Chapter III

AN OVERVIEW OF LITERATURE AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. An Overview of Literature on TRYSEM:

The tendency of rural poor in recent years has been to migrate to urban areas for seeking employment and living. There is mistaken belief that a town or city is happier place for better living with many recreational facilities. The main reason for rural-urban migration is due to the lack of employment opportunities in rural areas. It would be only proper on the part of government to find ways and means of increasing employment opportunities in these areas. To tackle the problem of rural unemployment and underemployment government of India has introduced various programmes like NREP, RLEGP, TRYSEM etc. The launching of TRYSEM is aimed at providing training to rural youths in order to make them eligible for jobs or self-employment.

From 1979 to 1998 a total amount of Rs. 659 crores was spent under this programme. Given this magnitude of resource spent under the scheme and the experience gained in its operation need a meaningful review. A number of post-facto evaluation as well as impact studies on TRYSEM were carried out during past 20 years. This apart, the Ministry of Rural Development and Employment also has carried out a series of concurrent evaluation studies. Since this programme deals with a very important segment of workforce, a large number of research scholars, academicians and research institutions have
studied the impact of this programme. Some of these studies have been reviewed here to have an idea about the impact of TRYSEM scheme and to find out gaps for further study.

R. R. Choudary amd P.K. Dutta- (1980)\(^1\): Made a study on - "Employment for the educated unemployed in rural areas, TRYSEM - Proceedings of seminars, NIRD Hyderabad". They observed that after training youth should be provided a land or space to establish their self-unit. Small entrepreneurs should be given preference. In order to make the scheme a success, concurrent monitoring and evaluation has to be in built in TRYSEM. Trainee should deserve concessional rates on energy, transport facility, concession in tax etc. The main limitation of study is that it is based on secondary information and does not provide any empirical support. It has also not examined the impact on employment and income generation.

G.P,Vallabh Reddy (1985)\(^2\): Conducted a study on TRYSEM programme: a study in M.P.' The main objective of the study was to analyse the performance of the scheme in selected district. The Jhabua district was selected for study in which three blocks have been selected. In total 108 beneficiaries were interviewed for the collection of primary data. He observed that as a consequence of training there was a change in the income of the beneficiaries. Thus TRYSEM programme had helped the rural poor in raising their income. Beneficiaries were either self-employed or wage employed in Jhabua district, the study was conducted in 1985.
Awadhesh Prasad - (1986)³: Conducted a study on - 'TRYSEM: its impact on Rural Poor in Santal Paragana of Bihar State. The main objective of the study was to see coverage and the process of selection of the trainees under the TRYSEM programme and its impact. The study was conducted in four selected blocks, two tribal and two non-tribal, taking one block from each of the four districts of Santal Paragana division. Two panchayats from each block were selected on the criteria of tribal and non-tribal population. The primary data were collected from 136 TRYSEM trainee respondents through structured schedule. He observed that the provision of age for the TRYSEM trainees had been violated. It means selection was not done meticulously, majority of trainees were female, upper caste people and most of the respondents are illiterate. Charkha spinning was the main trade, there is no choice of trade for the trainee. The main drawback of the study is that it concentrated on selection of trainee and the trade without giving much importance to the impact of the programme.

R.S. Malik, R.K. Punia and Smt. Punia (1986)⁴: Have undertaken a study on - 'Achievements, Accelerators and Barriers in TRYSEM' in Hissar district of Haryana. The objective of the study was to find out the operation, progress and achievement of the programme. The study was restricted to handloom and carpentry, which were opted by male youths. In all 50 trainees were selected, 25 each from two trades for in-depth investigation. The observations of the study were: the target of the scheme was not achieved, only 26.5% of rural youths were trained in selected district. Handloom sector was
given more preference. There was less of self-employment among trained youth in carpentry due to the involvement of youths from upper castes. The trainees were attracted towards stipend rather than training. They observed that achievement of TRYSEM was not satisfactory. The main drawback of the study is that only two trades were taken into consideration, which are male dominated. Thus the study is partial and biased.

