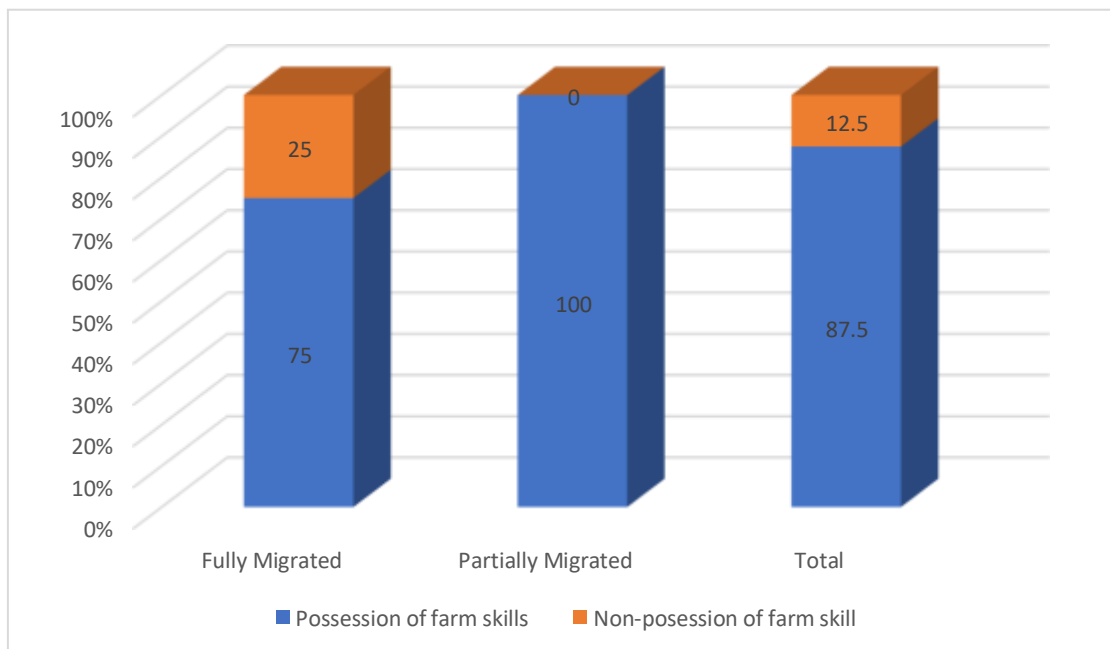


**Fig. 4.4 Distribution of respondents on the basis of farm size**

### 5) Possession of Farm Skills

The results from the Fig. 4.5 portrayed that 87.50 per cent of the rural youth had farm related skills and other 12.50 per cent did not having any farm related skills.

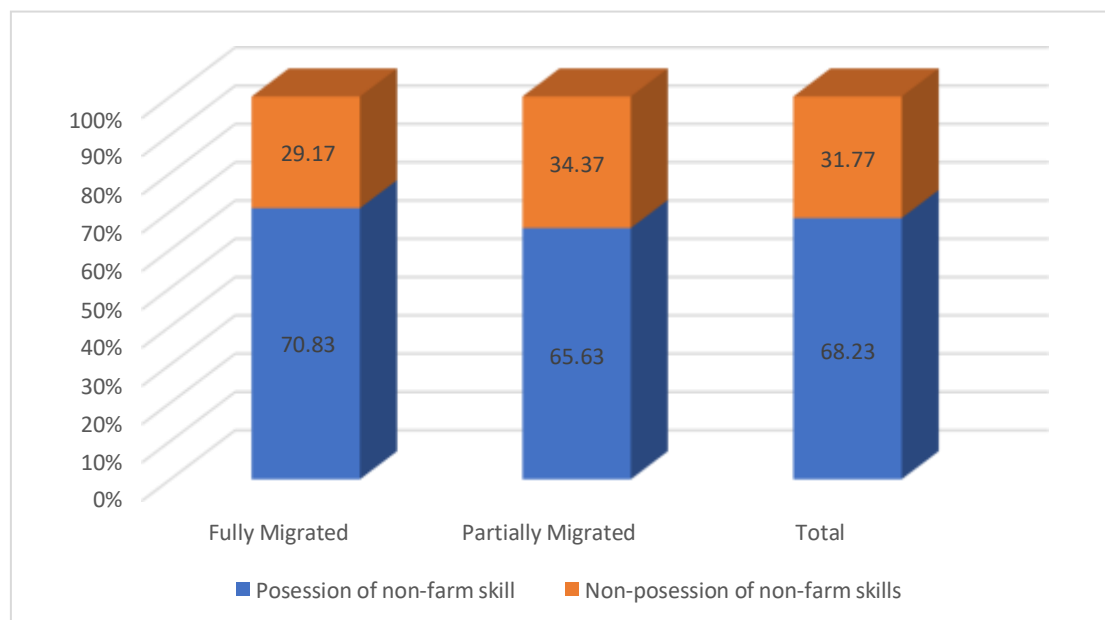
About the fully migrated respondents, three-fourth of them was belonged to possess various farm skills and the remaining one-fourth of them did not possess farm skills. In case of seasonally migrated defendants, 87.50 per cent belonged to possess farm skills.



**Fig. 4.5 Distribution of respondents on the basis of possession of farm skills**

## 6) Non-Farm Skills

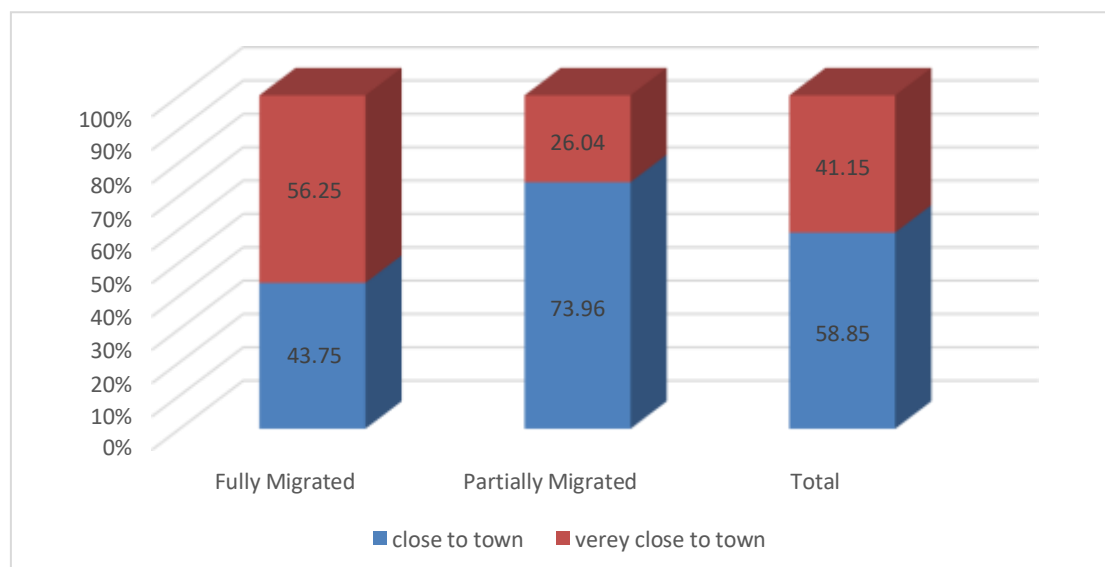
The data showed in the Fig. 4.6 it could be interpreted that closely two-third (68.23%) of the migrants had different non-farm skills like computer applications and accountancy, tailoring, electrical work, driving, mechanical work, etc. The rest 31.77 per cent of the respondents belonged to non-possession of non-farm skills.



**Fig. 4.6 Distribution of respondents on the basis of possession of non-farm skills**

## 7) Proximity to town

The data presented in Fig.4.7 shows that nearly three-fifth (58.85 %) of the migrants conveyed that their native destination has been sited close to town. Nearly two-fifth (41.15%) of the migrants informed that their village to be found very close to town.



**Fig. 4.7 Distribution of respondents on the basis of proximity to town**

## 8) Prior Migration Experience

The data stated in Fig 4.8 revealed that majority (57.29 %) of the respondents had migration experience. The experience increased by respondents on numerous carrier chances, work culture and work places due to previous experience of relocation might have motivated them to move a healthier work with an improved earnings. Remaining 42.71 per cent of rural youth did not have any earlier relocation experience.

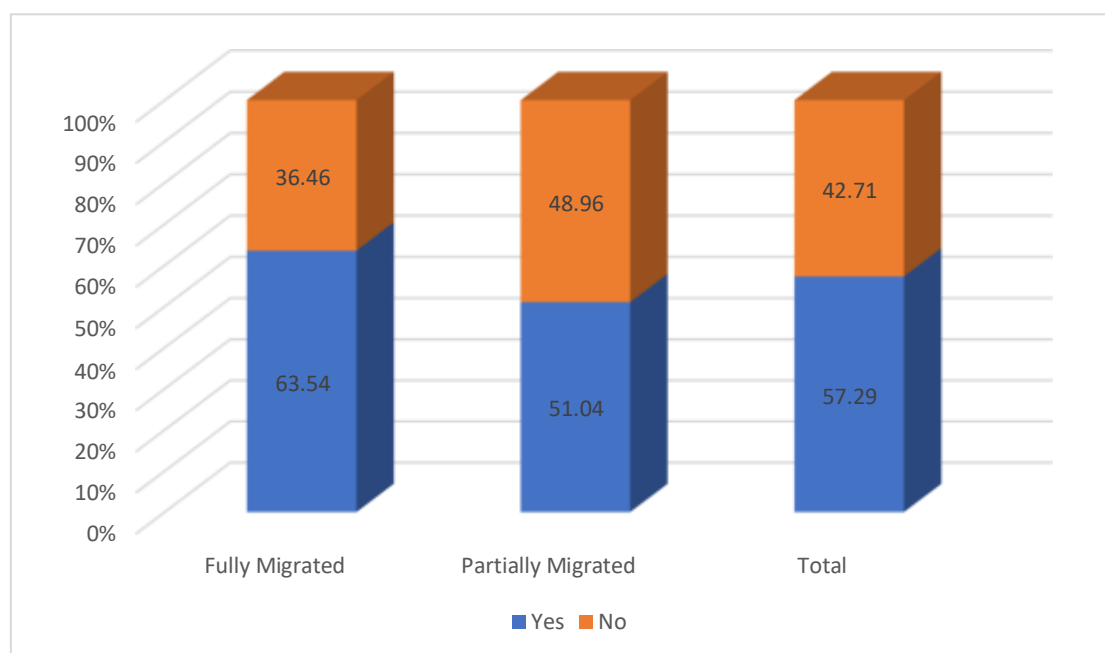


Fig. 4.8 Distribution of respondents on the basis of prior migration experience

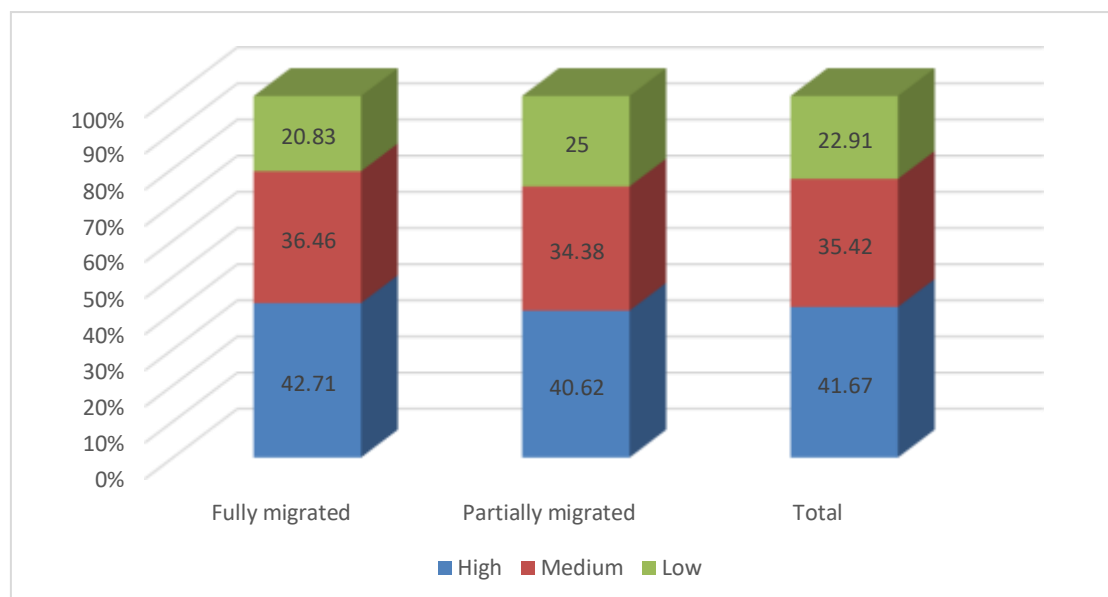
Table 4.1.2. Distribution of rural youth based on psychological characteristics

S. No	Variable	Category	Fully Migrated		Partially Migrated		Total (n=192)	
			Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	Economic motivation	High	41	42.71	39	40.62	80	41.67
		Medium	35	36.46	33	34.38	68	35.42
		Low	20	20.83	24	25.00	44	22.91
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2.	Achievement motivation	High	42	43.75	45	46.88	87	45.31
		Medium	35	36.46	31	32.29	66	34.38
		Low	19	19.79	20	20.83	39	20.31
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>
3.	Risk orientation	High	34	35.42	35	36.46	69	35.94
		Medium	42	43.75	36	37.50	78	40.62
		Low	20	20.83	25	26.04	45	23.44
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>
4.	Self-reliance	Highly	62	64.58	59	61.46	121	63.02
		Partially	34	35.42	37	38.54	71	36.98
		None	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>

5.	Self-confidence	High	39	40.63	40	41.67	79	41.15
		Medium	41	42.70	35	36.46	76	39.58
		Low	16	16.67	21	21.87	37	19.27
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>
6.	Income expectancy	High	22	22.92	40	41.67	62	32.29
		Medium	30	31.25	36	37.50	66	34.38
		Low	44	45.83	20	20.83	64	33.33
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>
7.	Comfort expectancy	High	19	19.79	35	36.46	54	28.12
		Medium	36	37.50	34	35.42	70	36.46
		Low	41	42.71	27	28.12	68	35.42
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>
8.	Stimulation expectancy	High	23	23.96	34	35.42	57	29.69
		Medium	34	35.42	45	46.87	79	41.14
		Low	39	40.62	17	17.71	56	29.17
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>
9.	Affiliation expectancy	High	25	26.04	34	35.42	59	30.72
		Medium	34	35.42	41	42.71	75	39.06
		Low	37	38.54	21	21.87	58	30.21
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### 1) Economic motivation

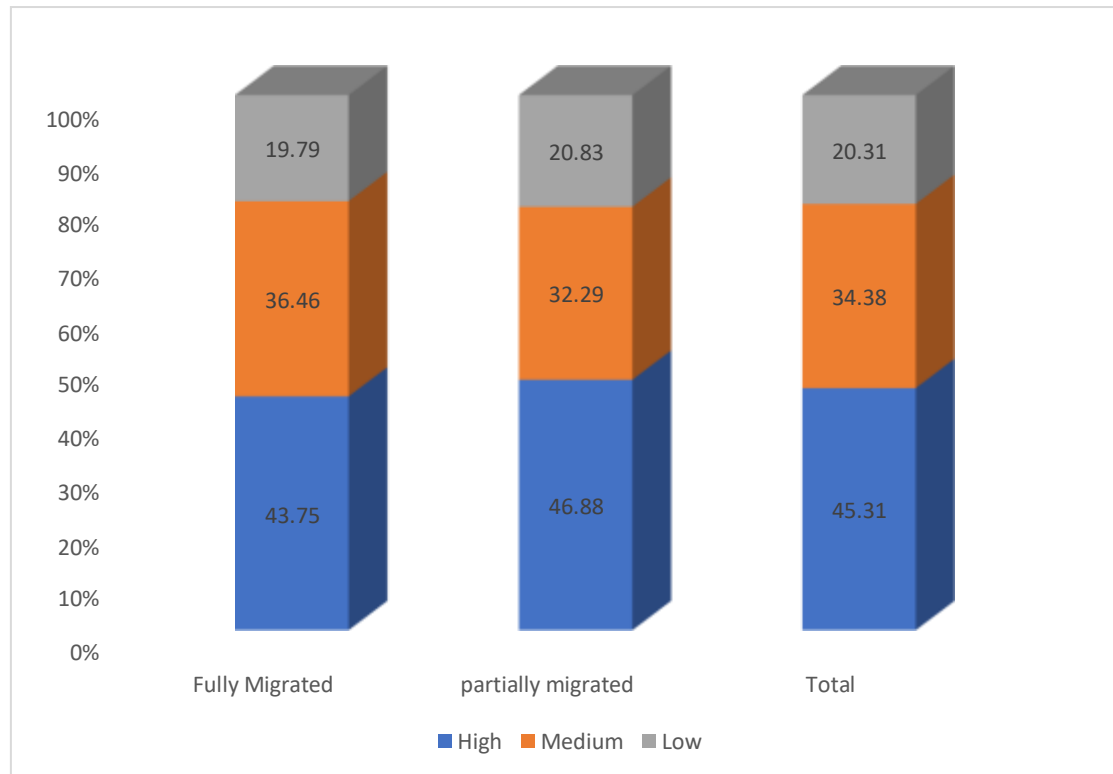
From the Fig 4.9, it is clear that nearly 77.19 per cent of the migrated rustic youth having medium to high level of economic inspiration. Whereas 22.19 per cent of the migrants had low level of economic motivation.



**Fig. 4.9 Distribution of respondents on the basis of economic motivation**

## 2) Achievement motivation

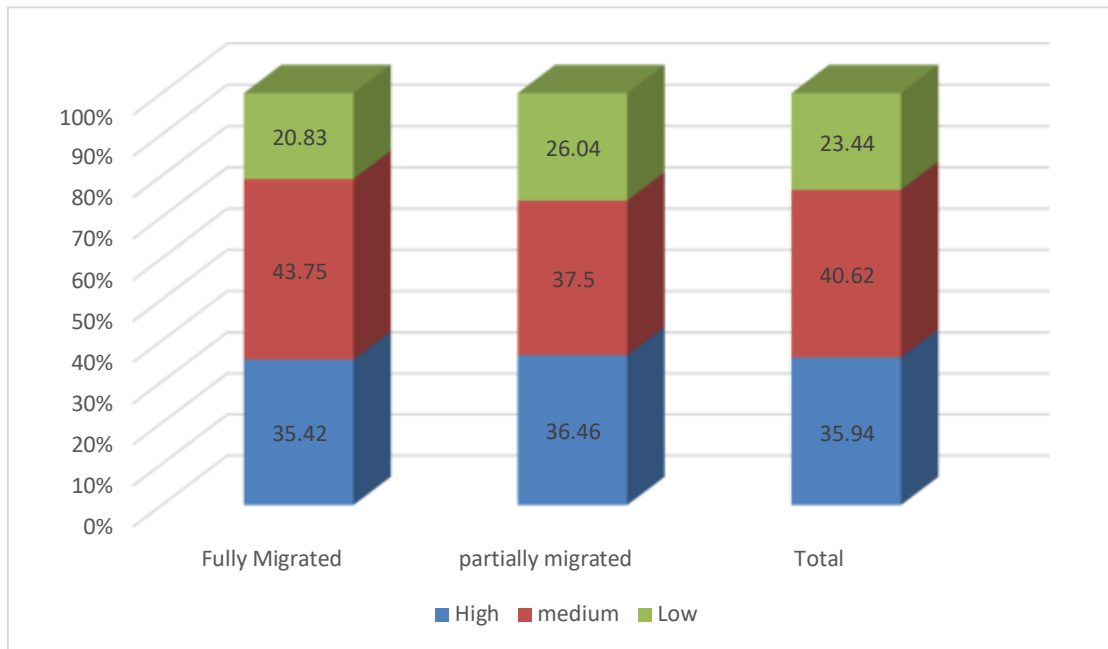
It is evident from the Fig. 4.10 that nearly four-fifth (79.69 %) of the respondents was belonged to medium to high levels of achievement motivation. The remaining 20.31 per cent of the respondents had a low level of achievement motivation.



### 4.10 Distribution of respondents on the basis of achievement motivation

## 3) Risk Orientation

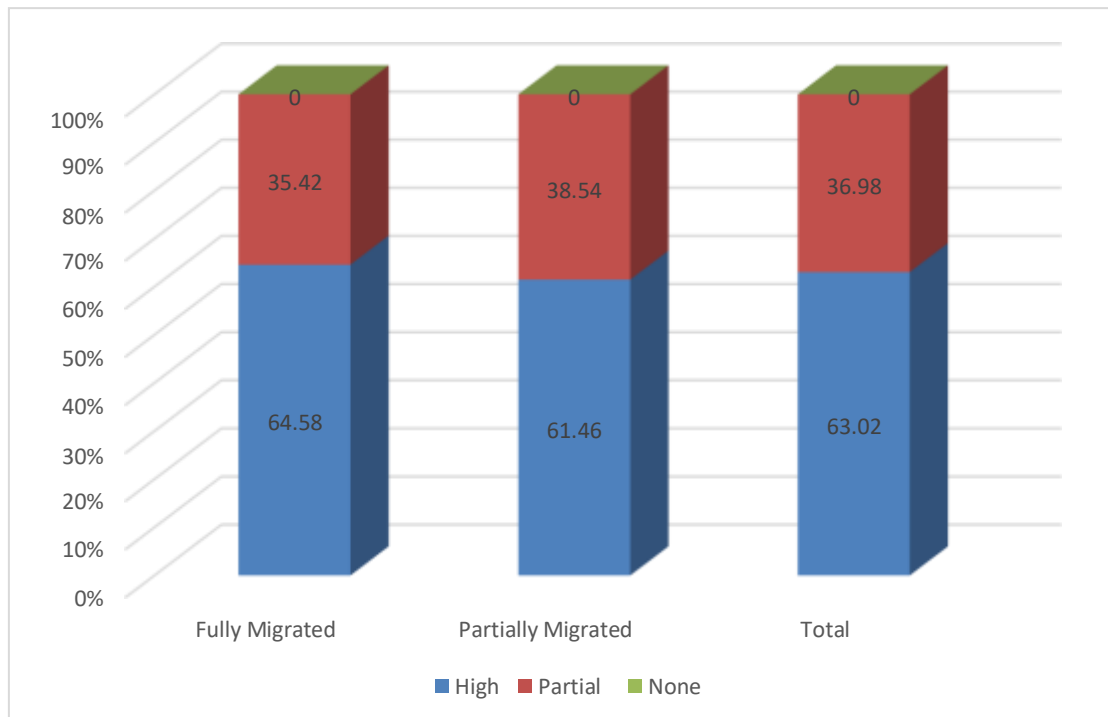
It could be concluded from Fig. 4.11 that 40.62 per cent of the respondents had become medium risk orientation shadowed by 35.94 per cent rural youth with lies in high risk orientation category. Additional link shows that the completely relocated respondents having a reasonable medium level of risk orientation (43.75 %) than the partially migrated 37.50 per cent. The seasonally migrated stayed also belonged to low-risk orientation category to certain point after associated to the completely migrated ones.



**Fig. 4.11 Distribution of respondents on the basis of risk orientation**

#### 4) Self-Reliance

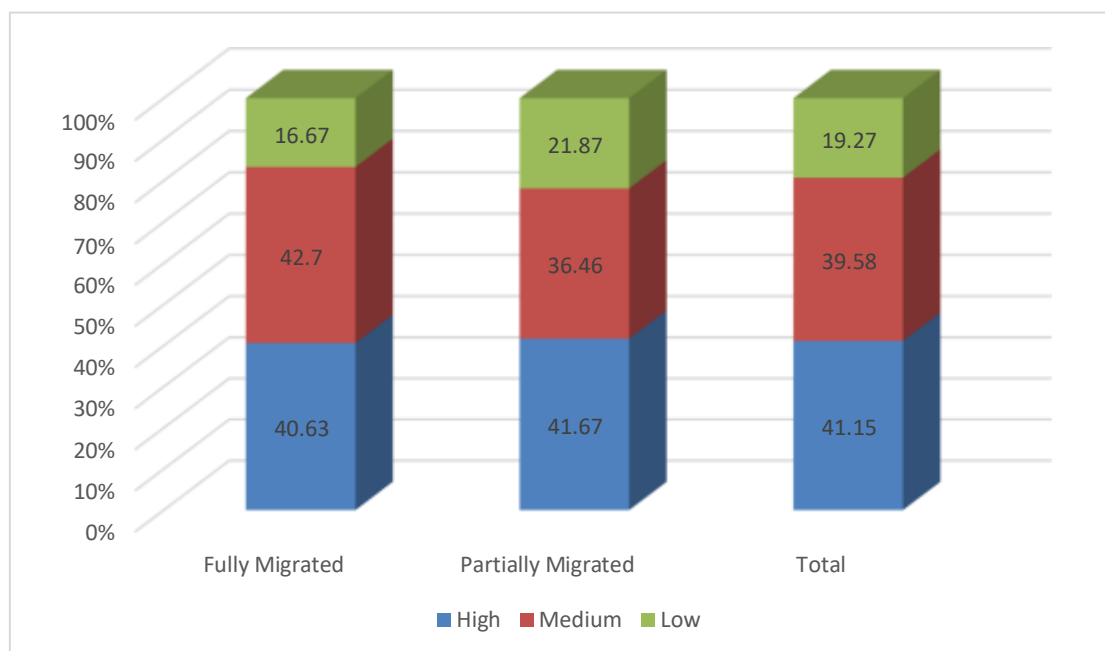
It is apparent from the Fig. 4.12 that nearly three-fifth (63.02 %) of the rural youth was belonged to category of highly self-reliant, whereas 36.98 per cent of them belonged to moderate category of self-reliant.



**Fig. 4.12 Distribution of respondents on the basis of self-reliance**

### 5) Self Confidence

The data presented in Fig. 4.13 revealed that nearly four-fifth (81.73%) of the respondents having medium to high level of self -confidence. The remaining 19.27 per cent of the respondents had low level of personal confidence. Additionally the graph revealed that medium levels of confidence were few amid the fully migrated respondents (42.70 %) when linked to the seasonally relocated once (36.46 %). Poor or low levels of confidence were additional predominant amid the partially relocated youth (21.87 %) when associated to the completely relocated ones (16.67 %).

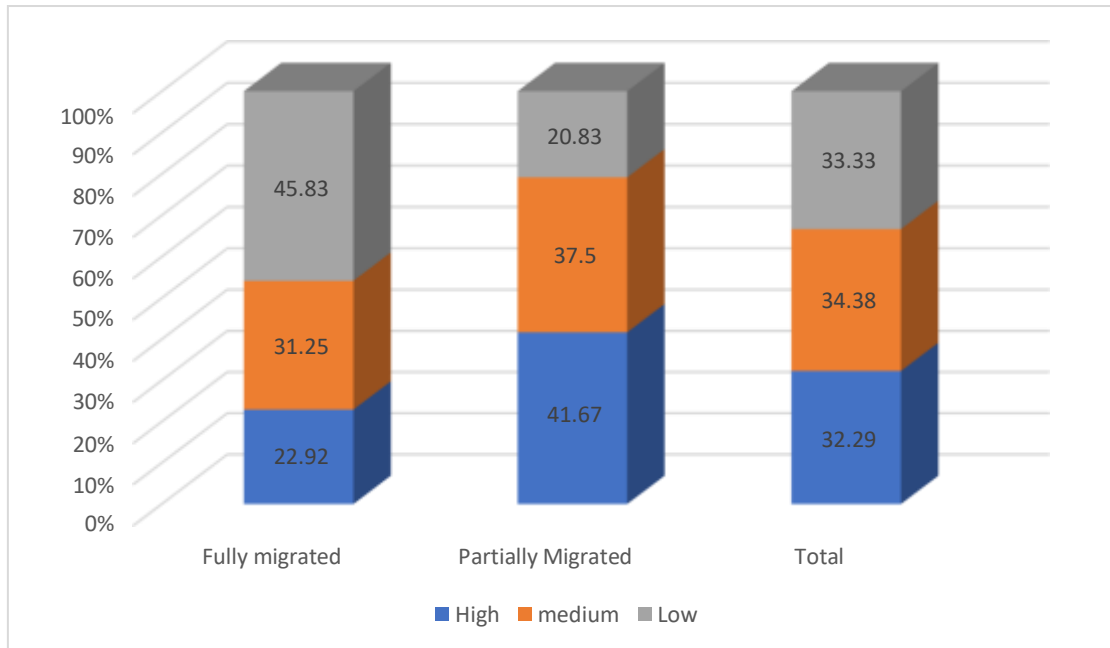


**4.13 Distribution of respondents on the basis of self-confidence**

### 6) Income expectancy

The data in Fig. 4.14 shows that 45.83 per cent of the fully migrated respondents belonged to low level of income expectancy. Whereas, 31.25 per cent of the migrants with medium level of income expectancy and 22.92 per cent rural youth belonged to high level of income expectancy.

In situation of partially migrated rural youth, nearly two-fifth (41.67%) was belonged to the category of high level of income expectancy. Whereas, 37.50 per cent of the rural youth with medium level of income expectancy. About 20.83 per cent of the partially migrated had low level of income expectancy.

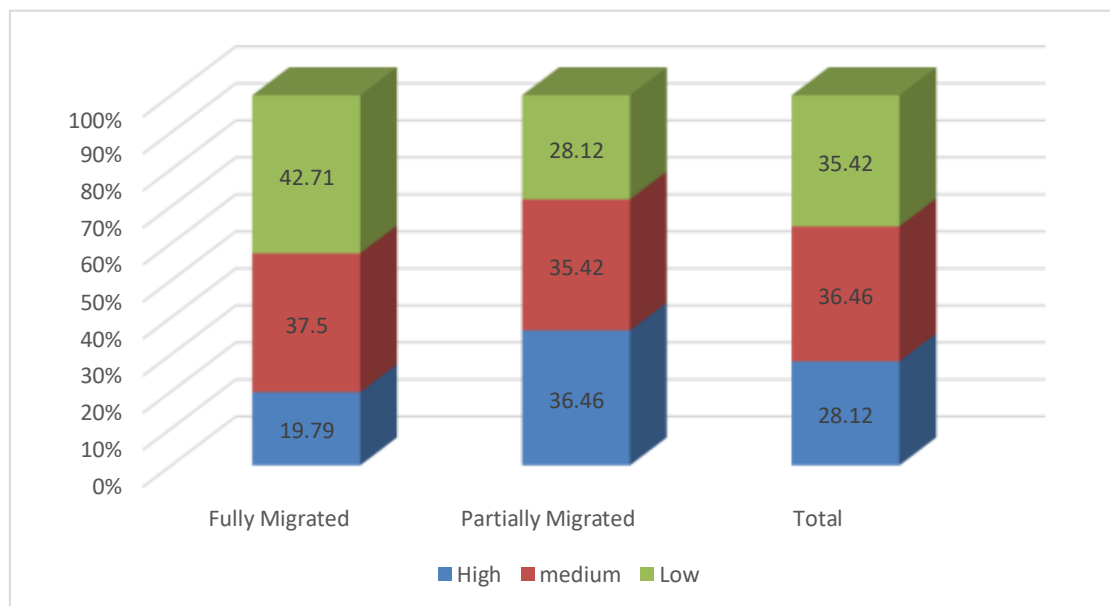


**Fig. 4.14 Distribution of respondents on the basis of income expectancy**

**7) Comfort Expectancy**

The data in Fig. 4.15 portrays that 42.71 per cent of the fully migrants were belonged to low level of comfort expectancy shadowed by 37.50 per cent of them lies in medium level of comfort expectancy. Nearly one-fifth (19.79 %) possessed high level of comfort expectancy.

Besides, 36.46 per cent of the seasonally relocated youth were belonged to category of high level comfort expectancy and nearly identical part (35.42 %) of them was belonged to have medium category of comfort expectancy level. Remaining 28.12 per cent of the partially migrants belonged to low level of comfort expectancy.

