

Perception of Farm Youth towards Agriculture

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Mandya district of Karnataka State, India by selecting four villages each in Rainfed area and in Irrigated area. In each selected village 25 farm youth were randomly selected. Thus, 100 farm youth each from rainfed area and irrigated area were personally interviewed using pre-tested interview schedule. As high as 77% and 75% of Farm youth in rainfed area and irrigated area respectively reported that they were not interested to become farmers. The major reasons were no marketing facility (71%), agriculture is not profitable (70%), price fluctuation of agricultural produce (67.50%), no loan facility to agriculture (65%) and labour problem (63.50%). Further, as high as 89% and 85% of farm youth of rainfed area and irrigated area reported that they are ready to leave agriculture, if they get other jobs. The reasons were no stable income (81.50%), agriculture is not profitable (81%) and labour problem (62%). In addition, as high as (92%) and (91%) of the farm youth of rainfed area and irrigated area cited that agriculture as not profitable. Majority of them quoted low income (88.50%), price fluctuation of agricultural produce (87.50%), labour problem (78.50%) and increased agricultural input cost (76.50%) as the reasons for the same. Further, majority of rural youth of both rainfed and irrigated area perceived no stable market (97.50%), marketing to agricultural produce (95.50%), high input cost (90.50%), middle men problem (85.00%), vagarious rainfall (81.50%), labour problem (80.50%), non-availability of accurate weather information (74.50%), non-availability of small agricultural equipments / machines (70.00%), electricity problem (67.00%), non-availability of inputs at right time (66.50%), incidence of pests and diseases (60.00%) and non-availability of timely agricultural information (55.00%) as the problems in agriculture. Further, majority of them suggested for Stable market for agricultural produce (96.00%), more institutional loan facility (89.50%), Support price to agriculture produce on scientific lines (86.00%), Un-interrupted electricity (80.00%), farmers friendly crop insurance policy (77.00%), Accurate Information on weather parameters at village level (74.00%), Crop loss estimation at individual farmer / village level (71.50%), Small agricultural implements (67.00%), Irrigation facility (62.00%), Strengthening of Raitha Samparka Kendras (R.S.Ks') (61.00%), Single window information centre on agricultural subjects at R.S.Ks' (59.50%), Transfer of agricultural technologies through demonstrations, training programmes (58.50%), Agricultural godowns at micro level (57.50%) and Mobile based transfer of technology (51.50%) to make Indian Agriculture as a profitable enterprise. This calls for policy decisions at macro level to make agriculture a viable profession in the years to come.

Key words: Perception, Farm youth, Agriculture, Rainfed and Irrigated

INTRODUCTION

Youth below the age of 25 are the most powerful resources on the earth, under the earth and above the earth. We have to empower them through value-based education and leadership" (Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam). What our nation today needs is the power of youth. They need to have zeal and desire to serve the nation. The youth today is called by many names, it is this generation X, which is going to lead the nation and the world. 'Leaders of tomorrow', is what they are called as. The world is in deep need of such people who hold the fervor of leading a nation or doing good deeds. In the present scenario, the nation is in deep need of intellectual

and intelligent youth. Our young nation calls for younger leaders who can lead us through, there is an urgent need of youthful figures. The young blood can handle situations in a better way. According to the latest studies, young people are the ones who are aware of latest things, about which the old people may not be aware of. The old saying, "slow and steady wins the race," has been replaced by, "fast and competent wins the race."

India is a land of youth and constitute a numerically dominant potential, resourceful and also adventurous segment of the population. In our country, youth constitute a numerically dominant potential, resourceful and also adventurous

segment of the population. According to 2011 census, youth population in India with the age group of 15 to 35 years is around 43,02,28,000 (35.36%) of the total population. Out of this, 70 per cent (301 million) were rural youth and the remaining 30 per cent (129 million) were urban youth. As majority of the youth comes from rural areas, they are considered as the nation builders of tomorrow. The population in the age-group of 15-34 in India increased from 353 million in 2001 to 430 million in 2011. More than half of India's population is under the age of 25 years, with 65 percent of the population under 35 years. The rural population is about 70 per cent, and the indications are that the migration of rural youth to cities is around 45 per cent in the country, which is quite alarming.

The Government of India (GOI) officially defines youth as persons between the ages of 13 and 35 years and it also varies depending on the programme. For instance, the National Youth Policy of India considers age group 10 to 34 years as youth. The United Nations (UN) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), however, defined the youth as persons between 15 and 24 years of age for cross country comparison and analysis.

