

**INITIATING YOUTH CLUBS IN TWO VILLAGES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF LEADERSHIP**

By

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INTRODUCTION

Youth constitute 17 per cent of the population of the country and they are the future leaders and vanguards of the nation. They will shoulder the nations burdens and bring forth a new social order. They will always be an integral part of development, whether in the village or in the city. Rural youth are the most energetic asset of the Community. The nation's youth are the country's most potent, human resource. It is necessary to understand their role in various spheres of national activity and channelise their energies towards national development. They need to be utilised fully for changing the harmful aspects in the traditional rural society in order to make to make it progressive and democratic.

Youth in every country is the supreme symbol of strength. Youth is always synonymous with vigour, action and change. The young men and women possess great power and have been in the forefront of all revolutionary movements in the world. - History is witness to the fact that youth dared and changed the course of events of several walks of life throughout the world. They experimented with many ideas and faced failure, but ultimately achieved progress. They have prevented stagnation of society (Sharma, 1975).

The role of youth in National Development has to be studied from the social, educational, legal, economic and cultural stand points. Youth can play an important role in creating a favourable climate for the social and economic progress.

The aims of the Government's youth policy are to provide opportunities to the young people to make constructive contribution to society, fulfil youth aspiration by providing for young people to be actively involved in the national main stream and enable them to contribute fruitfully in the task of national reconstruction (Munshi, 1973).

Realising the great role the youth can play and the need to train them for leadership, efforts have been taken to involve youth in national programmes and movements since the freedom struggle. Many special schemes—official and non-official have been started to harness the potentialities of youth, specially to meet the rural challenges both in terms of organising and enlightening rural youth and channelising their strength for solving rural problems. The nation wide Community Development Programmes has given due emphasis to the formation of rural youth clubs. The rural youth development work has attained a national stature.

It has become a vital organ for ushering in planned change. Broadly speaking the aims and objectives of the youth clubs are multidimensional and far reaching in content and contributions (Rao, 1970).

The energies of youth need to be channelised towards constructive purposes, with adequate help and guidance. Leaders with clear thinking, ability to win the confidence of youth and utilise their vigour and enthusiasm for nation building activities are needed. The country needs, unity, solidarity, preparedness, sacrifice, hard work and discipline (Aggarwal, 1974).

The chief aim of the youth club is to harness the energies of the youth for improving the living conditions in the country and also for the betterment of the youth. There is a great scope for the youth organisation for balanced development because, it (1) Provide for effective transmission of new ideas to parents and elders for changing attitudes and accepting new practices. (2) Exposes the youth to the findings of science at an early age, who in their adulthood will have a scientific mind. (3) Facilities participation in group projects and recreational activities developing the habits of co-operation, tolerance and group thinking. (4) Makes it possible to develop intelligents and enlightening leadership.

Tomorrow's democracy is based on today's youth and therefore success and failure due to Indian democracy will eagerly upon how the youth are training to be in their life. The turning point towards a right direction will be offered only by organisation like youth clubs. Thus youth clubs should function as effective vehicles for improvement of the rural communities.

In order to make use of youth for national development, adults must develop faith and confidence in the younger generation. Young men and women of today need training in leadership qualities. Hardwork is the only means to success and the young must from their inception be trained for hardwork and develop iron will and clear vision to enable them to take up the untiring mission of national prosperity.

This study ~~engaged~~ mobilising local leadership among youth in selected villages for national constructive purposes to realise the objectives of the Community Development Programme.

II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature pertaining to this study is discussed under the following major headings:

- A. Importance of youth
- B. Needs of youth
- C. Potentialities of youth
- D. Need for mobilising youth for leadership
- E. Role of youth in National Development
- F. Youth club as a means of youth development
- and G. Aims and objectives of youth club.

A. Importance of youth:

Youth is the stage of life when through training and development, immaturity approaches maturity for work, marriage, social participation and cultural attainment. The period of youth stands for growth, development, preparation, action and leadership (Madan, 1973).

'Youth means action' said Swami Vivekananda. The Indian youth are have significant ^{roles} to play in the growth and development of the nation.

Youth is a complex of social and psychological correlates with its own role pattern, lingo, styles of thinking and modes of behaviour. It is a social force characterised by innovation, initiative and dynamism (Amba Rao, 1974).

Youth is a transitional period from childhood and adulthood. The youth period is the best time when the setting up of the mind and shaping the characters take place in human being (Ramakrishnan, 1962).

Rural youth constitute about one fifth of the rural population of India. Youths are the store house of dynamism and creative activity that could be moulded in any constitutional and career making activity. The rural youths with the guidance and encouragement could be engaged in many worth while activities (Singh and Rao, 1965).

Youth is the state of readiness in which the individuals total energies and potentialities are unable to find full employment. This definition of youth obviously speaks of the importance of young people and ushers the scope of harnessing their talents for constructive needs (Singh and Prasad, 1965).

The future of Indian Villages will be determined in large measure by their boys and girls born in a village, reared in a village, they will continue in predominant members to live their lives in a village. They can be led to become one of the most potent factors in village reconstruction.

B. Needs of youth:

The tendencies of a young mind can be classified as follows.

- a. Wishes to enfree from parental authority
- b. Craves for recognition and independence
- c. Does not like to be treated as child
- d. Wants to make his or her own decision
- e. Being full of potentialities and energy
- f. Full of adventure and curiosity for knowledge
- g. Desirous of conquering and mastering any situation or environment (Ramakrishnan, 1962).

These are certain needs for every youth and unless needs are fulfilled to a fair extent they can never be kept satisfied. Coole (1966) classified needs of youth in to bodily needs, personal needs, social needs and intellectual needs.

Youth are always looking forward to conquering new realms. They have an inherent hunger for doing new tasks and are always ready to face obstacles and overcome difficulties (Srivastava, 1961).

According to Fenton (1965). The needs of all children are (1) The need for a healthy body and good physique.

2) The need for feeling of security and success. (3) The need for social adjustment and recognition. (4) The need to take part in many experiences. (5) The need for self respect. (6) The need for understanding and (7) The need for developing personality.

In a study of needs of nonschool going rural youths, Singh and Haque (1966) observed that the needs of youth in order of preference were for good physique, knowledge, fellowship, economic need and need for achievement and recognition.

Thus the youth needs opportunity for self expression, comradeship, community life and national service (Mittal, 1970).

C. Potentialities of youth:

Youth stands for energy and action. To the extent they learn to harness their energies for the betterment of rural society, they will acquire the necessary confidence to undertake bigger tasks in rural development. They are comparatively free from family responsibilities and can under proper guidance, work with greater enthusiasm, interest, community consci^cous^sness and fellow feeling (Paul Chowdry, 1976).

Youth power is an acknowledged factor and moving factor behind all revolution for attaining progress and justice.

Only youth can bring out humanity from its present crippling crisis moral, social, economic and political. All eyes are set on them for total and radical changes. All hopes are on them (Sharma, 1975).

It is youth which makes society youthful and dynamic. It is the vigour and energy of youth which is the greatest asset of the nation (Aggarwal, 1974).

Ahmed (1974) says that the energy of rural youth should be properly harnessed, strengthened and channelised towards constructive activities of the nation.

Aggarwal (1974) express his view in the words, "youth can certainly deliver the goods if their energies are diverted to constructive purposes and if proper help and guidance are provided them".

Dey (1967) says, "Vitality and Creativity are the two qualities which characterise youth. The moment youth ceases, vitality ceases and creativity ceases.

Sharma (1975) states that "youth are physically conscious, so that they may make a positive contribution in bringing about a socio-economic revolution within a democratic frame work.

Sharma continued, "Indian youth have a positive outlook and a sound mind. The youth power, despite its

occasional lapses, is the only hope to save the country from decay and also for generating tremendous forces which make the country surge forward confidently in a big way".

Candeth (1976) says that, "The rural youth are eager to avail themselves of the new opportunities which are being provided. Rural youth are not less intelligent than town youth".

Youth have been and will always be an integral part and parcel of any progress and development whether in the village or in the city. The people of youth in a country has to be studied from various angles, social, educational, legal, economic and cultural factors leave their impressions on an individual only when the status of youth is improved, the cities can improve and as a whole the country can improve (Sundaram,1974).

Thus the nation's youth are one of the country's most potent and latent resources and it is necessary to organise them and channelise their energies towards desirable goals in the interests of national development (Rade,1971).

Swami Vivekananda's greatest hope was the youth of India. It was to the youth that he said, "Accept the challenge of the modern times, stand up to your full heights, re-establish the dignity and divinity of man. Go and instruct your brethren in every village and home that the true religion

consists in being dynamic, energetic, full of order and zeal (Devani, 1963).

All our earlier experiences have indicated that any development programme needs to be linked with development of youth of a country. The young individuals no doubt, have been found, to be able, ambitious and enthusiastic. They are more receptive, flexible and susceptible to change. Youth have a tendency to explore new grounds to embark upon hazardous tasks to defy unworthy traditions and undertake experiments in social and economic fields. One should not forget that the youth are universally responsive to the appeals of new idealism (Srivastava, 1961).

Ramakrishnan (1976) says that present day youth are in a better position to accept challenges and they alone can achieve social justice and equitable distribution of wealth.

If you want to ruin a nation, spoil her youth. If you want to build a nation, guide her youth (Chaube, 1961). Thus youth are the hope of a nation and all aspirations of a country rest on the latent potentialities of her country.

D. Need for mobilising youth for leadership:

Sulaiman (1963) defines "Leadership is a highly personal role with the leader carrying full responsibility for

the direction of his followers. Ghosh et al (1967) says 'Leadership refers to a process where by an individual directs, guides, influences or controls the thoughts and feelings or behaviour of the other human beings.

Kuppuswamy (1974) defines of leadership is that he is a member of the group who can influence the activities of the group. This implies that leadership is a quantitative variable.

Singh (1968) mentions that leadership is a group process through which individuals initiate activities for achieving the common objectives of the community by working together, stimulating abilities and resources and evolving an effective organizational or hierarchical pattern. Rural leadership however tends to operate in informal situation also, because of the primary and intimate nature of its social interaction. Leadership is always relative to the situation and to group tasks and goals, group structure or organisation and to the population characteristics of the group including their culture".

Youth leadership in the village is something that cannot be generated artificially. Leadership is incidental to the youth programme. If there is activity on the ground which has captured in mind and attention of the youth, some one will

automatically emerge as the leader the further accelerate that activity or to expand the field of that activity (Dey, 1967).

Leadership is the single factor that determines the success or failure of a programme (Garg, 1960). In order to improve the lot of our rural people, rural youths must be educated and trained more than through class room studies. That is they must be trained through practical education which youth clubs will be able to offer. Youth should learn to do by doing, learn to serve by serving and know to sing by singing (Prasad, 1974).

The success of any extension programme in India largely depends upon the voluntary involvement of the people in the programmes. The local leaders have a great influence on the members of the community with regard to acceptance or resistance to new practices advocated. Leaders play a significant role in shaping the destiny of a community Rural or Urban. A new type of emerging leadership is ushering into the society with a confident and sure feet (Lokhande and Moulak, 1966).

Aggarwal (1974) expressed his points in the words. "In the march to prosperity the country needs unity, solidarity, preparedness, sacrifice, hardwork, honesty and discipline. It requires leadership of the correct type for the handling of youth.

Mahadeva (1965) emphatically stressed his points that, "The young people are not so much in need of charitable services, they need imaginative leadership and intellectual challenge. They need leadership and service from energetic and perceptive adults who find life rich and full and worth sharing".

Dave (1976) urged the youth to fully prepare themselves to shoulder the responsibilities of nation building. The youth should shake off the lack of sensitivity to happenings around them and be prepared to face all problems. He said a lot of attention was being paid to youth at present and there was a demand at present that the youth should take over the country's leadership. The youth should prove themselves capable of taking over the leadership from the older generation he added.

Brahmananda Reddy(1977) said that, "The Quicker development of the nation was possible only if it had effective and dynamic leadership". Even today, unless we have leaders of great eminence who can bring the people of all regions together, take them into confidence, and inspire them we cannot march ahead he said.

The success or failure of any developmental programmes depends much upon the capabilities of the leaders, who are the ultimate implementing agencies. Leadership has a branch of character or personality traits which cannot be visualised^Z apart

from the situation in which it function. Leadership is the most patent influence in the dynamics of national development. The success of any developmental programmes depends upon the leaders sincerity, selflessness, service spirit and inspiration from high idealism (Dasaratha Ramaiah, 1976).

The youth should prove themselves capable of taking over the leadership from the older generation. For this, the seminars and discussions should organised which will bring out the opinion of the youth community (Adiseshiah, 1976).

E. Role of youth in national development:

Deshmukh (1962) emphatically stressed his point that, the youth can play a very vital role in the country's agricultural production and community programmes, provided they are properly inspired, initaled and trained to work co-operatively for their economic and socio cultural upliftment.

