



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

MANPOWER STUDY SERIES - 40

**REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT GENERATION
UNDER TRYSEM PROGRAMME
IN KERALA**

**MANPOWER DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
KERALA
FEBRUARY 1984**

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PREFACE

TRYSEM (Training of Rural youth for Self-Employment) is one of the important centrally sponsored schemes. The scheme seeks to impart training in skills and entrepreneurship to rural young people so as to enable them to take self employment vocations.

This study, prepared by Sri.P.C. J A I N Research Officer of the Manpower Division of this Department is based on the secondary data collected from various agencies. He analyses in detail the achievement made by Kerala and makes a comparison with other states. It is hoped that this study will help the planners and other implementing agencies to chalk out future programmes suitable for achieving the aims of the scheme.

Trivandrum
24.2.1984.

K.RAMA VARMA
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KERALA

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CHAPTER - 1
GENERAL ASPECTS

1.1 Introduction :

TRYSEM, Training of rural youth for self-employment is a self-employment programme introduced by the central government in 1979. The main thrust of the scheme is equipping rural youths with necessary skill and technology to enable them to seek self-employment. This centrally sponsored scheme had been introduced in Kerala since November 1979. This study intends to evaluate the role of TRYSEM in solving the problem of rural unemployment in the state.

1.2 Objectives :

The main objectives of this study are the following;

- 1) to examine the extent and type of training given under this programme at the district and block levels.
- 2) to examine the extent of self-employment of trained youths and achievement of the goal of rural employment generation.
- 3) to examine the cost of training and settling of youths under this scheme.
- 4) to compare the achievement of the state under this programme with that of other states and union territories in the country and,
- 5) to examine the problems of employment generation under this scheme.

1.3 Methodology:

Secondary data collected from the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and the Monitoring cell of the Development Department of the Govt. Secretariat have been made use of in the following analysis.

1.4 Period of study:

This study was started in November, 1983 and took two months for collection and analysis of data and the report was prepared in January 1984.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

2.1 The TRYSEM Programme :

TRYSEM programme aims at solving the problem of rural unemployment by training and equipping vast number of rural youth, living below poverty line, for self-employment in viable evocations. Persons between the age group of 18 and 35 and who belong to marginal and small farmer's families agricultural labourers, rural artisans and such others who are below poverty line are selected for training under this scheme. The overall objective of the programme is to train at least 2 lakh rural youths every year in the country, for which a minimum of 40 persons per block is fixed as the training target under this scheme. "The scheme envisages organisational and occupational linkages" with other institutions so that supporting services like credit, marketing, supply of rawmaterials, design and development etc are also provided to the trainees in time. Selection of trainees is done by the B.D.O. Central, state or voluntary institutions capable of imparting training in anyavocation leading to self-employment are eligible for the conduct of training under this programme. In Kerala, state government institutions like Industrial Training Institutes, Farmer's Training Centres, Departmental Training Centres, Agricultural University and a number of reputed private institutions are imparting training for the selected youths. An amount of Rs. 1504 per trainee will be given to the training institutions to meet the expenses for accomodation of trainees, cost of rawmaterials/tools salary of Instructors etc. A number of avocations/trade have been indentified for training under this scheme. The following are some of them.

- 1) Dairy
- 2) Poultry
- 3) Horticulture
- 4) Aquaculture
- 5) Sericulture
- 6) General Engineering
- 7) Printing, Composing, Proofreading & bookbinding works.

- 8) Radio assembling and repairing
- 9) Domestic wiring and electrical works
- 10) Cane and bamboo works
- 11) Carpentry and furniture making
- 12) Tailoring and garment making
- 13) Weaving and spinning
- 14) Welding
- 15) Photography
- 16) Blacksmithy
- 17) Bakery
- 18) Coir spinning and coir mattings
- 19) Pottery making
- 20) Beedimaking
- 21) Nursery practice
- 22) Netted Fabrics, etc

2.2 Training of rural youths:

12517 youths have been trained under this scheme in the state till the end of october 1983, which comes to only 54.3% of the, training target for this period. As is seen in table 2.1, though the target could not be attained in full, there is steady growth in the number of persons trained during each year. 63.7% of the total persons trained are women and their percentage is seen high in all the years under reference. Scheduled caste/scheduled tribe members constitute 24.6% of the total persons trained and their percentage stood high at 28.1 in 1983-84.