Farm youth are the precious human assets who can play an important role in the developmental activities as well as in agriculture because of their family and community background in agriculture and allied activities. If the talents and abilities of farm youth are properly nurtured and systematically guided, agriculture can attain sustained growth and bring prosperity to the country.

Engaging youth in agriculture has been a prominent topic recently and has risen up the development agenda, as there is growing concern worldwide that young people have become disenchanted with agriculture. With most young people – around 85.00 per cent – living in developing countries, where agriculture is likely to provide the main source of income, it is vital that young people are connected with farming.

As agricultural activities are seasonal in nature, the rural youth will be engaged themselves in these activities during seasonal period or during off/lean periods. So, rural youth will have to be given proper training and orientations about self-employment programmes to take up self-employment. Thereby, adding additional income to their family and improving their standard of living. Therefore there is a necessity to assess the perception of rural youth towards agriculture, their problems and suggestion. With this background the present study was taken up with following specific objectives;

1. To assess the perception of farm youth on to become a farmer.
2. To study the perception of farm youth on leaving agriculture if get other jobs.
3. To analyze the perception of farm youth on agriculture as a profitable enterprise; and
4. To document the problems and suggestions of youth to make agriculture as a profitable enterprise

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted at Mandya district, Karnataka state, India. Four villages in each rainfed area and irrigated area were selected. In each selected village 25 farm youth were randomly selected. Thus, 100 farm youth in rainfed area and 100 farm youth in irrigated area constituted the sample size. The respondents were personally interviewed using pre-tested interview schedule. The data were analyzed using percentages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Perception of farm youth on to become a farmer

The data depicted in the Table 1 reveals that nearly more than three-fourth (77.00 %) of farm youth in rainfed area and three-fourth of farm youth (75.00 %) in irrigated area were not interested to become a farmer. Further, 23.00 per cent and 25.00 percent of farm youth in rainfed and irrigated area were interested to become farmer.

Table No.1
Perception of Farm Youth on to become a Farmer (N=200)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Rainfed Area (100)		Irrigated Area (100)		Total (200)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I	1. Interested to become farmer						
	A. Yes	23	23.00	25	25.00	48	24.00
	B. No	77	77.00	75	75.00	152	76.00
II	2. Reasons to become A famer	23	23.00	25	25.00	48	24.00
	i. Ancestral occupation	20	86.96	20	80.00	40	20.00
	ii. Don't know other occupations	19	82.61	17	68.00	36	18.00
	iii. Less literacy / school drop outs	16	69.57	13	52.00	29	14.50
	iv. Like farming	12	52.17	14	56.00	26	13.00
	v. Have irrigation facility	04	17.39	16	64.00	20	10.00
	vi. Have sufficient land	05	21.74	04	16.00	09	04.50
	B. Not to become a famer	77	77.00	75	75.00	152	76.00
	i. No marketing facility	73	94.81	69	92.00	142	71.00
	ii. Agriculture is not profitable	72	93.51	68	90.67	140	70.00
	iii. Price fluctuation of agricultural produce	69	89.61	66	88.00	135	67.50
	iv. No loan facility to agriculture	67	87.01	63	84.00	130	65.00
	v. Labour problem	64	83.12	63	84.00	127	63.50
	vi. Less land holding	39	52.00	39	52.00	78	39.00
	vii. Fragmentation	36	46.75	34	45.33	70	35.00
	viii. Getting crop loan is difficult	35	45.45	33	44.00	68	34.00
	ix. No irrigation facility	50	64.94	16	21.33	66	33.00
	x. More fatigue	21	27.27	22	29.33	43	21.50
	xi. Not interested in agriculture	20	25.97	17	22.67	37	18.50

Under the rainfed condition majority of farm youth were perceived ancestral occupation (86.96 %), Don't know other occupations (82.21%), less literacy / school drop outs (69.57 %) and like farming (52.17 %) were as the reasons to become farmer. On the other hand in irrigated condition majority of farm youth were perceived ancestral occupation (80.00 %), Don't know other occupations (68.00%), have irrigation facility (64.00 %), like

farming (56.00 %) and less literacy / school drop outs (52.00 %) as the reasons to become farmer.