Revindrakhalsa (1976) put her views in those words, The youth of the country are the base for the progress of the country. As Mahatma Gandhi felt and Smt. Indira Gandhi feels, it is the village and the rural area which are to be developed first. Therefore, the youth in India can play an important role to develop the villages first and thereby India".

Youth of a nation are the trustees of prosperity. They are young and energetic and their hearts are full of milk

of human kindness. Youth are the best persons to engage in social service (Pramod kumar, 1975).

Indira Gandhi (1977) called upon the youth to make country's future beautiful, one would have to understand its rural aspect and the nation's personality as a whole. Combined with this, one's determination and discipline would really spur the process of the nation's growth.

Aggarwal (1974) states that "the work done by youths during the Bihar flood in 1952-53, at the time of the Bangladesh refugee inflow in 1971 and recently in drought affected areas was commendable and admirable. In youth camps, young boys and girls not only get a sense of satisfaction but also enjoy working together. ^{It} gives them an opportunity to work collectively.

The response of our youth to schemes such as youth against famine and 'youth against diet' has made it abundantly clear that young people in the country have idealism and dedication to give their best to the task of national building (AnBari, 1975).

Sons and daughters of India, you are all inhabitants of this great country. You should not forget this for a moment. Through your veins runs the blood of the heroes and greatmen. Let differences give way to confidence, let despair give way

to hope we will then be able to build a strong nation; we will then be able to raise the structure of a beautiful Bharat (Indira Gandhi, 1976).

As given in Swath Hind (1972) 24 youth specialists who met at a United Nations symposium in Geneva recently discussed the role of youth in the Second Development Decade reports that the young people can most usefully contribute to health, literacy and education campaigns as well as rural and urban support efforts.

Maurya (1974) suggests that if the Asian Societies had to be taken out of their present conditions of poverty, ignorance and superstition, it was young people of Asia who would have to take up the challenge and work for removal of these conditions.

The sarvodaya leader Jaya Prakash Narayan (1977) suggests that the youth should raise their voice against all corrupt practices irrespective of the fact who had committed them and prevent them. The youth can help the country tackle illiteracy and other social problems (Aggarwal, 1974).

Our educated and uneducated youth should create a social and cultural transformation. The urban youth should act as catalytic agents, youth has a great stake in the long term progress of the country (Das, 1976).

Youth must have greater opportunity. The young people of India must recognise that they will get from their country tomorrow what they give her today. The nation expects them to aspire and to excel. The worlds of art, of thought and action beckon to them. There are new frontiers to cross, new horizons to reach and new goals to achieve (Indira Gandhi, 1966).

The future of youth depends on how fast and how well development takes place. So the youth should really first train themselves—that is, do well in whatever they have chosen to study, by and take up sports, because health is very important and then they can, they should take interest in other constructive programmes (Indira Gandhi, 1976).

Thus young people can make their constructive contribution to national Development and through which society on the whole can benefit from the idealism and the sense of dedication of youth (Ansari, 1975).

F. Youth club as a means of youth development:

The youth club programme is a constituent item of the overall community Development programme in our country. It was started for changing the attitudes of the village community and creating a climate for widespread adoption of new practices with the help of the rural youth (Mohan Shanker Jain, 1974).

A club is an association formed by a group of individuals having a common interest (Srivastava, 1961). club life is a forum where in members can share the weakness, ideas, fears etc. It is an open and frank atmosphere guided by congenial forces. It will shake off the youth of the complexes and shape them to suit their successful future life (Ramakrishnan, 1962).

Ensminger (1957) indicated that youth clubs serve as an effective transmitters to their parents and village elders of new idea, thus serving as effective media for changing villagers attitude.

Wilson (1956) noted that the rural youth work of the right kind is of very great importance for rural development, since it teaches them through the process of doing things together while they are at the formation stage.

In a study of educational benefits resulting from youth club activities in village schools (Singh and Prasad, 1965). Concluded that rural schools provide very good opportunity for youth club work as a part of extra curricular activities and rural youth can be educated effectively regarding the benefits of youth club and scientific Agriculture through such project work as kitchen gardening.

Rural youth work has been accepted as a way to introduce new ideas in to rural life and train leaders and

citizens for the future. Rural youth work is educational. It aims at the total development of young people to prepare them for their role as useful citizens (United States Department of Agriculture, 1971).

Candeth (1976) states that "the rural youth club plays an important and large part in vitalizing youth the rural areas and supplying them with a long felt need, a place where they can congregate, exchange views, stage shows, lead and take part in games".

He continued to express his views in the words, The youth club can act as serve centres of youth activity in villages and the existence of these clubs will help to breakdown the restrictions and barriers of caste and creed and thus lead to rural national integration.

Ramakrishnan (1961) says that club life of youth will give good opportunity for both the youth as well as the extension workers to do the job.

Madane (1966) says: Associating the youth club with several social and economic activities which will train the youth in constructive activity, create confidence among them and also give them a sense of security for the future.

Vijaya (1970) was of the opinion that, "the organising rural youth clubs for girls can help to make them better homemakers by disseminating knowledge about sound home management practices and helping them to develop integrated personalities. To promote group living and to impart knowledge in the various aspects of life, youth clubs have been organised in the rural areas. The members are taught better nutrition, home and kitchen management, clothing construction and child care, better health, better money management and family planning through the use of methods like home visits campaigns, films, demonstrations and songs. They are assisted in leadership development (Devadas, 1968).

As Indira Gandhi, (1974) has rightly exhorted the women's club should work to involve more and more local people in whatever programme or scheme evolved. Rural women should be educated for better living, through Mahalir Manrams which are also implementing the programmes.

Ramakrishnan (1962) put his views in these words: Youth club organisation can serve as best training ground for life for our youth members. Furthermore, the youth organisations can serve as factories to provide healthy, intelligent, knowledgeable and disciplined youth.

Youths are the future of the country and rural youth clubs are the nurseries for them. The rural youth clubs are of vital importance in developing the youth into future progressive farmers and better citizens (Patel and Patel, 1974).

Youth are possessing immense potentialities. These potentialities and capabilities must be focussed and properly geared towards the progress of our country through club activities (Pichai and Ramaraju, 1975).

Thus youth club will serve to harness the energies of our youth in a constructive number and enable them to equip themselves for tasks of national advance (Sundaram, 1971).

G. Aims and objectives of youth club:

Youth clubs as Oomen (1969) points out, aims at bringing about economic development and social change. The specific aims are to:

1. Improve the condition of village youth.
2. Educate youth on their duties and responsibilities.
3. Eradicate Illiteracy among youth.
4. Broaden the outlook of youth.
5. Create interest in youth to work for common causes.
6. Remove social evils.
7. Provide recreational opportunities for youth.

8. Provide opportunities for economic improvement.
9. Provide opportunities for the development of special skills and knowledge.

According to Ramakrishnan (1962) the objectives of the club should be:

1. To help rural youth
2. To develop desirable ideals and standards so that they become excellent citizens and homemakers.
3. To produce technical information.
4. To learn homemaking practices by doing demonstrating to others what they learnt.
5. To develop intelligent understanding of their environment and appreciation of nature.
6. To learn the values of science and acquire scientific attitudes.
7. To work towards co-operative action.
8. To develop habit of healthful living.
9. To make intelligent use of leisure.
10. To express worthy emotions.
11. To cultivate a desire to continue to learn towards fuller and richer lives.
12. To learn methods to increase the standard of living and satisfaction in rural life.
13. To preserve the best in our ancient culture and foster spiritual values in family life.

The United States Department of Agriculture (1971) gives the following as the functions of youth club.

1. Providing systematic ways of teaching youth on home living.
 2. Developing co-operative spirit through club work.
 3. Providing an excellent opportunity to teach that the youth of the village are responsible citizens.
- and 4. Providing for the fulfilment of many of their needs and desires.

The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (1968) reports the functions of women's club are:

1. Home improvement education including home economics.
2. Health education including child care maternity and post natal care, family planning etc.
3. Occupational education including the stimulation or remunerative hobbies and utility crafts.
4. Education in auxilliary form practices towards implementing improved farm methods introduced by the village workers.
5. Education in home extension techniques and demonstration methods.
6. Education in the techniques of stimulating group activities amongst rural women, like the setting up, of farm women's and homemakers clubs, nursery schools, creches etc.
7. Education in imparting in service training to village women voluntarily associating themselves with development programmes so as to bring out potential leadership and to absorb them as extension service workers themselves their own surroundings.

According to Rao (1969) the objective of youth services should be to provide opportunities to the non student youth for self expression, self development and cultural

attainment, preparation and training for work and family life, enabling them to assume social and civic responsibilities to develop in them a spirit of comradeship and patriotism and a cultural outlook and to facilitate their participation in planning and implementation of the programmes of community and national development. The purpose of youth programme should not only be to ensure that youth can do for the society, but also to enable the society to fulfil its obligations to the youth in providing facilities for the development of their personality and making them socially useful, functionally efficient and economically productive.

The objectives of Rural youth programmes according to Srivastava (1961) are to

1. develop leadership among the rural youth-both men and women;
2. develop close fellowship;
3. develop desirable values and behaviour patterns necessary for a happy home, community and national life.
4. develop appreciation of rural living.
5. have fun and recreation suited to the age of the rural youth.
6. learn first hand home and farm enterprises and to demonstrate to others what has been learnt;
7. build up character and health;
8. inculcate discipline self help and mutual participation

9. develop scientific attitudes towards life and occupations.
10. develop practical thinking and a lively sense of discussion.
11. develop knowledge and skills to improve the standard of living.
12. develop proper appreciation of civic and economic responsibility and
13. develop the ability to adjust to the ever-changing socio economic conditions in the country.

According to Prasad (1963) the youth club work is an educational enterprise. It aims at helping youth grow in to useful, self-reliant, independent, mature and responsible adults. The objectives of youth club may broadly classified in to two type-materialistic and non-materialistic.

Materialistic objectives are as follows:

1. Application of the importance of occupations such as forming and home making.
2. Development of systematic understanding.
3. Acquisition of scientific and technical knowledge and skills for economic and efficient production.
4. Recognising the vitality of natural resources and developing a new willingness to conserve them.
5. Serving as a medium to educate rural people about upto-date scientific methods.

The non-materialistic objectives are:

1. Developing high ideals for rural community life and whose-some and group living.
 2. Inculcating a desire for skills in group efforts for solving common rural problems.
 3. Creating an interest in learning by doing.
 4. Fostering leadership and citizenship quality and abilities.
- and 5. An ambition and aspiration for continuing learning.

Planning Research and Action Institute (1956)

accounts the objectives of Rural youth programmes are to:

1. Help rural boys and girls develop desirable values, ideals and standards for (a) farming (b) family life (c) community life (d) citizenship and (e) leadership and a sense of responsibility for their attainment as an ambition for a fuller and richer life.
2. Give rural boys and girls technical instruction in (a) farming (b) home making and (c) community leadership through training in practical and profitable, individual and group projects such as vegetable and crop growing, gardening, tree planting and animal rearing, on improved lines.
3. Train the youth in co-operative action as a means of increasing personal accomplishments and solving community problems by practicing co-operation with others in community efforts for the common good. The joint projects, such as community tree plantation, operation of co-operative societies and other community organisations and group agricultural projects and by these meant to learn the duties and responsibilities of citizenship in a new democracy.
4. Develop such leadership qualities as self-reliance and devotion to duty by exercising group responsibilities through active club membership, service on club

committees, fairs camps, competitions, tours, judging contest and folding club offices and

5. Develop scientific attitudes towards the problems of the farm, the home and the community, to arouse a desire to learn to require an intelligent understanding and to teach them the value of research.

III EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

The procedure adopted to organise rural youth clubs for boys and girls consisted of the following steps:

- A. Selection of the Area
 - B. Organisation of the youth clubs for Girls and Boys
 - C. Carrying out the activities for the youth clubs for Girls
 - D.D. Carrying out the activities for the youth clubs for Boys
- and E. Evaluating the contribution of the youth clubs.

A. Selection of the area:

The villages Kottaipalayam and Vellamadai of Sarkar Samakulam Panchayat Union of Coimbatore District were selected for the study. These villages were selected due to the following reasons:

1. Good rapport had been established in these villages through the earlier camps conducted by the National Service Scheme of Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College in the year 1976.
2. The village youth had not had any youth clubs so far
- and 3. The youth were willing to co-operate with the investigator.

B. Organisation of the youth clubs for Girls and Boys:

In village, there are rare instances of youth club for girls. Our custom and tradition do not permit girls

to join the youth club for boys. Therefore before organising the clubs, the investigator established good rapport with the villagers who were exposed to the idea of organising youth club for girls. A study was made to find out the number of girls in villages. The investigator selected girls from 12 to 25 years of age for the club. They were motivated to form the club.

For organising the youth clubs for boys, a study was made to find out the number of youth (boys) in the villages. The investigator selected boys from 20-30 years of age for the club.

At first the youth club members elected their presidents, vice presidents and secretaries for their respective clubs. The members were divided into subgroups consisting of five members in each group to work in rotation for some of the community activities to be undertaken by the club. Leaders were elected from the subgroups every month, so that all the members would get the chance of developing leadership qualities.