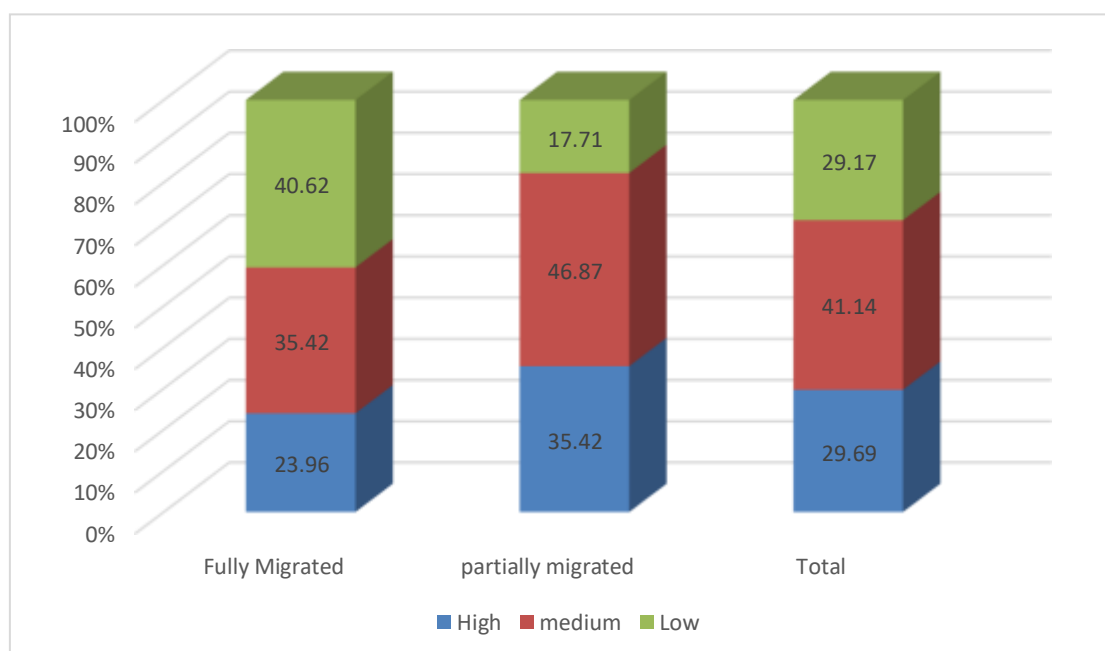


**Fig. 4.15 Distribution of respondents on the basis of comfort expectancy**

### 8) Stimulation Expectancy

It could be concluded from the Fig. 4.16 that 40.62 per cent of the fully migrated respondents belonged to low level category of stimulation expectancy. Medium levels of stimulation expectancy were belonged by nearly two-third (35.42%) of the migrants and the closely one-fourth (23.96%) stayed belonged to high level of stimulation expectancy.

The figure further reveals that, 46.87 of the partially migrants belonged to medium level of stimulation expectancy. Whereas, 35.42 per cent having high level of stimulation expectancy. Only few (17.71%) of the partially migrated respondents belonged to low level of stimulation expectancy.

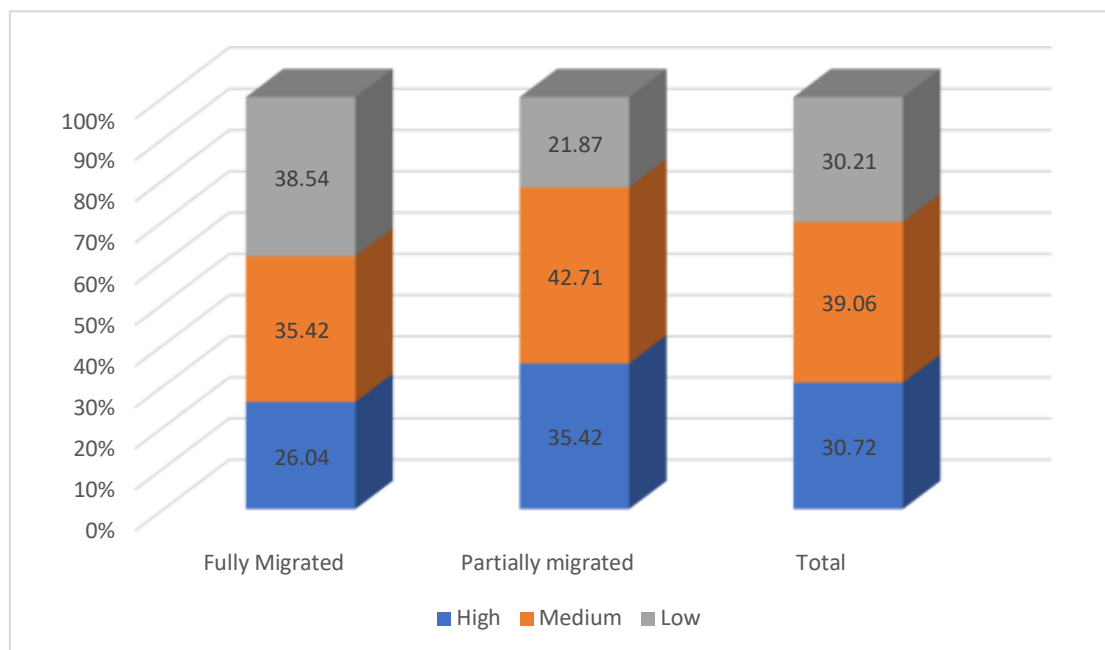


**Fig. 4.16 Distribution of respondents on the basis of stimulation expectancy**

### 9) Affiliation Expectancy

The data in Fig. 4.17 depicted that 38.54 per cent of the fully migrated respondents were belonged to low level of affiliation expectancy followed by 35.42 per cent medium level of affiliation expectancy and the remaining 26.04 per cent of the fully migrants belonged to high level of affiliation expectancy.

On the other hand, 42.71 per cent of the partially migrated respondents belonged to medium level followed by 35.42 per cent of the respondents with high level of affiliation expectancy. The remaining 21.87 per cent of the partially migrants lies in low level affiliation expectancy.



**Fig. 4.17 Distribution of respondents on the basis of affiliation expectancy**

#### 4.2 Attitude of rural youth towards agriculture

Attitude or state of mind of an individual's refers to a regular thinking, views, propensities and principles about his conservational aspects. This views, tendencies and beliefs will be steadied on the basis of ecological outcome, added experiences over the period of time (Rafiepour, 1993).

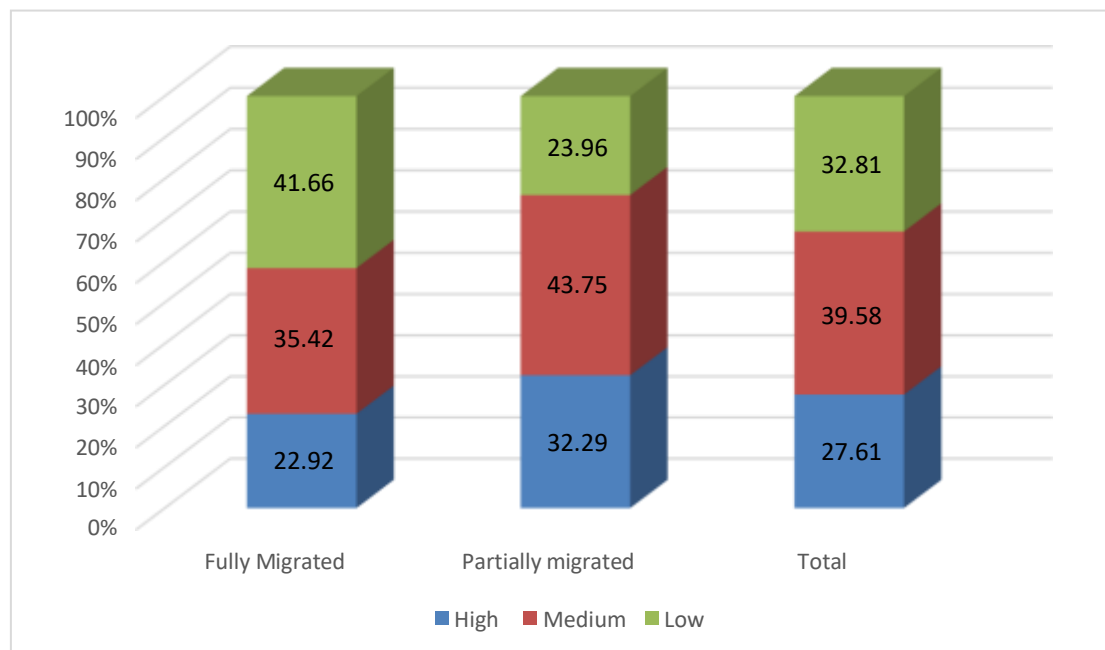
Ordinarily state of mind expressed either positive or negative suppositions towards a person, action, things or occasions which is known as attitude substance. Individuals can moreover be contrasted towards a question that they momentarily have both negative and positive state of mind towards the psychological object (Breckler and Wiggins, 1992). In this study state of mind was effectively utilized as the psychological disposition of the transients around cultivating completely different degrees of favorableness or unfavourableness.

**Table 4.2.1. Distribution of rural youth on the basis of their attitude towards agriculture**

S. No	Category	Fully Migrated (96)		Partially Migrated (96)		Total (192)	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	High	22	22.92	31	32.29	53	27.61
2	Medium	34	35.42	42	43.75	76	72.29
3	Low	40	41.66	23	23.96	63	32.81
	<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The data presented in table shows that in total, 72.39 per cent of the rural youth belonged low to medium level of attitude towards agriculture. Only 27.61 per cent of the respondents were belonged to high level of attitude towards agriculture.

Besides, 43.75 per cent of seasonally migrated stayed belonged to have medium level of favourable attitude towards agriculture. Whereas, nearly one-third (32.29%) of the partially migrants with high level of attitude and remaining 23.96 per cent of the respondents belonged to low level of attitude towards agriculture.



**Fig. 4.18 Distribution of respondents on the basis of their attitude towards agriculture**

#### **4.2.2. Relationship between profiles of rural youth with their attitude towards agriculture**

The relationship between socio-economic and psychological profile of migrants with their attitude towards farming have been stated in this section.

The findings of the study revealed that the independent variables (psychological characteristics) stimulation expectancy, affiliation expectancy, income expectation and comfort expectation stayed found to have significant and positive relationship at one per cent whereas characteristics age, educational status, proximity to towns, migration experience, non-farm skill, risk orientation and economic motivation revealed significant and negative relationship at one per cent level of probability.

The findings of study moreover uncovered that occupational status was found to have significant and positive relationship at five per cent probability level while, self-confidence and self-reliant passed on significant and negative connections at the same level of probability. Be that as it may, factors like achievement or accomplishment, motivation, farm size, and farm related skills appeared a non-significant relationship with the subordinate variables.

The degree of involvement of independent characteristics with the dependent variables was worked out using regression analysis and the findings are stated in table.

The data presented in table indicates that  $R^2$  value stayed 0.541 which interpreted that 54.10 per cent deviation in the attitude of migrants towards farming which was justified by various 17 independent variables nominated for the study. The 'F' value 9.325 was significant at one per cent of probability level.

Out of the seventeen variables, farm skill and farm size had exposed significant and positive role with the attitude of migrants towards farming or agriculture such as comfort expectancy and achievement motivation had conveyed significant and positive role at the five per cent level of probability.

Conversely, characteristics such as proximity to towns and educational status had displayed significant and negative relationship at the same level of probability.

From the results it exposed that a unit upsurge in achievement motivation, farm skills, farm size and comfort expectancy would outcome in an escalation in favorable state of mind towards farming by 1.713, 5.550, 0.440 and 0.530 entities separately.

It could be detailed from the findings of study that between the four significantly contributing factors farm related various skills, farm holding stayed found to contribute much on state of mind towards agriculture. Generally upsurge in farm holding would increase an ideal mind set towards farming. Expanded business era and expanded profit since of way better farming would be the cause behind development of great state of mind of transients towards farming. Assist, ownership of farming expertize would be the ability to averse the field and this would likely lead to have an idealistic state of mind towards farming.

Within the case of fully migrants the relationship between seventeen autonomous factors and attitude toward farming depicted that factors like comfort expectation, stimulation expectation, farm related skills, income expectations and affiliation expectation remained found to have positive And significant connection at one per cent level of probability while economic motivation, self-confidence and proximity to towns showed significantly negative connections at the same probability level. It was too uncovered that occupation, age, education and risk orientation expressed significant and negative relationship at five per cent of probability level.

**Table 4.2.2 Relationship between profiles of migrants with their attitude towards agriculture**

S. No	Socioeconomic and psychological character	Fully Migrated				Partially/Seasonal Migrated				Total			
		Correlation coefficient	Regression Coefficient	SE	't' value	Correlation coefficient	Regression Coefficient	SE	't' value	Correlation coefficient	Regression Coefficient	SE	't' value
1	Age	-0.229*	-1.425	1.007	-1.398 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.359**	0.609	1.419	-0.427 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.267**	-0.661	0.705	-0.935 <sup>NS</sup>
2	Education	-0.273*	0.810	0.746	1.197 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.326**	-1.059	0.873	-1.209 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.259**	-1.059	0.520	-2.049*
3	Occupation	-0.256*	-0.613	1.137	-0.529 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.030 <sup>NS</sup>	-2.967	1.929	-1.528 <sup>NS</sup>	0.184*	0.670	0.779	0.859 <sup>NS</sup>
4	Farm size	-0.131 <sup>NS</sup>	1.117	0.851	1.326 <sup>NS</sup>	0.099 <sup>NS</sup>	3.699	1.199	3.161**	-0.029 <sup>NS</sup>	1.713	0.598	2.861**
5	Farm skill	0.585**	5.302	1.719	2.997**	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.010 <sup>NS</sup>	5.550	1.543	3.594**
6	Non-farm skill	-0.083 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.193	2.052	-0.083 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.490**	-6.389	2.189	-2.890**	-0.305**	-2.420	1.369	-1.759 <sup>NS</sup>
7	Proximity to town	-0.455**	-1.895	1.174	-1.653 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.307**	-1.121	1.973	-0.569 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.436**	-2.061	0.909	-2.265*
8	Prior migration experience	-0.191 <sup>NS</sup>	2.216	2.294	0.979 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.359**	-3.142	2.381	-1.299 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.304**	2.340	1.225	1.951 <sup>NS</sup>
9	Economic motivation	-0.315**	0.411	0.272	1.469 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.361**	0.749	0.339	2.211*	-0.405**	0.046	0.170	0.259 <sup>NS</sup>
10	Achievement motivation	-0.073 <sup>NS</sup>	0.612	0.357	1.782 <sup>NS</sup>	0.169 <sup>NS</sup>	0.301	0.291	1.019 <sup>NS</sup>	0.052 <sup>NS</sup>	0.440	0.193	2.254*
11	Risk orientation	-0.261*	-0.059	0.322	-0.189 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.039 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.571	0.219	-2.598**	-0.271**	-0.020	0.139	-0.151 <sup>NS</sup>
12	Self-reliance	-0.113 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.368	2.046	-0.181 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.212 <sup>NS</sup>	1.526	2.399	0.670 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.159*	-1.987	1.290	-1.541 <sup>NS</sup>
13	Self confidence	-0.347**	-0.145	0.534	-0.273 <sup>NS</sup>	0.089 <sup>NS</sup>	0.298	0.179	1.649 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.189*	0.199	1.140	1.420 <sup>NS</sup>
14	Income expectancy	0.543**	-0.013	0.371	-0.026 <sup>NS</sup>	0.287*	0.129	0.219	0.567 <sup>NS</sup>	0.474**	0.083	0.179	0.463 <sup>NS</sup>
15	Comfort expectancy	0.616**	1.288	0.539	2.469**	0.467**	0.069	0.327	0.219 <sup>NS</sup>	0.587**	0.530	0.245	2.147*
16	Stimulation expectancy	0.544**	0.763	0.361	2.035*	0.061 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.217	0.318	-0.658 <sup>NS</sup>	0.391**	0.101	0.234	0.438 <sup>NS</sup>
17	Affiliation expectancy	0.508**	-0.562	0.332	-1.709 <sup>NS</sup>	0.361**	0.928	0.349	2.659**	0.498**	0.190	0.201	0.945 <sup>NS</sup>
	R <sup>2</sup>	0.647				0.624				0.541			
	F Value	6.639**				6.497**				9.325**			
	Constant	2.183				36.516				17.640			

PRC-Partial Regression Co-efficient  
SE- Standard Error

<sup>NS</sup> -Non-Significant  
\* Significant at 0.05 level of probability  
\*\* Significant at 0.01 level of probability

Also, it might be uncovered from the findings that, the multiple regression with regard to completely transients portrayed a significant  $R^2$  value which conveyed that 64.070 per cent variation within the state of mind of migrants towards agriculture, which was defended by seventeen factors assigned for the study. The 'F' value (6.639) remained significant at one per cent level of probability.

Out of the seventeen variables, comfort expectancy and farm skill had presented significantly positive role with the subordinate variables at one per cent of probability level while stimulation expectancy had appeared a positively significant at five per cent level of probability.

Hereafter it might be summarized that an entities upsurge in farm skills, stimulation and comfort expectancy *ceteris paribus* would outcome in an escalation in favourable state of mind towards farming by 5.302, 1.288 and 0.763 correspondingly.

With respect to partially migrants, the outcomes of relationship uncovered that the factors viz. affiliation expectations and comfort expectation were found to have significant and positive connections at one per cent level of probability though age, non-farm expertise, proximity to cities, relocation experience, education and financial motivation conveyed a significant and negative connections at the same probability level. One variable i.e. income expectancy was found to have significant and positive relationship at five per cent level of probability.

The findings of multiple regression showed that the  $R^2$  value stayed 0.624 which exposed that nearly three-fifth (62.40%) deviation in the state of mind of migrants towards farming, which stayed clarified by seventeen independent variables designated for the investigation. The 'F' value 6.497 was significant at one per cent level of probability.

Out of the independent characteristics, affiliation expectancy and farm size had revealed significantly positive relationship with state of mind of migrants towards farming at one per cent probability level, while financial motivation had exposed significantly positive at five per cent probability level.

Conversely, factors namely non-farm expertizes and risk orientation had revealed negative significant role at one per cent probability level.

The findings conveyed that a unit upsurge in financial motivation, affiliation expectancy and farm size would escalation the ideal state of mind of migrants towards farming by 3.791, 2.205 and 0.933 entities separately.

The corresponding study of the role of the profile characteristics of the completely relocated and seasonally relocated with their state of mind towards farming uncovers that comfort expectancy, stimulation expectancy, farm holding, farm expertise, financial motivation and affiliation expectancy positively support with their state of mind towards agriculture.

### 4.3 Migration behaviour of rural youth

The quick improvement and broadening of formative exercise in India have caused in much required extension of business events, but at the same time have activated urbanization (Web source: DARE, 2012). This slant has unwittingly brought about in move of agricultural youth to non-farm sectors. Heightening thwarted expectation with the profession has pushed them out of farming in spite of the fact that opening in other segments of the prospering economy have dragged them out of agriculture (Sharma and Bhaduri, 2005)

**Table 4.3.1 Mean scores on the migration behaviour of respondents**

S. No.	Indicators	Mean scores	
		FM (96)	PM (96)
	<b>Direct indicators</b>		
<b>I</b>	<b>Nature of migration</b>	<b>3.00/3.00</b>	<b>1.54/3.00</b>
	Temporary	-	44 (48.83%)
	Circular	-	52 (54.17%)
	Permanent	96 (100%)	-
<b>II</b>	<b>Nature of work</b>	<b>1.00/2.00</b>	<b>1.00/2.00</b>
	Agricultural	-	-
	Non-agricultural	96 (100%)	96 (100%)
<b>III</b>	<b>Distance of work place</b>	<b>2.91/4.00</b>	<b>2.43/4.00</b>
	Less than 25 km	03 (03.13%)	15 (15.63%)
	25-50 km	17 (17.71%)	40 (41.67%)
	50-100 km	32 (33.33%)	26 (27.08%)
	More than 100 km	44 (45.83%)	15 (15.63%)
<b>IV</b>	<b>Migration decision making</b>	<b>1.68/3.00</b>	<b>2.06/3.00</b>
	Self	35 (36.46%)	29 (30.21%)
	Family members	43 (44.79%)	32 (33.33%)
	Others	18 (18.75%)	35 (36.46%)
<b>V</b>	<b>Migration network</b>	<b>2.41/3.00</b>	<b>1.71/3.00</b>
	Family or relatives	10 (10.42%)	35 (36.46%)
	Friends/neighbors	37 (38.54%)	54 (56.25%)
	Agencies	49 (51.04%)	07 (07.29%)
<b>VI</b>	<b>Family migration norm</b>	<b>2.43/3.00</b>	<b>2.28/3.00</b>
	Encourage to migrate	52 (54.17%)	43 (44.79%)
	No idea	24 (25.00%)	37 (38.54%)
	Do not encourage to migrate	20 (20.83%)	16 (16.67%)
<b>VII</b>	<b>Remigration intention</b>	<b>2.84/5.00</b>	<b>2.28/5.00</b>
	Intend to return within one year	17 (17.71%)	18 (18.75%)
	Intend to return within five year	31 (32.29%)	46 (47.92%)
	Intend to return within 5 to 10 year	16 (16.67%)	19 (19.79%)
	Intend to return after 10 year	14 (14.58%)	13 (13.54%)
	No intention to return	18 (18.75%)	-

#### **I. Nature of migration**

It is the transitory or permanent relocation of rustic youth from their native place to another destination in response to their career prospects. From the information displayed in table it could be conveyed that the average mean score of nature of migration for completely migrated (3.00) was higher than that of seasonally or partially relocated ones (1.54).

## **II. Nature of work**

Nature of work within the moved ends is the kind of work the migrants has chosen within the relocation destination. It is apparent from the table that both the categories of transients remained found to secure comparable average mean score (1.00).

## **III. Distance of work place**

It is the distance within the migrant's native and the migrated destination. The findings from the table reveal that the average mean score for distance of work place of the fully migrated rural youth (2.91) was higher than the partially migrated rural youth (2.43).

## **IV. Migration decision making**

Migration decision making is refers to which the rural youth and their kith and kin have participated in the decision to migrate. The average mean score for migration decision making of fully migrant rural youth (2.06) was slightly higher than the partially migrant rural youth (1.68).

## **V. Migration Network**

Migration network is a set of interpersonal ties that connect movers, former movers, and non-movers in places of origin and destination through social ties. Migrant network frameworks are frequently invoked to explain individual migration behaviour as it influences the dynamics of migration decision making and associated behaviour. It was quite interesting to note from findings that the average mean score value of partially migrated rural youth for migration network was higher (2.41) than their counterparts (1.71).

## **VI. Family migration norm**

Family migration norm is the perception of family members towards migration of the rural youth. From the table it could be interpreted that the average mean score for the family migration norm of fully migrated rural youth (2.43) was found to be slightly higher than that of the partially migrated ones (2.48).

## **VII. Remigration intention**

Remigration intention is the thought about moving back or returning back to the home location as perceived and symbolically revealed by the migrated rural youth. It is apparent from Table 32 that the average mean score for remigration intention of fully migrated rural youth (2.84) was more than that of the partially migrated rural youth (2.28).

**Table 4.3.2 Association between socio-economic and psychological characteristics of migrated youth with distance of work place**

Fully Migrated (96)						Partially Migrated (96)					Total (192)				
Age															
	Less than 25 km	25-50 km	50-100 km	More than 100 km	Total	Less than 25 km	25-50 km	50-100 km	More than 100 km	Total	Less than 25 km	25-50 km	50-100 km	More than 100 km	Total
<b>16-20</b>	2 (02.08)	4 (04.17)	7 (07.29)	6 (06.25)	19 (19.79)	1 (01.04)	6 (06.25)	2 (02.08)	2 (02.08)	11 (11.63)	3 (01.56)	10 (05.21)	9 (04.69)	8 (04.17)	30 (15.63)
<b>21-25</b>	0 (00.00)	7 (07.29)	14 (14.58)	18 (18.75)	39 (40.63)	8 (08.33)	16 (16.67)	15 (15.63)	7 (07.29)	46 (47.92)	8 (04.17)	23 (11.98)	29 (15.10)	25 (13.02)	85 (44.27)
<b>25-30</b>	1 (01.04)	6 (06.25)	11 (11.46)	20 (20.83)	38 (39.58)	6 (06.25)	18 (18.75)	9 (09.38)	6 (06.25)	39 (40.63)	7 (03.65)	24 (12.50)	20 (10.42)	26 (13.54)	77 (40.10)
<b>Total</b>	3 (03.13)	17 (17.71)	32 (33.33)	44 (45.83)	96 (100.00)	15 (15.63)	40 (41.67)	26 (27.08)	15 (15.63)	96 (100.00)	18 (09.38)	57 (29.69)	58 (30.21)	59 (30.73)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2 = 6.372^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 2.667^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 1.736^{NS}$				
Education															
<b>Middle</b>	1 (01.04)	7 (07.29)	5 (05.21)	7 (07.29)	20 (20.83)	1 (01.04)	7 (07.29)	4 (04.17)	3 (03.13)	15 (15.63)	2 (01.04)	14 (07.29)	9 (04.69)	10 (05.21)	35 (18.23)
<b>High School</b>	0 (00.00)	4 (04.17)	7 (07.29)	17 (17.71)	28 (29.17)	5 (05.21)	8 (08.33)	6 (06.25)	6 (06.25)	25 (26.04)	5 (02.60)	12 (06.25)	13 (06.77)	23 (11.98)	53 (27.60)
<b>Higher Sec.</b>	1 (01.04)	3 (03.13)	14 (14.58)	7 (07.29)	25 (26.04)	4 (04.17)	14 (14.58)	9 (09.38)	4 (04.17)	31 (32.29)	5 (02.60)	17 (08.85)	23 (11.98)	11 (05.73)	56 (29.17)
<b>Collegiate</b>	1 (01.04)	3 (03.13)	6 (06.25)	13 (13.54)	23 (23.96)	5 (05.21)	11 (11.46)	7 (07.29)	2 (02.08)	25 (26.04)	6 (03.13)	14 (07.29)	13 (06.77)	15 (07.81)	48 (25.00)
<b>Total</b>	3 (03.13)	17 (17.71)	32 (33.33)	44 (45.83)	96 (100.00)	15 (15.63)	40 (41.67)	26 (27.08)	15 (15.63)	96 (100.00)	18 (09.38)	57 (29.69)	58 (30.21)	59 (30.73)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2 = 14.965^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 4.827^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 11.373^{NS}$				
Farm Size															
<b>Marginal</b>	1 (01.04)	5 (05.21)	9 (09.38)	8 (08.33)	23 (23.96)	3 (03.13)	6 (06.25)	7 (07.29)	3 (03.13)	19 (19.79)	4 (02.08)	11 (05.73)	16 (08.33)	11 (05.73)	42 (21.88)
<b>Small</b>	1 (01.04)	8 (08.33)	14 (14.58)	22 (22.92)	45 (46.88)	7 (07.29)	16 (16.67)	11 (11.46)	8 (08.33)	42 (43.75)	8 (04.17)	24 (12.50)	25 (13.02)	30 (15.63)	87 (45.31)
<b>Medium</b>	1 (01.04)	4 (04.17)	5 (05.21)	11 (11.46)	21 (21.88)	4 (04.17)	16 (16.67)	8 (08.33)	4 (04.17)	32 (33.33)	5 (02.60)	20 (10.42)	13 (06.77)	15 (07.81)	53 (27.60)
<b>Big</b>	0 (00.00)	0 (00.00)	4 (04.17)	3 (03.13)	7 (07.29)	1 (01.04)	2 (02.08)	0 (00.00)	0 (00.00)	3 (03.13)	1 (00.05)	2 (01.04)	4 (02.08)	3 (01.56)	10 (05.21)
<b>Total</b>	3 (03.13)	17 (17.71)	32 (33.33)	44 (45.83)	96 (100.00)	15 (15.63)	40 (41.67)	26 (27.08)	15 (15.63)	96 (100.00)	18 (09.38)	57 (29.69)	58 (30.21)	59 (30.73)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2 = 5.073^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 4.936^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 4.378^{NS}$				

<b>Farm Skills</b>															
<b>No</b>	1 (01.04)	1 (01.04)	7 (07.29)	15 (15.63)	24 (25.00)						1 (00.05)	1 (00.05)	7 (03.65)	15 (07.81)	24 (12.50)
<b>Yes</b>	2 (02.08)	16 (16.67)	25 (26.04)	29 (30.21)	72 (75.00)			NA			17 (08.85)	56 (29.17)	51 (26.56)	44 (22.92)	168 (87.50)
<b>Total</b>	3 (03.13)	17 (17.71)	32 (33.33)	44 (45.83)	96 (100.00)						18 (09.38)	57 (29.69)	58 (30.21)	59 (30.73)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2 = 5.531^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 15.831^{**}$									
<b>Non-farm Skills</b>															
<b>No</b>	1 (01.04)	5 (05.21)	8 (08.33)	14 (14.58)	28 (29.17)	7 (07.29)	11 (11.46)	7 (07.29)	8 (08.33)	33 (34.38)	8 (04.17)	16 (08.33)	15 (07.81)	22 (11.46)	61 (31.77)
<b>Yes</b>	2 (02.08)	12 (12.50)	24 (25.00)	30 (31.25)	68 (70.83)	8 (08.33)	29 (30.21)	19 (19.79)	7 (07.29)	63 (65.63)	10 (05.21)	41 (21.35)	43 (22.40)	37 (19.27)	131 (68.22)
<b>Total</b>	3 (03.13)	17 (17.71)	32 (33.33)	44 (45.83)	96 (100.00)	15 (15.63)	40 (41.67)	26 (27.08)	15 (15.63)	96 (100.00)	18 (09.38)	57 (29.69)	58 (30.21)	59 (30.73)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2 = 0.444^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 4.873^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 3.457^{NS}$				
<b>Migration Experience</b>															
<b>No</b>	1 (01.04)	8 (08.33)	12 (12.50)	14 (14.58)	35 (36.46)	5 (05.21)	20 (20.83)	16 (16.67)	6 (06.25)	47 (48.96)	6 (03.13)	28 (14.58)	28 (14.58)	20 (10.42)	82 (42.71)
<b>Yes</b>	2 (02.08)	9 (09.38)	20 (20.83)	30 (31.25)	61 (63.54)	10 (10.42)	20 (20.83)	10 (10.42)	9 (09.38)	49 (51.04)	12 (06.25)	29 (15.10)	30 (15.63)	39 (20.31)	110 (57.29)
<b>Total</b>	3 (03.13)	17 (17.71)	32 (33.33)	44 (45.83)	96 (100.00)	15 (15.63)	40 (41.67)	26 (27.08)	15 (15.63)	96 (100.00)	18 (09.38)	57 (29.69)	58 (30.21)	59 (30.73)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2 = 1.261^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 3.611^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 4.211^{NS}$				
<b>Economic Motivation</b>															
<b>Low</b>	2 (02.08)	1 (01.04)	3 (03.13)	13 (13.54)	19 (19.79)	3 (03.13)	12 (12.50)	5 (05.21)	3 (03.13)	23 (23.96)	5 (02.60)	13 (06.77)	8 (04.17)	16 (08.33)	42 (21.88)
<b>Medium</b>	0 (00.00)	8 (08.33)	16 (16.67)	12 (12.50)	36 (37.50)	5 (05.21)	9 (09.38)	13 (13.54)	6 (06.25)	33 (34.38)	5 (02.60)	17 (08.85)	29 (15.10)	18 (09.38)	69 (35.94)
<b>High</b>	1 (01.04)	8 (08.33)	13 (13.54)	19 (19.79)	41 (42.71)	7 (07.29)	19 (19.79)	8 (08.33)	6 (06.25)	40 (41.67)	8 (04.17)	27 (14.06)	21 (10.94)	25 (13.02)	81 (42.19)
<b>Total</b>	3 (03.13)	17 (17.71)	32 (33.33)	44 (45.83)	96 (100.00)	15 (15.63)	40 (41.67)	26 (27.08)	15 (15.63)	96 (100.00)	18 (09.38)	57 (29.69)	58 (30.21)	59 (30.73)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2 = 13.134^*$						$\chi^2 = 5.846^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 8.261^{NS}$				
<b>Achievement Motivation</b>															
<b>Low</b>	0 (00.00)	3 (03.13)	4 (04.17)	12 (12.50)	19 (19.79)	1 (01.04)	9 (09.38)	6 (06.25)	4 (04.17)	20 (20.83)	1 (00.52)	12 (06.25)	10 (05.21)	16 (08.33)	39 (20.31)
<b>Medium</b>	1 (01.04)	6 (06.25)	11 (11.46)	16 (16.67)	34 (35.42)	6 (06.25)	11 (11.46)	11 (11.46)	3 (03.13)	31 (32.29)	7 (03.65)	17 (08.85)	22 (11.46)	19 (09.91)	65 (33.85)
<b>High</b>	2 (02.08)	8 (08.33)	17 (17.71)	16 (16.67)	43 (44.79)	8 (08.33)	20 (20.83)	9 (09.36)	8 (08.33)	45 (46.88)	10 (05.21)	28 (14.58)	26 (13.54)	24 (12.50)	88 (45.83)