Table : 2.1
Training under TRYSEM during 79-80 to 83-84

| Year | Target | Youths actually trained | | | | Sc/Sts No. | % of total trained |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | | Total No. | % of target | Women No. | % of total trained | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 79-80 (Nov. '89 to Mar. '80) | 2400 | 182 | 7.6 | 113 | 62.1 | 34 | 18.7 |
| 80-81 | 5760 | 1707 | 29.6 | 1110 | 65.0 | 443 | 26.0 |
| 81-82 | 5760 | 2626 | 47.3 | 1908 | 70.0 | 553 | 20.3 |
| 82-83 | 5760 | 3985 | 69.2 | 2443 | 63.8 | 853 | 23.9 |
| 83-84 (Ap. to oct. 83) | 3360 | 3917 | 116.6 | 2303 | 58.8 | 1102 | 28.1 |
| Total | 23040 | 12517 | 54.3 | 7977 | 63.7 | 3085 | 24.6 |

Source : Quarterly Progress reports on TRYSEM, Monitoring cell, Development department of secretariat.

2.3. Training in the Districts:

In respect of the number of persons trained during the reference period the district of Kottayam tops among the districts with 2050 youth with 128.4% in training achievement. Quilon (1876) and Trichur (1557) districts come second and third respectively. Viewed in relation to the target fixed for each district, training achievement has been above 50% in respect of Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam, Idikki, Trichur and Kozhikode districts, and below 50% in all other districts, except Pathanamthitta (new district). Alleppey district has the lowest percentage (28.8). In 1979-80, training achievement has been below 10% in all the districts except in case of Trichur district (37.2%). In 1980-81, training achievement stood below 50% in all the districts except Kottayam (60%) and Trichur (67.6%) district. In 1981-82 training achievements of Quilon, Kottayam and Kozhikode districts have been above 90% and achievement of all other districts remains below 50% of training the training target. In 1982-83 the district of Kottayam could even exceed the training target (290.5%) and the districts of Trivandrum, & Idikki, Quilon could achieve only 7.6% of its target during this year. During the period ^{of} _x seven months of the current financial year (viz 83-84) while district of Quilon, Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur, Palghat, Kozhikode and Wynad have crossed their training target, Alleppey and Malappuram districts are lagging far behind their target. The achievements of these districts during the reference period are not satisfactory. Table 2.2 gives the target and achievement of training in the districts for the period November 1979 to October '83.

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TABLE : 2.2

Training under TRYSEM in the districts during 79-80 to 83-84

| | 79-80 (Nov. 79 to March 80) | | | 80-81 | | | 81-82 | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|-------|
| | Target | Achievement | % | Target | Achievement | % | Target | Achievement | % |
| 1 Trivandrum | 200 | 14 | 7.0 | 480 | 223 | 46.5 | 480 | 136 | 28.3 |
| 2 Quilon | 285 | 12 | 4.2 | 680 | 173 | 25.4 | 680 | 1091 | 160.4 |
| 3 Alleppey | 285 | 8 | 2.8 | 680 | 168 | 24.7 | 680 | 96 | 14.1 |
| 4 Rathananthitta | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 Kottayam | 165 | 4 | 2.4 | 400 | 240 | 60.0 | 400 | 366 | 91.5 |
| 6 Idukki | 65 | 2 | 3.1 | 160 | 72 | 45.0 | 160 | 75 | 46.9 |
| 7 Ernakulam | 250 | 6 | 2.4 | 600 | 8 | 1.3 | 600 | 12 | 2.0 |
| 8 Trichur | 285 | 106 | 37.2 | 680 | 480 | 67.6 | 680 | 212 | 31.2 |
| 9 Palghat | 200 | 8 | 40.0 | 480 | 139 | 29.0 | 480 | 121 | 25.2 |
| 10 Malappuram | 215 | Nil | 0.0 | 520 | 37 | 7.1 | 520 | 86 | 16.5 |
| 11 Kozhikode | 250 | 4 | 1.6 | 480 | 106 | 22.1 | 480 | 440 | 91.7 |
| 12 Wymad | - | - | - | 120 | 7 | 5.8 | 120 | 12 | 10.0 |
| 13 Cannnore | 200 | 18 | 9.0 | 480 | 74 | 15.4 | 480 | 79 | 16.5 |
| STATE | 2400 | 182 | 7.6 | 5760 | 1707 | 29.6 | 5760 | 2726 | 47.3 |

Source : Quarterly progress report on TRYSEM

Monitoring cell, Development Department of secretariat.