Studying the background of the members of the youth clubs:

The investigator chose the interview schedule for collecting base line data. The interview schedule was

developed to elicit details regarding the caste, religion, type of family, educational status, occupational status and participation in social activities. The investigator personally met all the youth club members and collected data with the help of the interview schedule (Appendix I).

In general, it was found from the girls' youth clubs of both the villages, that Hindu was the most dominant^{an} religion. More than 80 per cent of the members belonged to nuclear family. It is interesting to note that there was no illiteracy among the members.

The investigator used the same schedule (Appendix 1) for collecting the base line information from the boys' youth club members.

It was obvious from the survey that more than 60 per cent of the members belonged to nuclear family in both the villages. It was worthy to note that there were members educated up to graduate level. About 33 per cent and 42 per cent of from both the villagesⁱⁿ, were agriculturists.

Planning the activities of the youth clubs:

The members consulted and planned many action programmes for the implementation. The activities selected

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are so planned that the individual and the group as a whole are involved in the ~~educational~~ process resulting in the development of individual personality, leadership as well as civic sense.

The girls in Kottaipalayam youth club agreed to meet in one common place for their activities. For the sake of convenience the school at Kottaipalayam was chosen as the meeting place. The girls in Vellamadai selected one common place for their youth club activities. A decision to collect a membership fee of 50 paise per member per month was taken in consultation with all the members in youth club.

The girls' youth club activities were divided into five categories. There were (1) activities for developing skills and talents. (2) activities for raising economic status of the girls' (3) activities for educating the girls' on health, nutrition and saving. (4) activities for developing social participation, and (5) activities for involving them in spiritual development.

The members ^{of} Boys' youth clubs were concerned with with practical, economic activities designed to develop the community. For Boys' youth club, the youth club activities

were classified into five categories. There were (1) recreational activities (2) spiritual activities (3) activities for raising economic status of the members (4) intellectual activities and (5) activities for developing social participation.

The physical and recreational activities were outdoor and indoor games and also doing garden work. The spiritual activities were conducting bajans in temples, arranging special poojas in the temples on special occasions and celebrating festivals in village. The intellectual activities were participating in competitions. The economic activities were organising dairy units, poultry units and helping in organising co-operative stores. The social activities were helping in collecting donations, helping in organising public meetings and also creating an awakening in the community about 20 point economic programme.

To assess the leadership qualities of the youth club members, the investigator prepared one criteria sheet (Appendix II) and collected all the information from the members.

C. Carrying out the activities for the youth clubs for girls:

The following activities ^{were} carried out in the girls' youth club given in the paragraph under the following headings.

1. Activities for developing skills and talents in the girls
2. Activities for raising economic status of the girls
3. Activities for educating the girls on nutrition, health and savings.
4. Activities for developing social participation
- and 5. Activities for involving them in spiritual development.

a. Activities for developing skills and talents in the girls:

The youth club members of both the villages were provided with a number of opportunities to develop skills and talents.

Classes on stitching and painting were arranged for the members of youth clubs. The members evinced great interest in learning embroidery, fabric painting and egg shell painting (Fig-1).

a. Fabric painting:

The youth club members collected paints and the investigator taught them how to use the paints, and how to handle the brushes and how to apply the colours on the designs.

b. Egg shell painting:

The egg shell was washed thoroughly and it was used for painting. The investigator explained about the egg



FIG:1 STITCHING AND PAINTING



FIG:2 EGG SHELL PAINTING

shell painting to the youth members and taught them how to paint on egg shells (Fig - 2).

c. Stitching:

The investigator conducted stitching classes for the girls. All the girls were able to follow the instruction given by the investigator.

d. Competitions:

A healthy spirit generated in the clubs to build the individual and group programmes of competitions are held in a regular way at village level between the youth club. In these competitions, the members brought their produce and exchanged their experiences with each other. And also the competitions were held on cooking, embroidery, stitching, floor decoration, maintenance of kitchen garden and sports. Steel katoris were awarded as prizes to those who were judged as best in the various activities. (Fig - 3).

e. Exhibitions:

The members of the youth club enthusiastically joined together and took part in organising an exhibition on 20 - point economic programme, health, sanitation and nutrition at Kottaipalayam village. The members shouldered the



FIG: 3 COMPETITION

responsibilities of preparing the exhibitions, putting them up, motivating the public to visit the exhibition and also explaining to them the contents of the exhibition (Fig-4).

f. Filmshow:

The youth club members, with the help of the investigator, contacted the Public Relations Officer, Coimbatore and the Regional Field Publicity Officer, Coimbatore for the screening of filmshows. All the necessary arrangements were made for the filmshows, by the youth club members with the help of the local leaders. The films screened were related to 20 point programme, family planning and better nutrition. In addition a few recreational films were also screened.

2. Activities for raising Economic status of the girls:

a. Wire bag and paper bag making:

Youth club members were very much interested in knowing about basket making and paper bag making. The investigator made arrangements for special classes by a craft teacher. The girls were taught making wire bags, useful for shopping purposes.

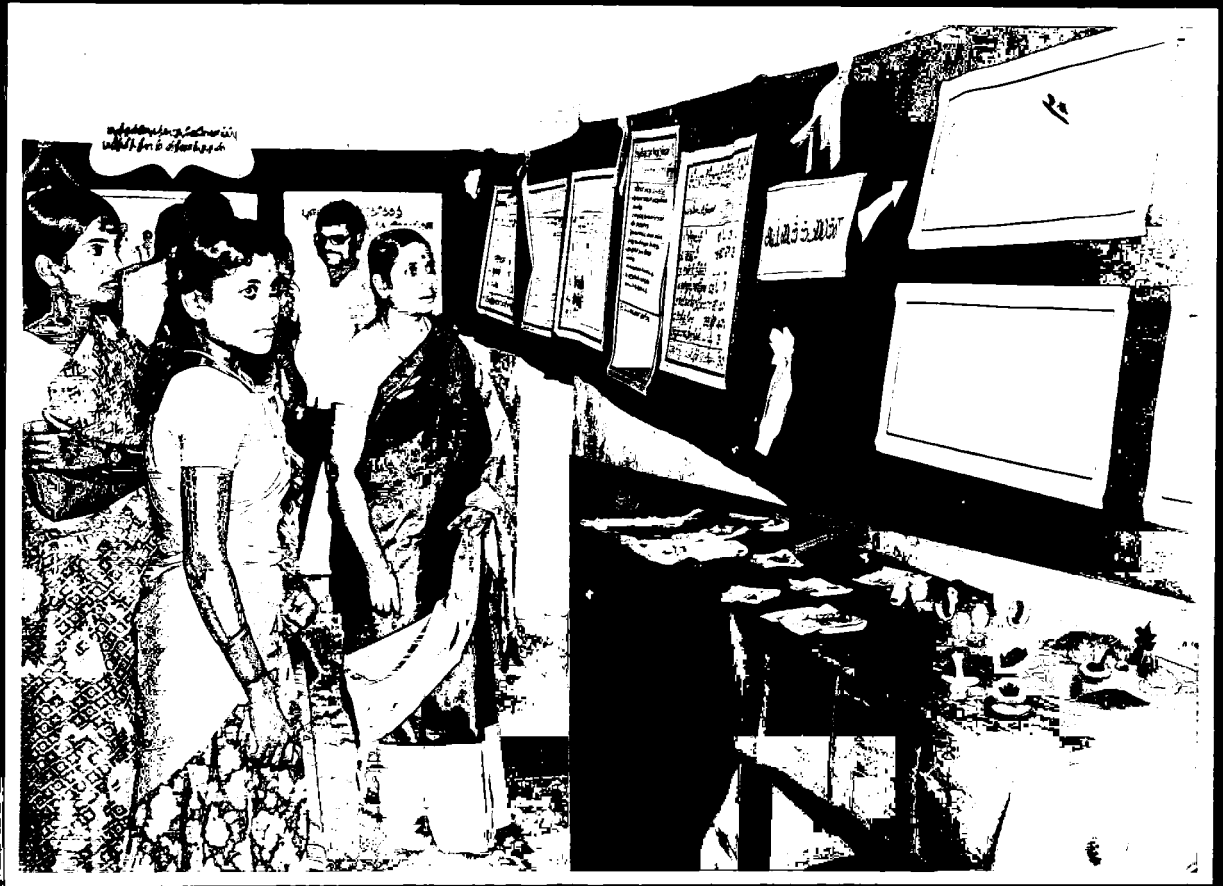


FIG: 4 EXHIBITION

b. Kitchen garden:

The youth club members took initiative in putting up the kitchen garden in order to improve their nutritional status and cutting down family expenditure on food.

3. Activities for education^{ing} the girls on nutrition, health and savings:

a. Nutrition education and demonstrations:

Efforts were made to impart knowledge on nutrition and health to the members of the youth clubs and also to make use of these clubs as elements for educating the rest of the community.

Nutrition education class was undertaken since the youth clubs were ready to be agencies to disseminate useful information both for the members and nonmembers. Emphasis was given to aspects such as utilisation of low-cost, locally available food stuffs, proper methods of cooking, storage, use of simple labour saving devices, initiating food production programmes through kitchen garden, identification of nutritional disorders and the requirements food stuffs for various age groups.

Cooking demonstrations followed by discussion and use of charts, posters and flash cards were the methods of

teaching adopted by the investigator. The recipes were Ragi Malt, Ragi Pottu and Kuzhandai Amudu were demonstrated by the investigator (Fig-5).

b. Health education:

Health education classes were conducted by the investigator. Both the clubs joined together for these ^{ions} discussing. Vaccination drive against small pox was conducted by the youth club members with the assistance of the health team of the Panchayat Union.

c. Savings:

The investigator arranged the Manager of Canara Bank to give one lecture on savings, to the youth club members. He explained the benefits of savings, various saving schemes, account keeping, etc.

d. Tailoring:

Classes on clothing construction were arranged for the members of the youth clubs, taking the help of a member, trained in tailoring. The members evinced keen interest in learning tailoring. (Fig-6).

4. Activities for developing social participation:

To train the youth in co-operative action as a means of increasing personal accomplishments and solving



FIG: 5 DEMONSTRATION



FIG:6 TAILORING



FIG:7 TREE PLANTING

community problems by working as a team with others in community efforts for the common good in joint projects, such as, community tree plantation, operation of co-operative societies etc. Youth club members took initiative in tree planting and they planted trees in school campus . (Fig-7).

Recreational and cultural activities are not something apart from project work but rather joint another phase of training that helps to develop youth and provide healthy recreation and dispel monotony of life in rural area.

The youth club members of both the villages were provided with a number of opportunities to develop their leadership potentialities. The chief among them were the following.:

a. Field Trip:

In order to provide an opportunity to club members to come inclose association with each other and as a means of developing leadership qualities, and to widen their horizen of knowledge, a field trip was arranged for girls' youth club members to Marutha Malai, Botanical Garden and Agriculture College in Coimbatore. The members of the clubs were involved

in all the activities connected with the trip, namely, deciding upon the place, arrangement for transport facilities, collection of money and account keeping.

b. Participation in Functional Literacy:

The youth club members participated in functional literacy programme ^{arr} arranged by Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore.

c. Kalai Vizha Celebration:

The members of the girls' youth club attended kalai vizha celebration for the progress of cultural development in Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore.

d. Participation in Training course:

Some of the youth club members participated in National Level Training Course, "Save Grain Campaign", which was conducted in Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore. The duration was fifteen days in order to initiate them in the activities of crop protection, save grain campaign, rat extermination campaign, etc.

e. Social Service:

Clubs did not confine their work to economic and agricultural projects exclusively. Besides ordinary

recreational activities such as games, sports and physical cultural exercises, members organised various social service campaigns.

The youth club members collected old clothes from the people in Kottaipalayam and they handed over to the collector through Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College for the people who were affected by the flood as Flood Relief Measures.

f. Developing school garden:

To develop team spirit, service mindedness, community consciousness and guiding ability, this project was suggested. The project was planned in consultation with the youth club members, headmistress and school teachers. The members took the responsibility of collecting the seeds, cultivating vegetables and looking after the garden (Fig-8).

5. Activities for involving them in spiritual development:

In order to promote and rejuvenate cultural life, great attention was paid to cultural activities as an integral part of youth club work. This important phase of club life made to relate to its project work and gave sanction to its secular activities.



FIG:8 SCHOOL GARDEN

a. Bajans in three temples:

Frequent gatherings of bhajans and kirtan parties were organised. The youth club members got the advice of village elders, local teachers to build well rounded social, educational and recreational programmes into the village cultural, youth club project structure (Fig-9).

Another worthy feature of the youth was that they were registered under the Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, a national organisation for the upliftment of rural women by paying Rs.8 per club for registration.

Future Programmes:

The future programmes always depend upon the success of the previous programmes.