R. Jayagopal, R. A. Ananthsayanam and K. Parthsarthy - (1986)\textsuperscript{5} : Conducted a study on- 'Linking Literacy with TRYSEM: An experiment' in Chingaleput District of TamilNadu. The objective of the study was to link TRYSEM scheme with the functional literacy programme for developing a particular skill among the beneficiaries. They selected rural villages, spread over five hamlets belonging to Kundrathur block of Chingleput district in TamilNadu. They had taken 30 male illiterates including few drop-outs for the investigation of the programme. They observed that majority of the participants had acquired above average literacy skills and majority of them expressed satisfaction. It means the linking of literacy with TRYSEM worked out positively. The main limitations of the study are namely; only one trade i.e., carpentry was selected and illiterate youths and drop-outs were selected, where as TRYSEM concentrates on educated youths. Thus study is not comprehensive in nature.

J. Ramdas Reddy (1987)\textsuperscript{6} :Conducted a study on 'TRYSEM in Drought Prone Area' in Anantapur District of Andra Pradesh. The objective of the study was to know the problem faced by the
officials and the trainees in the training institutions and find out possible solutions. This study is based on secondary data collected from state and district authorities. He observed that nearly 65 percent of trained youths got self-employment. Trainees are found to be still suffering from lack of capital, a feeling of helplessness and limited risk taking capacity. There was problem with identification of candidates and people above poverty line were selected, due to lack of honesty in both parties. There was no co-operation among the government officials themselves, no proper evaluation of the progress of the scheme has been made from time to time. The study is based on secondary information and has not taken in to consideration the practical problems faced by the beneficiaries.

International Labour Organisatton (1988)⁷ : Conducted a concurrent evaluation of TRYSEM entitled 'TRYSEM' A case study of selected blocks' in Mathura district of UttarPradesh. The main objective of the study was to analyse the performance of TRYSEM and suggest measures for improvements. The Ballabhagarh and Chhatta blocks were selected for the study in Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh. The study observed that tailoring and shoe making were the most successful trades in these blocks. Tailoring which alone is successful up to 90 percent and shoe making is also successful up to 99 percent in Ballabhargh block. These blocks records 93 percent of the trainees have already established their own enterprises. The observation of the study was the scheme was successful only in two trades. The main limitation of the study is that is based on
second hand information and the study was biased because only positive points are highlighted.

Anuradha Prasad-(1988): Conducted a study on - "Entrepreneurship Development under TRYSEM" in Urban Territory Delhi. The main objective was to study the adequacy of training imparted to rural youths for generating competence in them to take to entrepreneurial activities. Rural Delhi is composed of five development blocks, out of these five blocks in Khanjawala and Alipore districts were selected. She has used cluster sampling method while selecting a village. In all 12 villages were selected and each village had a minimum of five respondents. The total sample size was 60 youths. The data were collected through personal interviews in two stages. Three types of entrepreneurs were selected for studying their experiences with the programme. She observed that youth selected under TRYSEM were found to be poor in human resource endowment. The trainees were not given training in the procedures involved in the entrepreneurial activity. The trades for training and entrepreneurial development were selected without conducting feasibility studies in advance. The government was interested only in target and not in quality of works. The main limitations of the study are: sample size is small and treating TRYSEM as an entrepreneurship development programme is questionable.

V. Meera Reddy (1989): Undertaken a study on - 'TRYSEM- a source of non-farm employment of Kurnool Samithi' in Kurnool district of Andhar Pradesh". The objective was to examine and highlight the effect of TRYSEM on rural employment and
development. The Samithi was divided into three mandals; from these three mandals nearly 30 villages were selected. The sample of respondents was chosen by a two tier sampling procedures - stratified and simple random sampling. The villages were classified in four strata on the basis of the size of population. In total 200 trainees were selected form different caste groups. A schedule of six parts was used to collect primary data. She observed that the non-farm employment opportunities will definitely improve the economic conditions of rural youth, but the implementation of the scheme was not properly and effectively done. Thus TRYSEM was able to make only a small dent on the problem of rural employment and development, but much was to be done in this field to make rural youth self employed.

Shripathi. K.P. (1989)¹⁰ : Conducted a study on – 'Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka State'. The study was aimed at understanding the performance of TRYSEM scheme in selected district. The data used in his study were generated through field survey. 50 TRYSEM beneficiaries spread over the district were interviewed by the means of schedule. He observed that training institutions were located far away from the villages of beneficiaries; there was no relation between the duration of the training and the nature of trade, lack of market facility made self employed beneficiaries to change their trades after the training. Thus overall performance of TRYSEM scheme was not satisfactory; only 20 percent of beneficiaries trained under TRYSEM were self employed. The main weakness of the study is
that it has not taken in to consideration all the trades and sample size is too small to generate real impact of the scheme.