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Table 2.2 contd.

| District | 82-83 | | 83-84 (Ap. to Oct. 83) | | Total Achievement | % |
|----------------|--------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------|
| | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | | |
| 1 Trivandrum | 480 | 401 | 280 | 223 | 1007 | 52.4 |
| 2 Quilon | 680 | 52 | 399 | 548 | 1876 | 63.9 |
| 3 Alleppey | 680 | 361 | 399 | 151 | 784 | 28.8 |
| 3 Puthamthitta | - | - | NF | 275 | NF | - |
| 5 Kottayam | 400 | 1162 | 281 | 278 | 2050 | 128.4 |
| 6. Idukki | 160 | 137 | 91 | 82 | 386 | 57.9 |
| 7 Ernakulam | 600 | 239 | 350 | 815 | 1080 | 45.0 |
| 8 Trichur | 680 | 375 | 399 | 404 | 1557 | 57.2 |
| 9 Palghat | 480 | 199 | 280 | 323 | 790 | 41.1 |
| 10 Malappuram | 520 | 374 | 301 | 146 | 643 | 31.0 |
| 11 Kozhikode | 480 | 347 | 280 | 315 | 1212 | 61.5 |
| 12 Wynaad | 120 | 41 | 70 | 91 | 151 | 35.1 |
| 13 Cannanore | 480 | 297 | 280 | 256 | 724 | 37.7 |
| State | 5760 | 3985 | 3360 | 3917 | 12517 | 54.3 |

NF.- not fixed

2.4 Training in the blocks:

Table 2.3 gives the districtwise classification of C.D. blocks according to the percentage of achievement in training target during the period 80-81 to 82-83. Of the 151 blocks in the state, 50 blocks could achieve only 25% or less of the training target. On the contrary, performances of 24 blocks have been excellent as they could train cent percent or even more of the target for the period. 38 blocks with less than 50% but above 25% of training achievement stand below average in performance while 13 blocks with 50% and above but below 60% of training achievement stand average and the rest 26 blocks remain above average in training achievement. It deserves special mention that 10 out of 11 blocks in Kottayam district attained 100% or more in training achievement. At the same time it is to be specially noted that majority of blocks in the district of Alleppey, Ernakulam, Palghat and Wynad have been very poor in attaining the training target. An active participation of 'micro level implementing agencies', viz the Blocks is highly essential for the successful implementation of this employment generation scheme.

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TABLE : 2.3

Distribution of blocks in the districts according to percentage achievement in training under TRYSEM (80-81 to 82-83)

| District | NUMBER OF C.D. BLOCKS WHICH TRAINED | | | | | | | Total |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | 25% and less of target | Above 25% but below 50% of target | 50% and above but below 60% of target | 60% and above but below 100% of target | 100% and above of target | 60% and above but below 100% of target | 100% and above of target | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| 1 Trivandrum | - | 6 | 1 | 5 | - | 12 | | |
| 2 Quilon | - | 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 17 | | |
| 3 *Alleppey | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 | - | 17 | | |
| 4 Pathanamthitta | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| 5 Kottayam | - | - | - | 1 | 10 | 11 | | |
| 6 Idukki | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 | | |
| 7 Ernakulam | 13 | 2 | - | - | - | 15 | | |
| 8 Trichur | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 17 | | |
| 9 Palghat | 8 | 1 | - | 3 | - | 12 | | |
| 10 Malappuram | 9 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 14 | | |
| 11 Kozhikode | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 12 | | |
| 12 Wyanad | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 | | |
| 13 Cannanore | 3 | 6 | - | 2 | 2 | 13 | | |
| STATE | 50 | 38 | 13 | 26 | 24 | 151 | | |

Source : Mid term appraisal of TRYSEM, Monitoring cell, Development of Secretariat.

2.5 Avocation /trades of TRYSEM:

Tradewise details of training and self-employment also are available only for the period 1980-81 to 82-83 and the same, as given in table 2.4, are used in the following analysis. It is seen that the highest percentage (21.0) has got training in tailoring, garment-making and related works. This may be true and resultant to the fact the highest percentage of trained ones are women. Handloom weaving and khadispinning works attracted the second highest (19.0) percentage of trained youths. About 90% of the persons are trained in selected trades 1 to 9 listed in Table 2.4. All other trades, ie 10 to 19, attracted only 10% of the rural youths selected for training.