Leadership Training Programmes:

The success of the Community Development programme will be measured by the extent to which we are able to involve village leaders in the programme. For training of these leaders, under the auspices of Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College intends to conduct a Leadership Training Camp, for Women. The purpose of the camp, is to equip them with such knowledge and skill as would



FIG:9 BAJANS IN TEMPLE

help them to effectively function as leaders mainly on the basis of their ability to further community interest and would make them acceptable to the community. Two of the women leaders of this village will be undergoing this leadership training programme in the month of April, 1977.

D. Carrying out the activities of the boys' youth clubs:

The following activities were carried out in the boys' youth club ^{and} is given in the paragraph under the following headings: -

1. Activities of physical and recreational interest.
2. Activities for involving them in spiritual development.
3. Activities for raising economic status of the members.
4. Activities for developing social participation
- and 5. Activities for intellectual development.

1. Activities of physical and recreational interest:

Physical and recreational activities are very important part of youth club work, as it not only maintains the interest in the groups, but also helps to develop team spirit among the members. Every Sunday, they grouped together in one place and they played volley ball.

2. Activities for involving them in spiritual development:

The youth club members participated in public bajans in village temple. In order to inculcate cultural interest among the members, they conducted Ayyappan Poojas in the temple with the help of village people.

3. Activities for raising economic status of the members:

To avoid the unemployment problem, and to raise the standard of living of the members, the youth club members joined their hands and organised milk society, co-operative store in their village.

a. Organisation of Milk Society:

In Kottaipalayam, the youth club members organised milk society for the benefit of the community. They have registered it under the Registration Act 663. (Fig-10).

b. Formation of Co-operative stores:

One of the boys' youth club leaders took greater initiative in starting Co-operative Consumers' Store. With the help of the youth club members he organised Co-operative store in village. They registered it under the Co-operative Societies Act. Through operating a Consumers' Store the club members learnt the advantages gained from co-operative buying.



FIG:10 PARTICIPATION OF THE MEMBERS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MILK SOCIETY

They got valuable experiences in management and book keeping. The co-operative union encouraged and assisted youth clubs in all co-operative activities.

4. Activities for developing social participation:

Instead of recreational, spiritual and economic activities, many social activities were undertaken by the youth club members for the upliftment of the village.

a. Construction of school kitchen:

The construction of the school kitchen in the primary school was undertaken with the public donation through the efforts of National Service Scheme students of Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, during the camp in the village in June 1976. The youth club members took great interest in completing this task. With their help, they completed the construction work of the school kitchen within four days. (Fig-11).

b. Laying of the Road:

The youth club members laid 1 kilometer metal road in Vellamadai. They made the community also to participate in the road construction work. (Fig-12).

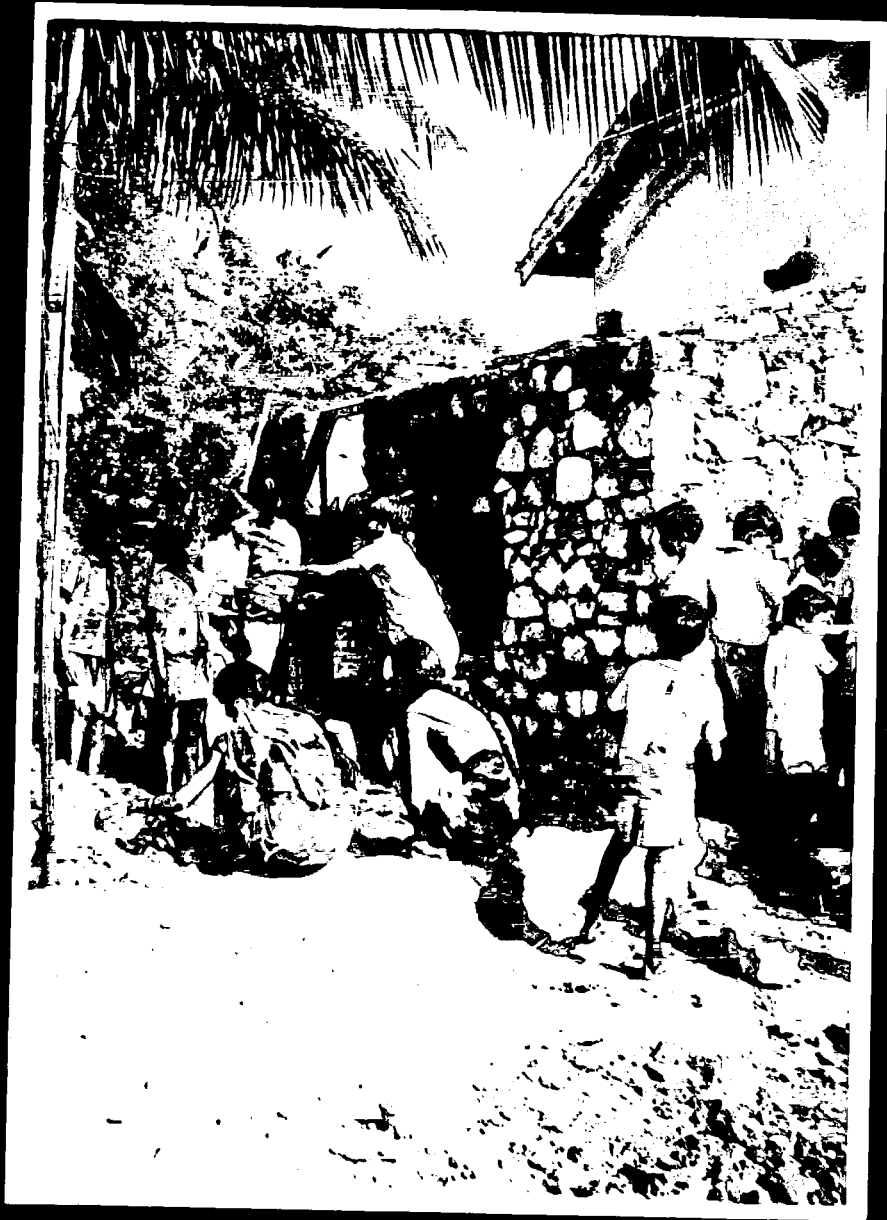


FIG: 11 **SCHOOL KITCHEN CONSTRUCTION**

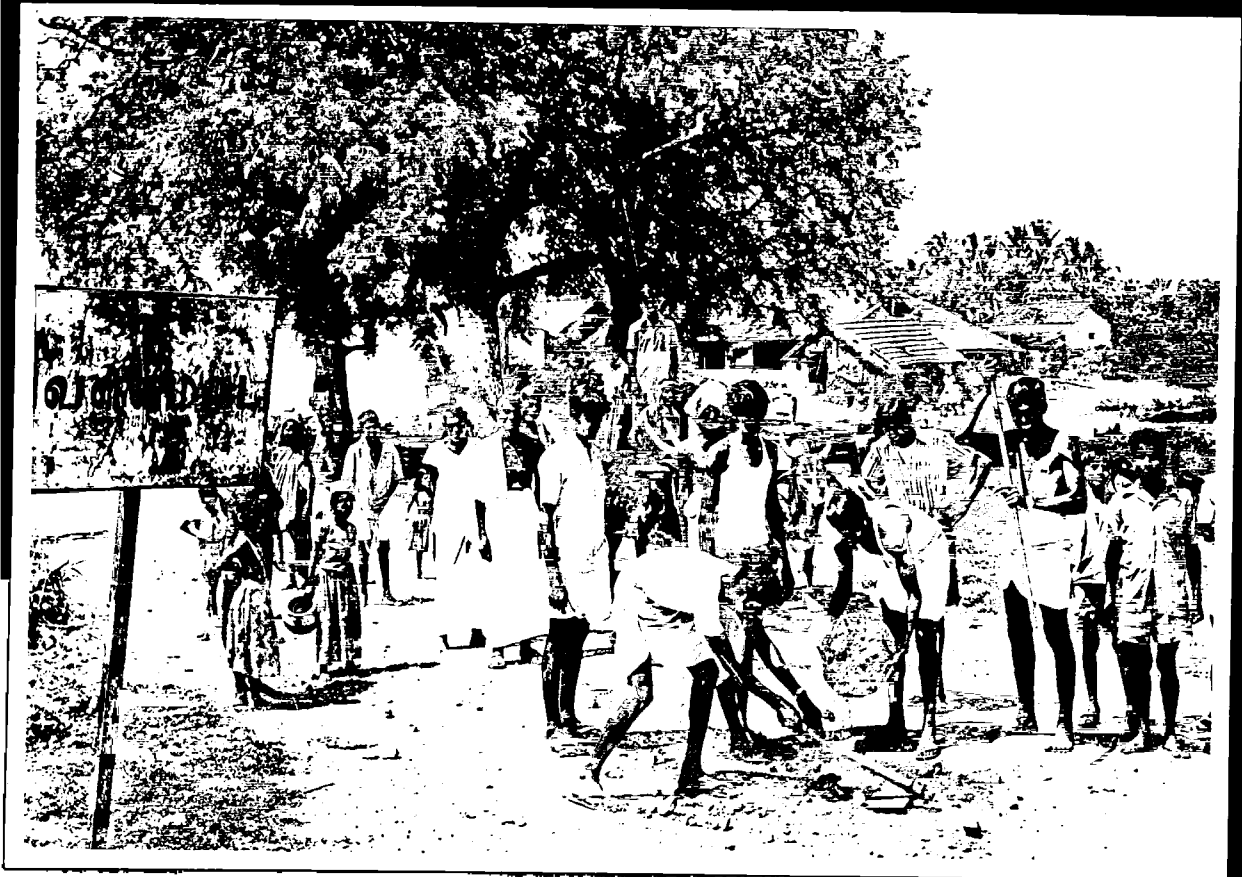


FIG:12 LAYING OF THE ROAD

c. Construction of Soakage Pits:

As a measure to drive away dirt and disease, the youth club members were made to realise the need for proper drainage through the construction of soakage pits. Demonstration of how to dig a soakage pit was organised in the house of one of the members. The members went round the village and located spots where there was a scope for digging common soakage pits. Then soakage pits were made with the joint participation of the youth club members and the students of National Service scheme of Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore.

d. Construction of Latrine:

The construction of the latrines in Kottaipalayam was undertaken by the youth club members. They completed this task with the available local funds. (Fig-13).

e. Provision of Public Drinking Water Supply:

Efforts were made to provide drinking water facilities to the village people by the youth club members. They constructed a bore well pump with the help of the Panchayat Union.

f. Celebration of National and Local Festivals:

Celebration of national and local festivals helps as a good means to bring out leadership qualities and enable



FIG:13 CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINE

one to become responsible and responsive citizens of the nation. Therefore the investigator made use of both the national and local festivals which fell during the project period, for creating consciousness among the members of the youth clubs. The youth club members took active part in arranging for and celebrating national festivals such as Independence Day, Children's Day and Republic Day in their respective villages. These festivals provided opportunities for the members of the youth clubs to identify with the local schools and the community at large and to realise the national needs and also to educate the rest of the community on these festivals. The members planned the programme with the headmistress, school teachers and leaders and chalked out the entire celebration such as flag hoisting, offering cultural programme on themes related to the national leaders and distribution of sweets to the children.

5. Activities for Intellectual Development:

To initiate and bring out their talents and skills among the members, a number of competitions were conducted. The competitions were, speech on Fundamental Rights, Protection Act 1955, Essay Writing on 20 Point Programme and also Sports. Prizes were awarded to the winners.

Thus a variety of activities to cater to the different tastes and to fulfil the felt and unfelt needs of the rural youth were implemented during the project period of one year. The detailed plan of work is given in Table I.

