Chapter II

Implementation of TRYSEM in Anantapur District
This Chapter is divided into two sections. In Section -I, an attempt has been made to give a brief account on the general profile of Anantapur District. In Section - II, an attempt has been made to describe the various components of the TRYSEM programme and to analyse the progress of TRYSEM in Anantapur District.

SECTION - I

BRIEF PROFILE OF ANANTAPUR DISTRICT

LOCATION

Anantapur is one of the four districts of Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh and is one of the backward districts of the state. The Anantapur District lies in the southern part of Andhra Pradesh between 13°-40' and 15°-15' of the Northern latitude and 76°-50' and 75°-30' of the Eastern longitude. The District is bounded on the north by the Kurnool district, on the east by the Cuddapah district, on the south by the Chittoor district and the west by the Karnataka State.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

The total geographical area of the District is 19,130 sq.km. The District is divided into three revenue divisions, viz., Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Penukonda comprising 63 revenue mandals and seven municipalities. The average rainfall in the District is 544 mm per annum. It is far away from the east coast, and as a result it does not enjoy full benefits of north-east
monsoon and being cut-off by the western ghats the
south-west monsoons are also prevented from penetrating
into the District. Therefore, the District is deprived
of both the monsoons and is prone to chronic droughts.
The important soils of the District are the red soil
(82 per cent) and the black soil (18 per cent). The
important crops grown in the District are groundnut,
ragi, paddy, jowar, korra, bajra, sugarcane and
mulberry. There are 596 tanks in the District besides
some irrigation projects such as Mid Pennar Project,
Upper Pennar Project, Bhairavani Thippa Project and
Channarayagudi Project for providing irrigation
facilities to the farmers.

DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS

The total population of the district was 26,18,239 as
per the 1981 census. The rural population was
20,87,311 while the urban population was 5,30,328.
There are 936 inhabited villages out of a total of 958
revenue villages in the District. There are eleven
urban centres in the District. The density of
population of the District is 137 per sq. km as against
194 per sq.km for the state. With reference to density
and urban centres, the District takes second place in
the Rayalaseema region. The proportion of rural and
urban population of the district works out to 79.74 per
cent and 20.26 per cent respectively as per the 1981
census. The sex ratio as per the 1981 census shows 946
females per 1000 males.
The District is predominantly inhabited by the backward classes accounting for 40.74 per cent of the total population. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population forms 13.32 per cent and 3.24 per cent of the total population respectively.

The literacy rate of rural population according to the 1981 census is 21.56 per cent as compared to 27.91 per cent for the district as a whole.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION

In Anantapur District 434 out of 958 revenue villages are connected by pucca road. About 25 villages are connected by rail besides pucca/Kachha roads. Out of 958 villages, 639 villages are provided with post offices and only 24 villages have telegraphic facility.

MARKETING FACILITIES

Anantapur District is rich in marketing facilities as it has got access to all important commercial centres outside the state.

BANKING FACILITIES

There are nearly 85 branches of different nationalized and commercial banks in the district besides Andhra Pradesh State Finance Corporation.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

As in the other districts of the state, agriculture is the most important occupation in Anantapur District.
accounting for as many as 76.78 per cent of the total workers. The workers engaged in service and business sectors also accounted for a substantial proportion of 20.4 per cent of the total workers in the District according to the 1981 census.

BACKWARDNESS AND SPECIAL PROGRAMMES
Anantapur District was one of the six districts in the country specially identified for undertaking Drought Prone Area Programme in the Fourth Five Year Plan with the World Bank assistance. Anantapur is one of the most backward and one of the seven drought-prone districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Thus, the Drought Prone Area Programme has been undertaken in the District in 1974 which has been made an integral part of the Integrated Rural Development Programme since 1981 in accordance with the national level policy of the Government of India. Besides the special programmes launched by the Government, there are a large number of voluntary agencies functioning in Anantapur District for the upliftment of the living conditions of the weaker sections.

SECTION : II

TRYSEM IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT
TRYSEM was introduced in Anantapur District in 1980. The various aspects of the programme are discussed here under.
OBJECTIVE AND APPROACH

The objective of TRYSEM is to provide technical skills to rural youth from families below poverty line to enable them to take up self-employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied activities, industries, services and business activities. The target group comprises rural youth between the ages of 18-35 years from families living below the poverty line. Age limit for carpet weaving activity is 14-35 years. A minimum of 30 per cent of the trained youth should belong the Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) communities and a minimum of 33 1/3 per cent of youth trained should be women.