<b>Total</b>	3 (03.13)	17 (17.71)	32 (33.33)	44 (45.83)	96 (100.00)	15 (15.63)	40 (41.67)	26 (27.08)	15 (15.63)	96 (100.00)	18 (09.38)	57 (29.69)	58 (30.21)	59 (30.73)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2 = 4.296^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 5.060^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 5.161^{NS}$					
<b>Risk Orientation</b>															
<b>Low</b>	2 (02.08)	1 (01.04)	3 (03.13)	13 (13.54)	19 (19.79)	0 (00.00)	8 (08.33)	2 (02.08)	2 (02.08)	12 (12.50)	2 (01.04)	9 (04.69)	5 (02.60)	15 (07.81)	31 (16.15)
<b>Medium</b>	0 (00.00)	8 (08.33)	19 (19.79)	15 (15.63)	42 (43.75)	8 (08.33)	23 (23.96)	17 (17.71)	7 (07.29)	15 (15.63)	8 (04.17)	31 (16.15)	36 (18.75)	22 (11.46)	97 (50.52)
<b>High</b>	1 (01.04)	8 (08.33)	10 (10.42)	16 (16.67)	35 (36.46)	7 (07.29)	9 (09.38)	7 (07.29)	6 (06.25)	29 (30.21)	8 (04.17)	17 (08.85)	17 (08.85)	22 (11.46)	64 (33.33)
<b>Total</b>	3 (03.13)	17 (17.71)	32 (33.33)	44 (45.83)	96 (100.00)	15 (15.63)	40 (41.67)	26 (27.08)	15 (15.63)	96 (100.00)	18 (09.38)	57 (29.69)	58 (30.21)	59 (30.73)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2 = 13.711^*$					$\chi^2 = 7.499^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 10.778^{NS}$					
<b>Self confidence</b>															
<b>Low</b>	1 (01.04)	3 (03.13)	5 (05.21)	7 (07.29)	16 (16.67)	6 (06.25)	7 (07.29)	7 (07.29)	5 (05.21)	25 (26.04)	7 (03.65)	10 (05.21)	12 (06.25)	12 (06.25)	41 (21.35)
<b>Medium</b>	0 (00.00)	13 (13.54)	14 (14.58)	14 (14.58)	41 (42.71)	4 (04.17)	17 (17.71)	11 (11.46)	3 (03.13)	35 (36.46)	4 (02.08)	30 (15.63)	25 (13.02)	17 (08.85)	76 (39.58)
<b>High</b>	2 (02.08)	1 (01.04)	13 (13.54)	23 (23.96)	39 (40.63)	5 (05.21)	16 (16.67)	8 (08.33)	7 (07.29)	36 (37.50)	7 (03.65)	17 (08.85)	21 (10.94)	30 (15.63)	75 (39.06)
<b>Total</b>	3 (03.13)	17 (17.71)	32 (33.33)	44 (45.83)	96 (100.00)	15 (15.63)	40 (41.67)	26 (27.08)	15 (15.63)	96 (100.00)	18 (09.38)	57 (29.69)	58 (30.21)	59 (30.73)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2 = 14.616^*$					$\chi^2 = 5.497^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 12.217^*$					
<b>Income expectancy</b>															
<b>Low</b>	1 (01.04)	9 (09.36)	12 (12.50)	22 (22.92)	44 (45.83)	2 (02.08)	9 (09.36)	8 (08.33)	1 (01.04)	20 (20.83)	3 (01.56)	18 (09.36)	20 (10.42)	23 (11.98)	64 (33.33)
<b>Medium</b>	2 (02.08)	4 (04.17)	14 (14.58)	10 (10.42)	30 (31.25)	8 (08.33)	11 (11.46)	9 (09.36)	9 (09.36)	37 (38.54)	10 (05.21)	15 (07.81)	23 (11.98)	19 (09.91)	67 (34.91)
<b>High</b>	0 (00.00)	4 (04.17)	6 (06.25)	12 (12.50)	22 (22.92)	5 (05.21)	20 (20.83)	9 (09.36)	5 (05.21)	39 (40.63)	5 (02.60)	24 (12.50)	15 (07.81)	17 (08.85)	61 (31.77)
<b>Total</b>	3 (03.13)	17 (17.71)	32 (33.33)	44 (45.83)	96 (100.00)	15 (15.63)	40 (41.67)	26 (27.08)	15 (15.63)	96 (100.00)	18 (09.38)	57 (29.69)	58 (30.21)	59 (30.73)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2 = 6.389^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 8.637^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 8.850^{NS}$					
<b>Comfort expectancy</b>															
<b>Low</b>	2 (02.08)	7 (07.29)	11 (11.46)	21 (21.88)	41 (42.71)	3 (03.13)	9 (09.36)	9 (09.36)	4 (04.17)	25 (26.04)	5 (02.60)	16 (08.33)	20 (10.42)	25 (13.02)	66 (34.38)
<b>Medium</b>	1 (01.04)	8 (08.33)	12 (12.50)	16 (16.67)	37 (38.54)	5 (05.21)	17 (17.71)	10 (10.42)	4 (04.17)	36 (37.50)	6 (03.13)	25 (13.02)	22 (11.46)	20 (10.41)	73 (38.02)
<b>High</b>	0 (00.00)	2 (02.08)	9 (09.36)	7 (07.29)	18 (18.75)	7 (07.29)	14 (14.58)	7 (07.29)	7 (07.29)	35 (36.46)	7 (03.65)	16 (08.33)	16 (08.33)	14 (07.30)	53 (27.60)
<b>Total</b>	3 (03.13)	17 (17.71)	32 (33.33)	44 (45.83)	96 (100.00)	15 (15.63)	40 (41.67)	26 (27.08)	15 (15.63)	96 (100.00)	18 (09.38)	57 (29.69)	58 (30.21)	59 (30.73)	192 (100.00)

$\chi^2 = 4.291^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 3.480^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 4.020^{NS}$					
Stimulation Expectancy															
<b>Low</b>	3 (03.13)	7 (07.29)	11 (11.46)	18 (18.75)	39 (40.63)	3 (03.13)	7 (07.29)	5 (05.21)	2 (02.08)	17 (17.71)	6 (03.13)	14 (07.29)	16 (08.33)	20 (10.41)	56 (29.17)
<b>Medium</b>	0 (00.00)	8 (08.33)	11 (11.46)	15 (15.63)	34 (35.42)	5 (05.21)	18 (18.75)	13 (13.54)	9 (09.36)	45 (46.88)	5 (02.60)	26 (13.54)	24 (12.50)	24 (12.50)	73 (38.02)
<b>High</b>	0 (00.00)	2 (02.08)	10 (10.42)	11 (11.46)	23 (23.96)	7 (07.29)	15 (15.63)	18 (18.75)	4 (04.17)	34 (35.42)	7 (03.65)	17 (08.85)	18 (09.38)	15 (07.81)	57 (29.69)
<b>Total</b>	3 (03.13)	17 (17.71)	32 (33.33)	44 (45.83)	96 (100.00)	15 (15.63)	40 (41.67)	26 (27.08)	15 (15.63)	96 (100.00)	18 (09.38)	57 (29.69)	58 (30.21)	59 (30.73)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2 = 7.162^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 2.532^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 2.997^{NS}$					

Figures in parenthesis are the percentage of total

<sup>NS</sup> -Non Significant

\* -Significant at 0.05 level

\*\* -Significant at 0.01 level

**Table 4.3.3 Association between socio-economic and psychological characteristics of the migrated youth with migration network**

Fully Migrated (96)					Partially Migrated (96)					Total (192)		
Age												
	Family /Relatives	Friends/ Neighbours	Agencies	Total	Family /Relatives	Friends/ Neighbours	Agencies	Total	Family /Relatives	Friends/ Neighbours	Agencies	Total
<b>16-20</b>	8 (08.33)	7 (07.29)	4 (04.17)	19 (19.79)	0 (00.00)	6 (06.25)	5 (05.21)	11 (11.46)	8 (04.17)	13 (06.77)	9 (04.69)	30 (15.63)
<b>21-25</b>	18 (18.75)	17 (17.70)	4 (04.17)	39 (40.63)	4 (04.17)	27 (28.13)	15 (15.63)	46 (47.92)	22 (11.46)	44 (22.92)	19 (09.91)	85 (44.27)
<b>25-30</b>	23 (23.96)	13 (13.54)	2 (02.08)	38 (39.58)	3 (03.13)	21 (21.88)	15 (15.63)	39 (40.63)	26 (13.54)	34 (17.71)	17 (08.85)	77 (40.10)
<b>Total</b>	49 (51.04)	37 (38.54)	10 (10.42)	96 (100.00)	7 (07.29)	54 (56.25)	35 (36.46)	96 (100.00)	56 (29.17)	91 (47.40)	45 (23.45)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2 = 4.640^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 1.504^{NS}$					$\chi^2 = 2.209^{NS}$		
Education												
<b>Middle</b>	11 (11.46)	6 (06.25)	3 (03.13)	20 (20.83)	0 (00.00)	6 (06.25)	9 (09.38)	15 (15.63)	11 (05.73)	12 (06.25)	12 (06.25)	35 (18.23)
<b>High School</b>	15 (15.63)	9 (09.38)	4 (04.17)	28 (29.17)	0 (00.00)	17 (17.71)	8 (08.33)	25 (26.04)	15 (07.81)	26 (13.54)	12 (06.25)	53 (27.60)
<b>Higher Sec.</b>	10 (10.42)	13 (13.54)	2 (02.08)	25 (26.04)	4 (04.17)	17 (17.71)	10 (10.42)	31 (32.29)	14 (07.29)	30 (15.63)	12 (06.25)	56 (29.17)
<b>Collegiate</b>	13 (13.54)	9 (09.38)	1 (01.04)	23 (23.96)	3 (03.13)	14 (14.58)	18 (18.75)	25 (26.04)	16 (08.33)	23 (11.98)	9 (04.69)	48 (25.00)
<b>Total</b>	49	37	10	96	7	54	35	96	56	91	45	192

	(51.04)	(38.54)	(10.42)	(100.00)	(07.29)	(56.25)	(36.46)	(100.00)	(29.17)	(47.40)	(23.45)	(100.00)
$\chi^2=4.441^*$				$\chi^2=9.047^*$				$\chi^2=4.766^*$				
<b>Farm Size</b>												
<b>Marginal</b>	10 (10.42)	11 (11.46)	2 (02.08)	23 (23.96)	1 (01.04)	13 (13.54)	5 (05.21)	19 (19.79)	11 (05.73)	24 (12.50)	7 (03.65)	42 (21.88)
<b>Small</b>	21 (21.88)	17 (17.71)	7 (07.29)	45 (46.88)	4 (04.17)	22 (22.92)	16 (16.67)	42 (43.75)	25 (13.02)	39 (20.31)	23 (11.98)	87 (45.31)
<b>Medium</b>	15 (15.63)	5 (05.21)	1 (01.04)	21 (21.88)	2 (02.08)	18 (18.75)	12 (12.50)	32 (33.33)	17 (08.85)	23 (11.98)	13 (06.77)	53 (27.60)
<b>Big</b>	3 (03.13)	4 (04.17)	0 (00.00)	7 (07.29)	0 (00.00)	1 (01.04)	2 (02.08)	3 (03.13)	3 (01.56)	5 (02.60)	2 (01.04)	10 (05.21)
<b>Total</b>	49 (51.04)	37 (38.54)	10 (10.42)	96 (100.00)	7 (07.29)	54 (56.25)	35 (36.46)	96 (100.00)	56 (29.17)	91 (47.40)	45 (23.45)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2=7.141^{NS}$				$\chi^2=2.880^{NS}$				$\chi^2=2.678^{NS}$				
<b>Farm skills</b>												
<b>Yes</b>	36 (37.50)	28 (29.17)	8 (08.33)	72 (75.00)					43 (22.41)	82 (42.71)	43 (22.41)	168 (87.50)
<b>No</b>	13 (13.54)	9 (09.38)	2 (02.08)	24 (25.00)		NA			13 (06.77)	9 (04.69)	2 (01.04)	24 (12.50)
<b>Total</b>	49 (51.04)	37 (38.54)	10 (10.42)	96 (100.00)					56 (29.17)	91 (47.40)	45 (23.45)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2=0.204^{NS}$								$\chi^2=9.114^{**}$				
<b>Non-farm skills</b>												
<b>Yes</b>	33 (34.38)	29 (30.21)	6 (06.25)	68 (70.83)	5 (05.21)	33 (34.38)	25 (26.04)	63 (65.63)	38 (19.79)	62 (32.29)	31 (16.15)	131 (68.23)
<b>No</b>	16 (16.67)	8 (08.33)	4 (04.17)	28 (29.17)	2 (02.08)	21 (21.88)	10 (10.42)	33 (34.38)	18 (09.38)	29 (15.10)	14 (07.29)	61 (31.77)
<b>Total</b>	49 (51.04)	37 (38.54)	10 (10.42)	96 (100.00)	7 (07.29)	54 (56.25)	35 (36.46)	96 (100.00)	56 (29.17)	91 (47.40)	45 (23.45)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2=1.876^*$				$\chi^2=1.115^{NS}$				$\chi^2=0.013^{NS}$				
<b>Migration experience</b>												
<b>Yes</b>	31 (32.29)	26 (27.08)	4 (04.17)	61 (63.54)	4 (04.17)	26 (27.08)	19 (19.79)	49 (51.04)	35 (18.23)	52 (27.08)	23 (11.99)	110 (57.29)
<b>No</b>	18 (18.75)	11 (11.46)	6 (06.25)	35 (36.46)	3 (03.13)	28 (29.17)	16 (16.67)	47 (48.96)	21 (10.94)	39 (20.31)	22 (11.46)	82 (42.71)
<b>Total</b>	49 (51.04)	37 (38.54)	10 (10.42)	96 (100.00)	7 (07.29)	54 (56.25)	35 (36.46)	96 (100.00)	56 (29.17)	91 (47.40)	45 (23.45)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2=3.117^*$				$\chi^2=0.433^{NS}$				$\chi^2=1.324^{NS}$				
<b>Economic motivation</b>												
<b>Low</b>	9 (09.38)	4 (04.17)	6 (06.25)	19 (19.79)	1 (01.04)	13 (13.54)	9 (09.38)	23 (23.96)	10 (05.21)	17 (08.85)	15 (07.81)	42 (21.88)
<b>Medium</b>	18	16	2	36	2	23	8	33	20	39	10	69

	(18.75)	(16.67)	(02.08)	(37.50)	(02.08)	(23.96)	(08.33)	(34.38)	(10.42)	(20.31)	(05.21)	(35.94)
<b>High</b>	22 (22.92)	17 (17.71)	2 (02.08)	41 (42.71)	4 (04.17)	18 (18.75)	18 (18.75)	40 (41.67)	26 (13.54)	35 (18.22)	20 (10.42)	81 (42.19)
<b>Total</b>	49 (51.04)	37 (38.54)	10 (10.42)	96 (100.00)	7 (07.29)	54 (56.25)	35 (36.46)	96 (100.00)	56 (29.17)	91 (47.40)	45 (23.45)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2=12.230^*$				$\chi^2=4.902^{NS}$				$\chi^2=7.700^{NS}$				
<b>Achievement motivation</b>												
<b>Low</b>	13 (13.54)	5 (05.21)	1 (01.04)	19 (19.79)	2 (02.08)	11 (11.46)	7 (07.29)	20 (20.83)	15 (07.81)	16 (08.33)	8 (04.17)	39 (20.31)
<b>Medium</b>	13 (13.54)	15 (15.63)	6 (06.25)	34 (35.42)	1 (01.04)	20 (20.83)	10 (10.42)	31 (32.29)	14 (07.29)	35 (18.23)	16 (08.33)	65 (33.85)
<b>High</b>	23 (23.96)	17 (17.71)	3 (03.13)	43 (44.79)	4 (04.17)	23 (23.96)	18 (18.75)	45 (46.88)	27 (14.06)	40 (21.88)	21 (10.94)	88 (45.83)
<b>Total</b>	49 (51.04)	37 (38.54)	10 (10.42)	96 (100.00)	7 (07.29)	54 (56.25)	35 (36.46)	96 (100.00)	56 (29.17)	91 (47.40)	45 (23.45)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2=5.969^{NS}$				$\chi^2=1.971^{NS}$				$\chi^2=3.683^{NS}$				
<b>Risk orientation</b>												
<b>Low</b>	9 (09.38)	4 (04.17)	6 (06.25)	19 (19.79)	1 (01.04)	6 (06.25)	5 (05.21)	12 (12.50)	10 (05.21)	10 (05.21)	11 (57.29)	31 (16.15)
<b>Medium</b>	23 (23.96)	16 (16.67)	2 (02.08)	42 (43.75)	4 (04.17)	31 (32.29)	20 (20.83)	55 (57.29)	27 (14.06)	48 (25.00)	22 (11.46)	97 (48.96)
<b>High</b>	17 (17.71)	17 (17.71)	2 (02.08)	35 (36.46)	2 (02.08)	17 (17.71)	10 (10.42)	29 (30.21)	19 (09.91)	33 (17.19)	12 (06.25)	64 (33.33)
<b>Total</b>	49 (51.04)	37 (38.54)	10 (10.42)	96 (100.00)	7 (07.29)	54 (56.25)	35 (36.46)	96 (100.00)	56 (29.17)	91 (47.40)	45 (23.45)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2=12.423^*$				$\chi^2=0.257^{NS}$				$\chi^2=4.532^{NS}$				
<b>Comfort expectancy</b>												
<b>Low</b>	16 (16.67)	21 (21.88)	4 (04.17)	41 (42.71)	1 (01.04)	20 (20.83)	4 (04.17)	25 (26.04)	17 (08.85)	41 (21.35)	8 (04.17)	66 (34.38)
<b>Medium</b>	21 (21.88)	10 (10.42)	6 (06.25)	37 (38.54)	4 (04.17)	17 (17.71)	15 (15.63)	36 (37.50)	25 (13.02)	27 (14.06)	21 (10.94)	73 (38.02)
<b>High</b>	12 (12.50)	6 (06.25)	0 (00.00)	18 (18.75)	2 (02.08)	17 (17.71)	16 (16.67)	35 (36.46)	14 (07.29)	23 (11.98)	16 (08.33)	53 (27.60)
<b>Total</b>	49 (51.04)	37 (38.54)	10 (10.42)	96 (100.00)	7 (07.29)	54 (56.25)	35 (36.46)	96 (100.00)	56 (29.17)	91 (47.40)	45 (23.45)	192 (100.00)
$\chi^2=8.454^{NS}$				$\chi^2=8.567^*$				$\chi^2=11.435^*$				

Figures in parenthesis are the percentage of total

<sup>NS</sup> -Non Significant

\* -Significant at 0.05 level

\*\* -Significant at 0.01 level

**Table 4.3.4 Association between socio-economic and psychological characteristics of the migrated youth with remigration intention**

Fully Migrated (96)							Partially Migrated (96)						Total (192)					
Age																		
	Within 1 Year	Within 5 Year	Within 10Year	After 10 Year	No intention	Total	Within 1 Year	Within 5 Year	Within 10Year	After 10 Year	No intention	Total	Within 1 Year	Within 5 Year	Within 10Year	After 10 Year	No intention	Total
<b>16-20</b>	6 (06.25)	7 (07.29)	4 (04.17)	2 (02.08)	0 (00.00)	19 (19.79)	1 (01.04)	4 (04.17)	1 (01.04)	5 (05.21)	0 (00.00)	11 (11.46)	7 (03.65)	11 (05.73)	5 (02.60)	7 (03.65)	0 (00.00)	30 (15.63)
<b>21-25</b>	9 (09.38)	12 (12.50)	5 (05.21)	4 (04.17)	9 (09.38)	39 (40.63)	8 (08.33)	22 (22.92)	12 (12.50)	4 (04.17)	0 (00.00)	46 (47.92)	17 (08.85)	34 (17.71)	17 (08.85)	8 (04.17)	9 (04.69)	85 (44.27)
<b>25-30</b>	2 (02.08)	12 (12.50)	7 (07.29)	8 (08.33)	9 (09.38)	38 (39.58)	9 (09.38)	20 (20.83)	6 (06.25)	4 (04.17)	0 (00.00)	39 (40.63)	11 (05.73)	32 (16.67)	13 (06.77)	12 (06.25)	9 (04.69)	77 (40.10)
<b>Total</b>	17 (17.71)	31 (32.29)	16 (16.67)	14 (14.58)	18 (18.75)	96 (100.00)	18 (18.75)	46 (47.92)	19 (19.79)	13 (13.54)	0 (00.00)	96 (100.00)	35 (18.23)	77 (40.10)	35 (18.22)	27 (14.06)	18 (09.38)	192 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = 13.065^{NS}$							$\chi^2 = 12.702^*$						$\chi^2 = 8.277^{NS}$					
Education																		
<b>Middle</b>	7 (07.29)	4 (04.17)	1 (01.04)	3 (03.13)	5 (05.21)	20 (20.83)	5 (05.21)	6 (06.25)	3 (03.13)	1 (01.04)	0 (00.00)	15 (15.63)	12 (06.25)	10 (05.21)	4 (02.08)	4 (02.08)	5 (02.60)	35 (18.23)
<b>High School</b>	3 (03.13)	12 (12.50)	8 (08.33)	4 (04.17)	1 (01.04)	28 (29.17)	4 (04.17)	13 (13.54)	5 (05.21)	3 (03.13)	0 (00.00)	25 (26.04)	7 (03.65)	25 (13.02)	13 (06.77)	7 (03.65)	1 (0.05)	53 (27.60)
<b>Higher Sec.</b>	2 (02.08)	11 (11.46)	2 (02.08)	5 (05.21)	5 (05.21)	25 (26.04)	7 (07.29)	12 (12.50)	8 (08.33)	4 (04.17)	0 (00.00)	31 (32.29)	9 (04.69)	2 (11.98)	10 (05.21)	9 (04.69)	5 (02.60)	56 (29.17)
<b>Collegiate</b>	5 (05.21)	4 (04.17)	5 (05.21)	2 (02.08)	7 (07.29)	23 (23.96)	2 (02.08)	15 (15.63)	3 (03.13)	5 (05.21)	0 (00.00)	25 (26.04)	7 (03.65)	19 (09.89)	8 (04.17)	7 (03.65)	7 (03.65)	48 (25.00)
<b>Total</b>	17 (17.71)	31 (32.29)	16 (16.67)	14 (14.58)	18 (18.75)	96 (100.00)	18 (18.75)	46 (47.92)	19 (19.79)	13 (13.54)	0 (00.00)	96 (100.00)	35 (18.23)	77 (40.10)	35 (18.22)	27 (14.06)	18 (09.38)	192 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = 22.341^*$							$\chi^2 = 7.860^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 15.964^{NS}$					
Farm Size																		
<b>Marginal</b>	8 (08.33)	6 (06.25)	5 (05.21)	2 (02.08)	2 (02.08)	23 (23.96)	1 (01.04)	12 (12.50)	5 (05.21)	1 (01.04)	0 (00.00)	19 (09.90)	9 (04.69)	18 (09.38)	10 (05.21)	3 (01.56)	2 (01.04)	42 (21.88)
<b>Small</b>	4 (04.17)	11 (11.46)	11 (11.46)	8 (08.33)	11 (11.46)	45 (46.88)	9 (09.38)	17 (17.71)	9 (09.38)	7 (07.29)	0 (00.00)	42 (21.87)	13 (06.77)	28 (14.58)	20 (10.42)	15 (07.81)	11 (05.73)	87 (45.31)
<b>Medium</b>	4 (04.17)	9 (09.38)	0 (00.00)	3 (03.13)	5 (05.21)	21 (21.88)	8 (08.33)	14 (14.58)	5 (05.21)	5 (05.21)	0 (00.00)	32 (16.67)	12 (06.25)	23 (11.98)	5 (02.60)	8 (04.17)	5 (02.60)	53 (27.60)
<b>Big</b>	1 (01.04)	5 (05.21)	0 (00.00)	1 (01.04)	0 (00.00)	7 (07.29)	0 (00.00)	3 (03.13)	0 (00.00)	0 (00.00)	0 (00.00)	3 (01.56)	1 (00.05)	8 (04.17)	0 (00.00)	1 (00.05)	0 (00.00)	10 (05.21)
<b>Total</b>	17 (17.71)	31 (32.29)	16 (16.67)	14 (14.58)	18 (18.75)	96 (100.00)	18 (18.75)	46 (47.92)	19 (19.79)	13 (13.54)	0 (00.00)	96 (100.00)	35 (18.23)	77 (40.10)	35 (18.22)	27 (14.06)	18 (09.38)	192 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = 22.145^*$							$\chi^2 = 9.567^*$						$\chi^2 = 18.207^*$					
Farm Skills																		
<b>No</b>	2	7	7	4	4	24							2	7	7	4	4	24

	(02.08)	(07.29)	(07.29)	(04.17)	(04.17)	(25.00)							(01.04)	(03.65)	(03.65)	(02.08)	(02.08)	(12.50)
<b>Yes</b>	15 (13.54)	24 (25.00)	9 (09.38)	10 (10.42)	14 (14.58)	72 (75.00)		NA					33 (17.19)	70 (36.46)	28 (14.58)	23 (11.98)	14 (07.29)	158 (82.29)
<b>Total</b>	17 (17.71)	31 (32.29)	16 (16.67)	14 (14.58)	18 (18.75)	96 (100.00)							35 (18.23)	77 (40.10)	35 (18.22)	27 (14.06)	18 (09.38)	192 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = 4.854^{NS}$											$\chi^2 = 5.779^{NS}$							
<b>Non-farm Skills</b>																		
<b>No</b>	6 (06.25)	7 (07.29)	6 (06.25)	3 (03.13)	6 (06.25)	28 (29.17)	8 (08.33)	13 (13.54)	6 (06.25)	6 (06.25)	0 (00.00)	33 (34.38)	14 (07.29)	20 (10.42)	12 (06.25)	9 (04.69)	6 (03.13)	61 (31.77)
<b>Yes</b>	11 (11.46)	24 (25.00)	10 (10.42)	11 (11.46)	12 (12.50)	68 (70.83)	10 (10.42)	33 (34.38)	13 (13.54)	7 (07.29)	0 (00.00)	63 (65.63)	21 (10.94)	57 (29.69)	23 (11.98)	18 (09.38)	12 (06.25)	131 (68.23)
<b>Total</b>	17 (17.71)	31 (32.29)	16 (16.67)	14 (14.58)	18 (18.75)	96 (100.00)	18 (18.75)	46 (47.92)	19 (19.79)	13 (13.54)	0 (00.00)	96 (100.00)	35 (18.23)	77 (40.10)	35 (18.22)	27 (14.06)	18 (09.38)	192 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = 2.055^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 2.437^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 2.440^{NS}$						
<b>Economic Motivation</b>																		
<b>Low</b>	5 (05.21)	6 (06.25)	2 (02.08)	4 (04.17)	2 (02.08)	19 (19.79)	7 (07.29)	11 (11.46)	2 (02.08)	3 (03.13)	0 (00.00)	23 (23.97)	12 (06.25)	17 (08.85)	4 (02.07)	7 (03.65)	2 (01.04)	42 (21.88)
<b>Medium</b>	8 (08.33)	15 (15.63)	5 (05.21)	2 (02.08)	6 (06.25)	36 (37.50)	5 (05.21)	17 (17.71)	7 (07.29)	4 (04.17)	0 (00.00)	33 (34.37)	13 (06.77)	32 (16.67)	12 (06.25)	6 (03.13)	6 (03.13)	69 (35.94)
<b>High</b>	4 (04.17)	10 (10.42)	9 (09.38)	8 (08.33)	10 (10.42)	41 (42.71)	6 (06.25)	18 (18.75)	10 (10.42)	6 (06.25)	0 (00.00)	40 (41.66)	10 (05.21)	28 (14.58)	19 (09.90)	14 (07.29)	10 (05.21)	81 (42.17)
<b>Total</b>	17 (17.71)	31 (32.29)	16 (16.67)	14 (14.58)	18 (18.75)	96 (100.00)	18 (18.75)	46 (47.92)	19 (19.79)	13 (13.54)	0 (00.00)	96 (100.00)	35 (18.23)	77 (40.10)	35 (18.22)	27 (14.06)	18 (09.38)	192 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = 10.437^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 4.492^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 12.264^{NS}$						
<b>Achievement Motivation</b>																		
<b>Low</b>	2 (02.08)	8 (08.33)	3 (03.13)	5 (05.21)	1 (01.04)	19 (19.79)	7 (07.29)	10 (10.42)	1 (01.04)	2 (02.08)	0 (00.00)	20 (20.83)	9 (04.69)	18 (09.38)	4 (02.08)	7 (03.65)	1 (00.05)	39 (20.31)
<b>Medium</b>	5 (05.21)	11 (11.46)	5 (05.21)	4 (04.17)	9 (09.38)	34 (35.42)	4 (04.17)	14 (14.58)	6 (06.25)	7 (07.29)	0 (00.00)	31 (32.29)	9 (04.69)	25 (13.02)	11 (05.73)	11 (05.73)	9 (04.69)	65 (33.85)
<b>High</b>	10 (10.42)	12 (12.50)	8 (08.33)	5 (05.21)	8 (08.33)	43 (44.79)	7 (07.29)	22 (22.92)	12 (12.50)	4 (04.17)	0 (00.00)	45 (46.87)	17 (08.85)	34 (17.71)	20 (10.42)	9 (04.69)	8 (04.17)	88 (45.83)
<b>Total</b>	17 (17.71)	31 (32.29)	16 (16.67)	14 (14.58)	18 (18.75)	96 (100.00)	18 (18.75)	46 (47.92)	19 (19.79)	13 (13.54)	0 (00.00)	96 (100.00)	35 (18.23)	77 (40.10)	35 (18.22)	27 (14.06)	18 (09.38)	192 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = 7.641^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 9.767^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 9.130^{NS}$						
<b>Risk Orientation</b>																		
<b>Low</b>	5 (05.21)	6 (06.25)	2 (02.08)	4 (04.17)	2 (02.08)	19 (19.79)	2 (02.08)	7 (02.08)	2 (02.08)	1 (01.04)	0 (00.00)	12 (12.50)	7 (03.65)	13 (06.77)	4 (02.08)	5 (02.60)	2 (01.04)	31 (16.15)
<b>Medium</b>	7 (07.29)	19 (19.79)	7 (07.29)	2 (02.08)	7 (07.29)	42 (43.75)	10 (10.42)	31 (32.30)	7 (07.29)	7 (07.29)	0 (00.00)	55 (57.29)	17 (08.85)	50 (26.04)	14 (07.29)	9 (04.69)	7 (03.65)	97 (50.52)
<b>High</b>	5 (05.21)	6 (06.25)	7 (07.29)	8 (08.33)	9 (09.38)	35 (36.46)	6 (06.25)	8 (08.33)	10 (10.42)	5 (05.21)	0 (00.00)	29 (30.21)	11 (05.73)	14 (07.29)	17 (08.85)	13 (06.77)	9 (04.69)	64 (33.33)