TABLE : 2.4

Number of youths trained and self-employed indifferent
trades during 80-81 to 82-83

| Name of trade | Trained | | Self-employed | | % of self-employed to the total trained in the trade |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 1 Tailoring, garment & embroidery works. | 1768 | 21.0 | 683 | 28.7 | 38.6 |
| 2 Spinning & weaving of Khadi/handloom | 1597 | 19.0 | 1024 | 43.0 | 64.1 |
| 3 Printing, composing and book binding works | 923 | 11.0 | 167 | 7.0 | 18.1 |
| 4 Engineering works | 867 | 10.3 | 23 | 1.0 | 2.7 |
| 5 Poultry | 683 | 8.1 | 107 | 4.5 | 15.7 |
| 6 Baking | 589 | 7.0 | 69 | 2.9 | 11.7 |
| 7 Bee-keeping | 505 | 6.0 | 43 | 1.8 | 8.5 |
| 8 Domestic wiring & electrical works | 337 | 4.0 | 22 | 0.9 | 6.7 |
| 9 Repairing services of radio, cycles agricultural implements etc. | 178 | 2.1 | 34 | 1.4 | 19.1 |
| 10 Matmaking | 89 | 1.1 | 21 | 0.9 | 23.6 |
| 11 Plumbing | 82 | 1.0 | 6 | 0.3 | 7.3 |
| 12 Nursery practice | 79 | 0.9 | 13 | 0.5 | 16.5 |
| 13 Handicrafts | 78 | 0.9 | 11 | 0.5 | 14.1 |
| 14 Soapmaking | 71 | 0.8 | 9 | 0.4 | 12.7 |
| 15 Plastic works | 48 | 0.6 | 22 | 0.9 | 45.8 |
| 16 Photography | 26 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.2 | 15.4 |
| 17 Coirspinning | 23 | 0.3 | 14 | 0.6 | 60.9 |
| 18 Beedirolling | 21 | 0.2 | 20 | 0.8 | 95.2 |
| 19 Other trades | 454 | 5.4 | 89 | 3.8 | 19.6 |
| Total | 8418 | 100.0 | 2381 | 100.0 | 28.3 |

** Percentage of selfemployed to the total trained in the trade (col. 4/col.2)

Source: Annual progress reports on TRYSEM, 80-81 to 82-83, D.R.D.AS.

2.6 Employment generation under TRYSEM :

In Kerala 3749 rural youths could be settled in self-employment under this programme, till the end of October 1983. In other words only 30% of the total youths trained during this period could be provided with employment or 70% remains as "trained but unemployed". During 1979-80, about 58% of the trained personnel were provided with self-employment. The achievement declined to 24% during 80-81 & 81-82 and highly increased to 32% during subsequent two years. About 68% of the persons settled are women and their percentage in all the years under reference stood above 57. Among youths settled in self-employment, about 24% belonged to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities. The percentage of Sc/Sts among self-employed ^{is} highest in 83-84 (27.1%) and the lowest in _x 79-80 (20.8%). It can be concluded that employment generation under TRYSEM has not been up to the expectations. Table 2.5 gives details of employment generation under TRYSEM during the period

TABLE : 2.5
Employment generation under TRYSEM during
79-80 to 83-84

| Year | No. of youths trained | Self-employed | | | | Sc/St | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | | Total No. | % of trained | Women No. | % of self employed | No. | % of self employed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 79-80 (Nov. 79 to Mar 80) | 182 | 106 | 58.2 | 61 | 57.5 | 22 | 20.8 |
| 80-81 | 1707 | 409 | 24.0 | 241 | 58.9 | 89 | 21.8 |
| 81-82 | 2726 | 669 | 24.5 | 412 | 61.6 | 158 | 23.6 |
| 82-83 | 3985 | 1303 | 32.7 | 956 | 73.4 | 283 | 21.7 |
| 83-84 (Aprl. to oct. 83) | 3917 | 1262 | 32.2 | 871 | 69.0 | 342 | 27.1 |
| Total | 12517 | 3749 | 30.0 | 2541 | 67.8 | 894 | 23.8 |

Source : Quarterly progress reports on TRYSEM Monitoring cell, Development Department of secretariat.