S.N. Sangita (1990): Has worked on- 'Self Employment Programme for Rural Youth: The Role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's)' in four districts of Karnataka. The main objective of the study was comparative analysis of local organizations, government, non-government and private organizations, with a view to understand the role of NGO's in implementing the programme. The four districts namely; Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Gulbarga and Kolar were selected from Karnataka State on the basis of socio-economic development and TRYSEM performance. Altogether 178 respondents representing government, NGO and private organizations were selected. The study observed that both the government and private organizations have many disadvantages in implementing this programme. The government organizations bring top-down approach, hierarchy, procedures, redtapism, inefficiency and corruption whereas the profit and private interests motivate private organizations. The NGOs have many advantages over government and private organizations in implementing this programme as they work at grass root level. The main drawback of the study is that it has focused only on implementation of the programme by various organizations, but not on its performance.

M. Soundarpandian (1991): Conducted a study on 'Impact of TRYSEM and VSI (Village and Small Industries) on Poverty Eradication in Kamaraj District of Tamil Nadu'. The main
objective of the study was to analyse the impact of the training under TRYSEM programme for the VSI sector on poverty eradication. At the respondents level 100 sample beneficiaries were randomly selected from the list of trained youths for the Village and Small Industries (VSI) sector for the year 1988-89. They were surveyed with a structured schedule for the collection of primary data and also 26 officials from different agencies were interviewed. The study observed that 71 percent of the beneficiaries crossed the poverty line. It is clear that role played by programme through VSI sector in the poverty eradication was successful for the category of self-employed and wage employed. The main weakness of the study is that it has taken only one VSI trades of TRYSEM scheme forgetting all other trades, hence it is a partial study of TRYSEM.

Another study conducted by **M.L. Santhanam and Vikram Singh** (1991) on “TRYSEM: An assessment”, in two districts of Tamil Nadu state. The objective of the study was to assess the behavioral aspects, programme aspects and the employment status of the beneficiaries. The two districts of Tamil Nadu were selected namely, Madurai and Dharmapuri and from each district two training institutions were selected. A total of 231 respondents from three trades namely simple wiring, radio mechanism and motor rewinding were selected for collection of primary data. The interview technique was adopted by using a structured schedule consisting of three parts. The study observed that the selection was done as per guidelines; block level functionaries motivated the people; personal interest in choosing the training for self-employment was main motive. The scheme has performed well but not cent percent
successful. The study suffers from universality of training because trades related to electrical nature are taken into consideration, which needs more skill, but the rural youth are not so skilled.

R.P. Sinha - (1992)\textsuperscript{14} conducted a study on – 'Women, Work and TRYSEM: An Evaluation Study' in six districts of Bihar state. The main objective of the study was to ascertain the role of TRYSEM as a mechanism of social development, and to study women's attitude towards management of TRYSEM. No sampling technique was resorted in the selection of districts. Two blocks, which had highest number of beneficiaries in the six districts viz. Aurangabad, Jehanabad, Nalanda, Lohardaga Sitamarshi and Vaishali, were selected. The beneficiaries were selected from the list for the year 1990-91. In the final analysis the selection of beneficiaries was based on simple random sampling. Primary data were collected with interview schedule. The study observed that the programme was found to be effective in the matter of improving social conditions of TRYSEM women; location of the training centers was a problem to the women. The beneficiaries were satisfied with content of the programme. The duration of the programme was considered to be too short. The main weakness of the study is that only women beneficiaries were taken into consideration and trade in which women's were trained is considered which lead to gender bias.

D.K.Ghosh-(1993)\textsuperscript{15} : Conducted a study on "TRYSEM: Performance Analysis" in Birbhum district of West Bengal. The objective of the study was to assess the impact of TRYSEM
scheme on the occupational status of trained youth and income generation from the scheme. The samples of youths were drawn through two tier sampling technique. The respondents were selected from the lists of youths trained during the years 1988-89 to 1990-91 for three years. During sample selection adequate weightage was given to women and caste. In total 300 samples were selected. The study observes that people were not aware about the scheme fully, and only, 43 percent of trained youths got self-employment. There was also heavy leakage of funds. Though selection procedure was more democratic and scheme has not generated enough income to cross poverty line. The scheme has a very limited success in terms of its objectives. The main drawback of study is that selection of trainees from only three years may give varied observation.