<b>Total</b>	17 (17.71)	31 (32.29)	16 (16.67)	14 (14.58)	18 (18.75)	96 (100.0)	18 (18.75)	46 (47.92)	19 (19.79)	13 (13.54)	0 (00.00)	96 (100.0)	35 (18.23)	77 (40.10)	35 (18.22)	27 (14.06)	18 (09.38)	192 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = 13.040^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 8.857^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 18.285^*$						
<b>Income expectancy</b>																		
<b>Low</b>	5 (05.21)	19 (19.79)	8 (08.33)	6 (06.25)	6 (06.25)	44 (45.83)	6 (06.25)	7 (07.29)	2 (02.08)	5 (05.21)	0 (00.00)	20 (20.83)	11 (05.73)	26 (13.54)	10 (05.21)	11 (05.73)	6 (03.13)	64 (33.33)
<b>Medium</b>	7 (07.29)	9 (09.38)	6 (06.25)	3 (03.13)	5 (05.21)	30 (31.25)	8 (08.33)	15 (15.63)	9 (09.38)	5 (05.21)	0 (00.00)	37 (38.54)	15 (07.81)	24 (12.50)	15 (07.81)	8 (04.17)	5 (02.60)	67 (34.90)
<b>High</b>	5 (05.21)	3 (03.13)	2 (02.08)	5 (05.21)	7 (07.29)	22 (22.92)	4 (04.17)	24 (25.00)	8 (08.33)	3 (03.13)	0 (00.00)	39 (40.63)	9 (04.69)	27 (14.06)	10 (05.21)	8 (04.17)	7 (03.65)	61 (31.77)
<b>Total</b>	17 (17.71)	31 (32.29)	16 (16.67)	14 (14.58)	18 (18.75)	96 (100.0)	18 (18.75)	46 (47.92)	19 (19.79)	13 (13.54)	0 (00.00)	96 (100.0)	35 (18.23)	77 (40.10)	35 (18.22)	27 (14.06)	18 (09.38)	192 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = 11.050^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 9.928^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 3.885$						
<b>Comfort expectancy</b>																		
<b>Low</b>	9 (09.38)	9 (09.38)	6 (06.25)	3 (03.13)	14 (14.58)	41 (42.71)	3 (03.13)	14 (14.58)	5 (05.21)	3 (03.13)	0 (00.00)	25 (26.04)	12 (06.25)	23 (11.98)	11 (05.73)	6 (03.13)	14 (07.29)	66 (34.38)
<b>Medium</b>	7 (07.29)	15 (15.63)	5 (05.21)	8 (08.33)	2 (02.08)	37 (38.54)	4 (04.17)	19 (19.80)	7 (07.29)	6 (06.25)	0 (00.00)	36 (38.54)	11 (05.73)	34 (17.71)	12 (06.25)	14 (07.29)	2 (01.04)	73 (38.02)
<b>High</b>	1 (01.04)	7 (07.29)	5 (05.21)	3 (03.13)	2 (02.08)	18 (18.75)	11 (11.46)	13 (13.54)	7 (07.29)	4 (04.17)	0 (00.00)	35 (36.46)	12 (06.25)	20 (10.42)	12 (06.25)	7 (03.65)	2 (01.04)	53 (27.60)
<b>Total</b>	17 (17.71)	31 (32.29)	16 (16.67)	14 (14.58)	18 (18.75)	96 (100.0)	18 (18.75)	46 (47.92)	19 (19.79)	13 (13.54)	0 (00.00)	96 (100.0)	35 (18.23)	77 (40.10)	35 (18.22)	27 (14.06)	18 (09.38)	192 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = 18.037^*$						$\chi^2 = 6.517^{NS}$						$\chi^2 = 20.652^{**}$						
<b>Affiliation Expectancy</b>																		
<b>Low</b>	8 (08.33)	14 (14.58)	5 (05.21)	2 (02.08)	8 (08.33)	37 (38.54)	6 (06.25)	5 (05.21)	5 (05.21)	5 (05.21)	0 (00.00)	21 (21.88)	14 (07.29)	19 (09.90)	10 (05.21)	7 (03.65)	8 (04.17)	58 (30.21)
<b>Medium</b>	9 (09.38)	6 (06.25)	3 (03.13)	8 (08.33)	8 (08.33)	34 (35.42)	8 (08.33)	25 (26.04)	5 (05.21)	4 (04.17)	0 (00.00)	42 (43.75)	17 (08.85)	31 (16.15)	8 (04.17)	12 (06.25)	8 (04.17)	76 (39.58)
<b>High</b>	0 (00.00)	11 (11.46)	8 (08.33)	4 (04.17)	2 (02.08)	25 (26.04)	4 (04.17)	16 (16.67)	9 (09.38)	4 (04.17)	0 (00.00)	33 (34.37)	4 (02.08)	27 (14.06)	17 (08.85)	8 (04.17)	2 (01.04)	58 (30.21)
<b>Total</b>	17 (17.71)	31 (32.29)	16 (16.67)	14 (14.58)	18 (18.75)	96 (100.0)	18 (18.75)	46 (47.92)	19 (19.79)	13 (13.54)	0 (00.00)	96 (100.0)	35 (18.23)	77 (40.10)	35 (18.22)	27 (14.06)	18 (09.38)	192 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = 21.051^{**}$						$\chi^2 = 10.195$						$\chi^2 = 17.530^*$						

Figures in parenthesis are the percentage of total

<sup>NS</sup> -Non Significant

\* -Significant at 0.05 level

\*\* -Significant at 0.01 level

#### **4.3.2 Association between socio-economic and psychological characteristics of migrated youth with distance of work place**

The chi-square test was applied to ascertain the association of independent variables with the work place distance of fully and partially migrated rural youth and the results were presented in the table 4.3.2.

It could be observed from the findings that economic motivation, risk orientation and self-confidence had a positive significant association at 5 per cent level whereas, age, education, farm size, farm skills, non-farm skills, prior migration experience, achievement motivation, income expectancy, comfort expectancy and stimulation expectancy were non-significant with the work place distance of fully migrated rural youth.

The results revealed that age, education, farm size, farm skills, non-farm skills, prior migration experience, economic motivation, risk orientation, self-confidence, achievement motivation, income expectancy, comfort expectancy and stimulation expectancy were non-significant with the work place distance of partially migrated rural youth.

#### **4.3.3 Association between socio-economic and psychological characteristics of the migrated youth with migration network**

It could be observed from the results that education, non-farm skills, migration experience economic motivation and risk orientation had a positive significant association at 5 per cent level whereas, age, farm size, farm skills, achievement motivation and comfort expectancy were non-significant with the migration network of fully migrated rural youth.

The results revealed that education and comfort expectancy had a positive significant association at 5 per cent of probability level whereas age, farm size, farm skills, non-farm skills, economic motivation, achievement motivation, and risk orientation were non-significant with the migration network of partially migrated rural youth.

#### **4.3.4 Association between socio-economic and psychological characteristics of the migrated youth with remigration intention**

The findings of the study reveal that affiliation expectancy had a positive significant association at 1 per cent of probability level whereas, education, farm size and comfort expectancy had positive significant association at 5 per cent of probability level. Besides, age, farm skills, non-farm skills, economic motivation, achievement motivation, risk orientation and income expectancy were non-significant association with the remigration intention of fully migrated rural youth.

The results also depicted that age and farm size had positive significant association at 5 per cent of probability level. Whereas, education, non-farm skills, economic motivation, achievement motivation, risk orientation, income expectancy, affiliation expectancy and comfort expectancy were non-significant association with the remigration intention of partially migrated rural youth.

**Table 4.3.5 Mean scores on the Migration Behaviour of rural youth**

<b>Perception indicators</b>			
<b>i.</b>	<b>Aspiration</b>	<b>2.60/3.00</b>	<b>2.47/3.00</b>
	To earn more money	2.98	2.92
	To increase material possession	2.85	2.81
	To alter house or construct new house	2.17	1.99
	To purchase land	2.43	1.93
	To reach better social status	2.58	2.70
<b>ii.</b>	<b>Creativity</b>	<b>2.10/3.00</b>	<b>2.05/3.00</b>
	Ambitious to go beyond convention	2.41	1.91
	To fascinating new tasks	2.49	2.31
	To restructuring problems and recognize ideas	1.88	1.89
	To working on several ideas simultaneously	1.82	2.09
	To elaborate and expanding ideas	1.92	2.06
<b>iii.</b>	<b>Occupational mobility</b>	<b>2.60/3.00</b>	<b>2.07/3.00</b>
	I am fond to travelling to unknown destinations in search of job	2.57	1.89
	I don't vacillate to pick works in unaware areas	2.43	1.84
	I don't vacillate to mingle with people in unfamiliar surroundings.	2.82	2.21
	I easily get accommodated to the new culture and customs.	2.91	2.11
	I can readily grasp job oriented skills that are new to me	2.26	2.29
<b>iv.</b>	<b>Migration intention</b>	<b>2.39/3.00</b>	<b>2.49/3.00</b>
	I had an intention to migrate in the past and i moved	2.91	2.89
	I have the intention to migrate currently also	2.46	2.57
	I have an intention to migrate in future also	1.81	2.01
<b>v.</b>	<b>Degree of social inclusiveness</b>	<b>2.20/3.00</b>	<b>1.80</b>
	I always prefer to stay in the migrated place than my home place	1.89	1.61
	I feel safe and secure while staying in the migrated Destination	2.23	1.57
	I feel comfortable when surrounded by people belonging to other community	2.31	1.69
	I prefer to work with people belonging to other Community	2.29	1.90
	I leave my family in my native when I move to unfamiliar places	2.27	2.21
<b>vi.</b>	<b>Parental and peer influences</b>	<b>2.32/3.00</b>	<b>2.06/3.00</b>
	I migrated as my commune looked down upon farming	2.11	2.59
	I migrated as parents want to me move out of agriculture	1.89	1.89
	I migrated following my friends in urban areas	2.71	1.82
	I migrated as my family wants me make more money like my friends	2.15	1.81
	I migrated as families of prospective brides do not prefer farming youth	2.72	2.21
<b>vii.</b>	<b>Remittances</b>	<b>2.67/3.00</b>	<b>2.60/3.00</b>
	Remittance from migration has increased my income status	2.79	2.81
	Remittance from migration has given me economic independence	2.81	2.81
	Remittance from migration has increased my ability to support family financially	2.89	2.81

	Remittance from migration has encouraged me to create assets	2.39	2.39
	Remittance from migration is a security for future life	2.49	2.19

### **i) Aspiration**

Aspiration is defined as an individual's desire to obtain a status object or goal such as a specific occupational, economic and social status. A perusal of data in the table indicates that the average mean score for the aspirations of the fully migrated rural youth (2.60) was high than that of partially migrated ones (2.47).

### **ii) Creativity**

Creativity of rural youth is usually characterized by a high degree of originality and innovation, divergent thinking and risk taking. The results pertinent to creativity shows that the average mean score for fully migrated rural youth (2.10) and partially migrated youth (2.05) were more or less similar.

### **iii) Occupational mobility**

Occupational mobility is the openness of rural youth to opportunities, taking the risks of moving out and experimenting with newer jobs and diverse surroundings. From the table it is clear that the average mean score for occupational mobility of fully migrated rural youth (2.60) was higher than that of the partially migrated rural youth (2.07).

### **iv) Migration intention**

Migration experience is the rural youth's thoughts and roadmap about moving out to alternative destinations within the past, present and future. Information displayed in table appears that the average mean score of seasonal migrants (2.49) was somewhat more than the completely moved youth (2.39).

### **v) Social inclusiveness**

Degree of social inclusiveness refers to which a rustic youth is committed or established with his family, native community and degree to which a specific collectively shapes a cluster. Lower the degree of social inclusiveness with the native community, higher would be the relocation behaviour. The information appeared in the table indicated that the average mean score for the social comprehensiveness was comparatively high for completely relocated (2.20) to their counterparts (01.80)

### **vi) Parental and peer influences**

The character of companions and guardians in affecting and actuating the rustic youth emigrate is unavoidable. In this way, the parental and peer support would conceivably accomplish movement penchant of provincial youth. When associating the average mean score of both the categories, the completely migrants (02.32) were found to high than their counterparts (02.06).

#### **vii) Remittance from migration**

It is the positive consequence relocation accomplished over the transient's income sent from the destination of employment to the family in the native. It was indeed found to have a positive impact on the migration prospects of rural youths' financial and emotional position. The results of study further depicted that the average mean score for the remittances from dependants of completely migrants and seasonal migrants to be 02.67 and 02.60 separately. From the replies acquired, it was considerable that remittances from migration have enhanced their living standard.

#### **4.3.6 Relationship between profiles of rural youth with their migration behaviour**

The findings from the study concluded that the independent variables viz. age, education, farm size, proximity to towns, non-farm skill, migration experience, self-reliance, self-confidence, economic motivation and risk orientation were found to have significantly positive connection between the relocation and migration behaviour at one per cent level of probability while comfort, stimulation, income and affiliation expectation revealed a significantly negative relationships one per cent level of probability. Conversely work related status, farm expertise and accomplishment or achievement motivation depicted their non-significant relationship with the subordinate variables.

Moreover the extent of commitment of independent factors with the subordinate factors was worked out utilizing multiple regression analysis findings are mentioned in table. It depicts that the  $R^2$  value stayed 0.594 which interpreted that 59.40 per cent deviation in the relocation behaviour of migrants, which was enlightened by seventeen autonomous variables nominated for research. The 'F' value (12.301) found significant at one per cent level of probability.

Out of the independent variables, academic status and self-reliant only had significantly negative association with the subordinate factors at one per cent level of probability. Remaining factors viz. achievement motivation, income expectancy and farm skill had revealed negatively significant association at one per cent of probability level.

This uncovered that a unit increment in academic status and self-reliant would result in an acceleration in movement conduct of the transients by 0.023 and 0.120 unite separately.

Additionally, it could be conveyed from the data expressed in table that, the multiple regression analysis with regards to completely migrated indicated a significant  $R^2$  value of 0.763 which uncovered that 76.30 per cent deviation within the migration behaviour of rustic youth, which was described by seventeen factors designated for the ponder. The 'F' value (11.798) remained significant at one per cent level of probability.

Out of seventeen free factors, occupational status, and nearness to town had uncovered significantly positive connection with the subordinate variables at one cent level

of probability while farm expertise had uncovered a significant and negative role at the one per cent of probability level.

Hence, it can be decided that a unit increment in occupational position and nearness to town would result in a growth the migration behaviour of completely migrated by 0.063 and 0.067 units separately.

The regression analysis gathered that the  $R^2$  value remained 0.725 which translated that 72.50 per cent deviation within the migration behaviour of rustic youth, which was explained by seventeen independent factors nominated for the research. The 'F' value (10.479) was showed significant at one per cent level of probability.

Out of the seventeen autonomous factors, age, academic status and self-dependence had appeared positive and significant commitment with the migration behaviour of rustic youth at one per cent of probability level.

Then again, factors like, migration experience, achievement inspiration and pay anticipation or income expectancy had appeared significantly negative commitment at one per cent level of probability, and other factors like occupational status, stimulation expectancy had appeared a significantly negative relationship at five per cent level of probability.

This deciphered that a unit increment in age, academic status and self-dependence would acceleration the movement behaviour of rustic youth by 0.062, 0.055 and 0.149 units, separately.

**Table 4.3.6 Relationship between profiles of rural youth with their migration behaviour**

S. No.	Socioeconomic and psychological character	Fully Migrated				Partially/Seasonally Migrated				Total			
		Correlation Coefficient	Regression Coefficient	SE	't' value	Correlation coefficient	Regression Coefficient	SE	't' value	Correlation coefficient	Regression Coefficient	SE	't' value
1	Age	0.239*	-0.004	0.018	-0.226 <sup>NS</sup>	0.449**	0.062	0.025	2.460**	0.311**	0.008	0.014	0.545 <sup>NS</sup>
2	Education	0.291**	-0.019	0.015	-1.579 <sup>NS</sup>	0.398**	0.055	0.015	3.586**	0.353**	0.023	0.009	2.489**
3	Occupation	0.509**	0.063	0.020	3.179**	0.239*	-0.077	0.036	-2.157*	-0.076 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.021	0.010	-2.112*
4	Farm size	0.309**	0.005	0.016	0.360 <sup>NS</sup>	0.169 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.019	0.021	-0.889 <sup>NS</sup>	0.243**	-0.005	0.011	-0.470 <sup>NS</sup>
5	Farm skill	-0.671**	-0.104	0.032	-3.160**	NA	NA	NA	NA	-0.065 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.070	0.029	-2.565**
6	Non-farm skill	0.129 <sup>NS</sup>	0.003	0.040	0.069 <sup>NS</sup>	0.451**	-0.034	0.039	-0.859 <sup>NS</sup>	0.289**	-0.005	0.027	-0.182 <sup>NS</sup>
7	Proximity to town	0.531**	0.067	0.020	3.189**	-0.097 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.025	0.035	-0.729 <sup>NS</sup>	0.287**	0.039	0.019	2.180*
8	Prior migration experience	0.289**	-0.039	0.042	-0.932 <sup>NS</sup>	0.329**	-0.101	0.041	-2.42**	0.331**	-0.059	0.024	-2.329*
9	Economic motivation	0.335**	-0.006	0.005	-1.269 <sup>NS</sup>	0.409**	0.004	0.006	0.609 <sup>NS</sup>	0.430**	-0.004	0.003	-1.037 <sup>NS</sup>
10	Achievement inspiration	0.140 <sup>NS</sup>	4.426	0.007	0.007 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.004 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.012	0.004	-2.39**	0.063*	-0.010	0.004	-2.685**
11	Risk orientation	0.279*	-0.010	0.007	11.429 <sup>NS</sup>	0.290**	0.003	0.004	0.836 <sup>NS</sup>	0.369**	0.001	0.003	0.310 <sup>NS</sup>
12	Self-reliance	0.239**	0.017	0.039	0.486 <sup>NS</sup>	0.569** <sup>S</sup>	0.149	0.042	3.554**	0.396**	0.120	0.024	4.816**
13	Self confidence	0.339**	0.005	0.009	0.367 <sup>NS</sup>	0.006 <sup>NS</sup>	0.002	0.003	0.729 <sup>NS</sup>	0.229**	-0.005	0.003	-1.798 <sup>NS</sup>
14	Income expectancy	-0.609**	-0.003	0.006	-0.589 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.599**	-0.013	0.004	-3.58**	-0.640**	-0.019	0.004	-5.469**
15	Comfort expectancy	-0.641**	-0.011	0.011	-1.129 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.146 <sup>NS</sup>	0.006	0.005	1.139 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.477**	-8.30E-04	0.005	-0.115 <sup>NS</sup>
16	Stimulation expectancy	-0.541**	-0.009	0.008	-1.159 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.159 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.011	0.006	-2.001*	-0.430**	-0.005	0.005	-0.940 <sup>NS</sup>
17	Affiliation expectancy	-0.589**	-0.004	0.006	-0.067	-0.136 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.007	0.006	-1.135 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.448**	-0.003	0.004	-0.631 <sup>NS</sup>
	R <sup>2</sup>	0.763				0.725				0.594			
	F Value	11.798**				10.479**				12.301**			
	Constant	1.314				0.880				1.133			

PRC = Partial Regression Co-efficient

SE = Standard Error

<sup>NS</sup> -Non Significant

\* Significant at 0.05 per cent level of probability

\*\* Significant at 0.01 per cent level of probability

**Table 4.3.7 Factors influencing migration of rural youth**

S. No.	Influencing factors	FM (96)		PM (96)		Total (192)		
		F	%	F	%	F	%	Rank
<b>Push Factors</b>								
1.	Small farm size	59	61.46	61	63.54	120	62.50	IV
2.	Unstable income	87	90.63	91	94.79	178	92.71	I
3.	Lesser employment	91	94.79	83	86.46	174	90.63	II
4.	Repeatedly crop failure due to natural calamities	51	53.13	79	82.29	130	67.71	III
5.	Humdrumness in agriculture	49	51.04	59	61.46	108	56.25	V
6.	Social discrimination	41	42.71	35	36.46	76	39.58	VII
7.	Debt	43	44.79	64	66.67	107	55.73	VI
8.	Peer pressure	79	82.29	51	53.12	130	67.71	III
9.	Lack of social amenities	29	30.21	21	21.88	50	26.04	VIII
<b>Pull Factors</b>								
1.	Availability of better jobs	91	94.79	89	92.71	180	93.75	II
2.	Higher wages	93	96.88	92	95.83	185	96.35	I
3.	Better standard of living	83	86.46	79	82.29	162	84.38	III
4.	Better infrastructure facilities	69	71.88	51	53.13	120	62.50	VI
5.	Work with less drudgery	73	76.04	78	81.25	151	78.65	IV
6.	Safety and Eco friendly environment	39	40.63	39	40.63	78	40.63	VIII
7.	Better social linkage	49	51.04	37	38.54	86	44.79	VII
8.	Skill acquisition	62	64.58	67	69.79	129	67.19	V

\*Multiple responses

The data presented in table shows that unsteady income from farming (92.71%) and lesser employment (90.63%) stayed the noteworthy angles that pushed the provincial youth to migrate. The profession of cultivating is mere betting withal fringe natural components and the possibilities of confronting vulnerabilities are very high. It is additionally challenging to gauge the cheerful sum of earning from farming.

Further, 'frequent crop failure due to adverse climatic condition and peer pressure (67.61%) and small land holding (62.50%) were the major push factors influencing the migration of rural youth.

Factors like humdrumness in agriculture (56.25 %), debt (55.73 %), social discrimination (39.58 %) and lack of social amenities (26.04 %) have also emerged as other push factors.

It could also be interpreted from the table that higher wages (96.35%), availability of better job (93.75%), better standard of living (84.38%), work with less drudgery (78.65%) and skill acquisition (67.19%) were the foremost pull factors that instigated the rural youth migration.

#### 4.4 Consequences of migration

Migration is an important feature of economic development and modernization both historically in developed countries and currently in developing ones (Scott et al., 1999). It is a response to the uneven distribution of opportunities over space. People tend to move from

places of low opportunity and less safety to the places of higher opportunity and better safety. Thus migration tends to draw away more active population from the villages.

#### 4.4.1 Income generation

Ideally any attempt to measure the impact of rural youth migration should entail a comparison of two variables in two periods – the period before and after migration. The data on income of migrants before and after migration were gathered in terms of rupees. A comparison was carried out between the two sets of income.

From the table, it could be understood that the differences between the mean values of income generated before and after migration for both the categories of rural youth were found to be significantly high.

**Table 4.4.1 Income generation**

S. No.	Category	Fully migrated (n=96)			Partially Migrated (n=96)			Total (n=192)		
		Mean	SD	SE	Mean	SD	SE	Mean	SD	SE
1.	Income generated before migration	1.734	96882.6	9888.04	1.6168	64197.3	6552.17	1.675	82359.4	6015.92
2.	Income generated after migration	3.799	1.8941	19331.5	3.3057	1.50352	15345.24	3.552	1.6918	12209.51
	<b>Mean difference</b>	<b>2.064</b>			<b>1.6889</b>			<b>1.8767</b>		

**Table 4.4.2 Employment generation**

S. No.	Category	Fully migrated (n=96)			Partially Migrated (n=96)			Total (n=192)		
		Mean	SD	SE	Mean	SD	SE	Mean	SD	SE
1.	Employment generated before migration	3.093	12.539	1.279	1.795	23.79	2.428	2.444	69.269	4.999
2.	Employment generated after migration	5.382	21.397	2.183	4.031	56.32	5.748	4.706	78.261	5.648
	<b>Mean difference</b>	<b>2.289</b>			<b>2.24</b>			<b>2.263</b>		

#### 4.4.2 Employment generation

A comparison was made between the employment generated before migration i.e. from agriculture alone and after migration i.e. both from non-farm job and agriculture in terms of number of man-days.

The data on employment generated before and after migration was gathered from the respondents and paired t-test was worked out. The results are expressed in Table. A relative analysis on both the groups revealed that the fully migrated rural youth possessed a reasonably high mean value than their counterparts. During the field visits and survey, it has been reported that on an average fully migrated rural youth were employed for nearly 290 man-days in addition to their families' contributing in farming which counted for more than 195 working days in a year.

Similarly, the partially migrants stayed too employed for more than 140 days after relocation in expansion to cultivating practices in their field with own family which accounted for more than 190 days. Appropriately the work created after relocation has without a doubt expanded compared to the employment produces before movement in man days.

**Table 4.4.3 Impact on purchasing power**

S. No.	Nature of purchase	FM (96)		PM (96)		Total (192)		Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
1.	Home appliances and tools	77	80.21	81	84.38	158	82.29	II
2.	Farm implements	31	32.29	42	43.75	73	38.02	IV
3.	Livestock	37	38.54	27	28.13	64	33.33	V
4.	Vehicle	69	71.88	54	56.25	123	64.06	III
5.	Electronic or technological gadgets	75	78.13	85	88.54	160	83.33	I

**\*Multiple responses**

From the data presented in table depicted that 83.33 per cent of the rustic youth acquired electronic as well as technological gadgets viz. phones, PCs, televisions, smart watches, etc. which have become crucial communication appliances in daily life. Nearly four-fifth (82.29%) of rural youth conveyed to have purchased home appliances and tools like T.V., induction, electric cattle, gezer, etc. while 64.06 per cent of the migrants have purchased automobiles. Only 38.02 per cent of the respondents have purchased farm implements followed by 33.33 per cent purchased farm animals.

**Table 4.4.4 Impact on investment**

S. No.	Nature of investment	FM (96)		PM (96)		Total (192)		Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
1.	Purchased land	17	17.71	09	09.38	26	13.54	VI
2.	Constructed house	22	22.92	27	28.12	49	25.52	IV
3.	Renovated/construct irrigation structures	19	19.79	31	32.29	50	26.04	III
4.	Strengthened bunds	31	32.29	34	35.42	65	33.85	II
5.	Land reclamation	11	11.46	23	23.96	34	17.71	V

6.	Started new business / enterprise	17	17.71	09	09.38	26	13.54	VI
7.	Insurance	51	53.13	32	36.46	83	43.22	I

\*Multiple responses

From the findings stated in table inferred that 43.22 per cent of the vagrants have gone their income either in investment funds or saving. Larger parts of the transients were decently mindful of the concepts of life protection or insurance for animals, vehicles, etc. and they utilize the banking facilities as often as possible. In case of ventures related to agriculture more than one-third (33.85%) went through their remittances on solidification of field bunds taken after by 26.04 per cent on redesign or construction of field water channel system. 25.52 per cent of the respondents have either constructed or renovated their house. 17.71 per cent of the respondents invested on land reclamation and very few (13.54%) of the respondents have started new business and bought land.

**Table 4.4.5 Impact on behaviour**

S. No.	Nature of behavior	FM (96)		PM (96)		Total (192)		Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
1.	Strengthening knowledge, skill	83	86.46	77	80.21	160	83.33	II
2.	Increased confidence	81	84.38	76	79.17	157	81.77	III
3.	Higher standard of living	69	71.88	63	65.63	132	68.75	IV
4.	Feeling self-empowered	89	92.71	91	94.79	180	93.75	I

\* Multiple responses

From the findings stated in table inferred that 93.75 per cent of migrants have feel self-empowered. Further, escalation in information or knowledge and expertise or skills closely four-fifth (83.33%) of the migrants. Nearly four - fifth (81.77%) of the migrants was fall to have expanded sureness or confidence. Nearly 69.00 per cent of the defendants reported to have accomplished a superior level of comfort. Consequently relocation was found to build an affirmative encouragement over the interactive province of the rustic youth.

**Table 4.4.6 Perceived benefits in migration**

S. No.	Benefits or weightage of migration	Mean Score			Rank
		FM (96)	PM (96)	Total (192)	
<b>I</b>	<b>Economic benefits</b>				
	Get better job opportunity	04.23	04.39	04.31	I
	Improved income	04.34	04.08	04.21	II
	Increased purchasing power	04.10	03.84	03.97	III
	Increased savings.	04.09	03.79	03.94	IV
<b>II</b>	<b>Agricultural benefits</b>				

	Investment in agriculture.	03.49	03.73	03.61	I
	Locate improved markets in town for farm products	03.53	03.61	03.57	II
	Innovation in the village	02.69	02.49	02.59	IV
	Knowledge about new agricultural technology	02.81	03.19	03.00	III
<b>III</b>	<b>Personal benefits</b>				
	Relocation influencing my access to substructure facilities	04.19	04.07	04.13	II
	Relocation upsurge the safety of me and my family	04.59	04.21	04.40	I
	Migration increases my property acquisition	03.81	03.43	03.62	IV
	Migration depictions me about new devices and their applications	03.62	03.68	03.65	III
<b>IV</b>	<b>Cultural benefits</b>				
	Generalized our culture to other people	04.51	04.37	04.44	I
	Helps us to understand others culture	04.49	04.23	04.36	II
<b>V</b>	<b>Societal benefits</b>				
	Increases sense of pride	04.31	04.39	04.35	I
	Increases social respect	04.53	04.13	04.33	II
	Support me to observed as a family or community leader	04.49	04.05	04.27	III

From the results mentioned in table it could be inferred that on the economic front ‘better job opportunity’ and ‘increased income’ within the relocation stayed the upmost benefits. The chances or opportunities of job and services at manufacturing field in towns and large cities provinces able to provide jobs based on academic accomplishments and job-related potentiality of the migrants with acceptable earning.

On the farming or agricultural obverse, ‘increased investment in agriculture’ and ‘locating better market in towns for farm products’ stayed the foremost seeming profit. The earning referred by migrants would have been financed excellently in farming besides the knowledge and broadness expanded by youth would have assisted them to find a superior marketplace for his agricultural produce.

On the individual or personal front ‘increased security of the migrants and families’ stayed the foremost profit remained by ‘increased access to infrastructure facilities’.

Relocation is an adjustment degree taken by the vagrants to oversee the, unfavorable cultivating circumstances that might emerge in cultivating since it is an occupation of vulnerabilities and risks. Subsequently relocation would without a doubt secure the livelihood of the transients and his family. The appropriateness and easy access of infrastructure facilities like, transportation, communication and amusement within the cities would satisfy the alleviation hope of the transients when compared to their domestic places.

On the cultural face, ‘exposing our culture to other people’ stayed the utmost seeming benefit. Individuals of various cultures will collect in technologically well-known urbanite metropolises and migrants would spread his traditions and philosophy proudly.

On the societal benefits, ‘increased sense of pride’ and ‘increased social respect’ was the utmost observed paybacks. The income gotten by the relocated individuals and his possessions acquirement would undoubtedly escalation his wisdom of self-importance and communal admiration inside his native destination. The knowledge expanded by him also enlarged their outlook headship expertise to excellently monitor others.

**Table 4.4.7 Problems in migration**

S. No.	Migration problems	Mean Score			Rank
		FM (96)	PM (96)	Total (192)	
<b>I</b>	<b>Financial or economic problem</b>				
	Waste of money	01.74	02.11	01.93	IV
	Incurs more debt	01.91	02.07	01.99	III
	Requires more money to depart from house	03.13	03.14	03.14	I
	Family demands more from me	03.39	02.84	03.12	II
<b>II</b>	<b>Agricultural problem</b>				
	Deviation from family occupation	04.49	04.31	04.40	I
	Decreases the labor force	04.11	03.93	04.02	III
	Leads to abandonment of agriculture	04.41	04.17	04.29	II
<b>III</b>	<b>Personal problems</b>				
	Miss family	04.21	03.61	03.91	I
	Less concentration on family affairs	03.99	03.75	03.87	II
	Miss the family festivals and ceremonies	03.87	03.69	03.78	III
<b>IV</b>	<b>Cultural problem</b>				
	Cultural differences and disputes	04.12	03.69	03.91	II
	Difficulty in mingling with the people	04.23	03.82	04.03	I
<b>V</b>	<b>Societal problems</b>				
	Exploitation by others	02.43	02.28	02.36	II
	Continuing separation from home community	03.54	02.67	03.11	I

Data presented in table shows that on the economic front, ‘migrants require money to depart from their house’ and ‘more demand from family’ stayed the utmost observed problem.