The process of skill endowment under TRYSEM to members of the target group is an integral part of the IRDP. The training under TRYSEM would therefore, be provided on the basis of actual need and requirement. The cost of training in the form of stipend, etc., is to be met out of the funds set out for infrastructure etc., under IRDP.

The objective of TRYSEM scheme has been enlarged to include wage employment in case of project linkages. Such projects to be cleared by the State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC), should fulfil the following conditions:

  i) The entire project should be an integrated one;

  ii) all the beneficiaries should be IRDP target group;
iii) at least 50 per cent of youth should be trained for self-employment either for secondary or tertiary sector activity;

iv) the training of all beneficiaries would be funded out of the TRYSEM funds; and

v) the wage employment training should be in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

STRATEGY

The identified youth are to be put through a period of training, either with a training institution or a master craftsman to provide necessary technical and entrepreneurial skills. On the successful completion of training, he is to receive a combination of subsidy and institutional credit under IRDP, the acquisition of an income-generating asset.

COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAMME

a) IDENTIFICATION OF BENEFICIARIES

The Block Development Officer (BDO) will invite applications from youth belonging to the target group in his area. A preliminary scrutiny will be done to find out how many can be provided assistance as part of TRYSEM. Such an assessment can also be done at the time of household survey, so that a wide base of potential beneficiaries is available. Application by the youth may not be a necessary condition for inclusion in the list.
b) IDENTIFICATION OF VOCATIONS
The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) will identify the necessary vocations, in consultation with the district-level officers of different departments, keeping in mind their sectoral plans. As far as possible, emphasis should be on productive activities. Marketability of products is of prime importance. Therefore, the final selection of vocations must be done keeping in mind the demand for the goods or services ultimately to be provided.

c) IDENTIFICATION OF TRAINING FACILITIES
Once vocations have been short-listed, the DRDA will prepare resource inventory of training facilities. This should be available at all block headquarters. The facilities may include institutions such as ITIs, Polytechnics, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, Khadi & Village Industries Training Institutes, reputed voluntary organisations, and any departmental facilities available in that area. In addition, reputed master craftsman may also be utilised for training on a limited scale (not more than three trainees per master craftsman at any point of time) after adequately ascertaining the quality of instructions they are capable of imparting. While selecting training institutions/master craftsman, it should be ensure that they have adequate facilities in terms of faculty, building, etc.
d) SELECTION OF TRAINEES AND THEIR VOCATIONS

Once an exhaustive list of potential beneficiaries is available, a Committee presided over by the BDO and including members from training institutions of the area, banks, KVIs, Panchayat Raj Institutions, and any other which it may wish to coopt, will finalise selection on the basis of following criteria:

i) an attempt should be made to select the members of the poorest families first;

ii) at least one-third of the candidates should be women;

iii) priority should be given to members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes;

iv) Some consideration should be given to persons who have completed the twelve month course under the National Adult Education Programme.

There are no educational qualifications prescribed for selection of trainees. Special classes may be conducted to help them procure raw materials and market their services.

TRAINING

a) SYLLABUS

Syllabus for each trade must be approved by the DRDA. The syllabus should include training in job skills as well as managerial skills. The latter may include:

i) elements of book-keeping;

ii) simple knowledge of marketing;

iii) acquaintance with product costing;
iv) familiarisation with entrepreneurial assistance agencies; and

v) familiarisation with project financing by banks.

It is desirable to associate successful trainees who have set up ventures of self-employment with the training of a new batch of trainees.

b) DURATION

Course duration should not normally exceed six months. The SLCC can change the duration and prescribe duration for new trades. Training module for each physical skill should be formulated and maximum emphasis should be on learning by doing.

STIPEND AND HONORARIUM

a) STIPENDS TO TRAINEES UNDER TRYSEM ARE AVAILABLE AS UNDER

i) Upto Rs 100/- per trainee per month if the training is conducted in the village of trainee;

ii) upto Rs. 200/- per month if training is conducted in a place other than trainees's village and arrangements for free accommodation are made. In case the period of training is less than one month, daily stipend of Rs. 8/- may be given subject to a maximum of Rs. 125/-.  

iii) upto Rs. 250/- p.m. if the training is in a place other than the trainees village and no arrangements for free accommodation have been made. In case the period of training is less than a month, daily stipend of Rs. 9/- may be given subject to a maximum of Rs. 125/-.