TABLE I
PLAN OF WORK

S.No.	Purpose	Method	Date	Place
1	Creating rapport	Home visit and informal talk	23-4-76 26-4-76 30-4-76	Kottaipalayam
2	Meeting girls and boys	Village visit and discussion	3- 4 ⁵ -76	Kottaipalayam
3	Informal talk with the parents about the needs of youth club	Home Visit, Individual contact and Group discussion	7-5-76 10-5-76	Kottaipalayam
4	Base line survey	Home visit	14-5-76 17-5-76 21-5-76 31-5-76	Kottaipalayam
5	Construction of kitchen	Constructive work	8-6-76 to 17-6-76	Kottaipalayam
6	Creating rapport	Home visit and informal talk	18-6-76 21-6-76 25-6-76	Vellamadai
7	Meeting girls and boys	Village visit	28-6-76	Vellamadai

S.No.	Purpose	Method	Date	Place
8	Informal talk with the parents about the needs of youth club	Home visit	2-7-76 5-7-76	Vellamadai
9	Base line survey	Home visit	9-7-76 12-7-76 16-7-76	Vellamadai
10	Tree planting	Demonstration	19-7-76 23-7-76	at Kottaipalayam school at Vellamadai school
11	Fabric painting	Demonstration	26-7-76 30-7-76	Kottaipalayam Vellamadai
12	Egg shell painting	Demonstration	2-8-76 6-8-76	Kottaipalayam Vellamadai
13	Ragi puttu	Cooking demonstration	2-8-76 6-8-76	Kottaipalayam Vellamadai
14	Organising milk society	Individual and Group meeting	13-8-76	Kottaipalayam
15	Kitchen construction	Constructive work	14-8-76 28-8-76	Kottaipalayam
16	Bajans in temple	Group contact	27-8-76 30-8-76	Kottaipalayam Vellamadai
17	To teach wire bag making	Demonstration	3-9-76 6-9-76	Kottaipalayam Vellamadai
18	Attended functional literacy programme	Meeting	8-9-76	Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College
19	To educate the importance of kitchen garden	Lecture	10-9-76 13-9-76	Kottaipalayam Vellamadai

S.No.	Purpose	Method	Date	Place
20	To educate the members on Nutrition, family planning and health	Filmshow and Lecture	24-9-76	Kottaipalayam and Vellamadai
21	Tailoring	Demonstration	26-9-76 27-9-76	Kottaipalayam Vellamadai
22	Participation in Training Course	Course	29-9-76	Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College
23	Road construction	Group work	4-10-76	Vellamadai
24	Kuzhandai Amudu	Cooking Demonstration	8-10-76 10-10-76	Kottaipalayam Vellamadai
25	Constoration of latrine	Constructive work	15-10-76 to 22-10-76	Kottaipalayam
26	Visit to Kalai Vizha Celebrat-ion	Field trip	31-10 -76	Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College
27	Ragi Malt	Cooking demonstration	5-11-76 12-11-76	Kottaipalayam
28	Visit to Maruthamalai, Botanical garden and Agriculture University	Field trip	21-11-76	Marthamalai and Agriculture University
29	Construction of soakage pits	Constructive work	26-11-76 to 30-11-76	Kottaipalayam
30	Testing the skills and knowledge	Competition	5-12-76 10-12-76	Kottaipalayam Vellamadai

S.No.	Purpose	Method	Date	Place
31	Savings	Lecture	18-12-76	Kottaipalayam and Vellamadai
32	Organising Co-operative store	Lecture	12-1-77	Kottaipalayam
33	Celebration of Republic day	Meeting	26-1-77	Kottaipalayam and Vellamadai
34	Construction of Bore well pump	Constructive work	2-2-77 to 12-2-77	Kottaipalayam
35	Imparting knowledge	Exhibition	18-2-77	At Kottaipalayam school
36	Evaluating the girls' youth club members	Interview schedule and observation	21-2-77 25-2-77 28-2-77	Kottaipalayam and Vellamadai
37	Evaluating the boys' youth club members	Interview schedule and observation	4-3-77 7-3-77	Kottaipalayam and Vellamadai
38	Opinions of the parents about the youth clubs	Interview schedule	14-3-77 18-3-77	Kottaipalayam
39	Opinions of the parents about the youth clubs	Interview schedule	21-3-77 25-3-77	Vellamadai

E. Evaluating the contribution of the youth clubs:

For evaluating the youth club activities, the following methods were adopted for both the boys and girls youth clubs in two selected villages, namely, Kottaipalayam and Vellamadai.

The outcome of the youth clubs were evaluated in terms of the

- I. Leadership qualities developed by the members of the youth clubs and
- II. Behavioural changes in the members of the youth clubs.

I. Leadership qualities developed by the members of the youth clubs:

Evaluation of this aspect was done on three angles namely:

- a. Self evaluation by the members of the youth club.
- b. Assessment of the leadership qualities of the members of the youth clubs by the investigator.
- and c. Evaluation of the contribution of youth clubs by the local leaders and parents of the members of the youth clubs.

a. Self evaluation by the members of the youth clubs:

In order to evaluate the members, the investigator prepared a criteria sheet (Appendix II) to collect the

information about the leadership qualities from the club members. This was done once in the beginning as soon as the clubs were started and once again at the completion of the project. The differences in the answers to the questions in the criteria sheet indicated the percentage of members improving in the leadership qualities as expressed by themselves.

b. Assessment of the leadership qualities of the members of the youth clubs by the investigator:

A checklist (Appendix III) was prepared by the investigator to assess the leadership qualities of the youth club members. The investigator kept a close watch over the members throughout the project period and again evaluated them using the same checklist. From this, the increase in the percentage of members possessing the various qualities were assessed.

c. Evaluation of the contribution of youth clubs by the local leaders and parents of the members of the youth clubs:

To know about the impact of the youth clubs on the community, a interview schedule (Appendix IV) was prepared to know the impressions of the rural community about the youth clubs. The respondents were school headmistress, teachers and parents of the members of the youth clubs.

II. Behavioural changes in the members of the youth clubs:

Behavioural changes in the members of the youth clubs were assessed in terms of

1. Development of skills.
 2. Formation of desirable attitudes towards the activities of the youth clubs.
- and 3. Adoption of the messages learnt in the youth clubs.

1. Development of skills:

Competitions were conducted to judge the skills developed by the members in all the activities.

2. Formation of desirable attitudes towards the activities of the youth clubs:

It was evaluated in terms of

- (a) extent of participation of the members of the youth clubs in the various activities.
 - (b) Benefits accruing to the members from their participation in the youth club.
 - (c) Views of the members about the various activities of the youth clubs
- and (d) Suggestions given by the members for the improvement of the youth clubs.
- (a) The extent of participation of the members in the various activities was judged from the attendance register.

- b. An interview schedule was prepared by the investigator (Appendix V) to know about the attitudes of the members towards the youth club and the benefits they have achieved through the club.
- c. The opinions of the members of the youth clubs on the various activities and experiences were elicited through the questions given in interview schedule (Appendix V).
- d. Suggestions of the members of the clubs for improvement were taken as indicators of their attitudes towards the youth club. These suggestions were elicited through the question in interview schedule (Appendix V).

3. Adoption of the message learnt in the youth clubs:

It was evaluated in terms of

- a. the extent of adoption of the message for home improvement and
- b. the extent of participation of the members in community activities.

a. Extent of adoption of the message for home improvement:

The investigator observed the members who followed up the activities taught or the message communicated in the youth clubs, in their own homes. For instance, the number of members who formed the kitchen garden and stitching etc. as a result of their attending the demonstration was noted down.

b. The extent of participation of the members in community activities:

The investigator maintained a record of the members who continued to take part in community activities such as school garden project, milk society and co-operative store. The cumulative record indicated the extent of participation of the members.

Chapter IV deals with the outcomes of the two youth clubs, on the above stated lines.

-13

IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study are presented and discussed under the following headings:

A. Leadership qualities developed by the members of youth clubs.

and B. Behaviour changes noticed in the members of youth clubs.

A. LEADERSHIP QUALITIES DEVELOPED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE GIRLS' YOUTH CLUBS:

This aspect of discussion is done from three angles namely:

1. Self evaluation by the Girls' youth club members.

2. Assessment of the leadership qualities developed by the Girls' youth club members.

and 3. Evaluation of the contribution of youth clubs by the local leaders and parents of the members of the youth clubs.

1. Self Evaluation by the girls' youth club members:

The answers to the questions in the check list both before and after the project are enumerated in Table II. The difference indicates the percentage of members stating that they had developed the leadership qualities, as a result of their participation in the youth club activities.

TABLE II

LEADERSHIP QUALITIES DEVELOPED BY THE GIRLS' YOUTH CLUB MEMBERS

S.No.	Leadership qualities	Percentage of members possessing leadership qualities					
		G ₁			G ₂		
		Before the project	After the project	Difference	Before the project	After the project	Difference
1	Interest to work in groups	40	100	60	33	100	67
2	Interest to share the ideas with others	33	93	60	26	87	61
3	Interest to interact with others	47	100	53	26	100	74
4	Ability to motivate others	26	87	61	19	80	61
5	Ability to adjust with others	33	100	67	19	100	81
6	Ability to guide others	26	100	74	26	100	74
7	Ability to solve problems	19	80	61	19	73	54
8	Ability to plan the work	19	80	61	12	73	61
9	Ability to express ideas	26	100	74	33	100	67

LEADERSHIP QUALITIES DEVELOPED BY THE GIRLS' YOUTH CLUB MEMBERS

S.No.	Leadership qualities	Percentage of members possessing leadership qualities					
		G ₁			G ₂		
		Before the project	After the project	Difference	Before the project	After the project	Difference
10	Mentality to service	43	100	57	26	100	74
11	Having self confidence	27	93	66	12	67	55
12	Interest in discussion	33	93	60	12	87	75
13	Listening to others experiences in discussion	26	100	74	26	100	74
14	Ability in decision making	19	80	61	19	67	48
15	Ability to interact with officials	12	67	55	12	60	48
16	Ability to initiate new programme	12	87	75	19	80	61
17	Willingness to obey group rules and regulations	53	100	47	33	100	67
18	Willingness to participate in Group activities	33	100	67	26	100	74
19	Willingness to take up leadership	12	80	68	12	67	55

NOTE: G₁ is the Girls' youth club at Kottaipalayam Village.

G₂ is the Girls' youth club at Vallamedai Village.

These keys will be used throughout this chapter.

SCALE

1cm = 20 percentage

KEY

KOTTAIPALAYAM VILLAGE

BEFORE THE PROJECT

AFTER THE PROJECT

VELLAMADAI VILLAGE

BEFORE THE PROJECT

AFTER THE PROJECT

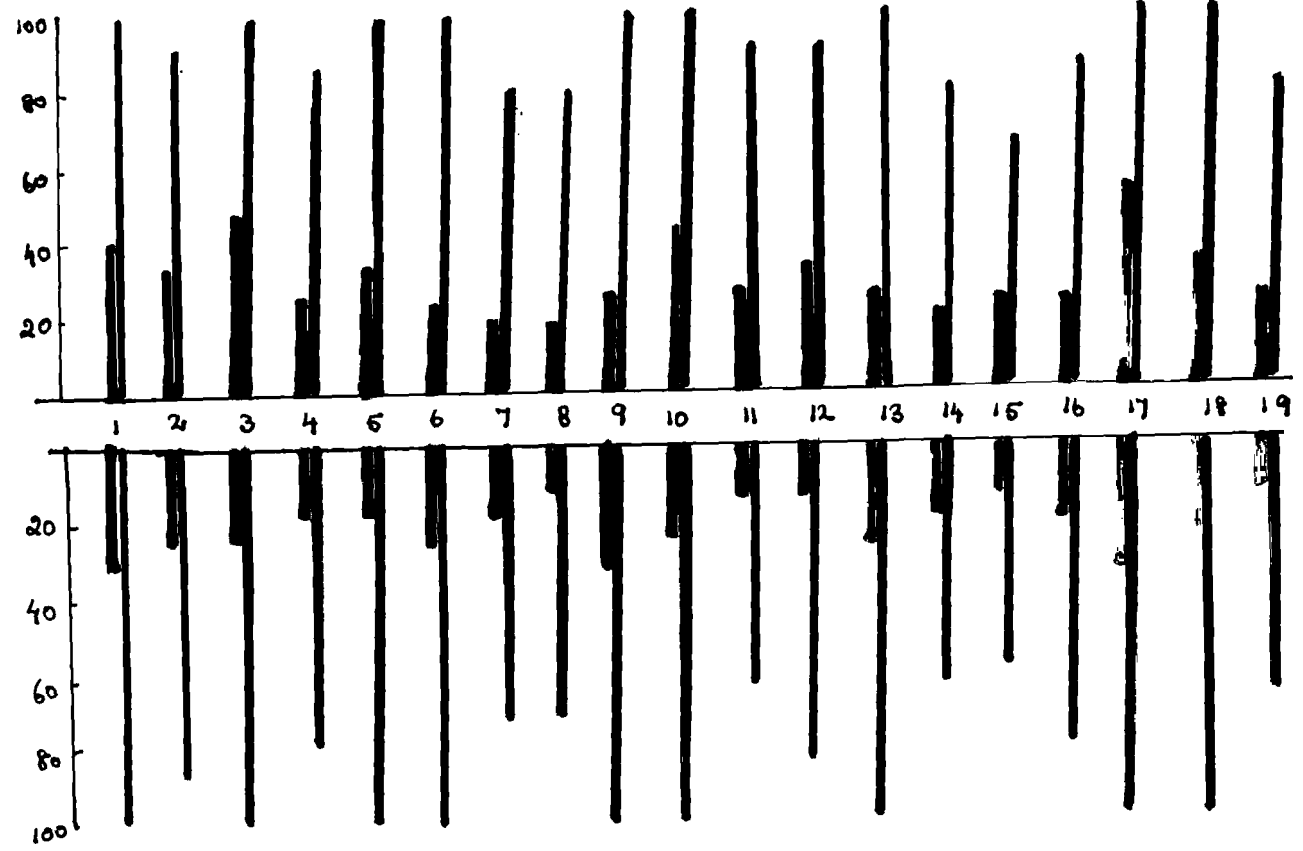


FIG: 14

LEADERSHIP QUALITIES DEVELOPED BY THE GIRLS' YOUTH CLUB MEMBERS

More than 50 per cent of the members of the youth clubs improved in their leadership qualities, namely ability to guide others, ability to adjust with others, mentality to service and willingness to take up leadership qualities. The other qualities in which remarkable improvement was found were interest to work in groups, ability to solve problems, ability to plan the work, self confidence, ability in decision making and willingness to participate in group activities. The exposure of the members to the various projects of the youth clubs gave the assurance and confidence to the members to develop leadership qualities.