Further, in rainfed condition majority (94.81 %) of farm youth perceived no marketing facility, agriculture is not profitable (93.51 %), price fluctuation of agricultural produce (89.61 %), no loan facility to agriculture (87.01 %) labour problem (83.12 %), no irrigation facility (64.94 %) and less land holding (52.00 %) were as the reasons for not to

Table No.2
Perception of Farm Youth on Leaving Agriculture Occupation if get Other Jobs (N=200)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Rainfed Area (100)		Irrigated Area (100)		Total (200)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I	1. If you get other jobs whether you will leave agriculture						
	A. Yes	89	89.00	85	77.00	174	87.00
	B. No	11	11.00	15	15.00	26	13.00
II	2. Reasons	11	14.00	15	15.00	26	13.00
	A. To continue as a famer						
	i. Self respect / esteem	10	90.91	14	93.33	24	12.00
	ii. More satisfaction	08	72.27	11	73.33	19	09.50
	iii. Own job	07	63.64	10	66.67	17	08.50
	iv. Ancestral occupation	07	63.64	08	53.33	15	07.50
	v. Interested in Agriculture	09	81.82	12	80.00	11	05.50
	vi. Less literacy	03	27.27	03	20.00	06	03.00
	vii. Agriculture is profitable	01	09.09	02	13.33	03	01.50
	B. To go to other jobs	89	89.00	85	85.00	174	87.00
	i. No stable income	82	92.13	81	95.29	163	81.50
	ii. Agriculture is not profitable	83	93.26	79	92.94	162	81.00
	iii. Labour problem	63	70.79	61	71.76	124	62.00
	iv. More facilities at cities	46	51.69	43	50.59	89	44.50
	v. Less land holding	27	30.33	26	30.59	53	26.50
	vi. Less exhaustion	16	17.98	14	16.47	30	15.00

become a farmer. On the other hand in irrigated area majority (92.00 %) of farm youth perceived no marketing facility, agriculture is not profitable (90.67 %), price fluctuation of agricultural produce (88.00 %), no loan facility to agriculture (84.00 %) and labour problem (84.00 %) and less land holding (52.00 %) were as the reasons for not to become a farmer, respectively.

The above results may be attributed to the fact that most of the farm youth were perceived not to become a farmer due to the fact that agriculture involves more physical work and receives less profit even if they work throughout the year and most of the time agriculture activities are season based. On other hand few farm youth were interested to become a farmer because they got farm land as ancestral property and because of their low literacy level they were not skillful to carry the other works other than farming. The farm youth under the

rainfed condition were interested to become farmers only because to secure their ancestral property and their low literacy level, they were also like to do farming and lack of skill to perform the other jobs. Further, in irrigated area the farm youth are like farming because they have very good irrigation facility to carry out farming in their ancestral property and they could only perform farming in their ancestral land than performing the unknowing jobs due to their less literacy level. Farm youth under both rainfed and irrigated area were expressed that they were not ready to become farmer, because they were fail to get the better price for their produce due to no marketing facility to sell their produce, agriculture is not profitable to improve their livelihood, price for agriculture commodities is highly unstable in nature and lack of availability of the farm labour to carry out the farm activities.

The above results are in line with the studies conducted by Sosu (2004), Bhanu (2006), Farouque and Hiroyuki (2007), Bagheri *et al.* (2008), Olaniyi *et al.* (2011), Josefina *et al.* (2012), Samuel (2013), Hadagali Vishwanath (2013) and Preethi (2015).

Perception of Farm youth on leaving agriculture occupation if get other jobs

The results from the Table 2 reveals that greater majority (89.00 %) and slightly more than three-fourth (77.00 %) of the farm youth from rainfed and irrigated area were perceived that they leave the agriculture if they get other jobs. On the other side 11.00 per cent of farm youth in rainfed area and 15.00 per cent in irrigated area were not ready to leave agriculture even if they get other jobs.

Table 2 also denotes that majority of the farm youth under rainfed condition perceived that, self-respect / esteem (90.91 %), interested in agriculture (81.82 %), more satisfaction (72.27 %), own job (63.64 %) and ancestral occupation (63.64 %) were the reasons to continue as a farmer. And also majority of the farm youth under irrigated condition perceived

that, self-respect / esteem (93.33 %), interested in agriculture (80.00 %), more satisfaction (73.33 %), own job (66.67 %) and ancestral occupation (53.33 %) were as the reasons to continue as a farmer.