2.7 Employment generation in the districts:

The highest number among the self-employed (702) belongs to Kottayam district, followed by Trichur (585), Quilon (520) and Kozhikode (519) districts. Wynad district has the lowest number (19) of self-employed under this scheme. Employment generation under TRYSEM has been highest (47.7%) in the northern region consisting of Trichur, Palghat Malappuram, Kozhikode Wynad and Cannanore districts, second highest (27.7%) in the central region consisting of Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, Idukki and Ernakulam districts and the lowest (24.9%) in the Southern region consisting of Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey districts. Table 2.6 gives districtwise details of trained and self-employed persons under this programme. Only in the northern districts of Palghat and Kozhikode atleast 40% of the persons

trained during November 79 to October 83 could be settled in selfemployment. Employment achievement is very poor in the districts of Ernakulam, Wynad and Alleppey. An yearwise assessment of employment generation in districts shows that in 1979-80 in Trichur district, about 76% of the persons trained could be made economically active while in Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam districts 50% or more of the trained could be settled. In the year 1980-81, percentage of settlement has been around 24% in all districts except Wynad (28.6%). In 1981-82 about 69% of trained people in Idukki district started self-employment ventures while all other districts except Wynad (58.3%) settled only less than 35% of the trained youths. In 82-83 the district of Quilon turned outstanding extending selfemployment to all the 52 persons trained during the year. Districts of Palghat and Kozhikode settled above 75% of the trained youths. Employment generation in Trivandrum, Idukki, Ernakulam, Wynad and Cannanore districts has been very poor in this year. Finally during the 7 months of 1983-84, Trichur came top providing employment to 60% of the trained persons. In this year, employment generation in Alleppey, Ernakulam and Wynad has been very poor. As block level data on self-employment is not available, block level employment generation under this scheme is not discussed here.

Table : 2.6

Employment generation under TRYSEM in the districts during 79-80 to 83-84

| District | 79-80 (Nov. 79 to Mar. 80) | | 80-81 | | 81-82 | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Trained No. | self-employed % | Trained No. | Self-employed % | Trained No. | Self-employed % |
| 1 Trivandrum | 14 | 57.1 | 223 | 54 | 136 | 3 |
| 2 Quilon | 12 | 50.0 | 173 | 42. | 1092 | 258 |
| 3 Alleppey | 8 | 37.5 | 168 | 41 | 96 | 31 |
| 4 Pathanamthitta | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 Kottayam | 4 | 50.0 | 240 | 58 | 366 | 87 |
| 6 Idukki | 2 | - | 72 | 17 | 75 | 52 |
| 7 Ernakulam | 66 | - | 8 | Nil | 12 | 3 |
| 8 Trichur | 106 | 75.5 | 460 | 110 | 212 | 51 |
| 9 Palghat | 8 | 37.5 | 139 | 33 | 121 | 26 |
| 10 Malappuram | Nil | - | 37 | 9 | 86 | 17 |
| 11 Kozhikode | 4 | 25.0 | 106 | 25 | 440 | 94 |
| 12 Wyanad | - | - | 7 | 2 | 12 | 7 |
| 13 Cannanore | 18 | 16.7 | 74 | 18 | 79 | 10 |
| STATE | 182 | 58.2 | 1707 | 409 | 2726 | 669 |

Source : Quarterly Progress report on TRYSEM Monitoring cell, Development department of Secretariat.

Table 2.6 contd.

| District | 82-83 | | 83-84 | | Total | |
|------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | Trained | Self employed | Trained | Self-employed | Trained | Self-employed |
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| 1 Trivandrum | 401 | 16.0 | 223 | 33.2 | 1007 | 25.0 |
| 2 Quilon | 52 | 100.0 | 548 | 23.0 | 1876 | 27.7 |
| 3 Alleppey | 361 | 21.9 | 151 | 6.0 | 784 | 20.8 |
| 4 Pathanamthitta | - | - | 275 | 30.2 | 275 | 30.2 |
| 5 Kottayam | 1162 | 34.6 | 278 | 55.0 | 2050 | 34.2 |
| 6 Idukki | 137 | 11.7 | 82 | 22.0 | 368 | 28.0 |
| 7 Ernakulam | 239 | 4.6 | 815 | 16.7 | 1080 | 13.9 |
| 8 Trichur | 375 | 26.9 | 404 | 60.1 | 1557 | 37.6 |
| 9 Palghat | 199 | 79.9 | 323 | 29.4 | 790 | 40.0 |
| 10 Malappuram | 374 | 27.8 | 146 | 21.9 | 643 | 25.2 |
| 11 Kozhikode | 347 | 75.8 | 315 | 43.2 | 1212 | 42.8 |
| 12 Wymd | 41 | 7.3 | 91 | 7.7 | 151 | 12.6 |
| 13 Cannore | 297 | 16.5 | 256 | 37.1 | 724 | 24.2 |
| STATE | 3985 | 32.7 | 3917 | 32.2 | 12517 | 30.0 |