All these amounts are upper limits.
b) SUPPLY OF A FREE TOOL-KIT TO TRAINEES

A free tool-kit costing not more than Rs. 500/- may be given in kind to the trainees during the course of the training itself. It should be provided to trainees showing due interest, after they have acquired some proficiency, so that they gain experience in the use of their own tool-kits. In case the tool-kit costs more than Rs. 500/- it could well be provided, if the balance is met from the arrears of stipend or by the trainee himself. Free tool-kit to youth being trained for wage employment is also admissible subject to conditions governing provisions of tool-kits for self-employment.

c) PAYMENT TO INSTITUTION PUBLIC/MASTER CRAFTSMEN

Sum of Rs. 75/- per trainee per month is payable to the training institution for the duration of the training. An amount of Rs. 50/- per trainee be payable to the master craftsmen per month as honorarium with a limit of 10 trainees at a time master-craftsman. Sum of Rs. 40/- per month per trainee subject of a limit of Rs. 350/- per trainee per course can be paid to the institution/master craftsman for the purchase of raw materials, during training. On successful completion of training, another sum of Rs. 50/- per trainee is payable to the master-craftsman only.
d) SALE PROCEEDS

50 per cent of the sale proceeds of articles produced by the trainees during the training period is to be given to the trainees and the remaining 50 per cent may be given to trainer/training institution.

e) TEST

On completion of training the trainee may be subjected to a performance test to see whether he has acquired the skills and is proficient in them. There is no financial provision in the scheme for a period of apprenticeship.

f) RELIANCE ON MASTER CRAFTSMAN

Institutional training is not available in many trades and in the effort to provide training, close to the doorstep of the trainee, some reliance has been placed on master craftsmen-persons proficient in a particular skill and plying their trade in it. While local master craftsman should be utilised to provide a diverse range of training, efforts are needed to ensure that these facilities are not misutilised. As far as possible trainees should be attached to an institution, to ensure that training of prescribed standard is actually imparted.

g) FINANCING PROJECT FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Loan application of TRYSEM trainee must be completed and processed while training is still in progress, so that loan is disbursed immediately upon completion of
the course. Delay in processing can lead to trainee losing interest, in the proportion and the benefit of training being lost, or at least reduced. Subsidy and credit are available as per IRDP norms.

ORGANISATIONAAAL SUPPORT
The DRDA is responsible for the implementation of TRYSEM. It has to ensure complete involvement of all concerned district officials. The District Industry Centre has to be especially involved by the ISB sector. The APO (Industries) and the Extension Officers (Industries) are to specially designated at the district and block-levels respectively, as being responsible for the execution of TRYSEM, in addition to their normal duties.

PROGRESS OF TRYSEM
The year-wise progress of TRYSEM in Anantapur District in terms of target for training and number of candidates trained from 1980-81 to 1989-90 is shown in Table 2.1. From Table 2.1 it may be noted that, on the whole, a total of 7,154 candidates were trained under the TRYSEM programme in Anantapur District as against the target of 7,132. Thus, in terms of the achievement of the target, the programme has exceeded the target fixed, the percentage of the total trained candidates to the target being 100.30 per cent. However, the percentage of trained candidates to the target was
lowest in the year 1982-83 (32.13%), while the corresponding figure was highest in the year 1985-86 (165.68%).

Table 2.2 shows the year-wise progress of TRYSEM in Anantapur District in terms of financial target and actual expenditure incurred from 1980-81 to 1989-90. It may be seen from the Table 2.2 that in the very first year of the introduction of the programme the expenditure incurred was about nine times more than the financial target. Later on the programme made a steady progress in terms of the achievement of the financial target from 45 per cent in 1981-82 to 129 per cent in 1988-89. However, in the subsequent year the achievement of the financial target fixed for the programme has declined to 76.3 per cent. On the whole, it may be noted that as against the target of Rs. 97.72 lakhs the expenditure incurred was Rs. 82.46 lakhs over the last ten years, the percentage of achievement of the target being 84.30 per cent. Thus, the progress of TRYSEM in Anantapur District can be considered as most satisfactory in respect of the achievement of both the physical and the financial targets.