Further, in rainfed area majority of farm youth were perceived that agriculture is not profitable (93.26 %), no stable income (92.13 %), labour problem (70.79 %) and more facilities at cities (51.69 %) were as the reasons to go to the other jobs than farming. Further, under irrigated area majority of farm youth were perceived that agriculture is not profitable (92.94 %), no stable income (95.29 %), labour problem (71.76 %) and more facilities at cities (50.59 %) were as the reasons to go to the other jobs than farming.

The observed pattern of results may be due to the fact that the majority of the farm youth were ready to leave agriculture if they get other jobs due to the fact that no assured income from farming and fragmentation of land holding. Only few farm youths were wishing to continue as a farmer even if get other jobs to uphold their self respect / esteem,

Table No.3
Perception of Farm Youth on Agriculture as a Profitable Enterprise (N=200)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Rainfed Area (100)		Irrigated Area (100)		Total (200)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I	1. Whether Agriculture is profitable enterprise						
	A. Yes	08	08.00	09	09.00	17	08.75
	B. No	92	92.00	91	91.00	183	91.50
II	2. Reasons to consider Agriculture	08	08.00	09	09.00	17	08.50
	A. As profitable enterprise						
	i. Self employment	07	87.50	08	88.89	15	07.50
	ii. Good environment	07	87.50	07	77.78	14	07.00
	iii. Work with our own pace	06	75.00	07	77.78	13	06.50
	iv. Self sufficiency	05	62.50	06	66.67	11	05.50
	v. Greater satisfaction	05	62.50	05	55.56	10	05.00
	vi. Perseverance	03	37.50	03	33.33	06	03.00
	B. Not as a profitable enterprise	92	92.00	91	91.00	183	91.50
	i. Less income	90	97.83	87	95.60	177	88.50
	ii. Price fluctuation of agricultural produce	89	96.74	86	94.51	175	87.50
	iii. Labour problem	79	85.87	78	85.71	157	78.50
	iv. Increased agricultural input cost	78	84.78	75	82.42	153	76.50
	v. Less land holding	19	20.65	16	17.58	35	17.50

much interest in agriculture, they are getting higher satisfaction by performing the farming.

On other side, the farm youths under both rainfed and irrigated condition wish to go for other jobs by leaving agriculture because they felt that agriculture is not profitable, they were fail to get stable income from farming, farm labour is very costly, very difficult to perform the timely farming activities and the farm youth were anticipated they could get more facilities in cities than in the rural areas.

The above results are in line with the studies conducted by Sosu (2004), Bhanu (2006), Farouque and Hiroyuki (2007), Bagheri et al. (2008), Olaniyi et al. (2011), Josefine et al. (2012), Samuel (2013), Hadagali Vishwanath (2013) and Preethi (2015).

Perception of Farm youth on agriculture as a profitable enterprise

The data present in Table 3 depicts that majority of farm youth in both rainfed area (92.00 %) and irrigated area (91.00 %) were perceived that agriculture is not profitable. On the contrary only 08.00 per cent and 09.00 per cent of farm youth in rainfed area and irrigated area respectively perceived agriculture as a profitable enterprise. Self-employment (87.50 %), good environment (87.50 %), work with our own pace (75.00 %), self-sufficiency (62.50 %) and greater satisfaction (62.50 %) were perceived as the reasons to consider agriculture as a profitable enterprise by farm youth in rainfed area. Further, self-employment (88.29 %), good environment (77.78 %), work with our own pace (77.78 %), self-sufficiency (66.67 %) and greater satisfaction (55.56 %) were perceived as the reasons to consider agriculture as a profitable enterprise by farm youth in irrigated area.

Table No.4
Problems of Indian Agriculture as Perceived by Farm Youth (N=200)

Sl. No.	Reason	Rainfed Area (100)		Rank	Irrigated Area (100)		Rank	Total (200)		Rank
		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%	
1	No stable market	98	98.00	I	97	97.00	I	195	97.50	I
2	Marketing to agricultural produce	95	95.00	II	96	96.00	II	191	95.50	II
3	High input costs	92	92.00	III	89	89.00	III	181	90.50	III
4	Middle man problem	88	88.00	IV	82	82.00	IV	170	85.00	IV
5	Vagarious rainfall	83	83.00	V	80	80.00	V	163	81.50	V
6	Labour problem	81	81.00	VI	80	80.00	VI	161	80.50	VI
7	Non-availability of accurate weather information	78	78.00	VII	71	71.00	VIII	149	74.50	VII
8	Non-availability of smaller agricultural equipments / machines	69	69.00	VIII	71	71.00	VIII	140	70.00	VIII
9	Electricity problem	62	62.00	X	72	72.00	VII	134	67.00	IX
10	Non-availability of inputs at right time	64	64.00	IX	69	69.00	X	133	66.50	X
11	Incidence of pests and diseases	56	56.00	XI	64	64.00	XI	120	60.00	XI
12	Non-availability of timely agricultural information	56	56.00	XI	54	54.00	XII	110	55.00	XII
13	Less land holding	22	22.00	XIII	21	21.00	XIII	43	21.50	XIII