2. Assessment of the leadership qualities of the Girls' club members by the investigator:

The investigator's observation and assessment of the leadership qualities developed by the members of the girls' youth clubs are depicted below.

TABLE III

ED
LEADERSHIP QUALITIES DEVELOPED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE GIRLS' YOUTH CLUBS AS EVALUATED BY THE INVESTIGATOR

S.No.	Leadership qualities	Percentage of members possessing the qualities					
		G ₁			G ₂		
		Before the project	After the project	Difference	Before the project	After the project	Difference
1	Ability	33	93	60	12	80	68
2	Courage	26	100	74	19	100	81
3	Cheerfulness	33	87	54	19	87	74
	Courtesy	26	87	61	12	73	51
4	Co-operation	27	100	73	26	87	61
	Energy	53	100	47	33	100	67
	Enthusiasm	33	100	67	26	100	74
	Friendliness	19	87	68	19	80	61
	Honesty	53	100	47	40	100	60
10	Intelligence	33	100	67	33	100	67
11	Initiative	19	87	68	12	80	68
12	Imaginative	12	80	68	12	73	61
13	Judgement	12	80	68	12	80	68
	Hospitality	33	100	67	33	100	67
	Activeness	12	73	61	12	67	55
	Obedience	26	100	74	40	100	60

Percentage of members possessing the qualities						
S.No. Leadership qualities	G ₁			G ₂		
	Before the project	After the project	Difference	Before the project	After the project	Difference
17 Originality	12	60	48	12	67	55
18 Organising ability	7	73	66	19	80	61
19 Service Mentality	26	93	67	12	87	75
20 Responsibility	26	100	74	12	67	55
21 Self confidence	33	100	67	19	80	61
22 Sympathy	26	100	74	40	100	60
23 Sociability	19	80	61	20	100	80
24 Patience	12	67	55	12	73	61
25 Participation in regular activities	12	60	48	12	60	48
26 Punctuality	19	80	61	12	73	61

All the members of the both Girls' youth clubs showed definite improvement in the various leadership qualities. The investigator could notice remarkable improvements with regard to qualities such as ability, courage, co-operation, intelligence, initiative, originality and sociability.

3. Evaluation of the contribution of youth clubs by the local leaders and parents of the members of the youth clubs:

The rural community as represented by local leaders could pinpoint the outcome of the youth clubs.

TABLE IV

EVALUATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE GIRLS' YOUTH CLUBS BY THE LOCAL LEADERS

S.No.	Outcomes	Percentage of leaders stating	
		G ₁	G ₂
1	Learnt activities could be useful for other people	80	80
2	Improvement in nutrition, health and savings	75	70
3	Youth girls as technical assistants by the farm women training course	65	70
4	Regular attendance of the villagers to the Bajans	65	45
5	Contribution of handkerchiefs to Balwadi children	50	—
6	Kitchen garden for school lunch programme	45	35

It is observed that 80 per cent from each villages felt that learnt activities are being useful for other people. Seventy five per cent of Kottaipalayam and 70 per cent of Vellamadai villagers stated that improvements in nutrition, health and savings were brought out by the youth clubs. Sixty five per cent and 70 per cent of both villagers respectively revealed that youth girls by the Farm Women Training Course were acting as technical assistants in the agricultural field. By the setting up of youth clubs in the villages Kottaipalayam and Vellamadai, villagers felt that they could attend the Bajans regularly. Fifty per cent of the Kottaipalayam villagers pointed out that they could contribute hand kerchief to Balwadi children what they have stitched. But in Vellamadai village no balwadi was in existence. Lastly, they said that due to the setting up of kitchen garden, they could provide vegetables for the school lunch programme.

Thus the community around could also enumerate the outcomes of the youth clubs, which is indicative of the positive role of such clubs in nation building.

B. BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES OBSERVED IN THE MEMBERS OF THE GIRLS' YOUTH CLUBS:

The behavioural changes taking place in the members

as a result of their participation in the various activities of the youth clubs were observed to be the following:

1. Development of skills
2. Formation of desirable attitudes towards the activities of the girls' youth clubs.
- and 3. Adoption of the message learnt in the girls' youth clubs.

1. Development of skills:

The skills developed by the members of the girls' youth clubs judged through the competitions conducted in preparing a recipe, embroidery, floor decoration, painting and wire bag making are scored in table V.

TABLE V

SKILLS DEVELOPED BY THE GIRLS' YOUTH CLUBS MEMBERS

S.No.	Particulars	Percentage of score marks attained by the members									
		G ₁					G ₂				
		50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
1	Fabric painting	20	47	13	13	7	13	53	20	7	7
2	Tailoring	20	40	27	13	-	34	40	13	13	-
3	Egg shall painting	-	63	20	13	7	7	40	26	20	7
4	Embroidery	47	26	20	7	-	33	47	13	7	-
5	Floor decoration	-	60	20	13	7	7	47	33	13	-
6	Novel recipes	33	47	13	7	-	67	20	13	-	-
7	Wire bag making	47	33	20	-	-	20	53	20	7	-

It is interesting to note that majority of the youth girls gained above 60 per cent of score marks in competitions conducted in both the villages. It is seen clearly that the youth girls in both the villages developed more skills after joining in the youth clubs.

2. Formation of desirable attitudes towards the activities of the girls' youth clubs:

The attitudes of the members towards the clubs were elicited from the

- a. Extent of participation of the members of the girls' youth clubs in various activities.
 - b. Benefits accruing to the members from their participation in the girls' youth clubs.
 - c. Views of the members about the various activities of the girls' youth clubs.
- and d. Suggestions given by the members for the improvement of the girls' youth clubs.

a. Extent of participation of the members of the girls' youth clubs in various activities:

From the attendance registers maintained for both the clubs, the percentage of attendance of the members was calculated.

Table VI illustrates the percentage attendance of members of both the clubs for the various activities.

TABLE VI
ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS IN THE GIRLS' YOUTH CLUBS FOR THE
VARIOUS ACTIVITIES

S.No.	Percentage attendance range	Percentage of members	
		G ₁	G ₂
1	60-70	7	13
2	71-80	20	54
3	81-90	53	20
4	91-100	20	13

A large majority of the members of both the clubs had an attendance of more than 70 per cent which was highly encouraging and indicative of the enthusiasm of these young rural girls in acquiring new skills.

In order to find out the activities which were appealing to the club members the attendance for the various activities were compared.

TABLE VII
COMPARISON OF ATTENDANCE OF THE MEMBERS IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES

S.No.	Activities	Percentage of attendance of the members	
		G ₁	G ₂
1	Games	100	100
2	Tailoring	100	80
3	Exhibition	93	93
4	Egg shell painting	87	93
5	Kitchen garden	87	87
6	Filmshow	80	73
7	Demonstration	80	87
8	Fabric painting	73	87

It is heartening to find that activities such as games and tailoring in the youth club elicited full participation in Kottaipalayam village. Exhibition, egg shell painting and kitchen garden revealed maximum participation in both the villages.

B. Benefits accruing to the members from their participation in the girls' youth club:

The benefits from the youth clubs as seen by the members are specified in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII

BENEFITS FROM THE GIRLS' YOUTH CLUBS AS VIEWED BY THE MEMBERS

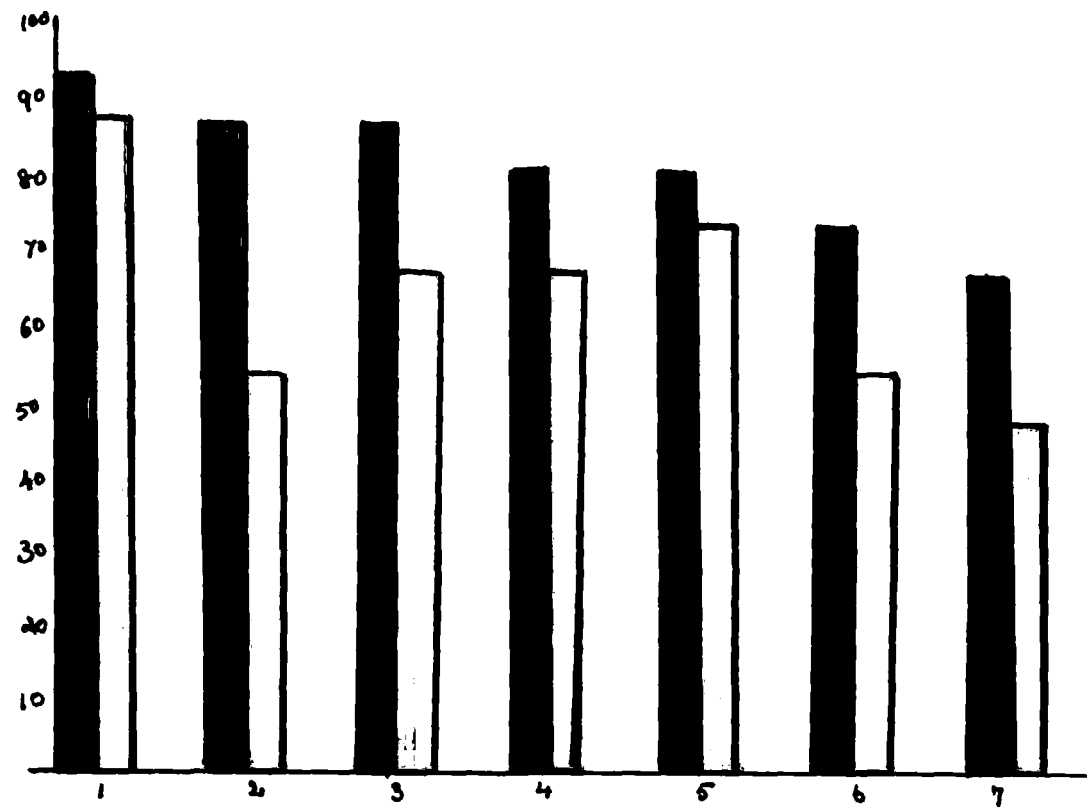
S.No.	Benefits	Percentage of members stating	
		G ₁	G ₂
1	Utilised leisure time usefully	93	87
2	Developed close fellowship	87	53
3	Ability to adjust with others	87	67
4	Developed team spirit	80	67
5	Developed leadership qualities	80	73
6	Learnt Bajan kirtans	73	53
7	Learnt to prepare new recipes	67	47

The members could specify the benefits they accrued in the participation of the club activities. They expressed these activities made them to move closely with other members in the villages.

1cm = 10percentage

KEY

- G1 IS THE GIRLS' YOUTH CLUB AT KOTTAIPALAYAM VILLAGE
- G2 IS THE GIRLS' YOUTH CLUB AT VELLAMADAI VILLAGE



1. UTILISED LEISURE TIME USEFULL
2. DEVELOPED CLOSE FELLOWSHIP
3. ABILITY TO ADJUST WITH OTHERS
4. DEVELOPED TEAM SPIRIT
5. DEVELOPED LEADERSHIP QUALITIE
6. LEARNT BAJAN KIRTANS
7. LEARNT TO PREPARE NEW RECIPE

Fig: 15

BENEFITS FROM THE GIRLS' YOUTH CLUBS AS VIEWED BY THE MEMBERS

c. Views of the members about the various activities of the youth clubs:

The priorities laid down by the members of the youth clubs on the various experiences provided to them are listed below.

TABLE IX

VIEWS OF THE MEMBERS REGARDING THE YOUTH CLUB ACTIVITIES

S.No.	Activities liked by the members	Percentage of members stating	
		G ₁	G ₂
1	Filmshow	100	100
2	Field trip	100	47
3	Tailoring	87	80
4	Egg shell painting	80	73
5	Fabric painting	73	80
6	Bajan kirtans	60	47
7	Wire bag making	60	40
8	Demonstration	60	40
9	Paper bag making	47	40

Tailoring, fabric painting, demonstration of the use of low cost and labour saving devices and bajan kirtans were preferred by more than 60 per cent members in both the clubs.

d. Suggestions given by the members for the improvement of the girls' youth clubs:

The table X shows the suggestions given by the club members to improve the club.

TABLE X
SUGGESTIONS GIVEN BY THE GIRLS' YOUTH CLUB MEMBERS

S.No.	Suggestions	Percentage of members suggesting	
		G ₁	G ₂
1	New economic programme should be introduced	93	87
2	Members should be increased	93	80
3	Mutual co-operation needed	80	73
4	Should undertake rural reconstruction programme	67	60
5	Subscription should be increased	53	27

It is evident that 93 per cent of Kottaipalayan and 87 per cent of Vellamadaï girls viewed that new economic programmes should be introduced in the youth club activities. Ninety three per cent and 80 per cent of both the youth club girls opined that members in the youth club should be increased. Eighty per cent and 73 per cent

expressed that there should be mutual co-operation among the members. Sixty seven and 60 per cent felt that rural reconstruction programme should be undertaken by the youth club members. Last but not least, that the amount of subscription should be increased in the youth clubs. The suggestions given by the members of the clubs are positive and reflective of the identification, the clubs have made with the local community and their realisation of the role of officials and voluntary organisations.