Table 2.3 shows the year-wise progress of TRYSEM in Anantapur District in terms of the number of candidates trained, self-employed and wage-employed from 1980-81 to 1989-90. It may be observed from Table 2.3 that over the last ten years, only 2,773 out of the total of
7,154 candidates trained under the programme (38.76 per cent) were self-employed, the number of wage-employed being very low at 221 (3.09%). Thus, only 42 per cent of the rural youth trained under the TRYSEM in Anantapur district were able to find either self-employment or wage-employment, which is lower as compared to the overall national average of 48 per cent self-employed under the programme. Thus, the performance of TRYSEM in providing self-employment or wage-employment to the candidates trained has not been satisfactory. From Table 2.3, it may be noted that the programme has been highly successful in providing self-employment opportunities to the trained candidates from 1983-84 to 1985-86, the percentage of the self-employed being 84.4 per cent, 83.2 per cent and 76 per cent in the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively. In 1985-86, the programme has achieved total success in ensuring that the trained candidates are either self-employed (76%) or wage-employed (24%). But, later on the performance of the programme has sharply declined in the subsequent years.

As regards the progress of TRYSEM relating to particular vocations/trades and the coverage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women candidates, Table 2.4 shows the trade-wise number of candidates trained under TRYSEM across different
### TABLE 2.4

**STATEMENT SHOWING TRADE-WISE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES TRAINED UNDER TRYSEM ACROSS DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF RURAL YOUTH IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT FROM 1982-83 TO 1989-90**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. Name of the Trade</th>
<th>Total No. of Candidates Trained</th>
<th>Scheduled Castes</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage to Total</th>
<th>Scheduled Tribes</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage to Total</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage to Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tailoring/Dress making</td>
<td>1494</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>50.33</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>1409</td>
<td>94.31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk Reeling and Twisting</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>60.52</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>36.41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Silk Weaving</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>45.55</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>46.67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Spinning/Weaving</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>89.13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>64.48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunga Hat Weaving</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>75.10</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>24.81</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>59.48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rope making</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>32.89</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>50.94</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>13.84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoe-making</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Carpentry</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>69.42</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10.74</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>61.54</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor rewinding</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>36.26</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5.72</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Radio repairs</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>29.79</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7.45</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Electrician</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>30.26</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8.64</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor mechanism</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>51.65</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.48</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tractor repairs</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36.36</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.36</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobile/Motor cycle/ Moped mechanism</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44.79</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.37</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Welding</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21.74</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21.74</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Binding and Printing</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>43.42</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>58.00</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Soapmaking</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>46.34</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12.19</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>97.56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanning</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>25.29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typewriting &amp; Short hand</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>38.84</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19.83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1799</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>40.88</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>8.78</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>25.29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 6037 2981 4291 4938 490 8.25 2579 22.72

*Note: District Rural Development Agency, Anantapur.*
categories from 1982-83 to 1989-90. It may be seen from Table 2.4 that the ten most important vocations/trades chosen for giving training to the rural youth in Anantapur District are, in order of importance, tailoring/dress making, silk reeling and twisting, cotton spinning and weaving, thunga mat weaving, motor rewinding, radio-repairs, rural electrician, rope making, carpentry and typewriting/short-hand. It was learnt that, in recent years, much attention is being given to vocations like motor rewinding, tractor repairs, automobile mechanism, motor mechanism, welding, rural electrician, T.V. mechanism, etc., which are assuming increasing importance in view of the increasing needs of the rural people. Thus TRYSEM may be considered particularly helpful in promoting the development of services sector in the District.

It may also be observed from Table 2.4 that certain trades tend to attract people belonging to one particular category or another. Thus, while tailoring/dress-making and soap making seemed to have attracted women candidates, the trades like shoe-making and tanning seemed to have attracted the Scheduled Castes perhaps because of certain social factors.

* The figures relating to number of candidates trained across different categories were not readily available for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 with the office of the DRDA, Anantapur.
With regard to the coverage of special categories of rural youth under TRYSEM programme, it may be noted from Table 4 that the coverage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women candidates for exceeded the stipulated targets in the guidelines given by the Government of India. Thus, the coverage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together is very high at 57.63 per cent in Anantapur District as against the stipulated target of 30 per cent. While it is stipulated that the women should form a minimum of one-third of the rural youth trained under the TRYSEM, the coverage of women is also very high at 42.72 per cent in Anantapur District. Thus, TRYSEM programme can be considered highly successful in Anantapur District in terms of the coverage of special categories of rural youth.

SUMMING UP
To sum up, it may be said that even though the progress of TRYSEM can be considered highly satisfactory in terms of the achievement of both the physical and the financial targets, the performance of the programme has not been satisfactory in rehabilitating the trained rural youth through either self-employment or wage employment. Further it may be said that the programme can be considered highly successful in so far as the coverage of the special categories of the rural youth
such as the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women is concerned. It may also be observed that the programme has made substantial contribution to the development of the services sector in Anantapur District.