Table No.5:
Suggestions of Farm Youth to make Agriculture as a Profitable Enterprise (N=200)

Sl. No.	Reason	Rainfed Area (100)		Rank	Irrigated Area (100)		Rank	Total (200)		Rank
		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%	
1	Stable market for agricultural produce	95	95.00	I	97	97.00	I	192	96.00	I
2	Easier institutional loan facility	90	90.00	III	89	89.00	II	179	89.50	II
3	Support price to agriculture produce on scientific lines	89	89.00	IV	83	83.00	III	172	86.00	III
4	Uninterrupted electricity	82	82.00	V	78	78.00	IV	160	80.00	IV
5	Profitable crop insurance policy	76	76.00	VII	78	78.00	V	154	77.00	V
6	Accurate Information on weather parameters at village level	79	79.00	VI	69	69.00	VII	148	74.00	VI
7	Crop loss estimation at individual farmer / village level	72	72.00	VIII	71	71.00	VI	143	71.50	VII
8	Small agricultural implements	65	65.00	IX	69	69.00	VIII	134	67.00	VIII
9	Irrigation facility	92	92.00	II	32	32.00	XV	124	62.00	IX
10	Strengthening of R.S.K's (Inputs, Demonstrations, consultation etc.,)	63	63.00	X	59	59.00	IX	122	61.00	X
11	Single window information centre on all the agricultural subjects at R.S.K's	61	61.00	XI	58	58.00	XI	119	59.50	XI
12	Transfer of agricultural technologies through demonstrations, training programmes etc.,	58	58.00	XIII	59	59.00	X	117	58.50	XII
13	Agricultural godowns at micro level	59	59.00	XII	56	56.00	XII	115	57.50	XIII
14	Mobile based transfer of technology	52	52.00	XIV	51	51.00	XIII	103	51.50	XIV
15	Separate T V channel on agriculture in Regional language	32	32.00	XVI	34	34.00	XIV	66	33.00	XV
16	More topics on agriculture at elementary education level	34	34.00	XV	31	31.00	XVI	65	32.50	XVI
17	Region wise agricultural universities rather than subject wise.	14	14.00	XVII	16	16.00	XVII	30	15.00	XVII

Table 3 also reveals that less income (97.83 %), price fluctuation of agricultural produce (96.74 %), labour problem (85.87 %) and increased agriculture input cost (84.78 %) were perceived as the reasons to consider agriculture as a non-profitable enterprise by rural youth in rainfed area. Further, less income (95.60 %), price fluctuation of agricultural produce (94.51 %), labour problem (85.71 %) and increased agricultural input cost (82.42 %) were perceived as the reasons to consider agriculture as a non-profitable enterprise by rural youth in irrigated area.

The above obtained pattern of results may be

attributed to the fact that the greater majority of the rural youth were perceived that agriculture as a non profitable enterprise due to lesser profit, less land holding to start agriculture as an enterprise. Further, only a few portions of the farm youth were perceived agriculture as a profitable enterprise due to self employment and the farmer himself felt like head of the enterprise. they can work with their own pace in their own farm, they felt they were self employed because of the agriculture, it's very good environment to work in farm in the context of good health and also the farm youth were very much satisfied and self sufficient by working in their farm enterprise. less income due to unstable price market

for the agriculture produce, lack of labour availability and higher cost of agricultural inputs.

The above results are in line with the studies conducted by Sosu (2004), Bhanu (2006), Farouque and Hiroyuki (2007), Bagheri *et al.* (2008), Olaniyi *et al.* (2011), Josefina *et al.* (2012), Samuel (2013), Hadagali Vishwanath (2013) and Preethi (2015).