In case of agricultural problem, ‘deviation from family occupation’ stayed the foremost problem. The deviation of rustic youth from their family apparently was off his devotion from constraints and judgment making worried to home and field.

In case of cultural front, the foremost observed problem by the rustic youth was 'difficulty in mingling with people'.

'Continuing separation from home community' stayed the furthestmost seeming social difficulty. It would be a difficult for migrants who are warmly willing to have his family line established in his local.

#### 4.5 Empowerment needs of rustic youth for attracting and retaining in agriculture

In sequence to transform the Indian agricultural segment, a cohesive, multidimensional and all-encompassing approach is conclusive to fascinate the transients towards cultivating and rouse this demographic dividend to engage in cultivating. For this the tightening influences continuing in farming out to be to begin with earthed out to move their strengthening needs which are talked within the succeeding section.

**Table 4.5.1 Constraints perceived to be active in agriculture**

S. No.	Problems/constraints	FM (n=96)		PM (n=96)		Total (n=192)		Rank
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
1.	Lack of technical guidance	57	59.38	61	63.54	118	61.46	V
2.	Lack of quality inputs	49	51.04	55	57.29	104	54.17	VIII
3.	Lack of farm machineries	61	63.54	53	55.21	114	59.38	VII
4.	Lack of finance	86	89.58	71	73.95	157	81.77	II
5.	Lack of proper market information	65	67.71	81	84.38	146	76.04	IV
6.	Lack of proper market intelligence	64	66.67	73	76.04	117	60.94	VI
7.	Lack of proper marketing linkage	51	53.13	47	48.96	98	51.04	IX
8.	Lack of proper storage facilities	67	69.79	89	92.71	156	81.25	III
9.	Lack of fair prices for farm produce	92	95.83	95	98.96	187	97.39	I
10.	Lack of farm managerial skills	46	47.92	41	42.71	87	45.31	X

f- Frequency

\*Multiple responses

The data presented in table revealed that 97.39 per cent of the respondents seeming nonexistence of fair prices for agricultural product to be the foremost constraints dominant in farming followed by lack of finance (81.77%), Lack of proper storage facility (81.25%), lack of needful market information (76.04), lack of innovative technical guidance (61.46%) of the respondents faced restraints to be active in agriculture.

Subsequently, lack of proper market intelligence (60.94%), lack of farm machineries (59.38%), lack of quality inputs (54.17%), lack of proper marketing linkage (51.04%) and lack of farm managerial skill remained the next constrictions observed by migrants to be continuing in farming.

**Table 4.5.2 Empowerment needs required by the rural youth to attracts and retain in agriculture**

S. No.	Empowerment needs	FM (n=96)		PM (n=96)		Total (n=192)		
		f	%	f	%	f	%	Rank
1.	Training on contemporary agricultural technologies	74	77.08	51	53.13	125	65.10	VI
2.	Training on entrepreneurial skill development	72	75.00	91	94.79	163	84.89	I
3.	Training on effective farm management	81	84.38	77	80.21	158	82.29	II
4.	Training on post-harvest technologies	54	56.25	79	82.29	153	79.69	IV
5.	Training on farm mechanization	44	45.83	68	70.83	112	58.33	VII
6.	Training on farm diversification	87	90.63	67	69.79	154	80.20	III
7.	Training on market accessibility related information	63	65.63	87	90.63	150	78.13	V
<b>Social empowerment need</b>								
1.	Access to improved farming resources	65	67.71	47	48.96	112	58.33	V
2.	Agro - Industrial modernization	47	48.96	68	70.83	115	59.89	IV
3.	Creation of farming youth SHGs	86	89.58	89	92.71	175	91.15	II
4.	Fund creation of loans and credits for youth in farming	89	92.71	92	95.83	181	94.27	I
5.	Involvement in planning related to farming	87	90.63	83	86.46	170	88.54	III

**f- Frequency**

**\*Multiple responses**

It could be conceived from the findings that drill on entrepreneurial skill development (84.89%) stayed the upmost need of training and technological need assessed by migrants. Next preferred training and technological needs were drill on effective field management which stayed reported by 82.29 per cent of the respondents followed by training on farm diversification (80.20%), training on post-harvest technologies (76.69%), training on agricultural marketing (78.13%), training on contemporary agricultural technologies (65.10%) and training on farm mechanization (58.33%) were the other technological desires required for by the migrants to be continue in agriculture.

With respect to social empowerment needs fund creation of loans and credit for youth in farming and creation of farming youth SHGs stayed the top most enablement needs requisite by 94.27 per cent and 91.15 per cent of the respondents respectively.

It could be also conceived from the table that participation in programme planning (88.54%), agro-industrialization (59.89%) and access to productive agricultural resources (58.33%) of the respondents were need to be attracting and retaining in agriculture.

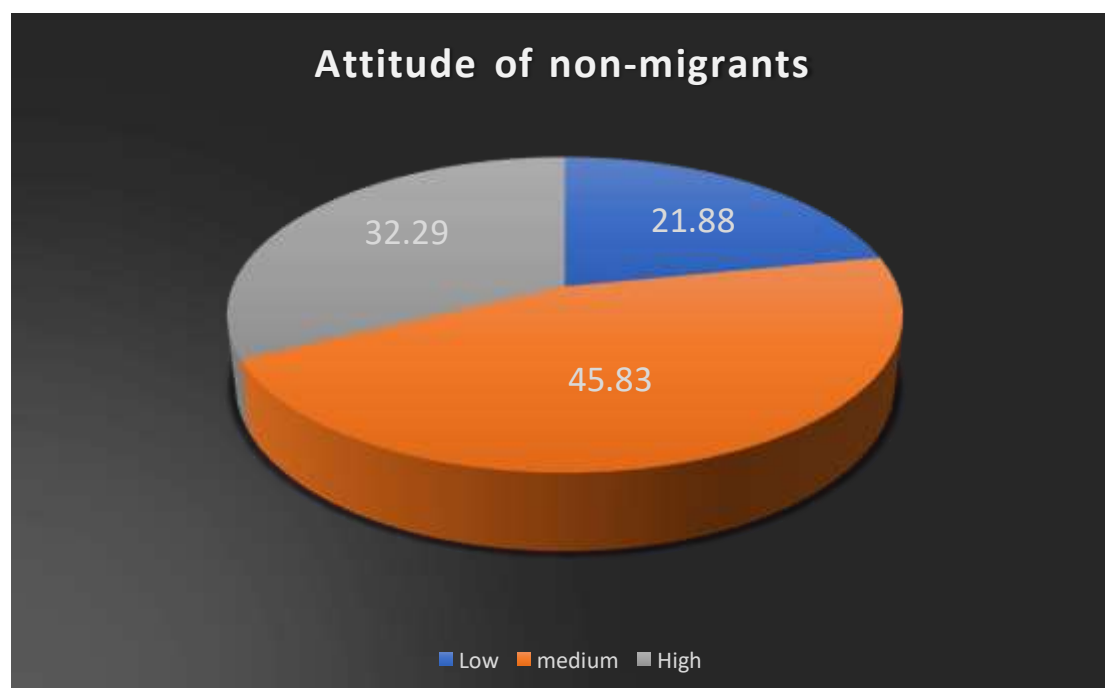
#### 4.6 Attitude of non - migrant rural youth towards agriculture

Relocation of rustic youth engaged in farming is one of the foremost factors to meet out a bearable nourishment formation and accomplish sustained nutrition safekeeping. They play a vital protagonist in creating responsiveness deviate issues related to farming. Rustic youth have the ability to overwhelm certain of the foremost restrictions in agriculture and dairy production because they are frequently additional innovate new technological concepts and apply than the veteran and traditional farmers.

**Table 4.6.1 Attitude of non - migrants rural youth towards agriculture (n=96)**

S. No.	Attitude or state of mind towards agriculture	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low	21	21.88
2	Medium	44	45.83
3	High	31	32.29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>

It is apparent from the table that 45.83 per cent of the non - migrant rural youth was found to hold medium level of favourable attitude towards farming followed by 32.29 per cent of the non-migrant rural youth belonged to high level of favourable attitude towards agriculture. Only 21.88 per cent had low favourable state of mind towards agriculture.



**Fig. 4.19 Distribution of non-migrants on the basis of attitude towards agriculture**

**Table 4.6.2 Continuity behaviour of non-migrants rustic youth towards farming (n=96)**

S. o.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Will continuing farming	67	69.79
2.	Will not continuing farming	29	30.21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The finding from the table revealed that 69.79 per cent of the non-migrants traditionally engaged in farming reported to continuing farming in future also while 30.21 per cent rustic youth express their opinion to not continuing farming practices in upcoming time.

#### **4.7 Constraints and empowerment necessities of non-migrated rustic youth**

The agrarian future of most of the unindustrialized nations may be hopeless on the off chances that the gigantic production endeavors are cleared out within the hands of matured subsistent agriculturalists who right now make the major cultivating populace (Adekunle *et al.*, 2009). Numerous rustic youth are deciding out of cultivating in look of non-existed white collar employment. In order to adjust the uncommon level of rustic youth movement it is very fundamental to maintain the farm youth populace who are effectively involved in cultivating exercises. There is a grasping need to improvement and maintain these youth interest and partaking farming exercises. In this way it is oppressive to decide the imperative confronted by the non-migrants included in cultivating exercise and their strengthening needs.

**Table 4.7.1 Constraints perceived by the non-migrants to be continue in agriculture (n=96)**

S.No.	Perceived constraints	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	Improper technical guidance	37	38.54	VIII
2.	Lack of quality inputs	35	36.46	IX
3.	Lack of farm machineries	41	42.71	VII
4.	Lack of finance	67	69.79	III
5.	Improper market information	62	64.58	IV
6.	Improper market intelligence	54	56.25	V
7.	Lack of proper marketing linkage	49	51.04	VI
8.	Lack of proper storage facilities	73	76.04	II
9.	Improper remunerative prices for farm produce	92	95.83	I
10.	Lack of expertise in farm management	13	13.54	X

#### **Multiple responses**

The findings stated in above table interpreted that ‘lack of remunerative prices for farm produce’ (95.83%) stayed the foremost restraints confronted by the non - migrants traditionally engaged in farming. Lack of proper storage facility (76.04%), lack of finance (69.79%) and improper information about market (64.58%) stayed the market related restrains informed by the non-migrants engaged in farming.

Nearly three-fifth (56.25%0 of the rural youth expressed the lack of marketing intelligence shadowed by other constraint viz. lack of proper marketing linkages (51.04%) which has been conveyed to make a significant damage due to the fragile nature of agricultural produce.

Lack of farm machineries (42.71%) and lack of technical guidance (38.54%) were other constraints informed to be faced by the non - migrants. Lastly the restraint viz. lack of quality inputs stayed conveyed by 36.46 per cent of the non-migrants farming youth.

**Table 4.7.2 Empower requisites of non-migrated rustic youth (n=96)**

S.No.		Frequency	Percentage	Rank
<b>Training needs</b>				
1.	Training on modern farming technologies	73	76.04	V
2.	Training on entrepreneurial expertize improvement	79	82.29	IV
3.	Training on effective farm management	57	59.38	VI
4.	Training on post - harvest technologies	91	94.79	I
5.	Training on farm mechanization	43	44.79	VII
6.	Training on diversification	83	86.46	II
7.	Training on assessing of market information	81	84.38	III
<b>Social empowerment needs</b>				
1.	Availability of improved farming resources	42	43.75	V
2.	Agricultural modernization	47	48.96	IV
3.	Creation of farming youth SHGs	82	85.42	III
4.	Formation of fund for rural youth engaged in farming	92	95.83	II
5.	Involvement in agricultural planning	94	97.92	I

**\*Multiple responses**

The findings of study mentioned in table conveyed that post - harvest technologies (94.79%) based training stayed the foremost preferred training and technological need essential by the rural youth non - migrants. The next preferred training and technological needs were farm diversification based training reported by 86.46 per cent of the respondents followed by training on access to marketing information (84.38%), training on entrepreneurial skill development (82.29%), training on contemporary agricultural technologies (76.04%) drill on effective farm management (59.38%) and drill on farm mechanization (44.79%) stayed the other technological needs required by the non-migrated rural to be continue in agriculture.

With respect to social empowerment needs involvement in programme planning and formation of credit and loan funds for rustic youth engaged in farming were the utmost

enablement needs requisite by 97.92 per cent and 95.83 per cent of the respondents respectively.

It could be also perceived from the table that formation of farm youth self-help group (85.42%), agro-industrialization (48.96%) and access to productive agricultural resources (43.75%) of the respondents were need to be attracting and retaining in agriculture.

#### 4.8 Perception of farm holds on migration of rural youth

In this study, the cultivate families or farm families alludes to family units whose individuals effectively locked in in work separated from cultivating and animals rearing for at least 300 days per year or whose disciplines don't incorporate in farming (Web source: Agriculture Census Section, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Republic of China, 2007). Basically they are those individuals of the family of completely or mostly relocated provincial youth.

Generally, the transient tend to be dragged towards the degrees of success and pushed from ranges of winding down (Braunvan, 2004). They are generally concerned with the benefits they trust to pick up by moving and ordinarily deliver less thought to the challenges that they would endure as an outcome of the process. A few of these issues might have an impact the family members of the vagrant's cleared out within the rustic zone. These sorts of stakeholders who have been impacted circuitously by the relocation strategy are not often comprised in attention of policy debates. Hereafter, the current study also alternatives to depiction the insight of agrarian families on aspects answerable for relocation and the consequences of relocation.

**Table 4.8.1 Factors observed by the farm households to encouragement the migration of rural youth (n=96)**

S. No.	Perceived encouragement factors	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1	Advance academic opportunities	93	96.88	I
2	Traineeships for various job in cities	89	92.71	IV
3	Insufficient earning from agriculture	87	90.63	V
4	Poor social appreciation for youth in farming	91	94.79	III
5	Pressure from parents and peer	86	89.58	VI
6	Inadequate social amenities in home place	79	82.29	VIII
7	Absence of prospective employment in home place	81	84.38	VII
8	Motive to achieve a better standard of living	92	95.83	II
9	Motive to enjoy better infrastructure facilities	91	94.79	III
10	Optimistic response of city life	59	61.46	XII
11	Monotony in agriculture	77	80.21	IX
12	Work with less drudgery	74	77.08	X

13	Various sources of income during off season	73	76.04	XI
14	Better social linkage	53	55.21	XIII
15	Joining one's own relatives in city or town	39	40.63	XIV

\* Multiple responses

The data presented in table depicted that 'advanced educational opportunities' (96.88%) has been seeming leading cause encouraging the relocation rustic youth. Motive to accomplish a better life standard is additional aspect that has been observed by 95.83 per cent to spur the migration of rural youth.

Further data shadowed by 'inadequate social recognition for youth in agriculture' which stayed informed by 94.79 per cent of the farming family. 'Apprenticeships for various vocations in cities' (92.71%) and insufficient earning from farming (90.63%) stayed the reported as another aspect encouraging the relocation behaviour of rustic youth.

In addition factors like pressure from guardian and peer (89.58%) and unavailability of prospective employment in native destination (84.38%) have also been observed to upsurge the relocation of rustic youth. Nearly four fifth (82.29%) of the farm households expressed 'inadequate social amenities in home place' and 'monotony in agriculture' to be perceived another cause responsible for relocation of rural youth.

Thereafter observed factor stayed 'work with less drudgery' (77.08%) shadowed by the financial factor of 'alternative source of income during off seasons' (76.04%) and this would be associated to the momentarily relocating provincial youth also.

The social networking aspects such as 'optimistic response of city life (61.46%) and 'better social linkage' (55.21%) stayed the aspects to cause relocation of rural youth. The last responsible factor was 'joining one's own lineages in city' has observed only by Two-fifth of the households.

**Table 4.8.2 Impact of migration of rural youth on agriculture by farm households ( n=96)**

S. No.	Impact	Mean Score	Rank
<b>Negative impact</b>			
1.	Labor shortages	04.79	III
2.	Weakened human capital	04.31	VIII
3.	Reduced labor efforts	03.62	X
4.	Absence of key household male labor	04.41	VII
5.	Increased feminization of agriculture	04.81	II
6.	Change in cropping pattern	03.29	XIII
7.	Greying of farm sector	04.84	I

8.	Decrease in crop cultivation areas	03.36	XII
9.	Decreased crop production	03.47	XI
10.	Unprofitability in farming	04.78	IV
11.	Divestment in farming	03.29	XIII
12.	Increased relinquishment of agriculture	04.53	V
13.	Increased land holding sale	04.26	IX
14.	Conversion of farming lands to industrial site	04.47	VI
	<b>Positive impact</b>		
15.	Application of new technologies	02.31	IV
16.	Increased investment in agriculture	03.27	III
17.	Agricultural Mechanization	04.21	I
18.	Agricultural diversification	04.09	II

**\*Multiple responses**

The findings of study stated in table inferred that ‘greying of farm sector’ (4.84) shadowed by ‘increased feminization of agriculture’ (4.81) stayed the utmost observed negative effect of relocation of rural youth.

The next set of observed n destructive impressions informed by the defendants was ‘labour shortage’ (4.79) and ‘unprofitability in agriculture’ (4.72). The farm family’s alleged ‘absence of key household male labour’ (4.78) is yet additional cynical effect of relocation on farming ‘Conversion of farmlands to construction sites’ (4.47) remained the afterward Observed objectionable effect of relocation of rustic youth.

The next perceived negative impact reported was ‘absence of key households’ male labour’ with 4.41 mean score. The other impacts expressed were ‘weekend human capital (04.31)’ ‘increased farmland sales’ (4.26) and ‘reduce labour efforts’ (3.62). In addition, ‘decrease crop production’ (3.47) remained too conveyed by a significant figure of farming families as ii inconveniences the farm competence.

Additionally, other observed effect of relocation that depicted by the households stayed ‘decrease in crop cultivation area (3.36) followed by ‘change in cropping pattern’ and ‘divestment in agriculture’ (3.29).

The remaining positively reported outcome of migration were ‘agricultural mechanization (4.21) followed by agricultural diversification (04.09)’, increased investment in agriculture’ (3.27) and ‘introduction of new agricultural technologies’ (2.31).

This chapter presents the discussion regarding the findings of the study. For better comprehension the discussions have been presented under succeeding sections:

- 5.1. Profile of the rural youth
- 5.2. Attitude of rural youth towards agriculture
- 5.3. Migration behaviour of rural youth
- 5.4. Factors influencing the migration of rural youth
- 5.5 Consequences of migration
- 5.6 Benefits in migration
- 5.7 Problems in migration
- 5.8 Empowerment needs of migrated rural youth
- 5.9 Attitude of non - migrant rural youth towards agriculture
- 5.10 Empowerment needs of non - migrant rural youth
- 5.11 Perception of farm households on migration of rural youth
- 5.12 Factors perceived by the farm households to influence the migration of rural youth
- 5.13 Perceived impact of migration of rural youth on agriculture by farm households

### **5.1 Profile of the rural youth**

The results pertaining to rural youth's personal variables such as age, education, occupation, farm size, farm skills, non-farm skills, proximity to town, migration experience, economic motivation, achievement motivation, risk orientation, self-reliance, self-confidence, income expectancy, comfort expectancy, stimulation expectancy and affiliation expectancy have been discussed here.

#### **5.1.1 Age**

The results of the study revealed that nearly half (44.27%) of the rural youth were belonged to the second sub group i.e. age category of 21 to 25 years, followed by 40.10 per cent in the sub group (26-30 years). Only 15.63 per cent of the respondents belonged to the age category of 16-20 years.

It could be observed from the results that migration is an activity that could possibly be undertaken by the young and middle age people. Different influential factors like educational opportunity, freedom of self-decision making, ambitions for exploring various occupational opportunities, broad social network and aspiration to earn more money would have acted upon. This would have influence the rural youth to migrate in order to meet their personal and family requirements. The respondents belonging to the first sub group were found to be less in number as compare to another age group because many parents would

have found their ward to be too young to move out and make a decision to find their own way to earn money.

The findings are similar in the study conducted by Hossain (2001) who stated that the rate of migration was found significantly higher for the rural people who belonged to the age groups of 20-24 and 25-29 years.

### **5.1.2 Education**

The findings of the study revealed that more than 45.00 per cent of the respondents had middle to high school education status followed by 29.17 per cent with higher secondary education. One fourth (25.00) of the respondents were observed to have collegiate or an equivalent qualification.

It is relatively prevalent that education and migration are correlated. Quality and better educated people are more likely to migrate unconditionally and when conditioned, there would be other motivating factors involved (Siddiqi, 2004).

It is clear from the results that all the rural youth were literates. The reason behind it would be the various educational policy of Government of Haryana as well as Government of India to provide a compulsory education through various educational facilities and schemes.

The findings of the study are similar with the results of Meenakshisundaram (2011) who stated that 86.70 per cent of respondents were literates.

### **5.1.3 Occupational status**

The occupational status of the migrated youth showing a clear picture of the different factors that shadow the migration behaviour like the sectors in which they work, the type of particular work they do, the average income they might receive for his/her work etc., which might have a vital effect on the socio-economic growth of the migrated youth and his family.

It could be inferred from the findings that among the fully migrated rural youth, 64.58 per cent of the respondents were observed to be wage earner. The remaining 20.83 per cent and 14.58 per cent were engaged in services and business respectively.

Among the partially migrated, more than three-fifth (61.45 %) of the respondents carried out agricultural activities on seasonal basis and also had got engaged as wage earners. Nearly one-fifth (21.88 %) of the rural youth engaged in farming and also involved in services during lean seasons whereas the other 16.67 per cent of the rural youth were found to be in farming and carried out different business activities.

Thus, the respondents had actively involved themselves in alternative income generating activities so that it could substantiate the income from agriculture and could be a shock absorber during non-agricultural seasons or on regular basis.

The findings of the study are in line with the results of Ramasubramaniam (2003) who reported that agriculture alone could not able to ensure a subsistence livelihood for the

farming community and hence subsidiary occupations like wage earning or business or services were important to sustain their livelihood during off seasons.

#### **5.1.4 Farm size**

It can be inferred from the results of the study, that 45.31 per cent of the respondents having small size land holdings (2.5 to 5.0 acre). About 27.60 per cent of the respondents possessed medium (5.01 to 10 acre) land holdings while 21.88 per cent possessed marginal size farm holdings. Very few (05.21 %) had big size (more than 10 acre) land holding.

It was clear from the findings that majority of the rural youths had small and medium size land holding. These small farm sizes might not be sufficient to fulfill the family's requirements. It could be influenced the rustic youth to relocate completely or temporarily to search for work in cities; therefore his earnings might back his family's requirements.

The findings were similar with the study conducted by Seetharaman (1987) where most of the migrants were having less than five acres of land holding.

#### **5.1.5 Farm skills**

The possession of farm skill was a basic factor in urging the migration intention, the attitude towards agriculture and the migration behaviour of rural youth.

The results of the study showed that 87.50 per cent of the rural youth possessed the farm skills and the remaining 12.50 per cent lack the farm skills.

For the fully migrated rural youth, 75.00 per cent of them possessed farm skills and the remaining 25.00 per cent of them did not possess farm skills. In case of partially migrated rural youth, 87.50 per cent possessed farm skills.

A large number of rural people belonged to farm families where they were exposed to their family profession and possessed farm skills. A very small section of rural youth did not possess farm skills and this might be due to their formal educational attainment.

#### **5.1.6 Non-farm skills**

The study revealed that 68.23 per cent of the respondents possessed non-farm skills like computer applications and accountancy, tailoring, driving, mechanical work, etc. The rest of the 31.77 per cent of the respondents did not possess any non-farm skills.

Possession of non-farm skill was found to be a crucial factor that influenced the rural youth to migrate towards industrial cities and metropolitans in search of a job. Non possession of non-farm skills did not discourage the rural youth from migration as they would be able to search jobs in the informal sector as per their profiles.

The above results could be justified by the concluding remarks of Sharma (2007) who depicted that only one-fourth of the rural youth interviewed possessed any kind of non-farm skills.

### **5.1.7 Proximity of town and cities**

The proximity to towns and cities is one of the most influencing factors that activate the phenomenon of migration. The results of the study discovered that nearly three-fifth (58.85 %) of the respondents stated that their home place has been located close to towns or cities. The remaining 41.15 per cent of the rural youth stated that their village was located very close to town or cities.

Thus, the location of villages with respect to the cities or towns might have played an important role in facilitating the migration of rural youth. For seasonally migrated rural youth, proximity would help them to reverse migrate back to their villages to involve in agricultural activities on part-time or seasonal basis. Moreover, the development of roadways and transport facilities in Haryana might have enabled the rural youth to take on intra-state or inter-state migration.

The findings were contradictory with Sharma (2007) who revealed that the migration was more pronounced in villages that were close to towns where around half of the youth were either working part-time in farms or were not involved in agricultural practices.

### **5.1.8 Prior migration experience**

The study found that majority (57.29 %) of the respondents had prior migration experience. The experience gained by respondents on various carrier opportunities, work culture and places due to prior migration experience might have influenced them to shift to a better job. Also, nearly two-fifth (42.71%) of the respondents did not had any prior migration experience.

The findings were supported by the study conducted by De Jong (2000) who stated that more than half of the migrants in his study had prior migration experience.

### **5.1.9 Economic motivation**

Every person has an ambition to earn money and the rural youth are not an exception. Economic motivation is one of the primary factors which inspire the rural youth to earn more money. From the study it was clear that more than three-fourth (77.19 %) of the rural youth had moderate to high level of economic motivation, Whereas only 22.19 per cent of the respondents had low level of economic motivation.

Further, the comparison of results revealed that the partially migrated rural youth possessed a fairly low level of economic motivation when compared to the fully migrated rural youth. The reason would be the seasonal or circular migration of partially migrated rural youth only during lean seasons or only when there is a financial crisis in their families. During agricultural seasons they remain involved in farming.

The findings were in line with the study conducted by Anamica (2010) who stated that most of the migrated rural youth had medium to high levels of economic motivation.

#### **5.1.10 Achievement motivation**

It was evident from the study that majority (79.69 %) of the rural youth were categorized in medium to high levels of achievement motivation while the remaining 20.31 per cent of the respondents had a low level of achievement motivation.

Achievement motivation is a target-oriented behaviour, the dominating desire to attain a high and respectable socio-economic status might have influencing the rural youth to migrate in search of their vision.

The finding were similar to Anamica (2010) who observed that majority of the migrants were dry land peasants and possessed medium to high levels of achievement motivation.

#### **5.1.11 Risk orientation**

The study revealed that 40.62 per cent of respondents had medium level of risk orientation followed by 35.94 per cent respondents with high level of risk orientation. Further evaluation showed that the fully migrated rural youth had medium level of risk orientation.

The fully migrated rural youth focused on other employment since they might have not felt content with their earning from agriculture whereas, the partially migrated rural youth were involved in agriculture on part-time or seasonal basis as they may not have felt secured in bearing the risk of leaving farming altogether.

The findings get support from the study conducted by Anamica (2010) who reported that risk orientation level was generally high among the migrant dry land farmers

#### **5.1.12 Self-reliance**

It is commonly understandable that self-reliance is one important value that would influence the rural youth to migrate and seek their opportunities.

It is apparent from the table that nearly one-third (63.02 %) of the rural youth were belonged to be highly self-reliant, while 36.98 per cent of the rural youth were belonged to be partially self-reliant.

#### **5.1.13 Self-confidence**

Self –confidence refers to the ability of an individual's to ensure about his/her decision taken for future. The findings of the study revealed that 81.73 per cent of the rustic youth had medium to high level of assurance or confidence while the remaining 19.27 per cent of the respondents overcome low level of assurance. Low levels of self-confidence stayed additional prevailing amid the seasonally migrated rustic youth (21.87 %) as compared to the fully migrated ones (16.67 %).

Except the rustic youth possess an optimistic attitude and emotion towards their ability, inventiveness and desire to accomplish goal, it would impossible to relocate to new destination to search work.

#### **5.1.14 Income expectancy**

The results of the study showed that 45.83 per cent of the rustic youth fell in low level of income expectancy shadowed by 31.25 per cent of the rural youth with medium level of income expectancy and 22.92 per cent rural youth belonged to high level of income expectancy.

In case of partially migrated, 41.67 per cent belonged to the category of high level of earning expectation shadowed by 37.50 per cent of the rural youth with medium level of wage expectancy. The remaining 20.83 per cent rural youth obsessed a low level of income expectancy.

The results were in line with the findings De Jong (2000) who stated that larger part of the relocated populace had high wage expectation in new the new destination as compared to the persons rest in the native destination.

#### **5.1.15 Comfort expectancy**

The results of the study revealed that more than two-fifth (42.71 %) of the fully migrants belonged to low level of comfort expectancy shadowed by 37.50 per cent of the rural youth with medium level of comfort expectancy. Only around one-fifth (19.79 %) possessed high level of comfort expectancy.

Beside, closely one-third (36.46%) of the seasonally migrated rustic youth belonged to high level of comfort expectancy and nearly equal proportion (35.42 %) of them were having medium level of comfort expectancy. The rest 28.12 per cent of them belonged to low level of comfort expectancy.

The results were similar with the study accompanied by De Jong (2000) where widely held of the rural youth had low comfort expectancy in their native place while they had high comfort expectancy in the migrated place.

#### **5.1.16 Stimulation expectancy**

Findings of the study showed that 40.62 per cent of the completely relocated rustic youth fall in low level of stimulation expectancy while medium levels of stimulation expectancy were shown by 35.42 per cent of the rural youth and the remaining 23.96 per cent belonged to high level of stimulation expectancy.

The finding further reveals that, 46.87 per cent of the seasonally migrated rustic youth belonged to medium level of stimulation expectancy shadowed by 35.42 per cent who fall in high level of stimulation expectancy. Only 17.71 per cent of the seasonally relocated rustic youth belonged to low level of stimulation expectancy.

The awareness of moderate level of stimulation expectancy in the native public might have got the rustic youth to relocate to towns with basic facilities and services and then return back to their native destination seasonally.

The results were in line with De Jong (2000) reported that larger part of the relocated youth had high level comfort expectancy in their newly destination comparatively their native place.

#### **5.1.17 Affiliation expectancy**

The findings of the study depicted that 38.54 per cent of the completely relocated rustic youth belonged to low level of affiliation expectancy followed by 35.42 per cent who fall in medium level of affiliation expectancy. The remaining 26.04 per cent of the rural youth belonged to high level of affiliation expectancy.

In case of partially migrated rural youth 42.71 per cent belonged to medium level of affiliation expectancy shadowed by 35.42 per cent of the migrants possessed high level of affiliation expectancy. The remaining 21.87 per cent of the rustic youth had low level of affiliation expectations.

The results were similar with the study conducted by De Jong (2000) where most of the provincial youth showed moderate to low levels of affiliation expectancy.

#### **5.2 Attitude of migrants' rural youth towards agriculture**

The findings of the study shows that majority of rural youth (72.39 %) had low to medium favourable attitude towards agriculture. Only 27.61 per cent of the respondents belonged to high level of attitude towards agriculture.

On the other hand, 43.75 per cent of the seasonally migrated rustic youth belonged to medium level of attitude shadowed by 32.29 per cent of the migrants had high level of attitude while remaining 23.96 per cent of the respondents belonged to low level favourable attitude towards agriculture.

Majority of migrated rural youth had low favourable state of mind towards farming as they might have deliberated farming to be the tiniest forthcoming profession.

#### **5.3 Migration behaviour of rural youth towards agriculture**

Relocation considers have emerged as an imperative centre of sociological and demographical ponders in previous few years may be since of the expanding approach striking nature of national and universal populace movement (De Jong, 2000). Hammer *et al.* (1997) detailed that there are different speculations to investigate relocation (both at the state and national level as well as person and family level) but a determined hole is the relative need of behavioural thinks about. Fischer *et al.* (1997) proposed another field for assist investigation of then elements of movement decision making is person desires almost the stars and cons of the domestic community vs. conceivable destination communities.