3. Adoption of the activities learnt in the girls' youth clubs:

This part of the discussion is dealt under the following aspects:

- a. the extent of adoption of the message for home improvement
- and b. the extent of participation of the members in community activities.

a. Extent of adoption of the messages for home improvement:

The messages adopted by the girls' youth club members in their homes are given in Table XI.

TABLE XI

MESSAGE ADOPTION BY THE FIRLS' YOUTH CLUB MEMBERS

S.No.	Messages adopted	* Percentage of members	
		G ₁	G ₂
1	Novel recipes	100	100
2	Kitchen garden	100	77
3	Fabric painting	90	77
4	Stitching embroidery	83	83
5	Egg shell painting	77	83
6	Janatha refrigerator	20	10
7	Savings	10	-

* These percentages were worked out based on only the number of members of the clubs who were present for the specific activities and not on the total number of members of the clubs.

Among the various activities novel recipes and kitchen garden found a greater adoption followed by the fabric painting, embroidery and the use of Janatha refrigerator. These reflect that these ideas were within the reach of the youth club members. Out of these, saving was not popular for obvious economic reasons.

b. The extent of participation of the member in community activities:

In the National Level Training Course, "Save Grain Campaign," five youth club members participated fully in the programme and learnt the technical aspects about save grain. They have adopted the messages learnt in the camp to their villages.

It was found that a majority of the members joined the club subsequently after seeing the activities of the clubs formed by the investigator. The activities in the club gave a fillip to the popularity of the movements to the members with knowledge of the aims and objects of clubs and some experience in club work acted as agents of youth organisation.

BOYS' YOUTH CLUBS:-

A. LEADERSHIP QUALITIES DEVELOPED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BOYS' YOUTH CLUBS:

This aspect of discussion is done from three angles namely.

1. Self evaluation by the boys' youth club members.
2. Assessment of the leadership qualities of the members of the youth clubs by the investigator.
- and 3. Evaluation of the contribution of boys' youth clubs by the local leaders and parents of the members of the clubs.

1. Self evaluation by the boys' youth club members:

The answers to the questions in the checklist both before and after the project are listed in Table XII. The difference indicate the percentage of members stating that they had developed the leadership qualities as a result of their participation in the youth club activities.

TABLE XII

LEADERSHIP QUALITIES DEVELOPED BY THE BOYS' YOUTH CLUB MEMBERS

S.No.	Leadership qualities	Percentage of members possessing leadership qualities					
		B ₁			B ₂		
		Before the project	After the project	Difference	Before the project	After the project	Difference
1	Interest to work in groups	26	100	74	19	100	81
2	Interest to share the ideas with others	19	100	81	26	100	74
3	Interest to interact with others	19	100	81	33	100	67
4	Ability to motivate others	12	92	80	12	83	71
5	Ability to adjust with others	12	100	88	33	100	67
6	Ability to guide others	12	100	88	40	100	60
7	Ability to solve problems	26	87	61	12	83	71
8.	Ability to plan the work	19	89	70	19	92	73
9	Ability to express ideas	33	100	67	40	100	60
10	Mentality to service	35	100	67	33	100	67

		Percentage of members possessing leadership qualities					
S.No.	Leadership qualities	B ₁			B ₂		
		Before the project	After the project	Difference	Before the project	After the project	Difference
11	Having self confidence	40	100	60	40	100	60
12	Interest in discussion	47	100	53	33	100	67
13	Listening to others experiences in discussion	33	100	67	40	100	60
14	Ability in decision making	26	100	74	33	100	67
15	Ability to interact with officials	12	79	67	12	67	55
16	Ability to initiate new programme	19	82	63	17	79	62
17	Willingness to obey group rules and regulations	26	100	74	26	100	74
18	Willingness to participate in Group activities	40	100	60	26	100	74
19	Willingness to take up leadership.	12	74	62	12	71	59

Note : B₁ is the Boys' youth club at KottaiPalayam village

B₂ is the Boys' youth club at Vellamadai village

These keys will be used throughout this chapter.

More than 70 per cent of the members of the youth clubs of both the villages improved tremendously in their leadership qualities. Remarkable improvements found were interest to share the ideas with others, interest to interact with others, ability to guide others, ability to plan the work and ability to work with officials and willingness to take up leadership. On the whole, the exposure of the members to the various projects of the youth clubs gave the assurance and confidence to the members that they were developing their leadership qualities.

2. Investigator's evaluation of the boys' youth clubs members:

The investigator's observation and assessment of the leadership qualities developed by the members of the boys' youth clubs are shown in Table XIII.

TABLE XIII

LEADERSHIP QUALITIES DEVELOPED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BOYS' YOUTH CLUBS
AS EVALUATED BY THE INVESTIGATOR

S.No.	Leadership qualities	Percentage of members possessing the qualities					
		B ₁			B ₂		
		Before the project	After the project	Difference	Before the project	After the project	Difference
1	Ability	12	87	75	12	83	61
2	Courage	26	100	74	33	100	67
3	Cheerfulness	26	95	69	26	92	66
4	Courtesy	19	92	73	26	100	74
5	Co-operation	33	100	67	12	79	67
6	Energy	40	100	60	40	100	60
7	Enthusiasm	33	100	67	33	100	67
8	Friendliness	40	100	60	33	100	67
9	Honesty	47	100	53	40	100	60
10	Intelligence	33	100	67	33	100	67
11	Initiative	19	92	73	19	83	64
12	Imaginative	33	100	67	33	100	67
13	Judgement	12	95	83	12	92	80
14	Hospitality	40	100	60	26	100	74
15	Activeness	33	92	59	12	87	75
16	Obedience	26	100	74	33	100	67

S.No.	Leadership qualities	Percentage of members possessing the qualities					
		B ₁			B ₂		
		Before the project	After the project	Difference	Before the project	After the project	Difference
17	Originality	19	82	63	17	71	54
18	Organising ability	12	89	77	12	75	63
19	Service mentality	26	95	69	19	83	64
20	Responsibility	33	100	67	26	92	66
21	Self confidence	26	100	74	33	100	67
22	Sympathy	26	100	74	33	100	67
23	Sociability	33	100	67	26	92	66
24	Patience	12	74	62	12	67	55
25	Participation in regular activities	12	82	70	12	71	59
26	Punctuality	12	82	70	7	75	68

All the members of both the youth clubs showed definite improvement in the various leadership qualities. The investigator could notice remarkable improvements with regard to qualities such as courage, co-operation, energy, enthusiasm and intelligence.

3. Evaluation of the contribution of boys' youth clubs by the local leaders and parents of the members of the youthclubs:

The rural community as represented by local leaders pointed out the benefits of the boys' youth clubs.

TABLE XIV

EVALUATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BOYS' YOUTH CLUBS BY THE LOCAL LEADERS

S.No.	Benefits	Percentage of leaders stating	
		B ₁	B ₂
1	Constructing school kitchen	100	100
2	Forming milk society	100	-
3	Initiating co-operative stores	100	-
4	Celebrating national functions in groups	85	65
5	Building latrine	80	-
6	Digging bore well	80	-
7	Constructing drainage	75	30
8	Realising the importance of savings	60	40
9	Laying road	-	100

It is clearly understood that the construction of school kitchen enhanced utmost participation of the members in both the villages. Formation of milk society, Co-operative store, building latrine and construction of bore well pump were the benefits expressed by the village leaders in Kottaipalayam. Laying road was the benefit of the boys' youth club as expressed by the leaders in Vellamadaï. In Kottaipalayam, the participation of the community in the welfare activities was more appealing than the other one.

B. BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES OBSERVED IN THE MEMBERS OF THE BOYS' YOUTH CLUBS:

As a result of their participation in rural reconstruction programmes, many behavioural changes have taken place among the members in the boys' youth clubs and it was observed to be the following:

1. Development of skills.
2. Formation of desirable attitudes towards the activities of the boys' youth clubs.
- and 3. Adoption of the messages learnt in the boys' youth clubs.

1. Development of skills:

The skills developed by the members judged through their organising ability, their participation, team spirit and their contact with officials are depicted below.

TABLE XV

SKILLS DEVELOPED BY THE BOYS' YOUTH CLUB MEMBERS

S.No.	Particulars	Percentage of score marks obtained by the youth club members									
		B ₁					B ₂				
		50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
1	Organising Capacity	30	24	30	16	-	38	42	3	14	3
2	Ability to speak before an audience	8	14	5	46	27	13	21	25	28	13
3	More official contact	20	14	40	16	10	17	21	34	25	3
4	Developed social participation	11	5	13	24	47	17	13	25	33	3
5	Developed leadership qualities	5	52	13	19	11	25	33	39	3	-
6	Skill in presenting facts logically	21	40	16	18	5	42	38	14	3	3

It is fascinating to note that majority of the boys scored above 60 per cent of marks. It is clearly understood to be due to the exposure of the members in the club activities. Majority of the members expressed that they developed social participation and came to know more officials to utilise the available resources in their community for the developmental activities.

2. Formation of desirable attitudes towards the activities of the boys' youth clubs:

The attitudes of the members towards the clubs were elicited from the

- a. Extent of participation of the members of the boys' youth clubs in various activities.
- b. Benefits accruing to the members from their participation in the boys' youth clubs.
- c. Views of the members about the various activities of the boys' youth clubs.
- and d. Suggestions given by the members for the improvement of the boys' youth clubs.

a. Extent of participation of the members of the boys' youth clubs in various activities is shown as follows:

TABLE XVI
PARTICIPATION OF THE MEMBERS IN CLUB ACTIVITIES

S.No.	Percentage of attendance range	Percentage of members	
		B ₁	B ₂
1	60- 70	13	28
2	71-80	47	42
3	81- 90	24	17
4	91-100	16	13

It is enlightening to note that 16 per cent and 13 per cent of the youth boys in both the villages respectively, gained 91-100 per cent, attendance and only 13 per cent and 28 per cent of the respective villages obtained 60-70 per cent of attendance.

b. Benefits accruing to the members from their participation in the

The benefits from the boys' youth clubs as mentioned by the members are depicted below.

TABLE XVII

BENEFITS FROM THE BOYS' YOUTH CLUBS AS VIEWED BY THE MEMBERS

S.No.	Benefits	Percentage of members stating	
		B ₁	B ₂
1	Utilised leisure time usefully	92	79
2	Developed close fellowship	89	75
3	Adjusted with others	84	71
4	Developed team spirit	79	67
5	Developed leadership qualities	74	71
6	Managed the activities	74	67
7	Contacted many officials	71	67

The above table reveals that 92 per cent and 79 per cent of the respective club members pointed out ^{that} they utilised leisure time usefully. More than 70 per cent mentioned that they developed close fellowship, team spirit and leadership qualities. In participating in the youth club activities they had the ability to manage the activities, and they had close relationship with officials.