2.8 Avocation/trades of self-employment:

Among the different trades mentioned in table 2.4, the highest percentage (43%) of self-employed is in handloom weaving and Khadi spinning sectors followed by (28.7%) even though the maximum number of persons were trained in tailoring and connected trade. Trades listed as 1 to 6 in table 2.4 contain about 87% of the selfemployed persons. But an examination of self employment prospects of different trades included under TRYSEM, as evidenced by the percentage of self-employed to the total trained in each trade reveals that more than 95% of the persons trained in Beedimaking are settled ⁱⁿ that trade. More than 64 % of the trained in spinning and weaving of Khadi/ Handloom could get self employment in that trade. Similarly though only a small percentage is trained in coir spinning (0.3%), about 61% of the trained ones could seek selfemployment. Plastic works also provides self employment opportunities to nearly 46% of the persons trained in that trade. Though the highest percentage is trained in Tailoring and related trades, only about 39% of them could be selfemployed. Though 10.3%, the fourth highest, of persons trained are in Engineering trades, only 2.7% could start self-employment ventures. It seems that there should be more care in selecting trades for training under TRYSEM and it should ^{be} done in view of the prospect of self-employment in consonance with the rural conditions of occupational linkage and demand for products/services of self-employment avocations.

2.9 Cost of training and settlement:

this period are still unemployed and it may turn out to be waste in the event of not generating employment for the trained ones.

Table : 2.7

Cost of training and settlement under TRYSEM during 80-81 to 82-83

| Year | Expenditure in Rs. lakh | | No. of persons | | Per capita cost of | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|----------|------------|
| | Training | Settlement | Total | Trained | Settled | Training | Settlement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1980-81 | 2.56 | 12.27 | 14.83 | 1707 | 409 | 150 | 3000 |
| 1981-82 | 5.48 | 26.89 | 32.37 | 2726 | 669 | 201 | 4019 |
| 1982-83 * | 6.71 | 43.87 | 50.58 | 3985 | 1303 | 168 | 3367 |
| Total | 14.75 | 83.03 | 97.78 | 8418 | 2381 | 175 | 3487 |

Source : Audit reports of TRYSEM expenditure, Development department of secretariat under I R D P.

* provisional figures.

2.10 TRYSEM in Kerala and other parts of India:

Details of training and employment generation under TRYSEM in other Indian states and union territories for the period 79-80 to 81-82, for which period only the data is available, is given in table 2.8. During the period under reference, a total number of 255895 youths could be trained and 89047 of youths could be provided with self-employment under the TRSEM programme in the country. The percentage of persons self-employed to the total persons trained works out to 34.8% at the all India level. The states of Tamil Nadu (52236) and Utterpradesh (46371) trained the highest number of persons during this period which comes to 20.4 and 18.1 percentages respectively of the total trained in India. In Kerala 4615 persons were trained during this period constituting 1.8% of all India total of trained youths. The highest number of youths settled in self-employment also are in the states of TamilNadu(29591) Utterpradesh(10659). Constituting 33.2 and 12.0 percentages respectively of the total persons settled in self-employment in the country. In Kerala 1184 youths could be settled during this period constituting 1.3%

of persons self-employed under TRYSEM programme in India. The states of Punjab (63.5%) Tamil Nadu (56.6%) and Manipur (53.6%) could extend self-employment to more than 50% of the total youths trained in these states during the period under reference. The all India average percentage of self-employed to the total trained stood at 34.8 and the respective percentage for the years 79-80, 80-81 and 81-82 have been, 38.6, 32.7 and 36.0 respectively. In respect of Kerala the corresponding percentages stood below the all India level, except during the year 79-80.

Table : 2.8

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION UNDER TYSEM IN INDIA DURING (78-80 TO 81-82)