##### **5.3.1 Direct indicators of migration behaviour towards agriculture**

###### **5.3.1.1 Nature of migration**

From the findings it was communicated that the average mean score for nature of migration for the completely relocated rustic youth (3.00) was greater than the seasonally

migrated youth (1.54). The main factors behindhand it could be that the seasonally migrated rustic youth who reverted to their inherent places after a time to become engage in farming on seasonal basis.

#### **5.3.1.2 Nature of work**

It was clear from the results that both categories of rustic youth stayed found to secure comparable average mean score (1.00).

All migrated rural youth stayed found to engage in non-farming works in the relocated place. They were detected to have occupied up different types of works like software programming, accounting, business, construction works, carpentry, cantering, tailoring, mechanical and electrical works, supervising in industrial premises, tailoring, driving, cooking, labour in textile industries etc. The higher wages that they earn with the same physical strain implied comparatively to farming would have also induced them to choose non-farming works.

#### **5.3.1.3 Distance of work place**

The outcomes of the study depicted that the average mean score for distance of work place of the completely migrated (2.91) stayed greater than the seasonally migrated rustic youth (2.43).

Completely relocated stayed observed to have relocated to industrialized hubs like Delhi, Bahadurgarh, Rohtak, Hisar etc. In contrast, the seasonally migrated rustic youth were found to work in nearest places from his native destinations, as it would simplify them to seasonally return back to their villages to take part in farming.

#### **5.3.1.4 Migration decision making**

The average mean score for migration decision making of completely migrated (2.06) was quietly greater than the seasonally migrated rustic youth (1.68).

The primary reason behindhand it would be that completely migrated rustic youth had more previous movement familiarity as related to seasonally migrated. This would undoubtedly increase their views on self-determining judgment creation.

#### **5.3.1.5 Migration network**

The findings revealed that the average mean score value of seasonally relocated rustic youth for movement linkage was higher at 2.41 than their counterparts with score of 1.71.

The seasonal involvement of partially migrated rural youth in farming would make them take breaks from their jobs temporarily. This would make the partially migrated youth to frame a strong niche of social network in order to get knowledge about modern business openings and zones to dwell in new places whereas in case of completely moved rustic youth, agents served as their arrange network since human assets were selected in huge numbers for works in corporate segment, textile mills and showrooms and processing businesses.

### **5.3.1.6 Family migration norm**

Findings of the study concluded that the average mean score for the family migration norm of completely moved rustic youth (2.43) stayed found to be marginally greater than the seasonally moved ones (2.48).

The major reason behind it could be the fact that the earning from relocation would perform as a root of income throughout lean periods and would be obliging in additional venture in farming. Also, some farm households stayed found to be unwilling towards the phenomenon of movement.

### **5.3.1.7 Remigration intention**

It is clear from the findings of the study that the average mean score for remigration intention of completely moved rustic youth (2.84) stayed greater than the seasonally moved provincial youth (2.28).

In spite of the fact that the completely relocated provincial youth were changeless vagrants, larger part of them had the return intention to their native place. The connection towards their local community and the thought of settling in their native destination after adequate wage would have empowered their remigration purposeful. Moreover, a few of the transients were not fascinated by returning back to their local community. Their academic facility, higher expectancy of wage and consolation within the relocated destination would have empowered their remigration intention conversely.

## **5.3.2 Perception indicators of migration behavior towards agriculture**

### **5.3.2.1 Aspiration**

The findings of study indicated that the average mean score for the ambitions of the completely moved rustic youth (2.60) was high as compare to seasonally migrate ones (2.47).

Fully and partially migrated rustic youth had the ambitions of accomplishing a respectable social and financial position, possession of property and materials. Also, aspirations of the completely migrated youth stayed reported on the upper end. In general, the increased academic position of the rustic youth escalations, their aspirations would also upsurge.

### **5.3.2.2 Creativity**

The results of the study revealed that the average mean score for permanent relocated rustic youth (2.10) and seasonally moved rustic youth (2.05) stayed nearly comparable.

The permanent migrated rustic youth had the desire to go outside agreement i.e. forever transferring as a substitute of encompassing in farming. While on the other hand, partially migrated youths stayed not captivated with the knowledge of moving outside convention and stayed not relaxed with moving to inexperienced regions in search of fresh employments.

### **5.3.2.3 Occupational mobility**

It was found from the study that the average mean score for work-related mobility of permanently moved rustic youth (2.60) was greater than the seasonally migrated rustic youth (2.07). During the data collection migrants were conveyed that fully migrated rural youth earned more income and improved his living standard as compare to their counterparts.

### **5.3.2.4 Migration intention**

Findings of the study revealed that the average mean score of seasonally migrated rustic youth (2.49) stayed marginally greater than the completely moved youth (2.39).

The intention to move in the upcoming time was found to overcome additional in the seasonally migrated rustic youth as related to fully migrated rural youth.

### **5.3.2.5 Degree of social inclusiveness**

The results of the study indicated that the average mean score for the degree of social inclusiveness stayed extra for completely migrated youth (2.20) once related to incompletely moved youth.

The fully migrated youth gladly got adjusted with their new work culture and environment while on the other hand the seasonally moved rustic youth wished to remain inside the forte of people going to their native public even afterward relocation.

### **5.3.2.6 Parental and peer influences**

The results revealed that the fully migrated (2.32) had higher mean score than their counterparts (2.06).

Larger part of the permanent moved rustic youth had followed their friends who have already migrated. Also, it was observed that majority of the youths sensed that families of forthcoming partner do not wish rustic youth in agriculture. These explanations would have provoked the rustic youth to choose option for a long-lasting relocation.

### **5.3.2.7 Remittances from migration**

The findings of the study shows that the average mean scores for the remittances from relocation of permanently moved and seasonally relocated rustic youth to be 2.67 and 2.60 separately

From the replies gathered, it was vibrant that settlements from relocation have better-quality their economic and societal position as well as standard of living. Thus, allowances from relocation had absolutely influenced the movement actions of the rustic youth by influencing their immigration intent to change in imminent.

## **5.4 Factors influencing the migration of rural youth**

The findings of the study shows that unsound revenue from farming (92.71%) and smaller employment (90.63%) stayed the noteworthy causes that pressed rustic youth to movement.

Further, 'frequent crop failure due to adverse climatic condition and peer pressure (67.61%) and small land holding (62.50%) were the major push factors influencing the migration of rural youth.

Factors like humdrumness in agriculture (56.25 %), debt (55.73 %), social discrimination (39.58 %) and lack of social amenities (26.04 %) have also emerged as other push factors.

The venture of farming is mere gambling with all external environmental factors and the possibilities of facing various natural calamities and uncertainties are very high. It is also not easy to estimate the hopeful amount of earning from farming. This would have influenced the rural youth to move towards non-farm sectors where the earning is reported to be promising, regular and comparatively high. The rural youth also considered farming to be the last option for livelihood. Moreover the educational attainments and occupational aspirations of the rural youth would have diverted them towards prospective jobs available in the corporate sectors.

The findings of research conducted by Ramasubramaniam (2003) and Anamica (2010) were in similar results where the foremost push factors were insufficient income from farming and low employment in the native villages.

It could also be interpreted from findings that higher income (96.35%), availability of better job opportunities (93.75%), better standard of living (84.38%), work with less drudgery (78.65%) and skill acquisition (67.19%) were the foremost pull factors that instigated the rural youth migration.

The economic pull factors of higher income and availability of better jobs opportunities in urban areas are closely interlinked with economic push factors like low level of income from farming, smaller farm size and frequent crop failure. The wish to achieve a better life and the intention to takeover work involving less drudgery has also influence a considerable number of the rural youth to migrate towards industrial premises in areas.

The findings of research conducted by Kainth (2009) were focused similarly where the foremost pull factors were better job opportunities and comparatively higher income available in urban areas.

## **5.5 Consequences of migration**

Migration is an important characteristic of socio-economic development and modernization both historically in developed countries and currently in developing ones (Scott *et al.*, 1999). It is a result to the uneven disbursement of opportunities over space. People tend to migrate from native places of low opportunity with less safety to the places of higher employment and income opportunity for better safety.

Generally migration tends to be studied in minor disciplinary ways mainly focused on geographical or demographic aspects at macro level. Only few is known about how migration

is directly or indirectly related to livelihood strategies, and its positive or negative impacts on individuals, families and communities.

#### **5.5.1 Income generation**

From the findings, it could be seen that the differences between the mean values of income generated before and after migration for fully migrated and partially migrated rural youth were having significantly high.

A comparative analysis on both the groups depicted that the seasonally migrated rural youth having low mean value than the fully migrated rural youth, respectively.

The factors would be the seasonal nature or time to time income earned by the partially migrated rural youth from the non-farm jobs in addition to their family earning from farming.

#### **5.5.2 Employment generation**

The findings of relative analysis on partially and fully migrated rural youth revealed that the fully migrated rural youth possessed high mean value than partially migrated youth. During the data collection, it has been seen that on an average fully migrated rural youth were employed for nearly 290 man-days in addition to their families' immersion in farming which accounted for additional than 195 days in a year.

On other hand, the seasonally moved rustic youth stayed too engaged for more than 140 man-days later relocation in farming practices laterally with their family which accounted for more than 190 days. Thus, the occupation produced afterward relocation has considerably enhanced associated to the job produced before relocation in man-days.

#### **5.5.3 Purchasing power**

Movement from rustic to urban ranges have customarily been watched by the neighbourhood governments and worldwide benefactors concerned with advancement issues as either something to favour, in order to meet labour request of an extending mechanical segment, to handle destitution and unemployment in inaccessible rural areas by implies of movement of individuals or something to prevent in order to control the foremost profitable workforce from farming and decrease weight on stuffed urban zones (Miluka *et al.*, 2010).

Allowances have a positive aspect on lodging, customer durables, non-land resources, add up to consumption and expenditure in education, empowering resource amassing and venture in human capital. The progressed living standards of recipients of remittances moreover bring changes in investing propensities. It not as it were has positive impact on the potential migrants' living standard but moreover on their mental status.

##### **5.5.3.1 Nature of purchase**

The finding of study depicted that 83.33 per cent of the rural youth had gotten methodical tools like PCs, androids, mobile phones, etc. which had grown into crucial

communication devices in everyday life shadowed by 82.29 per cent of rural youth purchased home appliances like TV, induction stoves, etc. whereas, 64.06 per cent of the rustic youth had bought vehicles. Only 38.02 per cent of the rustic youth had purchased farm implements shadowed by 33.33 per cent who purchased farm animals.

#### **5.5.3.2 Nature of investment**

From the finding of the study it could be inferred that nearly two-fifth (43.22 %) of the rural youth have contributed their coinage whichever in insurance or investments. Maximum rustic youth were fairly awake of the thought of savings and life insurances and they use the banking facilities repeatedly. In case of investments connected to farming, additional than one-third (33.85%) consumed their money on solidification field bunds shadowed by 26.04 per cent who spent their money on makeover or manufacture of field irrigation channels. Also, 17.71 per cent of the rural youth invested on land reclamation and very few (13.54%) of the rural youth had started new business or bought land.

These findings were supported by the study of De Brauw and Rozelle (2004).

#### **5.5.3.3 Nature of behaviour**

From the findings of the study, it could be depicted that majority (93.75%) of the rustic youth had grown into self-empowered. There has been improvement in acquaintance and expertise for 83.33 per cent of the rural youth. Nearly four-fifth (81.77%) of the rural youth had built self-assurance. The revenue, the independency, the proficiency build from non-farm talents and the disclosure to municipal regime might have finished them so. Also, 68.75 per cent of the rural youth has reported to have accomplished a better standard of existing. Thus, relocation stayed found to produce a confident impact over the developmental province of the rustic youth.

These results were similar to the study conducted by Quisumbing and Mc Niven (2010) who reported that relocation certainly quickens fruitful resources ' accretion and allowances have a constructive impression on the immigrants' households.

### **5.6 Benefits in migration**

From the findings of study, it could be inferred that on the economic front, 'better job opportunity' and 'increased income' as a result of migration were the most apparent benefits.

In case agricultural front, 'increased investment in agriculture' and 'locating better market in towns for farm products' stayed the foremost observed benefit. The earnings led by the relocated youth were financed excellently in farming and the knowledge and broadness expanded by them would have facilitated them to pinpoint a healthier marketplace for their agricultural harvest.

In terms of personal benefit 'increased security of the migrants and families' was the most perceived benefit followed by 'increased access to infrastructure facilities'.

On the cultural front, ‘exposing our culture to other people’ stayed the utmost observed benefit. Individuals of various cultures might gather in scientifically well-known cosmopolitan metropolises and migrant would publicize his/her tradition and philosophy proudly.

Besides in societal front, ‘increased sense of pride’ and ‘increased social respect’ was the greatest professed benefits. The income taken by the migratory and the possessions acquirement would undoubtedly escalation his wisdom of self-importance and communal admiration inside his native public. The knowledge expanded by them would have also increased their judgment headship ability to meritoriously escort others.

### **5.7 Problems in migration**

Findings of study show that on the economic front, ‘migrants require money to depart from their native’ and ‘more expectation from family’ stayed the major seeming complications. Primarily the emigrants need coinage to fulfill the expenditures towards travel, nourishment, stopover, etc., up to they find work in the endpoint. Also, the transformation in the spending form of the household owing to the income transported by the emigrants mark them demand additional.

On the farming obverse, ‘deviation from family occupation’ stayed the foremost observed problems. The rustic youth would migrate towards a refined labour setting with less work drudgery and satisfactory earning fairly than work hard in the farming practices.

‘Family related memories’ stayed the peak seeming individual problem. The leaving of rustic youth from his community noticeably wains off his kindness from issues and choice creation with respect to home and agricultural farm.

On the cultural front the furthestmost professed problematic by the emigrants was ‘difficulty in mingling with people’. Associating with individuals of various philosophy and philological would be a major difficulty for the emigrants up to they get used to the situation.

‘Separation from home community’ stayed the supreme seeming communal problem. This is appropriate to rustic youth who have forever migrated from their native destinations and had established in the work terminus.

### **5.8 Empowerment needs of migrated rural youth**

It could be conceived from the findings that training on entrepreneurial skill development with 84.89 per cent stayed the most favored training necessities felt by the rustic youth. The next preferred training and technological needs were drill on effective farm management which stayed reported by 82.29 per cent of the respondents followed by training on farm diversification (80.20%). Training on post-harvest technologies (76.69%), training on agricultural marketing (78.13%), training on contemporary agricultural technologies (65.10%) and training on farm mechanization (58.33%) were the other technological needs felt by the rural youths to be continue in agriculture.

The training would be responsible for information, skill and monitor the rustic youth to create suitable and favourable vicissitudes in the way agriculture is done to achieve maximum production and productivity in farming.

With respect to social empowerment needs formations of funds for rustic youth engaged in agriculture and create farm youth SHGs stayed the top most enablement necessities requisite by 94.27 per cent and 91.15 per cent of the rustic youth separately. The construction of organizations based on the standard of associations would go a long way in meet the needs for credit and finance accessibility for investment in the farming segment.

### **5.9 Attitude of non-migrant rural youth towards agriculture and their continuity behaviour**

Marshalling the rustic youth involved in cultivating is one superior way to meet out a feasible nourishment generation and achieve a drawn out nourishment security. Adolescents play an imperative part in making mindfulness on distinctive issues related to agriculture. They have the capacity to overcome a few of the major imperatives in farm and animal production since they are frequently more open to unused innovative thoughts and hones than the experienced and established farmers. In this way realizing the significance of their exceptionally nearness.

#### **5.9.1 Attitude of non-migrant rural youth towards agriculture**

The findings of the study found that 45.83 per cent of the non- migrant rural youth had medium level of favorable attitude towards agriculture followed by 32.29 per cent of the youth who had high level of favorable attitude towards agriculture. Only 21.88 per cent of them had low favorable state of mind towards farming. The non-expertise in non- farm skill, practice to stay traditional family occupation and high relaxation cum relationship expectancy from the home place would have enabled them to hold a medium level of favorable to highly favorable state of mind towards farming.

#### **5.9.2 Continuity behavior of rustic youth in agriculture**

The finding from the study revealed that 69.79 per cent of the rustic youth engaged in farming reported to stay involved in farming in coming times while remaining 30.21 per cent of the rural youth conveyed their opinion of terminating the contribution in farming.

The variables behind their positive point of view would be the inspiration gotten from individual variables viz. solid family bolster, self-interest, involvement picked up due to association in rural exercises from childhood, alliance towards conventional occupation and work related factors like benefit from farming, presentation to modern innovations in farming, accessibility of most recent information through mass media, back from expansion staff and get to credit facilities.

While the reasons behind their purposeful to pull back from cultivating may be unsteady farming earning, hazards and instability included in farming, trim disappointment due to heavy precipitation, dry season or wild creature, unsteady market prices, etc.

#### **5.10 Empowerment needs of non-migrant rural youth**

It could be comprehended from the study that drill on post-harvest knowhow (94.79%) stayed the most preferred training and technical prerequisite necessary by the rustic youth. The next preferred training and technological needs were training on farm diversification which stayed taken by 86.46 per cent of the respondents followed by training on access to marketing information (84.38%). Training on entrepreneurial skill development (82.29%), training on contemporary agricultural technologies (76.04%) drill on effective farm management (59.38%) and drill on agricultural mechanization (44.79%) were the other technological needs favoured by the non-migrated rural youths to continue in agriculture.

With respect to social enablement prerequisites involvement planning and formation of funds for agrarian youth were the foremost preferred needs requisite by 97.92 per cent and 95.83 per cent of the respondents respectively.

#### **5.11 Perception of farm households on migration of rural youth**

In this research about the cultivate family units alludes to family units whose individuals included in work separated from cultivating and animal rearing for at slightest 320 days per year or whose individuals don't include in cultivating at all (Web sources: Agriculture Census Section, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Republic of China, 2007). Actually they are those members of the family of completely moved provincial youth or mostly moved rustic youth.

In common, the transients tend to be pulled towards the areas of thriving and pushed from ranges of decay (Braunvan, 2004). They are as a rule concerned with the benefits they trust to pick up by moving and ordinarily grant less thought to the issues that they would bring about as a result of the procedure. A few of these issues might have an impact the family individuals of the transients cleared out within the rustic area. These categories of stakeholder who have been impacted by implications by the relocation process are not regularly included within the canter of numerous arrangement talks about.

#### **5.12 Factors perceived by the farm households to influence the migration of rural youth**

It could be reported from the findings of study that 'advanced educational opportunities' (96.88%) had seeming by the agricultural households' to be the major element encouraging the relocation of rustic youth. Intention to accomplish a better standard of living' is additional main aspect that has been observed by 95.83 per cent to accelerate the migration of rural youth.

This was shadowed by 'inadequate social recognition for youth in agriculture' which was state by 94.79 per cent of the agricultural household's. Traineeships for several jobs

(92.71%) and insufficient revenue from farming (90.63%) were the other important factors as perceived by farm households.

In addition, factors like 'pressure from guardians and peer (89.58%) and unavailability of potential occupation in native place (84.38%) have also been professed to start the relocation of rustic youth. Nearly four fifth (82.29%) of the farm households expressed 'inadequate social amenities in home place' and 'monotony in agriculture' to be the persuading cause behind the relocation of rustic youth.

The next professed factors were 'work with less drudgery' (77.08%). This was shadowed by the financial aspects of 'alternative source of income during off seasons' (76.04%).

The public interacting aspects such as 'optimistic response of city life (61.46%) and 'better social linkage' (55.21%) stayed another aspects seeming to responsible for urbanization.

The results could be attributed to the facts that better education, career opportunities including higher wages and improved standard of living are always the primary factors dragging youths away from the villages to the cities and metropolitans. Also, with changing time agriculture is changing into a zero sum game or a gambling with no assurance of fixed income in future, a fact that younger generation find difficult to accept and ends up choosing alternate sources of livelihoods.

### **5.13 Perceived impact of migration of rural youth on agriculture by farm households**

From the results of the study, it could be concluded that 'greying of farm sector' (4.84) shadowed by 'increased feminization of agriculture' (4.81) stayed the foremost professed adverse impact of relocation by rustic youth.

Other major seeming negative effects informed by the defendants stayed 'labour shortage' (4.79) and 'unprofitability in agriculture' (4.72). The Agricultural households' alleged 'absence of key household male labour' (4.78) as additional negative effect of relocation on farming. 'Conversion of farmlands to construction sites' (4.47) was the succeeding apparent unwanted effect of rustic youth relocation.

The other impacts expressed were 'weekend human capital (04.31)' 'increased farmland sales' (4.26) and 'reduce labour efforts' (3.62). In addition, 'decrease crop production' (3.47) stayed also depicted by a significant entity of agricultural households' as it hinders the farm proficiency.

Additionally, the professed effect of relocation stayed communicated by the farming households' 'decrease in crop cultivation area (3.36) followed by 'change in cropping pattern' and 'divestment in agriculture' (3.29).

The remaining positively reported effects of relocation were ‘farm mechanization’ (4.21) followed by agricultural diversification (04.09)’, increased investment in agriculture’ (3.27) and ‘introduction of new agricultural technologies’ (2.31).

The results were due to the fact that migration of youth and young males of the family leave agriculture dependent on old members of family and women who may not have the necessary strength or will to carry out day to day activities. In Short, absence of young and key family members leave household vulnerable. Also, in positive side farm mechanization and increased investment were favourable impact of migration as youths working outside in more developed regions will gain new skills and knowledge about new innovations related to farm machinery and tools which they could introduce in their villages once they return. Also, working in cities may help them earn well and they may send money back to their homes in villages which can be used for investment in farm lands, dairy, orchards or new machines.

India is now undergoing considerable vagaries in its farming demography. The fast changes at the macro level that India perceived since the nineties has participated to the instability of the occupation structures of the poorer and agrarian section of rural people. Decrease in agricultural progress and productivity, changing cropping and consumption patterns and various government policies, favoring industrial houses have extremely destabilized the livelihood security of the farming community. Every year lots of agricultural youth migrate in search of job to sustain the livelihood of their families left behind in the rural areas. At present, there is a very challenging task of retaining adolescents in farming due to various social and financial factors, containing cost-effectiveness in farming pursuits. Unless the farming sector becomes vibrant and the youths are absorbed in agriculture, it is quite problematic to accomplish a sustained food safety.

India is a land of young people that possess the largest proportion of young population in the world. Over two-thirds (i.e., 70.00%) of India's total population is under the age of 35 years. As per the 2011 Census, the population of youth including adolescents in India is close to 550 million (Source: Draft National Youth Policy, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, 2012). This generation of young people holds the key to our future. Youths not only influence the society from which they come but they will also determine the destiny of our nation. That's why, it is even more important for India to use this statistic profit and channelize their strength, quality and insights for nation-building. Consequently, India capitalizes to contribute of this youthful pool of populace.

Keeping these points in view, an exclusive study was assumed to evaluate the movement behavior of rustic youth with other accompanying factors and significant effects. Since, only petite study work has been completed in this point of view so far, this study was commenced, with the succeeding objectives:

- i. To evaluate the socio-economic and psychological characteristics of the rural youth
- ii. To measure the attitude of rural youth towards agriculture
- iii. To expound the migration behaviour
- iv. To ascertain the consequences of migration at varied dimensions
- v. To determine the empowerment needs for attracting and retaining in agriculture

### **6.1. Research methodology**

The present study was completed in Hisar and Bhiwani districts of Haryana. Two development blocks were selected from each district based on material acquired from the officers of agricultural department and scope of studying the issue of rustic youth migration.

Sample sizes of 192 relocated adolescents having farming background were selected for the study. This included 96 completely relocated rural youth not involving in cultivating and 96 seasonally/occasionally who were partially engaged in farming practices on seasonal basis. Also, 96 non migrated rustic youth who had total interest in farming were included within the study to decide the constraints and strengthening needs for retaining them in farming. Other than, 96 farm households were to selected for the ponder to determine the effect of relocation of youth on farming. In this way, a total of 384 respondents stayed selected for the study.

## **6.2 Variables and their measurements**

Keeping in view the objectives of the study, attitude, migration behavior, consequences and empowerment need were selected as the dependent variables whereas age, education, occupation, farm size, ownership of farm skills, ownership of non - farm skills, proximity to town, migration familiarity, financial inspiration, achievement motivation, risk orientation , self-dependence, self-assurance, income expectancy, comfort expectation, stimulation expectation and affiliation expectation were selected as independent variables.

## **6.3 Profile of the respondents**

More than two-fifth (44.27%) of the migrants were belonged to the another sub group i.e. age category of 21 to 25 years.

More than 45.00 per cent of the respondents had middle to high school education.

Majority (64.58%) of the fully migrants, were observed to be wage earner.

More than three-fifth (61.45 %) of the partially migrated rural youth engaged seasonally in farming and also engaged as wage earners.

Nearly 45.00 per cent of the rural youth having small size land holdings (2.5 to 5.0 acre).

Finding portrayed that 87.50 per cent of the migrants overcome the Farming expertise and the residual 12.50 per cent did not own the farm skills.

Results shows that 68.23 per cent of defendants having non - farm expertise like computer applications and accountancy, tailoring, electrical work, driving, mechanical work, etc.

Nearly three-fifth (58.85 %) of the respondents informed that their native destination has been positioned near to town.

Majority (57.29 %) of the respondents had former relocation know-how. The disclosure extended by respondents on numerous carrier openings, work culture and work places due to previous familiarity of migration might have encouraged them to swing to a healthier work with a healthier earning.

Closely three-fourth (77. 19 %) of the rustic youth having moderate to high level of financial inspiration.

Nearly four-fifth (79.69 %) of the migrants were belonged to medium to high levels of achievement motivation.

Nearly two-fifth (40.62%) of migrants had become medium level of risk orientation shadowed by 35.94 per cent defendants with high level of risk orientation.

Majority (63.02%) of the migrants were belonged to be greatly self - dependence, while 36.98 per cent of them stayed belonged to be incompletely self-dependence.

Nearly four-fifth (81.73%) of the rural youth having medium to high level of self - confidence. The remaining 19.27 per cent of the respondents possessed low level of self-confidence.

Maximum number (45.83%) of the fully migrants belonged to low level of income expectation shadowed by 31.25 per cent of the defendants having medium level of income expectancy. In case of partially migrants, 41.67 per cent were belonged to the category of high level of income expectancy.

Nearly two-fifth (42.71 %) of the completely relocated was belonged to have low level of comfort expectancy. Besides 36.46 per cent of the seasonally relocated rustic youth were belonged to high level of comfort expectancy.

Nearly two-fifth (40.62%) of the fully migrated respondents belonged to low level of stimulation expectancy. Findings further reveal that, 46.87 per cent of the partially migrants belonged to medium level of stimulation expectancy.

More than 39 percent of the respondents belonged to medium level of affiliation expectancy.

#### **6.4 Attitude of rural youth towards agriculture**

Closely three-fifth (72.39%) of the migrants belonged low to medium level of attitude towards agriculture. Only 27.61 per cent of the respondents were belonged to high level of attitude towards agriculture.

#### **6.5 Migration behavior of rural youth**

The average mean scores of nature of migration for the completely migrants (3.00) stayed greater than seasonally relocated ones (1.54).

Both the groups of migrants stayed found to lock comparable average mean score (1.00).

The average mean score for relocation choice creation of completely migrants (2.06) was marginally higher than the partially migrant (1.68).

The average mean score of temporary relocated for migration chain stayed greater (2.41) than permanently relocated ones (1.71).

The average mean score for remigration plan of completely relocated rustic youth (2.84) stayed greater than the seasonally migrated rustic youth (2.28).

Average mean score for the ambitions of the permanently relocated (2.60) was greater than temporary relocated ones (2.47).

The average means score for fully migrants (2.10) and partially migrants (2.05) were more or less similar.

The average means score for work-related movement of completely relocated (2.60) stayed greater than the seasonally relocated rustic youth (2.07).

The average mean score for the degree of social inclusiveness was greater for permanently relocated rustic youth (2.20) comparatively seasonally relocated (1.80).

The average means scores for the allowances from movement of completely transferred and incompletely transferred rustic youth to be 2.67 and 2.60 separately.

Unstable income from farming (92.71%) and smaller employment (90.63%) stayed the important influences that pressed the rustic youth to relocation.

Higher wages (96.35%), accessibility of better job (93.75%), healthier standard of living (84.38%), work with less drudgery (78.65%) and expertise attainment (67.19%) stayed the leading jerk aspects that started the relocation of rustic youth.

## **6.6 Consequences of migration**

Based on finding, it could be assumed that the variances between the mean values of revenue produced before and after relocation for both the groups of defendants stayed found to be pointedly high.

The occupation created later movement has confidently enlarged compared to the occupation created before relocation in man - days.

Nearly four-fifth (83.33%) of the rural youth has acquired technical appliances like androids, i-pads, PCs which have become crucial communication devices in daily life.

More than 43 per cent of the defendants have financed their earnings either in insurance or savings.

Findings interpreted that 93.75 per cent of the migrants have become self-empowered. There has been escalation in information and expertise for 83.33 per cent of the defendants.

On the economic front, 'better job opportunity' and 'increased income' due to relocation were the utmost perceived profit.

On the agricultural front, 'increased investment in agriculture' and 'locating better market in towns for farm products' stayed the furthestmost professed welfares.

On the personal front, 'increased security of the migrants and families' remained the greatest seeming benefit shadowed by 'increased access to infrastructure facilities'.

On the cultural front, 'exposing our culture to other people' stayed the furthestmost alleged profit.

On the economic front, ‘migrants require money to depart from their house’ and ‘more demand from family’ were the most perceived problems.

On the cultural front the most alleged difficulty by the defendants was ‘difficulty in mingling with people’.

Gradual segregation from home community’ was the peak apparent communal difficulty.

### **6.7 Empowerment needs of rural youth for attracting and retaining in agriculture**

Findings revealed that 97.39 per cent of the respondents’ perceived lack of fair prices for agriculture harvest to be the leading constraints predominant in farming followed by lack of finance (81.77%),

Training on entrepreneurial skill development (84.89%) was the prime desired training and technological need requisite by the rural youth. With respect to social empowerment needs formation of fund schemes for youth in farming and creation of SHGs remained the top most empowerment needs essential by 94.27 per cent and 91.15 per cent of the respondents respectively.

### **6.8 Attitude of non - migrant rural youth towards agriculture and there continuity behaviour**

Findings of the study reported that 45.83 per cent of the non- migrant rustic youth was found to .have medium level of favorable attitude towards agriculture followed by 32.29 per cent of the non-migrant rural youth belonged to high level of favourable attitude towards agriculture. Only 21.88 per cent of them remained having low favourable state of mind towards farming.

Nearly two-third (69.79%) of the rustic youth engaged in farming activities conveyed reported to continuing farming in future also. The remaining 30.21 per cent of the defendants express their interpretation of terminating the participation in farming in near future.

### **6.9 Constraints and empowerment needs of non-migrant rural youth**

Lack of fair prices for agricultural harvest (95.83%) stayed the uppermost restriction confronted by the rustic youth engaged in farming. Lack of proper storage facility (76.04%), lack of finance (69.79%) and improper market information (64.58%) stayed the marketplace related restraints stated by the agrarian rustic youth.

Training on training on post-harvest technologies (94.79%) was the leading preferred training and technological need requisite by the rural youth. Whereas, respect to communal enablement requisites involvement in agenda preparation and creation of funds for agrarian youth were the furthermost enablement needs prerequisite by 97.92 per cent.

## **6.10 Factors perceived by the farm households to influence the migration of rural youth**

Improved academic chances (96.88%) have been apparent by the farm households to be the prime feature swaying the relocation of rustic youth.

## **6.11 Perceived impact of migration of rural youth on agriculture by farm households**

Greying of farm sector' (4.84) shadowed by 'increased feminization of agriculture (4.81) stayed the highly seeming imperative effect of rustic youth relocation.

The remaining positively reported effect of relocation was agricultural mechanization (4.21) followed by agricultural diversification (04.09), improved asset in farming (3.27) and introduction of new agricultural technologies (2.31).

## **6.12 Implications of the study**

Based on the salient findings of the study, the following implications are made.