SCALE

1cm = 20 percentage

KEY

□ B₁ IS THE BOYS' YOUTH CLUBS AT KOTTAIPALAYAM VILLAGE

■ B₂ IS THE BOYS' YOUTH CLUBS AT VELLAMADAI VILLAGE

- 1. UTILISED LEISURE TIME USEFULLY
- 2. DEVELOPED CLOSE FELLOWSHIP
- 3. ADJUSTED WITH OTHERS
- 4. DEVELOPED TEAM SPIRIT
- 5. DEVELOPED LEADERSHIP QUALITIES
- 6. MANAGED THE ACTIVITIES
- 7. CONTACTED MANY OFFICIALS

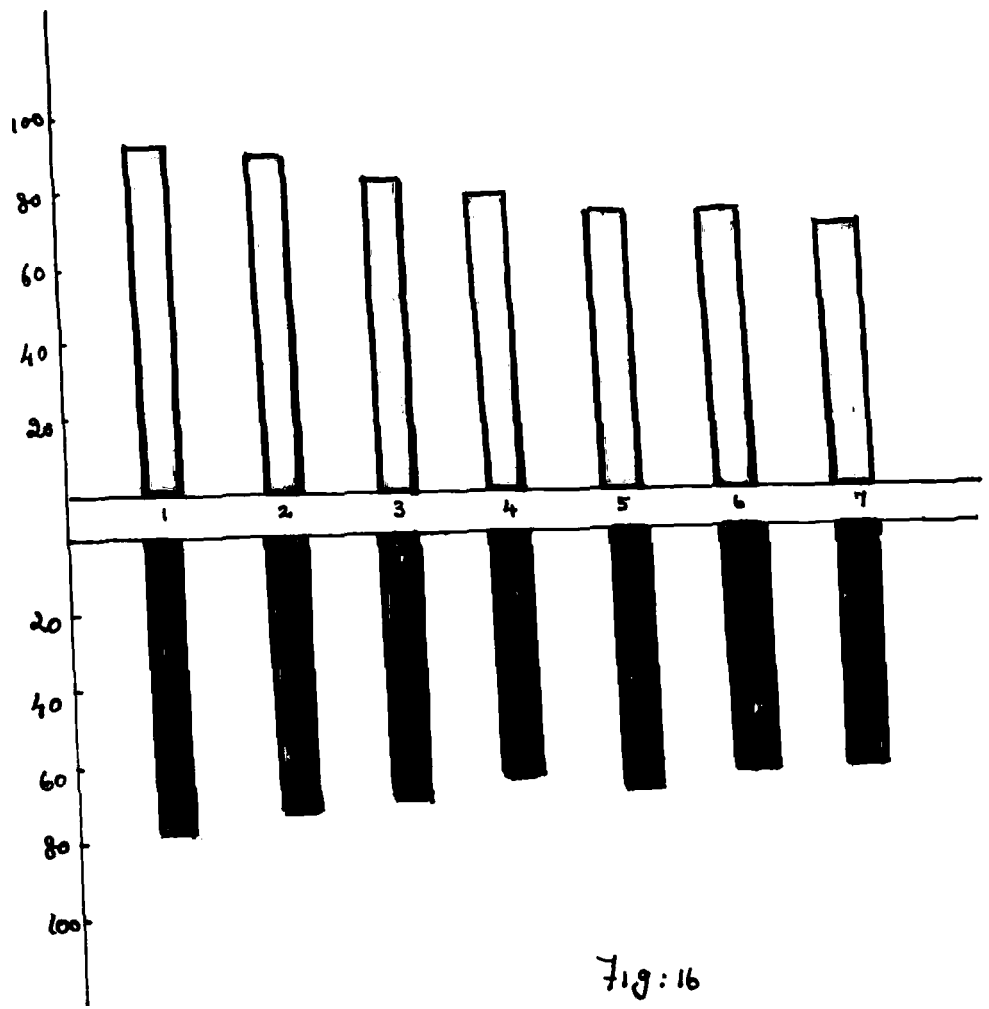


Fig: 16

BENEFITS FROM THE BOYS' YOUTH CLUBS AS VIEWED BY THE MEMBERS

c. Views of the members about the various activities of the Boys' youth clubs:

The following table reveals the various activities liked by the members in the boys' youth clubs.

TABLE XVIII

VIEWS OF THE MEMBERS REGARDING THE CLUB ACTIVITIES

S.No.	Activities liked by the members	Percentage of members stating	
		B ₁	B ₂
1	School kitchen construction	100	100
2	Organisation of milk society	87	--
3	Organisation of consumers' store	84	--
4	Celebration of national functions	84	87
5	Road construction	--	92
6	Building Latrine	74	--

It is clearly understood that the construction of school kitchen was liked by all the members in the youth clubs. Formation of milk society and consumers' store were the outcome of the boys' youth club in Kottaipalayam.



It is quite appealing to find the energy and enthusiasm of the members of the youth clubs in bringing about useful community assets. It shows their realisation of community needs and sentiments. During the construction of community assets the whole community admired at the spirit, enthusiasm and co-operation elicited spontaneously by the members of both clubs.

d. Suggestions given by the members for the improvement of boys' youth clubs:

The table 'xix' recounts the suggestions mentioned by the boys' youth club members to improve the clubs.

TABLE XIX

SUGGESTIONS GIVEN BY THE BOYS' YOUTH CLUB MEMBERS

S.No.	Suggestions	Percentage of members suggesting	
		B ₁	B ₂
1	Better co-operation among the members	84	92
2	Increase in membership	84	79
3	Frequent meeting	82	67
4	Public support	74	78
5	Best use of Government resources	71	58
6	Voluntary participation in Integrated Rural Development programme	71	67
7	Provision of employment opportunities	63	54

It is evident that 84 per cent and 92 per cent of the young boys' in both the villages expressed ^{that} there should be mutual co-operation among the members. Seventy four per cent and 75 per cent respectively felt that more public support is needed for uplift of the villages.

3. Adoption of the activities learnt in the boys' youth clubs:

Adoption of the activities learnt in the boys' youth clubs as specified by the youth members are divided in two aspects.

- a. The messages adopted in the homes by the members.
and b. The extent of participation of the members in community activities.

a. The messages adopted in the homes by the members :

Savings:

It is encouraging to note that after knowing the needs and advantages of savings, many of the youth club members had adopted the habit of small savings.

b. The extent of participation of the members in community activities:

Milk Society:

By organising milk society, they developed managing capacity and ability to contact the officials. The success

of this activity, motivated the boys' youth club members to initiate consumers' co-operative store in their village.

Consumers' co-operative store:

By operating a consumers' store, the boys' club members learnt the advantages gained from co-operative buying. In addition, five of the youth club members obtained valuable experiences in management, merchandising and account keeping.

The store started on a very modest scale even to the extent of stocking only one or two commodities. The purpose of the store was primarily to demonstrate the principles of co-operative action and simplicity of operation called for in the early stages.

Parents' opinion about the boys' youth clubs:

When the clubs were started in April, village leaders and parents appeared to be rather sceptical, and but the present results indicate the positive change of scene. The youth clubs have been existing for about one year, and hence their opinions about the clubs have undergone radical change.

TABLE XX
PARENTS' OPINIONS REGARDING YOUTH CLUBS

S.NO.	OPINIONS	PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS STATING	
		B ₁	B ₂
1	Constructive effort	100	70
2	Effective means of co-operation	100	60
3	Enhancing village improvement	90	70
4	Achieving new activities	65	65
5	Utilising leisure time for village upliftment programme	60	50

It is obviously clear that cent per cent in Kottaipalayam and 70 per cent in Vellamadai village felt that the youth club had good response and they said that the members in the club gained better co-operation among them. Ninety per cent and 70 per cent respectively, specified that the youth club enhanced the village improvement. Above 60 per cent in both the villages pointed out ^{that} the members in the youth clubs achieved many new activities and they utilised their leisure time and mobilised the available resources for village upliftment programme.

V SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The study on "Initiating youth clubs in two villages for the development of leadership" aimed to start girls' and boys' youth clubs in selected two villages namely Kottaipalayam and Vellamadai and challenged the youth generation with purposeful nation building activities.

1. Leadership qualities were developed in the girls' and boys' youth club members, paving the way for responsible and responsive citizenship.
2. Behavioural changes resulted in the boys' and girls' were regular attendance, better adjustment, planning the work, decision making, participation in group activities and willingness to take up action. It indicated their enthusiasm in developing their own leadership potentialities such as ability, courage, co-operation, intelligence, initiative, originality and sociability.
3. The local leaders could enumerate the outcomes of the girls' youth clubs, such as learning activities useful for other people, improvements in nutrition and health and savings and technical assistance in

rodent control. Construction of school kitchen, formation of milk society, co-operative store, building latrine and construction of bore well pump were the benefits expressed by the village leaders in Kottaipalayam and laying the road was the benefit from the boys' youth club as expressed by the leaders in Vellamadai.

4. The skills developed by the members of the girls' youth clubs were preparation of receipes, embroidery floor decoration, painting and wire bag making.
5. The girls' youth club members expressed that the youth club activities made them to move closely with other members in the villages. The boys' youth club members also pointed out that they gained the ability to adjust with others and they obtained close relationship with officials.
6. The members of Girls' youth clubs preferred such activities as tailoring, fabric painting, demonstration of the use of low cost and labour saving devices and bajan kirtans. Construction of school kitchen was liked by all the members in the boys' youth clubs.

7. The suggestions given by the members of the Girls' youth clubs were initiation of new economic programme, increase in the membership and subscription. Better co-operation, frequent meeting, public support and best use of Government resources were the suggestions given by the members of the boys' youth clubs.
8. Novel recipe, kitchen gardening, painting and stitching were the messages adopted by the members of girls' youth clubs for home improvement. Saving was the message adopted by the members of boys' youth clubs.
9. Five girls' participated in the Training Course, Save Grain Campaign. The Boys' youth club members participated in organising milk society and consumers' co-operative store.
10. The parents of the girls' and boys' youth club members opined that the youth clubs had good response, good Co-operation and utilised their leisure time in rural reconstruction.
11. The Girls' youth clubs through their membership in the Coimbatore District branch of the Bharathiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, become part of a big National

Organisation for rural women, which is a member of the International Organisation, "Associated Country Women of the World". This was indeed a great privilege for the active young girls' from these villages.

The dynamic and energetic youth of the selected villages were efficiently guided and utilised to shoulder purposeful activities and programmes. Keeping in view that leadership mobilization would be nurtured and cherished in due course, all our rural development activities must start in the effective leadership of youth. It was revealed that sustained efforts should be directed in utilising young clubs as effective means of leadership development and through them attain National reconstruction.

The recommendations from this study are as follows:

1. The invaluable and eminent youth power should be steered towards National Development by encouraging the youth and giving them opportunity to participate in developmental activities.
2. Youth club activities should be familiarised to the citizens through radios, newspapers, and films.
3. Activities for the youth should be initiated by the Block officials.
4. Further research work and vocational training could be conducted to orient the youth towards National Development.

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A P P E N D I C E S

3. Do you have any hobbies at present?

Yes No

If yes, what are the hobbies you do at leisure hours?

4. What are the objectives of joining the youth club?

5. Would you be able to pay subscription for the club?

Yes No

If yes, what is the amount?

6. What type of activities you prefer?

7. What help do you require to start a club?

8. How often should the youth club meet?

9. Among the Ladies/gents in your village whom do you consider as a leader?

Give three names 1

2

3

10. Mention some of the individual and group projects that can be done through the youth club?

Individual projects

Group projects

APPENDIX II

CRITERIA SHEET FOR SELF EVALUATION OF THE MEMBERS TO ASSESS LEADERSHIP QUALITIES

1. Are you interested to work in groups?
Yes No
2. Are you interested to share the ideas with others?
Yes No
3. Are you interested to interact with others?
Yes No
4. Do you have the ability to motivate other?
Yes No
5. Do you have the ability to adjust with others?
Yes No
6. Do you have the ability to guide others?
Yes No
7. Do you have the ability to solve problems?
Yes No
8. Do you have the ability to plan the work?
Yes No

9. Do you have the ability to express ideas?

Yes No

10. Do you have service mentality?

Yes No

11. Do you have self confidence?

Yes No

12. Are you interested in discussion?

Yes No

13. Do you listen others experiences in discussion?

Yes No

14. Do you have the ability of decision making?

Yes No

15. Do you have the ability to interact with officials?

Yes No

16. Do you have the ability to initiate new programmes?

Yes No

17. Are you willing to obey group rules and regulations?

Yes No

18. Are you willing to participate in group activities?

Yes No

19. Are you willing to take up leadership?

Yes No

APPENDIX III

CHECK LIST FOR EVALUATING LEADERSHIP QUALITIES OF THE MEMBERS
BY THE INVESTIGATOR

S.No.	Leadership qualities	Number of members				
		1	2	3	4	5..... 62
1.	Ability					
2.	Courage					
3.	Cheerfulness					
4.	Courtesy					
5.	Co-operation					
6.	Energy					
7.	Enthusiasm					
8.	Friendliness					
9.	Honesty					
10.	Intelligence					
11.	Initiative					
12.	Imaginative					
13.	Judgement					
14.	Hospitality					
15.	Activeness					
16.	Obedience					
17.	Originality					
18.	Organising ability					

contd.....

S.No.	Leadership qualities	Number of members				
		1	2	3	4	5
19.	Service mentality					
20.	Responsibility					
21.	Self confidence					
22.	Sympathy					
23.	Sociability					
24.	Patience					
25.	Participation in regular activities					
26.	Punctuality					

APPENDIX IV

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE TO ELICIT THE IMPRESSION OF THE RURAL COMMUNITY
ABOUT THE YOUTH CLUB

1. Name: _____
2. What is your opinion about the functioning of the youth club?
3. What are the benefits your village gained from the youth club?
4. Can you give any suggestions to improve the quality of the youth club?
5. Will you take initiative to improve the activities of the youth club?
6. Do you want the youth club to do more activities for community Development?

Yes No

APPENDIX V

OPINIONNAIRE TO ELICIT OPINION OF THE YOUTH CLUB MEMBERS ABOUT THE
ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY YOUTH CLUB

1. Name

2. What are the activities you learnt from the youth club?

1.

2.

3.

3. Name the activities you liked best?

1.

2.

3.

Reasons

4. Do you want any new items to add in the activities of the youth club?

5. Do you like to conduct or repeat any activities?

Yes No

If yes, what are they? Reasons?

6. Will you take initiative to make others to join in the club?

Yes No

7. List out the benefits you derived from the club?

8. What are the skills you learnt from the club?

9. Give suggestions for improvement and continuation of the youth club?