| State/ Union- territory | 78-80 | | 80-81 | | 81-82 | | Total | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Trained Self-employed | No. % | Trained Self-employed | No. % | Trained Self-employed | No. % | Trained Self-employed | No. % |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 426 | 31.5 | 14237 | 46.7 | 5120 | 37.1 | 19783 | 43.9 |
| 2 Assam | Nil | 0.0 | 816 | 14.2 | 2181 | 26.7 | 2997 | 23.3 |
| 3 Bihar | 506 | 47.0 | 1575 | 10.0 | 2083 | 10.4 | 4164 | 14.7 |
| 4 Gujarat | 40 | 0.0 | 14600 | 26.7 | 9100 | 28.6 | 23740 | 27.4 |
| 5 Haryana | 1562 | 14.9 | 4066 | 47.4 | 5183 | 38.9 | 10811 | 38.6 |
| 6 Himachal Pradesh | Nil | 0.0 | 767 | 47.8 | 818 | 46.6 | 1585 | 47.2 |
| 7 Jammu & Kashmir | Not implemented. | | | | | | | |
| 8 Karnataka | 2034 | 57.2 | 5014 | 26.6 | 6763 | 31.2 | 13811 | 33.4 |
| 9 Kerala | 182 | 58.2 | 1707 | 24.0 | 2726 | 24.5 | 4615 | 25.7 |
| 10 Madhya Pradesh | 339 | 12.1 | 8626 | 20.0 | 10411 | 21.6 | 19376 | 20.7 |
| 11 Maharashtra | 6282 | 87.3 | 5573 | 21.6 | 2604 | 15.3 | 14459 | 17.1 |
| 12 Manipur | 75 | 60.0 | 70 | 48.6 | 34 | 50.0 | 179 | 53.6 |
| 13 Meghalaya | Nil | 0.0 | Nil | 0.0 | Nil | 0.0 | - | - |
| 14 Nagaland | 61 | 19.7 | 680 | 15.4 | 1200 | 19.8 | 1941 | 18.2 |
| 15 Orissa | 832 | 38.5 | 3470 | 20.7 | 4263 | 20.4 | 8565 | 22.3 |
| 16 Punjab | 675 | 100.0 | 1880 | 47.4 | 3884 | 63.6 | 6439 | 63.5 |
| 17 Rajasthan | Nil | 0.0 | 9491 | 29.8 | 10173 | 37.5 | 19664 | 33.8 |
| 18 Sikkim | 25 | 80.0 | 68 | 25.0 | 10 | 100.0 | 103 | 47 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|----|
| 19 Tamil Nadu | 17560 | 9384 | 53.2 | 16297 | 9555 | 58.6 | 18379 | 10792 | 58.2 | 52236 | 29591 | 56.6 | |
| 20 Tripura | Nil | Nil | 0.0 | 1409 | 686 | 48.7 | 1819 | 743 | 40.8 | 3228 | 1429 | 44.3 | |
| 21 Uttarpradesh | 6096 | 1052 | 17.3 | 29819 | 6575 | 22.0 | 10456 | 3032 | 29.0 | 46371 | 10659 | 23.0 | |
| 22 West-Bengal | Nil | Nil | 0.0 | 396 | 200 | 50.5 | 573 | 184 | 32.1 | 969 | 384 | 39.6 | |
| State Sub-total | 36695 | 14245 | 38.8 | 120561 | 39402 | 32.7 | 97780 | 35204 | 36.0 | 255036 | 88851 | 34.8 | |
| <u>Union territories</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Andaman, Nicobar Islands | 8 | 2 | 22.2 | 20 | 7 | 35.0 | 31 | 13 | 41.9 | 60 | 22 | 36.7 | |
| 2 Arunachal Pradesh | Nil | Nil | 0.0 | 16 | 2 | 12.5 | 8 | 3 | 37.5 | 24 | 5 | 20.8 | |
| 3 Chandigarh | Nil | Nil | 0.0 | 31 | 7 | 22.6 | 40 | 4 | 10.0 | 71 | 11 | 15.5 | |
| 4 Dadar & Nagar Haveli | Not implemented | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 Delhi | 66 | 5 | 7.6 | 233 | 53 | 22.7 | 98 | 18 | 18.4 | 397 | 76 | 19.1 | |
| 6 Goa, Daman & Diu | Not implemented. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 Lakshadweep | Not implemented | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 Mizoram | Not implemented | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 Pondicherry | 188 | 17 | 9.0 | 113 | 59 | 52.2 | 6 | 6 | 100.0 | 307 | 82 | 26.7 | |
| Union territories Sub total | 263 | 24 | 9.1 | 413 | 128 | 31.0 | 183 | 44 | 24.0 | 859 | 196 | 22.8 | |
| I N D I A | 36958 | 14269 | 38.6 | 120974 | 39530 | 32.7 | 97963 | 35248 | 36.0 | 255895 | 89017 | 34.8 | |

Source : Review of TRYSEM programme in India, (79-82), Ministry of Rural Development, Krishibhavan, New Delhi.

2.11 Problems of employment generation under TRYSEM :

Though the programme is well intentioned to create large number of new young entrepreneurs backed by perfunctory training, the actual performance does not seem to be completely result oriented as only about 24% of the trained youths could be settled in self-employment in the State. TRYSEM did not achieve the avowed purpose due to various reasons of non-commitment, of the trainees and operational inadequacies of the programme.