Shankar Chatterjee (1995)\textsuperscript{16} : conducted a study on 'Implementation of TRYSEM in North Eastern Region'. The objective of the study was to get an idea about the number of youths trained under TRYSEM and number of youth settled under self as well as wage employment in different states of North-Eastern Region. The states are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Pondichery. The study was based on secondary data and main analysis was based on Seventh Five Year Plan. He observed that during Seventh plan, the performance of TRYSEM in all states except Arunachal Pradesh was poor. The study is based on secondary information of nine states. Hence it does not generate accurate conclusion. It provides only a general picture
of scheme and not any empirical support to the practical problems of the beneficiaries.

K.K. Sen - (1997)\(^{17}\) had undertaken a study on - "Self Employment through TRYSEM scheme. An Appraisal in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa"; The main objective of the study was to find out the impact of TRYSEM in generating employment and income among the beneficiaries. A sample survey of the trained youth of 1994-95 batch was conducted in 10 villages under Baripada block covering 35 sample beneficiaries. He observed that the respondents in dairy and poultry management reported that they were rehabilitated after training and the motivation was extremely encouraging. The respondents did not consider the training as a source of self-employment. The scheme was created lot of interest among housewives. The proportion of people rehabilitated, in the district out of total number of the trained was 61 percent. This was good performance of the scheme in the district. The main limitations of the study are, it is based on primary data collected from a single block out of 26 in the district and findings were based on a sample of only 35 respondents and hence it cannot be generalised.

P.Purshotham-(1998)\(^{18}\) : conducted a study on – “TRYSEM: A Critical Review”. The main objective was to review TRYSEM as a major programme. In his review of the concept and the design of TRYSEM, he has appreciated the need for more imaginative, innovative and also liberal role on the part of the entrepreneurship promotion agencies in fulfilling their
operational objectives. The result of the TRYSEM does not fall completely in the category of either success or failure. A large proportion of target beneficiaries assisted have become wage earners in their own trades and the earnings thus may have contributed significantly to their family incomes. But one become discouraged when the programme is judged against the pronounced objectives of rendering the target beneficiaries to a status of self employed and self sustained entrepreneurs. This study provides only theoretical framework but not any empirical support to the analysis.

J. Narshimha Rao-(1998)\textsuperscript{19} conducted a study on - "Employment and income generation through self employment scheme TRYSEM: A study of Warangal District in Telangana Region of Andhra Pradesh". The main objective of the study was to study employment and income generation through TRYSEM scheme among the trained youths. Six mandals were selected for the collection of primary data, three of them are tribal areas and three were non-tribal areas. The period chosen for the study was five year from 1991-92 to 1994-95. In total 306 respondents were interviewed with a schedule. He observed that after getting training under TRYSEM, there was fall in dependency on agriculture and the TRYSEM programme was not fully correcting the underemployment problem in rural areas and was not able to generate substantial income for its self employed and wage employed beneficiaries. The main weakness of the study was that more than 53 percent of respondents were from above poverty line. Thus study was biased one.
The experience of TRYSEM suggests that it is not always easy to ensure success in the programme. The above evaluation studies taken up in several states have revealed certain strengths and weaknesses in the programme. The review of literature covered almost all aspects of TRYSEM scheme like income and employment generation, selection procedures, stipend, linkage with literacy, problem faced by beneficiaries, adequacy of training, role of NGO's in implementing scheme, women's attitude towards the schemes etc. But each of these studies suffered from certain weakness of their own as has been pointed out. None of the studies have made comprehensive coverage of all trades, their impact on employment and income generation, utilization of additional income and sustenance of activity etc. Such an attempt is made in the present study.

3.2. Methodology:

From the insight and perspective provided by the review of the earlier studies on TRYSEM, the present study is undertaken with specific reference to Belgaum district in Karnataka State. This study is confined to evaluate the TRYSEM programme and its impact on the beneficiaries.