Problems of Indian Agriculture as perceived by Farm youth

The values narrated in the Table 4 shows the problems of Indian agriculture as perceived by farm youth. Both in irrigated and rainfed area majority of farm youth perceived no stable market (97.50 %), marketing to agricultural produce (95.50 %), high input cost (90.50 %), middle men problem (85.00 %), vagarious rainfall (81.50 %), labour problem (80.50 %), non-availability of smaller agricultural equipments (70.00 %), electricity problem (67.00 %), non-availability of inputs at right time (66.50 %), incidence of pests and diseases (60.00 %) and non-availability of timely agricultural information (55.00 %) were as the problems of Indian agriculture.

The revealed results may be due to the fact that rural youths were able to found many problems in the Indian agriculture due to the dynamic nature of agricultural produce marketing, the agriculture input marketing system robbing the farmers by fixing un feasible input price, the middle men are making higher more profit than the farmers because of unregulated marketing in Indian agriculture. Farm labour become very much costly and also non-available at right time, Indian agriculture is like gambling with vagarious rainfall and other climatic factors might have affected the farming activities in most of the time and the farmers were won't get the needy farm inputs at the right time were might have made the farm youth not to become a farmer.

The above results are in line with the studies conducted by Sosu (2004), Bhanu (2006), Farouque and Hiroyuki (2007), Bagheri *et al.* (2008), Olaniyi *et al.* (2011), Josefina *et al.* (2012), Samuel (2013), Hadagali Vishwanath (2013) and Preethi (2015).

Suggestions of farm youth to make agriculture as a profitable enterprise.

The data depicted in the Table 5 reveals the suggestions of farm youth to make Agriculture as a profitable enterprise. Majority of farm youth in both rainfed and irrigated area suggested for stable market for agricultural produce (96.00%), easier institutional loan facility (89.50 %), Support price to agriculture produce on scientific lines (86.00%), Un-interrupted electricity (80.00%), profitable crop insurance policy (77.00%), Accurate Information on weather parameters at village level (74.00%). Crop loss estimation at individual farmer/ village level (71.50 %), small agricultural implements (67.00 %), irrigation facility (62.00 %), strengthening of R. S. K's (59.50 %), transfer of agriculture technologies through demonstrations, training porgrames etc., (58.50 %), agricultural godowns at micro level (57.50 %) and mobile based transfer of technology (51.50 %) to make agriculture as a profitable enterprise.

The obtained pattern of results may be attributed to the fact that the farm youth were perceived that making the stability in agriculture produce market, fixing the scientific support price to the agriculture produce by the government, making credit facilities easier by removing the unwanted procedures while providing farm loans and make to reach the crop loan on time to the farmers, Indian agriculture is highly depends on natural and manmade resources to perform in better way in that context under rainfed condition the electricity is the major resource to carry the farm activities by pumping ground water for irrigation activities, hence the uninterrupted electricity supply. The government has to design the crop insurance policy to be profitable to the farmers. Farmers are suffering many a times due to excess rainfall and also severe drought and other natural calamities, hence, the meteorology department and respective research stations needs to provide the accurate weather parameters at every village level and the farming needs to be mechanized to overcome the lack of labour facility were the

suggestions which might make agriculture as a profitable venture and also motivate the farm youth become / continue as a farmer.

The above results are in line with the studies conducted by Sosu (2004), Bhanu (2006), Farouque and Hiroyuki (2007), Bagheri *et al.* (2008), Olaniyi *et al.* (2011), Josefina *et al.* (2012), Samuel (2013), Hadagali Vishwanath (2013) and Preethi (2015).

CONCLUSION

Higher majority of the farm youth under both rainfed and irrigated area perceived that they were not interested to become a farmer and ready to leave agriculture if they get other jobs, not considered agriculture as a profitable enterprise. Further, majority of them perceived that no stable market, difficulties in marketing of agriculture produce,

higher cost of farm inputs, labour problem and middle men problems were as the major problems of Indian agriculture. Further, farm youth suggested for stable market for agricultural produce, easier institutional loan facility, scientific way of fixing of support price to agriculture produce, designing the profitable crop insurance policy and uninterrupted electricity supply to make agriculture as a profitable enterprise.

Therefore, stable market to be provided for agricultural produce, minimum support price to the agricultural produce on scientific lines, farmers friendly crop insurance policy, accurate information on weather parameters at village level and timely transfer of agricultural technologies to the farmers to make agriculture as a profitable enterprise and stop migration of farm youth to cities.

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