- The present study indicated that all the respondents in the study were found to have had middle school to college level education. Education level is a crucial factor in determining the inclination of rural youth towards non-farm activity or enterprises. Hence providing a platform to create professional and business oriented farming systems is essential to attract and retain them in agriculture. Capacity building on innovative and sustainable agricultural practices would enlighten them about agriculture being a pre-eminent career. The extension personnel from SDA and KVKs can target on the school and college drop outs and convince them to pursue agriculture as their profession by training them on agri-business and financial literacy.
- It was quite clear from the findings that the partially migrated rural youth involved in agriculture on part time or seasonal basis in addition to their non-farm occupation. In order to motivate this category of rural youth to fully involve in agriculture, they should be exposed to ancillary agriculture activity of animal husbandry (dairy, piggery, poultry and fishery), apiary, sericulture etc. Thus agricultural diversification would have tremendous positive impact on the agro-socio-economic upliftment of rural youth as it generates income and employment round the year.
- Majority of the respondents were found to possess farm skills and involving these rural youth in agriculture would re-energize the issue of graying of farming sector. The role of highly skilled youth would be useful in managing the knowledge intensive farming systems. So as to keep hold of this dynamic population in agriculture, guidance and infrastructure facilities in various aspects of farming should be provided. Deliberate efforts should be taken by the Government and agro-support agencies to make inputs such as good seed, fertilizers, basic mechanization and agricultural market information available and affordable.
- The psychological variables like economic motivation and achievement motivation were found to exist at moderate to high levels among the rural youth. This could serve as a better platform for the promotion of entrepreneurship among them. The extension personnel from the

public and private sector should come forward to provide advice on marketing, value adding, pre and post harvesting methodologies, quality control, consistent supply etc.

- Moderate level of risk orientation was found to persist in the rural youth. Hence advice on agricultural risks and risk management options would pave way to retain the young blood in agriculture. Farm clinics/Agri clinics and Farmers advisory service on weather based information and market based information would empower the rural youth to face the risks and uncertainties in agriculture and such efforts would gradually reduce their exodus. Awareness on temporary coping mechanism like Rural Non-Farm Sector and permanent long term coping mechanisms like institutional credit and crop insurance should be inculcated in the rural youth.
- The rural youth were found to possess a low to moderate level of income, comfort, stimulation and affiliation expectancies in the home communities. Community satisfaction and residential preference are the key factors behind these expectancies. Hence provision of urban facilities in rural areas like substantial connectivity by roads, electronic connectivity by providing communication network, and knowledge connectivity by establishing professional and technical institutions will have to be made in an integrated way so that economic connectivity of the rural areas will emanate on par with urban areas.
- In respect of attitudinal pattern, a sizeable section of rural youth exhibited a negative disposition towards agriculture. This is a critical observation which needs to be addressed through intensification of efforts to change the mind set of rural youth towards farming. The pessimistic image and perceptions about agriculture must be addressed properly to entice more youth to choose agriculture as a career. The positive aspects of choosing farming should be emphasized to the youth i.e. owning own business, choosing own hours and having a variety of daily responsibilities. This would be possible if appropriate extension strategies are being taken up. The appropriate extension strategy being sensitization through organizing 'Rural Youth Clubs' in the rural areas, with a major mandate of developing a positive cognition for rural youth towards rural setting and farming.
- Remittances, aspiration, occupational mobility and distance of work place have emerged as prime indicators of migration. Remittances definitely would be based on attainments and aspirations which would induce the movement from existing occupation to enterprising one irrespective of distances. The economic dimension of migration has been the key influencing factor. Therefore if exclusive commercial market oriented enterprises in farming is introduced in the locale, then the additional income being generated would definitely satisfy the rural youth for their further existence in agriculture.
- Similarly migration network and family migration norm has also contributed considerably to the migration behavior index. The extension personnel from SDA, SAUs and private sector can organize counseling campaigns for the people involved in migration network. They may be educated and sensitized about the importance of agriculture or farming in sustaining livelihood

and thereby advising their ward to reconsider the promises of remigration at the earliest return part of time.

- Unstable income from agriculture and higher wages from non-farm occupations were reported to be the foremost ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors influencing the migration of rural youth. Equitable distribution of subsidies amongst staple crops should be formulated by the state government. Group marketing and interstate sale of these crop produces are suggested to tackle market related risks. Appropriate arrangements on mutual link between young farmers and promising private agro-industries or corporate sectors would pave way for promising income sources.
- The R&D system in SAUs and private sector can develop micro-business models in farming offers scope for regular sustained income. The highly productive, economically profitable, environment friendly and sustainable successful models of farming systems can pave way to attract the youth to work in rural areas even from urban areas having links to the rural system. This can reverse the process of migration and also may promote agro-eco tourism.
- The symbolic return intention of rural youth to farming has thrown silver lines in horizon of hope. Especially employability of these rural youth is to be enhanced and achieved through establishment of ‘rural agricultural polytechniques’ especially for return migrant youth. These polytechniques would act as center of excellence in capacity building process or the needed technologies for empowering the rural youth on entrepreneurial skills.
- Recognition and respect, resource availability and extrinsic motivation were identified to be the prime indicators of return intention. This reflects the expectation of rural youth to make farming as the most commercial enterprise in fulfilling the social esteem needs. This also expresses their desire to achieve social respect for their involvement in agriculture. Provision of technical assistance and linkage with market along with business support through funding and access to resources would exert a pull on the rural youth to polarize towards agriculture. Promotion and recognition of progressive rural youth in agriculture would also motivate them to involve more dynamically in agriculture.
- The internal and external factors influencing the return intention of the rural youth have been appropriately devised through factor analysis. All these factors are to be considered while devising suitable extension interventions in developing confidence and skill in rural youth.
- Access to affordable credit was identified to be the main constraint that averted the rural youth from involving in agriculture. The young people tend to have fewer chances of obtaining capital or credit. It is, therefore, important that appropriate ‘youth-friendly’ credit schemes and banking services are put in place by financial institutions involved in agricultural lending.

- Access to information related to agricultural technology and market can be integrated with Information Communication Technology to disseminate relevant and reliable information. The tech savvy nature of contemporary rural youth may be used efficiently to orient them towards agriculture.
- Development of entrepreneurial skills has been expressed as the primary empowerment need. Business advice to young people and community members on areas including agribusiness planning, market research, accessing funds through credit schemes, banking, saving, price negotiation, contract negotiation etc. would enhance their entrepreneurial skills.
- Inclusion/participation in programme planning related to agriculture and rural development has been expressed as the primary social empowerment needs. The youth are normally excluded in policy discussions relating to agriculture and rural development. The policies at national level also rarely feature the concern or issues of the young on the future of food, farming and development. The Ministry of Agriculture can, for example, set up a ‘Youth Advisory Committee’ to look onto the empowerment needs of rural youth. The committee can be composed mainly with youth who are engaged in agriculture. The main mandate of the committee would be to meet regularly to develop and provide recommendations on various ways of attracting and retaining the youth in this sector.
- The impact of migration as perceived by the farm households are also to be considered as critical inputs in designing strategies for involving rural youth in agriculture.
- Finally integration among the government, technical institutions and donor agencies involved in the livelihood interventions of rural youth should be achieved.

### **6.13 Suggestions for future research**

1. A comparative study on migration of rural youth across various districts of Haryana.
2. A special study on continuity behaviour of rural youth in agriculture and its determinants shall be validated.
3. An exclusive study on attainments, aspirations and attitude of young rural women towards agriculture may be attempted.
4. An action research to identify and standardize the indicators of remigration could be taken up for theoretical soundness.
5. An experimental study on sustainability of alternative enterprises to prevent rural youth migration.

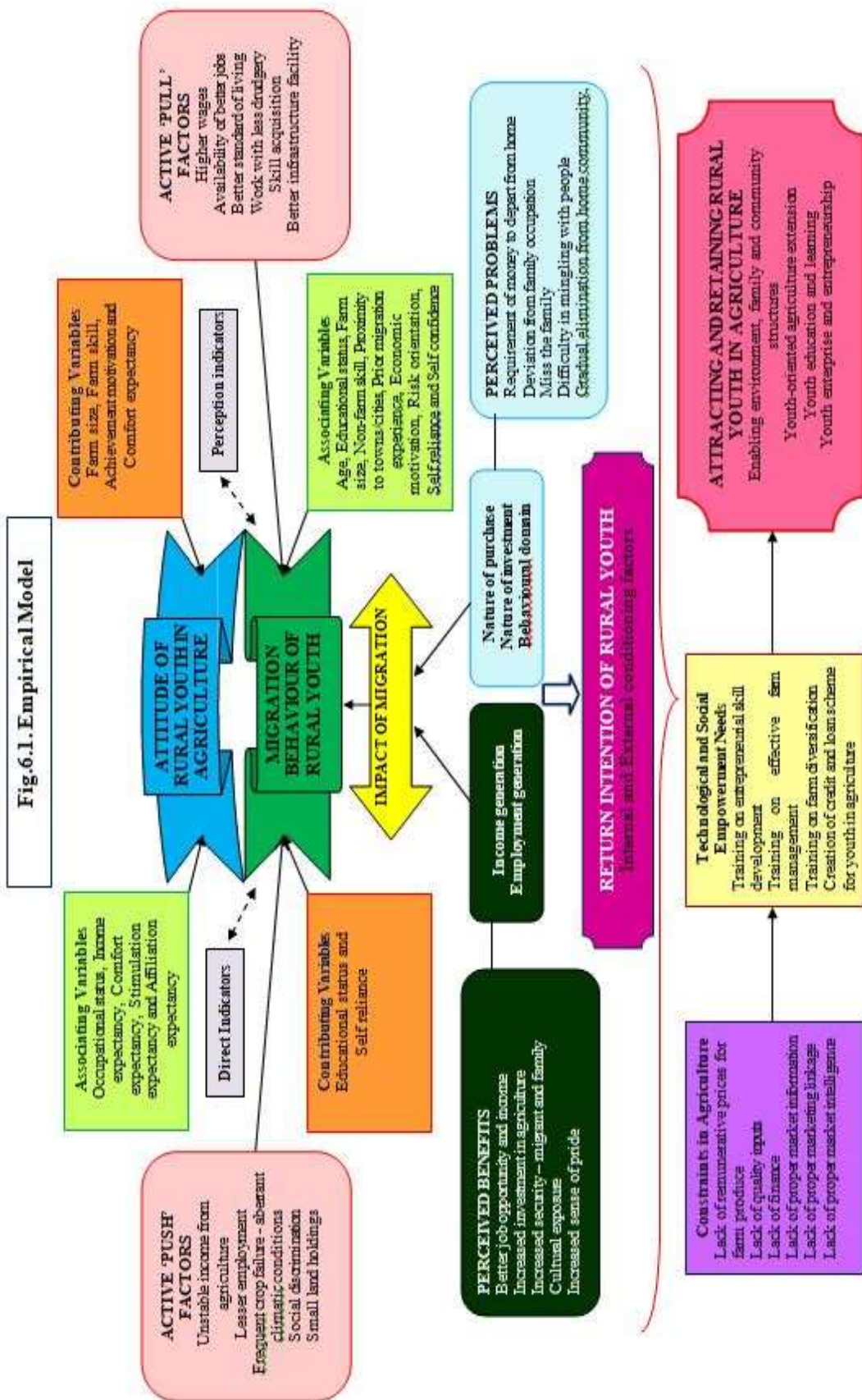
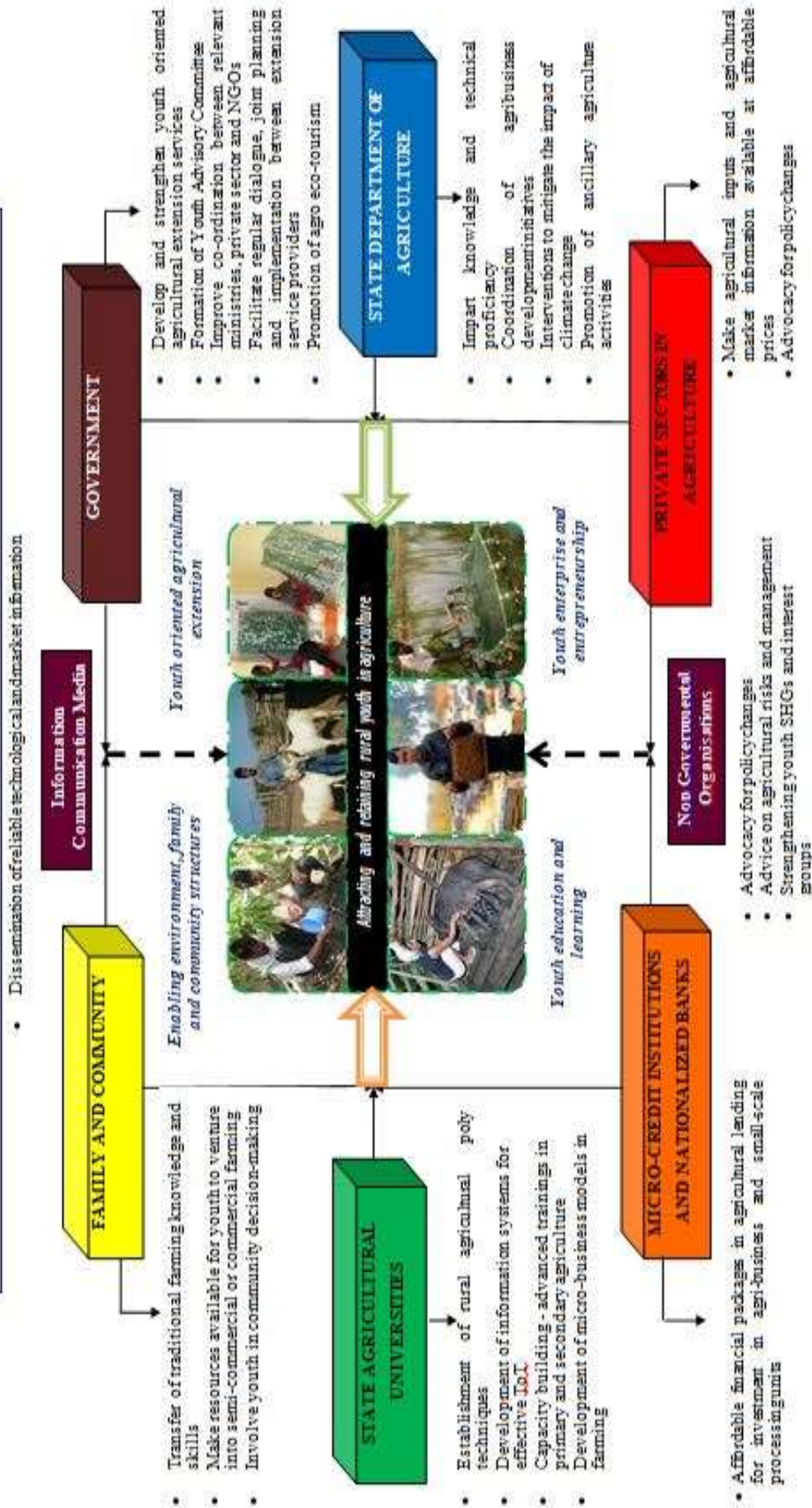


Fig.6.2. Prescriptive Model on Motivating 'Youth as Key Stakeholders in Agriculture and allied sectors'



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<http://dare.nic.in/node/>

<http://eng.stat.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=9750&CtNode=1636&mp=5>

**ANNEXURE-I**  
**DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION EDUCATION**  
**COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE**  
**CCS HARYANA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY**  
**INTERVIEW SCHEDULE**

**ON**  
**MIGRATION BEHAVIOR OF RURAL YOUTH IN HARYANA: A CRITICAL**  
**EVALUATION**

Name of Student: - **Abhilash Singh Maurya**      Admission No: - **2017A14D**

Major Subject: - **Extension Education**      Major Advisor: - **Dr. Joginder Singh Malik**

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**GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT RESPONDENT:**

**Name of Respondent** .....

**Father's Name**.....

**Mobile Number** .....

**Village** .....

**Post Office**.....

**Block** .....

**District**.....

**Part-A**

**Socio-economic and Psychological Characteristics of the Respondent**

1. Age (Years):
2. Caste:
3. Education qualifications:
  - a. Illiterate
  - b. Primary
  - c. Middle
  - d. High school
  - e. Higher Secondary
  - f. Collegiate

4. Occupational status of migrants

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Mains</b>
i.	Wage earner	
ii.	Services	
iii.	Business	
iv.	Agriculture + Wage earner	



#### 14. Achievement Motivation

Please indicate your extent of agreement / disagreement to the following statements by putting tickmark (√) in the appropriate column.

a. Success bring belief or further determination and not just

pleasant feelings Strongly agree / Agree /

Undecided / Disagree/ Strongly Disagree

b. How true is to say that our efforts are directed towards avoiding failure?

Often True/ Probably True/Undecided / Probably False/ Often False

c. How often do you seek opportunity to excel?

Nearly always/ Frequently / Half the time/ Seldom/Hardly ever

d. Would you hesitate to undertake something?

Hardly ever / Seldom / Half the time / Frequently / Nearly always

e. How many spheres lead you to failure?

Very few/ Few/ Some / Many/ Most

f. How many situations do you think you will succeed in doing as well as you can?

Most / Many / Some / Few / Very Few

#### 15. Risk orientation

Please indicate your extent of agreement / disagreement to the following statements by putting tick mark (√) in the appropriate column.

Sr. No.	Statements	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1	A youth should focus two or three occupational areas to avoid greater risks.					
2	A youth should rather take more of a chance in making a big profit than to be content with smaller but less risky profit.					
3	A youth who is willing to take greater risk than the other youth usually does better financially.					
4	It is good for a youth to take risk when he knows his chance of success is fairly high.					
5	It is better for a youth not to try new farming methods unless most other young farmers have used them.					
6	Trying an entirely new method in farming by a youth involves risk but it is worth.					

SA – Strongly agree, A – Agree, UD – Undecided, DA – Disagree, SDA – Strongly disagree

## 16. Self-Reliance

Please indicate your extent of agreement / disagreement to the following statements by putting tick mark (√) in the appropriate column.

How Much your future depends on yourself?

- a) Fully b) Partially c) None

## 17. Self-confidence

Please indicate your extent of agreement / disagreement to the following statements by putting tick mark (√) in the appropriate column.

Sr. No.	Statements	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1	I have a fear of failing in anything I want to accomplish.					
2	I feel insecure within myself.					
3	I can face a difficult situation without worry.					
4	I am hesitant about forming decisions.					
5	I can adjust readily to new situations.					
6	I am usually discouraged when the opinion of others differs from my own.					
7.	I have several times given up doing a thing because I thought too little of my mind on task or job.					
8	I have enough faith in myself.					

SA – Strongly agree, A – Agree, UD – Undecided, DA – Disagree, SDA – Strongly disagree

## 18. Income Expectancy

Please indicate your extent of agreement / disagreement to the following statements by putting tick mark (√) in the appropriate column.

Sr. No.	Statement	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1	I can earn more money if I stay in my village.					
2	I can achieve a better standard of living if I stay in my village.					
3	I can achieve a strong household economic stability if I stay in my village					

SA – Strongly agree, A – Agree, UD – Undecided, DA – Disagree, SDA – Strongly disagree

### 19. Comfort Expectancy

Please indicate your extent of agreement / disagreement to the following statements by putting tick mark (√) in the appropriate column.

Sr. No.	Statement	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1	I can live a cozy life if I live in my village.					
2	I can live in an eco-friendly environment if I stay in my village.					
3	I can live amidst a socially amenable community if I stay in my village					

SA – Strongly agree, A – Agree, UD – Undecided, DA – Disagree, SDA – Strongly disagree

### 20. Stimulation Expectancy

Please indicate your extent of agreement / disagreement to the following statements by putting tick mark (√) in the appropriate column

Sr. No.	Statement	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1	I can meet people belonging to diverse cultures if I stay in my village.					
2	I can have access to various entertainment conveniences if I stay in my village.					
3	I can have access to various vital amenities if I stay in my village.					

SA – Strongly agree, A – Agree, UD – Undecided, DA – Disagree, SDA – Strongly disagree

### 21. Affiliation Expectancy

Please indicate your extent of agreement / disagreement to the following statements by putting tick mark (√) in the appropriate column.

Sr. No.	Statement	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1	I can have my family around me if I stay in my village.					
2	I can have my friends around me if I stay in my village.					
3	I can get moral support from my community if I stay in my village.					

SA – Strongly agree, A – Agree, UD – Undecided, DA – Disagree, SDA – Strongly disagree

**Part – B**  
**Attitude of Rural Youth towards Agriculture**

Please indicate your extent of agreement / disagreement to the following statements by putting tick mark (√) in the appropriate column.

S. No.	Statements	MUF	UF	N	F	MF
1.	Today's rural youth can easily become accustomed to an agricultural environment					
2.	Rural youth has awareness on agricultural practices					
3.	Agriculture guarantees physical health of the rural youth					
4.	Rural youth will feel more professional if they are involved in modern agricultural technologies					
5.	Agriculture is the best venture for rural youth as it makes them self-employed					
6.	Promoting scientific agriculture is the best way for India's prosperity					
7.	Agricultural sector has more influence on the overall growth of the State economy when compared to other sectors					
8.	The current need is to focus more on agriculture than industrial sector					
9.	The Government should give top most priority for agricultural development					
10.	Agriculture is to be considered as a prime occupation by rural youth					
11.	Agriculture enhances spiritual cheerfulness of the rural youth					
12.	Agriculture is a profession with unstable and variable income					
13.	Agriculture is a profession which involves high risk.					
14.	More effort and less profit is today's agricultural formula					
15.	Agriculture is considered as old man's job by rural youth					
16.	Agriculture is traditionally forefather's profession to rural youth					
17.	Rural youth who are unable to go for any other work will practice agriculture					
18.	Part time farming is better than full time farming					
19.	Agriculture is not a valued profession					
20.	Rural youth practicing agriculture find difficult to spot bride					
21.	The farm income has a less stabilizing impact on the farmer's household economy than the non-farm income					
22.	Adequate credit access to rural youth will increase their participation in agriculture					
23.	If we want to safeguard our cultural heritage, we should foster an agrarian society					
24.	Family members of the rural youth consider agriculture as the least prospective job					

25.	The profession of agriculture is purely gambling with rain and other environmental factors					
26.	Agriculture involves lot of hard work and is energy sapping					
27.	Rural youth will waste their time rather than doing agriculture					
28.	Even if a handsome return is guaranteed from agriculture, rural youth will not pursue it as their profession					
29.	Rural youth can be attracted towards agriculture if farming becomes economically rewarding					
30.	Rural youth can be retained in agriculture if farming becomes intellectually satisfying					
31.	Rural youth will take agriculture as their profession and prosper					
32.	By choosing agriculture as a career, the rural youth can achieve higher standards of success in their life					
33.	The rural youth would feel comfortable if they get involved in agriculture					
34.	The booming non-farm occupational opportunities in urban areas are more attractive than agriculture to the rural youth					
35.	One should be proud of being a member of an agricultural family					
36.	Rural youth practicing agriculture should feel proud of them					
37.	The rural youth's family pushes their self-esteem up towards agriculture turning them into a young farmer					
38.	Agriculture is not a creative profession for rural youth					
39.	Agriculture is a stereotyping activity to rural youth					
40.	The fragmentations of land holding make rural youth abandon agriculture					
41.	The peer pressure of rural youth pushes them out of agriculture					
42.	Practicing agriculture affects the prestige of rural youth					
43.	Rural youth can never give up agriculture since it is their family profession					
44.	Rural youth with higher aspirations do not practice agriculture					
45.	Agricultural skill training to rural youth will increase their participation in agriculture					
46.	Agricultural support policies do not focus on rural youth					
47.	Rural youth with passion towards agriculture can only practice farming					
48.	The carrier objects of the rural youth will not be achieved if they involve in agriculture					
49.	Society encourages rural youth's spirit up towards agriculture turning them into young farmers					

50.	Every farmer's son will be happy if he can continue agriculture					
51.	Higher standard of living is achieved more rapidly in non- agricultural job than by hard work in agriculture					
52.	A large share of income is obtained from non-agricultural sources thus decreasing the interest of rural youth towards agriculture					
53.	Rural youth are not interested in agriculture because they have other means of earning their livelihood					
54.	It is better for a family to hold diversified occupation rather to be dependent on agriculture					
55.	India lacks rural youth programs which emphasize agriculture as a career to young people					
56.	Expansion of commercial agriculture has decreased the availability of land to young farmers					
57.	Movement of rural youth out of agriculture will lead to greying of farming occupation					
58.	Globalization of agriculture is a boon to rural youth					
59.	Practicing agriculture increases the social status of the rural youth					
60.	Practicing agriculture increases the self-reliance of the rural youth					
61.	Agriculture is acceptable even if do not provide enough profit to the rural youth					
62.	Multinational corporate takeover agricultural sector opportunities leaving the future livelihoods of rural youth increasingly vulnerable					
63.	For the rural youth, the popular recourse to mitigate the risks of agriculture is to migrate					
64.	Rural youth are willing to seek more agricultural entrepreneurial opportunities					

SA – Strongly agree, A – Agree, UD – Undecided, DA – Disagree, SDA – Strongly disagree

### Part - C Migration Behaviour of Rural Youth

#### 1. Migration Behavior of rural youth

S. No.	Migration Behaviour Indicators and Sub-indicators	Give (√) to appropriate category
<b>1.</b>	<b>Nature of migration</b>	
<b>i.</b>	Temporary migration	
<b>ii.</b>	Circular Migration	
<b>iii.</b>	Permanent migration	
<b>2.</b>	<b>Nature of work in the migrated destination</b>	
<b>i.</b>	Agricultural	
<b>ii.</b>	Non-Agricultural	

<b>3.</b>	<b>Distance of work place</b>	
I.	Less than 25 km	
II.	25-50 km	
III.	50-100 km	
IV.	More than 100 km	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Migration decision making</b>	
I.	By self without consulting others.	
II.	Consultation with family members.	
III.	Consultation with others.	
<b>5.</b>	<b>Migration Network</b>	
I.	Relations	
II.	Friends	
III.	Neighbors	
IV.	Agencies	
V.	Others	
<b>6.</b>	<b>Family migration norm</b>	
<b>I.</b>	Encourage to migrate	
<b>II.</b>	No idea	
<b>III.</b>	Do not encourage to migrate	
<b>7.</b>	<b>Remigration intention</b>	
<b>I.</b>	Intend to return within a year.	
<b>II.</b>	Intend to return within five years.	
<b>III.</b>	Intend to return within 5-10 years.	
<b>IV.</b>	Intend to return after ten years or more	
<b>V.</b>	No intention to return back	

#### Migration Behaviour Indicators

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>UD</b>	<b>DA</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Aspiration</b>			
1.	I aspire to earn more money within next five years.			
2.	I aspire to increase my material possession within next five years.			
3.	I aspire to alter my house/construct new house within next five years.			
4.	I aspire to purchase lands within next five years.			
5.	I aspire to reach a certainly better social status within next five years.			
<b>II</b>	<b>Creativity</b>			
1.	I desire to go beyond convention.			
2.	I fascinate new tasks and areas.			
3.	I like to restructure problems and recognize ideas.			
4.	I like to work on several ideas simultaneously.			
5.	I like to elaborate and expand ideas.			
<b>III</b>	<b>Occupational mobility</b>			
1.	I am fond to travelling to unknown destinations in search of job.			
2.	I don't hesitate to pick jobs in unfamiliar areas.			
3.	I don't vacillate to mingle with people in unfamiliar surroundings.			
4.	I easily get accommodated to the new culture and			

	customs.			
	5. I can readily grasp job oriented skills that are new to me.			
<b>IV</b>	<b>Migration intention</b>			
	1. I had an intention to migrate in the past and I moved.			
	2. I have the intention to migrate currently also.			
	3. I have an intention to migrate in future also			
<b>V</b>	<b>Degree of social inclusiveness</b>			
	1. I always prefer to stay in the migrated place than my home place.			
	2. I feel safe and secure while staying in the migrated destination.			
	3. I feel comfortable when surrounded by people belonging to other community			
	4. I prefer to work with people belonging to other community			
	5. I leave my family in my native when I move to unfamiliar places.			
<b>VI</b>	<b>Parental and peer influences</b>			
	1. I migrated as my commune looked down upon farming.			
	2. I migrated as parents want to me move out of agriculture.			
	3. I migrated following my friends in urban areas.			
	4. I migrated as my family wants me make more money like my friends.			
	5. I migrated as families of prospective brides do not prefer farming youth.			
<b>VII</b>	<b>Remittances</b>			
	1. Remittance from migration has increased my income status.			
	2. Remittance from migration has given me economic independence			
	3. Remittance from migration has increased my ability to support family financially.			
	4. Remittance from migration has encouraged me to create assets.			
	5. Remittance from migration is a security for future life.			

## 2. Factors that influence the rural youth to quit agriculture

S. No.	Push Factors	Yes	No
1.	Small land holdings		
2.	Unstable income		
3.	Lesser employment		
4.	Frequent crop failure due to aberrant climatic conditions		
5.	Monotony in agriculture		
6.	Social discrimination		
7.	Debt		
8.	Peer pressure		
9.	Lack of social amenities		
10	<b>Others</b>		
	<b>Pull Factors</b>		
11	Availability of better jobs		

12	Higher wages		
13	Better standard of living		
14	Better infrastructure facilities		
15	Work with less drudgery		
16	Safety and Eco friendly environment		
17	Better social linkage		
18	Skill acquisition		
19	Others		

### Part – D Consequences of Migration

1. Employment generated before migration:..... no. of man days  
Employment generated after migration: ..... no. of man days
2. Income generated before migration: .....  
Income generated after migration: .....
3. Impact of migration:

S. No.	Migration impact	Nature	Unit (No)	Value (Rs.)
<b>I</b>	<b>Impact on purchasing power</b>			
1.	Purchased home appliances			
2.	Farm implements			
3.	Bought/cattle/goat/sheep/draught Animals			
4.	Bought vehicle			
5.	Bought tech gadgets			
6.	Any others			
<b>II</b>	<b>Impact on investment</b>			
1.	Brought land			
2.	Brought shares			
3.	Constructed house			
4.	Renovated /constructed irrigation structures			
5.	Strengthened bunds			
6.	Land reclamation			
7.	Started new business / enterprise			
8.	Insurance/Life insurance/Livestock insurance/insurance over vehicle			
9.	Opened savings account			
10.	Any others			
<b>III</b>	<b>Impact on behaviour</b>			
1.	Increased knowledge, skill			
2.	Increased confidence			
3.	Higher standard of living			
4.	Feeling self-empowered			
5.	Others			

**Part-E**  
**Perceived Benefits and Problems in Migration**

**1. Perceived benefits in migration**

S. No.	Benefits of Migration	SA	A	UD	D	SDA
<b>I</b>	<b>Economic benefits</b>					
1.	Migration helps me to get better job opportunity					
2.	Migration helps to get increased income.					
3.	Migration has increased my purchasing power					
4.	Migration has increased my savings.					
<b>II</b>	<b>Agricultural benefits</b>					
1.	Migration increases my investment in agriculture.					
2.	Migration helps me to locate better markets in town for farm products.					
3.	Migration helps me to introduce new innovation in the village					
<b>III</b>	<b>Personal benefits</b>					
1.	Migration increases my access to infrastructure facilities.					
2.	Migration increases the security of me and my family.					
3.	Migration increases my property acquisition					
4.	Migration exposes me to new device and how to operate them.					
<b>IV</b>	<b>Cultural benefits</b>					
1.	Exposes our culture to other people					
2.	Helps us to understand others culture					
<b>V</b>	<b>Societal benefits</b>					
1.	Increases my sense of pride					
2.	Increases my social respect					
3.	Helps me to be viewed as leader within my family and community					

**2. Perceived problems of migration**

S. No.	Problems of migration	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
<b>I</b>	<b>Economic problem</b>					
1.	Waste of money					
2.	Incurs more debt					
3.	Requires more money to depart from house					
4.	Family demands more from me					
<b>II</b>	<b>Agricultural problem</b>					
1.	Deviation from family occupation					
2.	Decreases the labour force					
3.	Leads to abandonment of agriculture					
<b>III</b>	<b>Personal problems</b>					
1.	Miss family					
2.	Less concentration on family affairs					
3.	Miss the family festivals and ceremonies					
<b>IV</b>	<b>Cultural problem</b>					
1.	Cultural differences and disputes					

2.	Difficulty in mingling with the people					
<b>V</b>	<b>Societal problems</b>					
1.	Exploitation by others					
2.	Gradual segregation from people belonging to home Community.					