3.2.1. Objectives of the Study:

The overall objective of the study is to assess the progress and performance of TRYSEM programme in Belgaum District. The present study has been undertaken with following specific objectives.
1. To study the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries under TRYSEM programme.
2. To study the extent and nature of employment generated through TRYSEM programme among the trained youths.
3. To examine the relative importance of wage-employment to self-employment under TRYSEM.
4. To examine the sustenance of the units created by the beneficiaries under TRYSEM scheme over a period of time.
5. To assess the income generation under TRYSEM and its impact on unemployment and poverty alleviation in study area.
6. To assess the changes in standard of living of beneficiaries after the training.
7. To suggest possible measures for solving the problem of rural unemployment and poverty.

3.2.2. Hypothesis:
1. 'The TRYSEM programme has failed to tackle the problem of unemployment and poverty among rural poor'.
2. The economic development of the taluka has a positive impact on the performance of TRYSEM.

3.2.4. Methods of Data Collection:
The present study is mainly based on primary data, but secondary data are also used.

a) Secondary data: The secondary data was collected from District Rural Development Office, Belgaum, Zilla Panchayat office, Belgaum, District Statistical Office, Belgaum, Gazetteer
of Belgaum district and Karnataka State, Economic Survey of India and Karnataka State, Government of India’s manual on IRDP and allied programmes.

b) Primary Data: The study is primarily based on a sample survey, the area of which is confined to Belgaum District. The relevant data and information have been collected through a structured questionnaire, canvassed among the selected sample respondents who have undergone training under TRYSEM: in four taluks of Belgaum District.

3.2.5. Reference Year:
There is two reference years: 2003 refers to the survey period, while 1997-98 refers to the selection of the beneficiaries, who have been trained under TRYSEM in Belgaum District.

3.2.6. Selection of Belgaum District:
Belgaum District is selected for the purpose of present study. It is because in Belgaum district the TRYSEM scheme is in operation in all the 10 taluks and is having all characteristics, which represent most of characteristics, other district in the State.
3.2.7. Selection of Taluks:

The Belgaum district is administratively divided into 10 taluks. As a first step the taluks were arranged according to the Integrated Development Index*. The integrated development index is built by taking into account physical indicators of development of Belgaum district. On the basis of these considerations the integrated index of development for each taluk was worked out. Accordingly, all 10 taluks were arranged in a hierarchical order as shown in table 3.1.

Table 3.1
Taluks arranged according to Integrated Development Index of 2001-02

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk's</th>
<th>Index Of Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. HIGHLY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEVELOPED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Belgaum</td>
<td>232.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. DEVELOPED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chikodi</td>
<td>120.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Gokak</td>
<td>112.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Athani</td>
<td>111.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. DEVELOPING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Raibag</td>
<td>82.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Soundatti</td>
<td>74.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Bailhongal</td>
<td>70.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. BACKWARD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Hukkeri</td>
<td>64.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Khanapur</td>
<td>61.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Ramdurga</td>
<td>60.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Worked out on the basis of Belgaum District At a Glance 2001-2002

It is clear from the table 3.1 that, out 10 taluks Belgaum taluka tops the list, with highest index of development of 232.99 and Ramdurga comes at the bottom of development ladder with a development index of 60.81. So, two taluks from developed categories i.e., Chikodi and Gokak and the two from backward category i.e., Khanapur and Ramdurga were selected for the purpose of present study. (For details see Appendices)
3.2.8. Selection of Respondents:

For the present study, a sample of 200 respondents is selected from four taluks. These respondents were to be selected from among the TRYSEM trainees who had undergone training under the TRYSEM in 1997-98.

Accordingly, 50 respondents from each taluk were selected on a stratified random sampling. The total list of TRYSEM trainees for the year 1997-98 was collected from the DRDA (District Rural Development Authority) and various trades of training from each taluk was taken into consideration. The number of respondents selected from each trade is proportional to the total number of trainees in particular trade from each taluka. Accordingly 50 (beneficiaries) respondents from each taluka were selected on a random sample basis giving a good representation to different activities trained under TRYSEM. The seven broad trades were trained in different taluks. The selection of sample respondents is shown in Table 3.2.
Table 3.2