Self-employment is the last resort of employment in this land of high literacy. Youths are not fully motivated by the self-employment message of the programme. At least in some cases the monthly stipend given for trainees becomes the lure for the rural unemployed. The required entreprenuring talents could not be imparted under this programme.

Generally even the self-employed under this programme suffer on account of inadequate finance to pull on the activity and absence of the well groomed market for the product or service produced in the avocation. It will be difficult to absorb all the trainees in a particular trade in a locality of (ex: tailoring) Moreover if a large number are trained in same grade in the adjacent localities ^{inter-local employment possibilities} or ^{intra-regional migration} for employment is badly affected. Occupational linkage, forward and backward, the basic tenet of TRYSEM programme is defeated in this unplanned schemes of training carried out at the will of unimaginative training organisations, most of which have inadequate training facilities.

Follow up work, necessary to know the problem of self-employed units, does not seem to have received the attention of the concerned agencies. Close and constant contacts with the running units of self-employment ventures and timely financial as well as technical help can go long way in attracting the serious attention of unemployed rural youths to the lines of training and self-employment.

As the present functioning of the scheme goes, neither the training functionary, nor the trainee feel accountable for the money spent under the programme. The non-commitment of trainees in utilising the training to seek an employment is yet another sorry side of the programme. The monitoring agency at the state level can insist up on effective followups of the trained and settled ones by the implementing agencies.

CHAPTER - 3
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Summary of findings:

- 1 The centrally sponsored scheme of TRYSEM has been introduced in the state since November 1979.
- 2 Rural youths who are below poverty line are selected for training under this scheme.
- 3 State government institutions like Farmer's training centres, gram sevaks & sevika training centres, departmental training centres, agricultural university, besides some reputed private institutions are imparting training to the selected youths.
- 4 An amount of Rs.150/- per trainee is being given to the training institution to meet the expenses of training, accomodation of trainee etc.
- 5 22 suitable vocations/trades have been identified by the authorities to train the selected youths.
- 6 54.3% of the training target could only be achieved till the end of october 1983.
- 7 Majority of the persons trained, ie 63%, are women.
- 8 Scheduled caste/scheduled tribe members constitute 24.6% of the total trained youths.
- 9 The district of Kottayam stand first in respect of training achievement with 128.4% of the target for the period, when many districts could attain only below 50% in achievement.
- 10 24 blocks in the state attained cent percent or more in training target while 50 blocks have been very poor in training achievement,
- 11 The highest percentage(21%) of youths are trained in tailoring and related works.
- 12 Only 3749 youths could be settled in selfemployment under this programme during the reference period which comes to only 30% of the total persons trained and the rest(70%) remain "trained but, unemployed" or "trained, or trained and employable".

- 13 13 About 88% of the persons settled under the scheme and their percentage in all the years under reference stood above 550
- 14 24% of the self-employed ones belong to scheduled caste/scheduled tribe communities.
- 15 Employment generation under TRSEM has not been commendable.
- 16 Employment generation has been the highest in northern region and lowest in the southern region of the State. The district of Kottayam contained the highest percentage of trained and self-employed under this scheme.
- 17 The highest percentage (43%) self-employed is in Handloom weaving and Khadispinning sectors followed by Tailoring and related works which accommodated about 29% of the self-employed youths.
- 18 Though comparatively small number of persons are trained in avocation like beedimaking, coirspinning, plastic works etc a high percentage of the trained ones in these trades are seen settled in self-employment. On the contrary only 2.7% of the persons trained in Engineering trades are seen self-employed.
- 19 Careful selection of avocation for training is necessary in view of the experiences of training and self-employment under this scheme.
- 20 On an average Rs. 175/- had to be expended from public exchequer to train a youth under this programme and the average per capita cost of settlement came to Rs. 3478/- As such the fact that 70% of the trained ones are remaining unemployed is a matter of serious concern.
- 21 States of Tamil Nadu and Uttarpradesh came to the foremost in the country in respect of training and settlement of youths under this programme and Kerala contained 1.3% of the total persons settled in self-employment in the country.

22. TRYSEM has not been completely fruitful due to various operational inadequacies.

23 Self-employment is of little attraction for the unemployed in the state. Inadequacy of finance absence of market for the products produced, absence of operational linkages, inter local and intra-regional migration, inadequate training facilities in training institutions, absence of an effective followup by concerned agencies etc are some of the reasons that stand in the way of the success of the grand scheme of rural employment generation.

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