**Part –F**  
**Empowerment Needs for Attracting and Retaining in**  
**Agriculture**

**1. Constraints perceived to be active in agriculture**

S. No.	Constraints	Yes	No
1.	Lack of technical guidance		
2.	Lack of quality inputs		
3.	Lack of farm machineries		
4.	Lack of finance		
5.	Lack of proper market information		
6.	Lack of proper market intelligence		
7.	Lack of proper marketing linkage		
8.	Lack of proper storage facilities		
9.	Lack of remunerative prices for farm produce		
10.	Lack of farm managerial skills		
11.	Others		

**2. Empowerment needs required by the rural youth to return and retain in agriculture.**

S. No.	Empowerment Needs	Yes	No
	<b>Training needs</b>		
1.	Training on contemporary agricultural technologies		
2.	Training on entrepreneurial skill development		
3.	Training on effective farm management		
4.	Training on post-harvest technologies		
5.	Training on farm mechanization		
6.	Training on farm diversification		
7.	Training on access of information related to agricultural marketing		
8.	Others		
	<b>Other Needs</b>		
1.	Access to productive agricultural resources		
2.	Agro - Industrial modernization		
3.	Formation of farm youth self-help groups		
4.	Creation of credit and loan scheme for youth in agriculture		
5.	Inclusion/Participation in programme planning related to agriculture and rural development		
6.	Others		

**ANNEXURE-II**  
**DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION EDUCATION**  
**COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE**  
**CCS HARYANA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY**  
**INTERVIEW SCHEDULE**

**ON**

**TO ASSESS THE ATTITUDE OF NON-MIGRANT  
RURAL YOUTH TOWARDS AGRICULTURE AND THEIR  
EMPOWERMENT NEEDS**

Name of Student: - **Abhilash Singh Maurya**      Admission No: - **2017A14D**

Major Subject: - **Extension Education**      Major Advisor: - **Dr. Joginder Singh Malik**

**GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT RESPONDENT:**

**Name of Respondent**.....  
**Father's Name**.....  
**Contact Number** .....  
**Village** .....  
**Post Office**.....  
**Block** .....  
**District**.....

**Part-A**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT**

1. Age (Years) :
2. Education qualification:
  - a. Illiterate
  - b. Primary
  - c. Middle
  - d. High school
  - e. Higher Secondary
  - f. Collegiate

3. Occupational status of migrants

Sr.No.	Particulars	Mains
i.	Wage earner	
ii.	Services	
iii.	Business	
iv.	Agriculture + Wage earner	
v.	Agriculture + Services	
vi.	Agriculture + Business	
vii.	Any other	

4. Land holding (acres)
  - a. Marginal size (Up to 2.5)
  - b. Small size (2.5 to 5)
  - c. Medium size (5 to 10)
  - d. Big size (Above 10)
5. Farm Skill : Yes/No

6. Farming Experience ..... yrs  
 7. Non Farm Skill : Yes/No  
 If Yes, mention the skill.....  
 8. Years of stay in native .....yrs  
 9. Proximity to towns/cities : C lose to town / Far from town  
 10. Prior migration Experience : Yes/No  
 If Yes, ..... yrs.  
 11. Annual income : Income from agriculture, Rs.....

**Part – B**

**ATTITUDE OF RURAL YOUTH TOWARDS AGRICULTURE**

Please indicate your extent of agreement / disagreement to the following statements by putting tick mark (√) in the appropriate column.

Sr. No.	Statement	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1	Agricultural skill training to rural youth increases their participation in agriculture.					
2	Rural youth practicing agriculture can prosper in their life.					
3	Rural youth with agricultural background do not give up agriculture.					
4	Rural youth with passion towards agriculture can confidently practice farming.					
5	Focusing more on the principal agricultural sector is the need of the hour.					
6	It is better for a family to hold diversified occupation rather to be dependent on agriculture.					
7	Practicing agriculture affects the prestige of rural youth.					
8	Rural youth with higher aspirations do not practice agriculture.					
9	The income from agriculture has a less stabilizing impact on the farmer's household economy.					
10	Agricultural support policies do not focus on rural youth					

SA – Strongly agree, A – Agree, UD – Undecided, DA – Disagree, SDA – Strongly disagree

**Part – C**

**CONTINUITY BEHAVIOUR OF NON MIGRANT RURAL YOUTH**

1. Pull factors that made you to persist in agriculture.
2. Will you continue to in farming? Yes / No.
3. Do you prefer to migrate? Yes/No

**Part – D**

**PERCEIVED IMPACT OF MIGRATION OF RURAL YOUTH ON AGRICULTURE**

S. No.	Perceived Impacts	SA	A	UD	D	SDA
	<b>Perceived Negative Impacts</b>					
1.	Labour shortages					
2.	Weakened human capital					
3.	Reduced labour efforts					
4.	Absence of key household male labour					
5.	Increased feminization of agriculture					
6.	Change in cropping pattern					
7.	Decrease in crop cultivation areas					

8.	Decreased crop production					
9.	Unprofitability in agriculture					
10.	Divestment in agriculture					
11.	Increased abandonment of agriculture					
12.	Increased farmland sales					
13.	Conversion of farmlands to construction sites					
14.	Others					
<b>Perceived Positive Impacts</b>						
1.	Introduction of new agricultural technologies					
2.	Increased investment in agriculture					
3.	Farm Mechanization					
4.	Farm Diversification					
5.	Other					

**Part – E**  
**EMPOWERMENT NEEDS OF AGRARIAN RURAL YOUTH**

**1. Constraints perceived to be active in agriculture**

S. No.	Constraints	Yes	No
1.	Lack of technical guidance		
2.	Lack of quality inputs		
3.	Lack of farm machineries		
4.	Lack of finance		
5.	Lack of proper market information		
6.	Lack of proper market intelligence		
7.	Lack of proper marketing linkage		
8.	Lack of proper storage facilities		
9.	Lack of remunerative prices for farm produce		
10.	Lack of farm managerial skills		
11.	Others		

**2. Empowerment needs required by the rural youth to return and retain in agriculture.**

S. No.	Empowerment Needs	Yes	No
<b>Training needs</b>			
1.	Training on contemporary agricultural technologies		
2.	Training on entrepreneurial skill development		
3.	Training on effective farm management		
4.	Training on post-harvest technologies		
5.	Training on farm mechanisation		
6.	Training on farm diversification		
7.	Training on access of information related to agricultural marketing		
8.	Others		
<b>Other Needs</b>			
1.	Access to productive agricultural resources		
2.	Agro - Industrial modernization		
3.	Formation of farm youth self-help groups		
4.	Creation of credit and loan scheme for youth in agriculture		
5.	Inclusion/Participation in programme planning related to agriculture and rural development		
6.	Others		

**ANNEXURE-III**  
**DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION EDUCATION**  
**COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE**  
**CCS HARYANA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY**  
**INTERVIEW SCHEDULE**  
**ON**

**TO ASSESS THE FACTORS PERCEIVED BY THE FARM HOUSEHOLDS TO  
INFLUENCE THE MIGRATION OF RURAL YOUTH AND ITS IMPACT ON  
AGRICULTURE**

Name of Student: - Abhilash Singh Maurya                      Admission No: - 2017A14D  
Major Subject: - Extension Education                              Major Advisor: - Dr. Joginder Singh Malik

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**GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT RESPONDENT:**

**Name of Respondent**.....  
**Father's Name**.....  
**Mobile Number** .....

**Village** .....

**Post Office**.....

**Block** .....

**District**.....

**Part-A**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE HOUSEHOLDS**

1. Age (Years) :
2. Education qualification:
  - g.** Illiterate
  - h.** Primary
  - i.** Middle
  - j.** High school
  - k.** Higher Secondary
  - l.** Collegiate

3. Occupational status of migrants

Sr. No.	Particulars	Mains
<b>i.</b>		
<b>ii.</b>		
<b>iii.</b>		
<b>iv.</b>		
<b>v.</b>		
<b>vi.</b>		
<b>vii.</b>		

4. Land holding (acres)
  - a. Marginal size (Upto 2.5)
  - b. Small size (2.5 to 5)
  - c. Medium size (5 to 10)
  - d. Big size (Above 10)
5. Number of migrants in your family

6. Annual income : Income from agriculture, Rs.....

7. Factors perceived to cause migration of rural youth:

S. No.	Perceived Factors	Yes	No
1.	Advanced educational opportunities		
2.	Apprenticeships for various vocations in cities		
3.	Inadequate income from agriculture		
4.	Inadequate social recognition for youth in agriculture		
5.	Pressure from parents and peer		
6.	Inadequate social amenities in home place		
7.	Absence of prospective employment in home place		
8.	Motive to achieve a better standard of living		
9.	Motive to enjoy better infrastructure facilities		
10.	Positive feedback of city life received from kith and kin		
11.	Monotony in agriculture		
12.	Work with less drudgery		
13.	Alternative source of income during off season		
14.	Better social linkage		
15.	Joining one's own relatives in city or town		
16.	Others		

#### 8. Perceived impact of migration of rural youth on agriculture

S. No.	Perceived Impacts	SA	A	UD	D	SDA
	<b>Perceived Negative Impacts</b>					
15.	Labour shortages					
16.	Weakened human capital					
17.	Reduced labour efforts					
18.	Absence of key household male labour					
19.	Increased feminization of agriculture					
20.	Change in cropping pattern					
21.	Decrease in crop cultivation areas					
22.	Decreased crop production					
23.	Unprofitability in agriculture					
24.	Divestment in agriculture					
25.	Increased abandonment of agriculture					
26.	Increased farmland sales					
27.	Conversion of farmlands to construction sites					
28.	Others					
	<b>Perceived Positive Impacts</b>					
6.	Introduction of new agricultural technologies					
7.	Increased investment in agriculture					
8.	Farm Mechanization					
9.	Farm Diversification					
10.	Other					

9. Suggestions to attract and retain the rural youth in agriculture

## ABSTRACT

<b>Title of thesis</b>	:	<b>Migration Behavior of Rural Youth in Haryana: A Critical Evaluation</b>
<b>Full name of the degree holder</b>	:	Abhilash Singh Maurya
<b>Admission Number</b>	:	2017A14D
<b>Title of degree</b>	:	Doctor of Philosophy
<b>Name and address of Major Advisor</b>	:	Dr. Joginder Singh Malik Professor & Former Head Department of Extension Education
<b>Degree awarding university</b>	:	CCS Haryana Agricultural University Hisar-125004 (India).
<b>Year of award of degree</b>	:	2021
<b>Major subject</b>	:	Extension Education
<b>Total number of pages in thesis</b>	:	105 + v + XVIII
<b>Number of words in abstract</b>	:	396

**Keywords:** agriculture, rural youth, attitude, behavior, consequences

The study was conducted in Hisar and Bhiwani districts of Haryana. Two blocks were selected from each district. Sixteen revenue villages at the rate of four from each block were selected. Six fully migrated and six partially migrated rural youth were purposively identified from each of the selected revenue villages. In addition, six non migrant rural youth and six farm households from each revenue villages were also selected. Thus, total of 384 respondents were considered for the study. The significant findings are given here under.

More than two-fifth (44.27%) of the rural youth were found to be in the age category of 21-25 years. All the respondents had education ranging from middle to college level. Among the fully migrated rural youth, 64.58 per cent of the respondents were wage earners. Among the partially migrated ones, more than three-fifth (61.45%) were engaged in agriculture on seasonal basis. Nearly half (45.00%) of the respondents possessed small size farm holdings. Majority (87.50%) of the respondents possessed farm skills and almost two-third (68.230%) of them possessed non-farm skills. Approximately 57.00 per cent of the respondents had prior migration experience. More than 77.00 per cent of the respondents possessed moderate to high level of economic motivation. Nearly four-fifth (79.69) per cent of the respondents were belonged to medium to high levels of achievement motivation. The fully migrated rural youth possessed a fairly moderate risk orientation than their counterparts. Almost two- third (63.02%) of the respondents were found to be highly self-reliant.

Nearly three-fourth of the rural youth having a less to moderately favourable attitude towards agriculture. Income expectancy, comfort expectancy, stimulation expectancy and affiliation expectancy had shown positive significant contribution with attitude of rural youth towards agriculture at one per cent level of probability. Age, Educational status, farm size, non-farm skills, proximity to town, prior migration experience, economic motivation, risk orientation, self-confidence and self-reliance had shown positive significant contribution with the migration behavior at one per cent level of probability.

Lacks of remunerative prices for farm produce (97.39%), lack of finance (81.77%) were the major constraints perceived to be active in agriculture by the respondents. Training on entrepreneurial skill development (84.59%), training on effective farm management (82.29%) were the most preferred empowerment needs on technological domain.

Creation of credit and loan scheme for youth in agriculture (94.27%), formation of farm youth self-help groups (91.15%) were the most required social empowerment needs.

**MAJOR ADVISOR**

**DEGREE HOLDER**

**HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT**

# Curriculum Vitae

## 1. Personal Details:

Name : Abhilash Singh Maurya  
Father's Name : Mr. Shivram Singh Maurya  
Mother's Name : Mrs. Rama Devi Maurya  
DOB : 25/10/1993  
Gender : Male  
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Mobile : 9450329438



## 2. Academic Qualifications:

Degree	Institutes / Board / University	Field of Specialization	Year	OGPA / %
Ph.D.	CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, Haryana	Extension Education	2021	07.90
NET	University Grant Commission	Adult Education	Dec. 2018	61.33
M.Sc. (Ag)	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut.	Agricultural Extension	2017	08.59
B.Sc. (Ag)	Bundelkhand University, Jhansi	Agriculture	2015	70.25
Intermediate	UP Board, Allahabad	Agriculture	2011	76.50
High School	UP Board, Allahabad	Science	2008	56.33

**Title of Research in M.Sc.:** Study on adoption of Bio-pesticides in Brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.) cultivation in District Bulanshahr

**Title of Research in Ph.D.:** Migration Behavior of Rural Youth in Haryana: A Critical Evaluation

## 3. Field of Specialization:

Extension Education – Communication, Transfer of Technology, Training and Rural Development, Human Resource Development

## 4. Publications: (a) Research Papers – 09

(b) Popular Articles – 17

(c) Book Chapters- 05

(d) Papers/Abstracts Accepted/Published for International Seminars/Symposia/Conferences – 23

(e) Papers/Abstracts Accepted/Published for National Seminars/Symposia/Conferences – 04

## 5. Conferences/Seminars/Training/Workshop participated: 17

## 6. Membership of Professional Societies:

- Life Member of Agricultural Technology Development Society (ATDS), Ghaziabad
- Life member of Indian Society of Extension Education, IARI, New Delhi

- Life Member of Society of Extension Education (SEEA), Agra

**7. Awards and Honors:**

- Best Master Thesis Award by Agricultural Technology Development Society, Ghaziabad (2017)
- Ganga Prasad Chauhan Memorial Award by Society of Extension Education, Agra (2018)
- Best Poster Presentation Award by Indian Society of Extension Education, IARI, New Delhi (2019)
- Appreciation Award conferred by Indian Society of Extension Education, IARI, New Delhi (2019)

**8. Co-curricular Activities:**

- Diploma in Courses on Computer Concepts (CCC)
- Diploma in Computer Applications, Business Accounting and Multilingual D.T.P.
- Post Graduate Diploma in Agriculture Extension Management

**(Abhilash Singh Maurya)**

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## Relationship between Profile of Rural Youth and Attitude towards Agriculture

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### ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Hisar and Bhiwani districts of Haryana, with an objective to analyze the relationship between profile characteristics of rural youth with their attitude towards agriculture. Empirical data were collected personally from 192 respondents comprising 12 rural youth from sixteen villages through a structured interview schedule and analyzed using standard methodology. Findings revealed that 72.39 per cent possessed a less favorable to favorable attitude towards agriculture. The correlation and regression analysis of different variables i.e. occupation, income expectancy, comfort expectancy, affiliation expectancy exhibited positive and significant effect, whereas age, educational status, non-farm skill, proximity to towns and cities, prior migration experience, economic motivation, risk orientation, self-reliance and self-confidence exhibited negative and significant effect. However, farm skills and achievement motivation exhibited non-significant effect but positively correlated with their attitude towards agriculture. Hence, the paper recommends that there is a need of special efforts to attract, train and retain the rural youth in agriculture as a whole by developing more favorable attitude towards agriculture by transforming and making it more agribusiness oriented, scientifically attractive and economically profitable.

### INTRODUCTION

India is the land of youth and also the largest young population in the world i.e., poised to increase further in the coming decade. Nearly two-third of India's population is below the age of 35 years. According to the 2011 Census, the youth population in the country including adolescents is around 550 million (Draft National Youth Policy, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, 2012). This pool of youth population is a decisive factor in determining our nation's destiny. The phenomenal rise in the youth population has made India the youngest nation and one of the top human resource metrics in the world. It is vital to utilize this demographic dividend and channelize the youth and their creative energies for nation-building. Hence, India should capitalize to invest on this young pool of India. Migration from rural areas to urban areas has become an inevitable phenomenon during the last two decades. Industrialization of urban

areas, investment opportunities, growing service industry, food security, better health infrastructure, education facilities are some of the factors responsible for the growth of urbanization in India. Urbanization has become an opportunity for the rural youth seeking jobs in urban areas because of its potential of creation more job opportunities.

Agriculture plays an important role in rural economy. But the sector is still not lucrative from investment and employment point of view of due to several risk factors (Hari et al., 2013). Rural farming youth are more interested in going to cities for acquiring necessary skills and getting jobs in companies or corporate sector. Limited access to markets, assets, finance and infrastructure in rural areas, coupled with rapid growth and opportunities in urban areas increasingly makes cities the obvious choice in the search for a better life (Joshi and Kashyap, 2020). In the coming years, one of the biggest challenges for Indian agriculture would be retaining its youth

in agriculture (National Agriculture Policy, 2020). Unless farming becomes both intellectually stimulating and economically rewarding, it will be difficult to attract or retain rural youth in farming (Som et al., 2018). However, with the help of several evidences available it is observed that attitude of the individual is influenced by the social and cultural factors. Similarly, Nataraju et al., (2017) also highlights that educational status, landholding, risk orientation, innovation proneness, social participation, mass media use, cosmopolitanness, scientist contact significantly influenced and contributed towards the perception of rural youth towards agriculture. Keeping in view the above facts and importance, the present study was conducted with objective to assess the relationship between profile of rural youth with their attitude towards agriculture.

### METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in randomly selected Bhiwani and Hisar districts of Haryana state. From Hisar district two blocks i.e. Hisar and Hansi, whereas Tosham and Bawani Khera from Bhiwani district were selected randomly. From four blocks, sixteen villages were selected by random sampling method. Household of twelve rural youth (6 fully migrated and 6 seasonal migrated) having education up to 12th standard and engaged in agriculture, were selected from each of the selected village, making a total of 192 households. Rural youth in the present study has been defined as a person (male) living in the village within the age group of 15-30 years as per the guidelines of "National Youth Policy, 2014" Government of India. From these households, the eldest male youth available at the time of data collection was interviewed. One youth from one family was considered as unit of data collection. Empirical data were collected through personal interview technique with the help of structured interview schedule and analyzed using 26<sup>th</sup> version of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for computing frequency, percentage, mean and correlation and regression analysis. In order to measure attitude level, the responses of respondents' were obtained on a five point continuum scale developed by Hari (2014) representing strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, and strongly disagree with scores of 5,4,3,2 and 1 for positive statements and vice-versa for negative statements. Overall attitude level was determined and the respondents were categorized into three categories i.e. less favorable (< 24), favorable (24-30) and more favorable (>30) on the basis of equidistant method of computing categories.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Attitude was actively utilized as the psychological disposition of the rural youth about agriculture in different degrees of

favorableness or un-favorableness. It is apparent from Table 1 that nearly two-fifth of the rural youth (39.50%) had favorable attitude towards agriculture followed by less favorable (32.81%) and more favorable (27.61%). But when comparison was made between fully and partially migrated respondents, more than two-fifth of the fully migrated respondents (43.75%) had favorable attitude and wished agriculture to be as their main occupation, whereas in case of partially migrated respondents, about two-fifth of them (41.66%) had less favorable attitude towards agriculture. It reflected that most of the rural youth had favorable attitude towards agriculture, but a few of them had less favorable attitude which might be due to several factors like lack of awareness about opportunities in the sector, lack of incentives, high risks involved due to natural hazards and absence of policy measures, etc. (Gangwar and Kameshwari, 2016). However, land fragmentation also results in increase in number of marginal and small holdings and low returns from the sector also play a critical role in formation of less favorable attitude towards agriculture among rural youth (Kitturmath et al., 2013). These constraints have to be addressed if the nation wants to retain youth in agriculture. Similar findings were also reported by Preethi et al., (2014) who suggested that there should be an increase in training and exposure visit of rural youth to maximize the use of innumerable applications of technology in agriculture that will eventually help to increase their involvement in agriculture.

The results revealed that the variables, income expectancy, comfort expectancy, stimulation expectancy and affiliation expectancy were found to have positive and significant relationships whereas age, educational status, non-farm skill, proximity to towns and cities, prior migration experience, economic motivation and risk orientation exhibited negative and significant relationships. The results also conveyed that occupational status was found to have positive and significant relationship at five per cent level of probability whereas self-reliance and self-confidence portrayed negative and significant relationships at the same probability level. However, variables such as farm size, farm skill and achievement motivation depicted a non-significant relationship with the dependent variable.

The extent of contribution of independent variables with the dependent variable was worked out using multiple regression analysis and the results presented in Table 2 indicates that  $R^2$  value was 0.541 which revealed that 54.10 per cent variation in the attitude of rural youth towards agriculture was explained by 17 independent variables selected for the study. The 'F' value 9.325 was significant at one per cent level of probability. Out of the seventeen variables, farm size and farm skill had shown positive significant contribution with the dependent variable 'attitude of rural youth towards agriculture' at one per cent level of probability,

**Table 1.** Attitude of rural youth towards agriculture

Category	Rural youth			t value
	Fully migrated (n=96) F (%)	Partially migrated (n=96) F (%)	Overall (n=192) F (%)	
Less favorable (< 24)	40(41.66)	23 (23.96)	63 (32.81)	3.498**
Favourable (24-30)	34 (35.42)	42 (43.75)	76 (39.58)	
More favorable (> 30)	22 (22.92)	31 (32.29)	53 (27.61)	

Note: \*\* Significant at 0.01 probability level, F= frequency

**Table 2.** Association and contribution of socio-economic and psychological characteristics of rural youth with their attitude towards agriculture (n=192)

Socioeconomic and psychological character	Fully Migrated (n=96)				Partially Migrated (n=96)				Overall (n=192)			
	'r' value	PRC	SE	't' value	'r' value	PRC	SE	't' value	'r' value	PRC	SE	't' value
Age	-0.229*	-1.425	1.007	-1.398 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.359**	0.609	1.419	-0.427 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.267**	-0.661	0.705	-0.935 <sup>NS</sup>
Education	-0.273*	0.810	0.746	1.197 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.326**	-1.059	0.873	-1.209 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.259**	-1.059	0.520	-2.049*
Occupation	-0.256*	-0.613	1.137	-0.529 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.030 <sup>NS</sup>	-2.967	1.929	-1.528 <sup>NS</sup>	0.184*	0.670	0.779	0.859 <sup>NS</sup>
Farm size	-0.131 <sup>NS</sup>	1.117	0.851	1.326 <sup>NS</sup>	0.099 <sup>NS</sup>	3.699	1.199	3.161**	-0.029 <sup>NS</sup>	1.713	0.598	2.861**
Farm skill	0.585**	5.302	1.719	2.997**	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.010 <sup>NS</sup>	5.550	1.543	3.594**
Non-farm skill	-0.083 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.193	2.052	-0.083 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.490**	-6.389	2.189	-2.890**	-0.305**	-2.420	1.369	-1.759 <sup>NS</sup>
Proximity to town	-0.455**	-1.895	1.174	-1.653 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.307**	-1.121	1.973	-0.569 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.436**	-2.061	0.909	-2.265**
Prior migration experience	-0.191 <sup>NS</sup>	2.216	2.294	0.979 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.359**	-3.142	2.381	-1.299 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.304**	2.340	1.225	1.951 <sup>NS</sup>
Economic motivation	-0.315**	0.411	0.272	1.469 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.361**	0.749	0.339	2.211*	-0.405**	0.046	0.170	0.259 <sup>NS</sup>
Achievement motivation	-0.073 <sup>NS</sup>	0.612	0.357	1.782 <sup>NS</sup>	0.169 <sup>NS</sup>	0.301	0.291	1.019 <sup>NS</sup>	0.052 <sup>NS</sup>	0.440	0.193	2.254*
Risk orientation	-0.261*	-0.059	0.322	-0.189 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.039 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.571	0.219	-2.598**	-0.271**	-0.020	0.139	-0.151 <sup>NS</sup>
Self-reliance	-0.113 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.368	2.046	-0.181 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.212 <sup>NS</sup>	1.526	2.399	0.670 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.159*	-1.987	1.290	-1.541 <sup>NS</sup>
Self confidence	-0.347**	-0.145	0.534	-0.273 <sup>NS</sup>	0.089 <sup>NS</sup>	0.298	0.179	1.649 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.189*	0.199	1.140	1.420 <sup>NS</sup>
Income expectancy	0.543**	-0.013	0.371	-0.026 <sup>NS</sup>	0.287*	0.129	0.219	0.567 <sup>NS</sup>	0.474**	0.083	0.179	0.463 <sup>NS</sup>
Comfort expectancy	0.616**	1.288	0.539	2.469**	0.467**	0.069	0.327	0.219 <sup>NS</sup>	0.587**	0.530	0.245	2.147*
Stimulation expectancy	0.544**	0.763	0.361	2.035*	0.061 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.217	0.318	-0.658 <sup>NS</sup>	0.391**	0.101	0.234	0.438 <sup>NS</sup>
Affiliation expectancy	0.508**	-0.562	0.332	-1.709 <sup>NS</sup>	0.361**	0.928	0.349	2.659**	0.498**	0.190	0.201	0.945 <sup>NS</sup>
R <sup>2</sup>		0.647				0.624						0.541
F Value		6.639**				6.497**						9.325**
Constant		2.183				36.516						17.640

PRC = Partial Regression Co-efficient; NS = Non Significant; SE = Standard Error; \* = Significant at 0.05 level; \*\* Significant at 0.01 level

whereas variables like achievement motivation and comfort expectancy had shown positively significant contribution at five per cent level of probability. However, variables like educational status and proximity to towns/cities had shown negative significant contribution at five per cent level of probability. This revealed that a unit increase in farm size, farm skill, achievement motivation and comfort expectancy would result in an increase in favorable attitude towards agriculture by 1.713, 5.550, 0.440 and 0.530 units respectively. It could be observed from the table that among the four significantly contributing variables, farm size and farm skill were found to contribute much on 'attitude towards agriculture'. In general, increased farm size would enhance a favorable mind-set towards agriculture. Increased employment generation and increased income because of increased farm size would be the reason behind the development of favorable attitude. Similarly, possession of farm skill is positively related to the attitude of rural youth towards agriculture. The more the possession of farm skill, more would be the dexterity to manage the farm and this would probably lead to possess a positive attitude towards agriculture. Strong achievement motivation might enhance the positive attitude of an individual to earn more income and profit from the farming. Higher achievement motivation also might pave way for the comfortable risk management endeavor (Senthilkumar, 2009). Pertaining to comfort expectancy, more the expectation of living in a pleasant and socially amenable commune, more would be the rural youth's intention to retain in agriculture. Thus achievement motivation level and comfort expectancy of the rural youth would positively influence their attitude towards agriculture.

In the case of fully migrated rural youth, the correlation analysis between seventeen independent variables and attitude towards agriculture revealed that variables like farm skill, income expectancy, comfort expectancy, stimulation expectancy and affiliation expectancy were found to have positive and significant relationships at one per cent level of probability level whereas proximity to towns and cities, economic motivation and self-confidence exhibited a negative and significant relationships at the same probability level. It was also found out that age, education, occupation and risk orientation portrayed negative and significant relationships at the five per cent probability level. Further, it could be observed that, the multiple regression analysis with respect to fully migrated rural youth indicated a significant R<sup>2</sup> value of 0.647 which revealed that 64.70 per cent variation in the attitude of rural youth towards agriculture, which was explained by seventeen variables selected for the study. The 'F' value (6.639) was significant at one per cent level of probability. Out of the seventeen variables, farm skill and comfort expectancy had shown positive significant contribution with the dependent variable at one per cent level of probability where as one variable namely stimulation expectancy had shown a positively significant contribution at five per cent level of probability. Hence it could be concluded that a unit increase in farm skill, comfort expectancy and stimulation expectancy ceteris paribus would result in an increase in favorable attitude towards agriculture by 5.302, 1.288 and 0.763 units respectively.

With regard to partially migrated rural youth, the results of correlation analysis revealed that the variables namely comfort expectancy and affiliation expectancy were found to have positive

and significant relationships at one per cent level of probability level whereas age, educational status, non-farm skill, proximity to towns/cities, prior migration experience and economic motivation exhibited a negative and significant relationships at the same probability level. One variable namely income expectancy was found to have positive and significant relationship at five per cent level of probability. The regression analysis portrayed that the  $R^2$  value was 0.624 which revealed that 62.40 per cent variation in the attitude of rural youth towards agriculture, which was explained by seventeen variables selected for the study. The 'F' value 6.497 was significant at one per cent level of probability. Out of the seventeen variables, farm size and affiliation expectancy had shown positive significant contribution with the dependent variable 'attitude of rural youth towards agriculture' at one per cent level of probability, whereas one variable namely economic motivation had shown a positively significant contribution at five per cent level of probability. However, variables like non-farm skill and risk orientation had shown negative significant contribution at one per cent level of probability. This revealed that a unit increase in farm size, economic motivation and affiliation expectancy ceteris paribus would enhance the favorable attitude of rural youth towards agriculture by 3.791, 2.205 and 0.933 units respectively. The comparative study of the contribution of the profile of the fully migrated and partially migrated youth with their attitude towards agriculture reveals that farm skill, comfort expectancy, stimulation expectancy, farm size, economic motivation and affiliation expectancy positively favor their attitude towards agriculture. These findings were partially supported by the report of D'Silva et al., (2010) who also revealed that education, landholding, risk orientation, innovation proneness, social participation, mass media use, cosmopolitanism, scientist contact significantly influenced and contributed towards the perception of rural youth towards agriculture and Yadav (2017) where the attitudinal dimensions identified for sustainability of Bt cotton in the form of environmental, economic, social and technological aspects of Bt cotton production technology were positive and favourable.

### CONCLUSION

The results indicated that 72.39 per cent of the rural youth possessed less favorable to favorable attitude towards agriculture. The partially migrated rural youth possessed a more positive attitude towards agriculture than the fully migrated ones. The comparative study of the contribution of the profile of the fully migrated and partially migrated youth with their attitude towards agriculture revealed that farm skill, comfort expectancy, stimulation expectancy, farm size, economic motivation and affiliation expectancy positively favor their attitude towards agriculture. In respect of attitudinal pattern, a sizeable section of rural youth exhibited a negative disposition towards agriculture. This is a critical observation which needs to be addressed through intensification of efforts to change the mind set of rural youth towards agriculture. The pessimistic image and perceptions about agriculture must be addressed properly to entice more youth to choose agriculture and allied fields as a career. The positive aspects of choosing agriculture should be emphasized to the youth i.e. owning own business,

choosing own hours and having a variety of daily responsibilities. This would be possible if appropriate extension strategies are being taken up. The appropriate extension strategy is being sensitized through organizing 'Rural Youth Clubs' in the rural areas, with a major mandate of developing a positive cognition for rural youth towards rural setting and farming.

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