Selection of sample respondents Trade-wise and Taluk-wise (1997-98)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADES</th>
<th>Chikodi</th>
<th>Gokak</th>
<th>Khanapur</th>
<th>Ramdurga</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total No. of Trainees</td>
<td>No. of Selected Respondents</td>
<td>Total No. of Trainees</td>
<td>No. of Selected Respondents</td>
<td>Total No. of Trainees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailoring</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV/Radio Repair</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motar Rewinding</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embroidery</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitting</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrician</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is evident from table 3.2 that, of the total 200 sample respondents 25 percent belongs to Tailoring, 24 percent Computer, 20 percent Motar rewinding, 17 percent TV/Radio repair, Embroidery, Electrician and Nitting contribute 7.73, 2.83 and 1.29 percent respectively. It is clear from the table that, nearly 88 percent of the sample respondents belongs to Tailoring, Computer, Motar revinding and TV/Radio repair which were commonly found in all four taluks.

3.2.8. Concepts used:

1. Poverty line: The poverty line income of Rs. 11,000=00 per household during Ninth Plan is taken as basis for present study. This figure is suitably inflated by way of using wholesale price Index number (current prices) and worked out to Rs. 21,490 at 2003-04 prices. Further the figure is rounded off to the nearest one i.e., 21,500.

2. Traditional Activities: The activities, which are inherited and run in the cottage of the worker mainly with the help of family members and minimum amount of capital like Tailoring, Embroidery, Nitting etc.

3. Modern activities: Those activities, which need heavy investment to start and employ hired labour, use of modern machines Computer, TV/Radio repair and Motar revinding etc.

4. Eligible beneficiaries: The beneficiaries whose annual income is below poverty line i.e., Rs. 11,000 at the time of identification.

5. Eligible self-employed: Those beneficiaries whose annual income is below Rs. 11,000 at the time of identification and started their own unit in trained trade.
6. **Eligible wage-employed**: Those beneficiaries whose income is below Rs. 11,000 at the time of identification and employed on daily, weekly and monthly wages in trained trade.

7. **Deviated Beneficiaries**: They are eligible and undergone training under TRYSEM in a particular trade and employed in a business or occupation other than trained one.

8. **Ineligible Beneficiaries**: Those beneficiaries whose income was more than Rs. 11,000 at the time of identification, it means they are wrongly identified and ineligible for training under the scheme.

3.2.9. **Method of Analysis:**

The analysis of data and testing of hypothesis is done by using simple statistical tools like, averages, percentages and cross tabulations.

3.2.10 **Limitations of the Study:**

1. The study is confined only to the TRYSEM programme among various poverty alleviation and self-employment programmes.

2. This study is confined only to the Belgaum district of Karnataka State.

3. In Belgaum District field survey is conducted only in four Taluks, as there are 10 taluks in the district.

4. Beneficiaries trained under TRYSEM for the year 1997-98, only were taken as respondents.

5. The information collected from the respondents is based on their memory.
6. As a micro-level study the conclusions drawn can't be generalised.

7. This Scheme is merged with the new the programme called Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) on 1st April, 1999.

3.3. Structure of the Thesis:

The thesis has been divided in to eight chapters. The first chapter highlights the statement and importance of the problem, Unemployment-its nature, extent and trends, structure and causes in brief. Besides, it examines linkage among unemployment, poverty and income distribution. It also traces some theoretical background and historical background of TRYSEM.

The second chapter presents the growth and structure of TRYSEM and its performance in India. An brief profile of Karnataka State and its performance in the State. Brief profile of Belgaum District and its performance in the District. Reforms in anti-poverty programme – An assessment of SGSY.

The third chapter deals with overview of earlier literature on TRYSEM, methodology – objectives, hypothesis, research design and limitations of the study.

The fourth chapter highlights the socio-economic profile of beneficiaries and perception about TRYSEM scheme in study area.

The fifth chapter presents employment profile of beneficiaries, tradeswise composition, Analysis of eligible – self-employed and wage employed beneficiaries, deviated and ineligible beneficiaries.
The sixth chapter deals with TRYSEM and self-employment generated, Comparison between wage employed and self-employed, sources of finance for self-employed, Income, cost, net return, reinvestment, employment generated, sustainability of units and poverty alleviation by wage employed and self-employed beneficiaries.


The last chapter of the study contains summary, main findings and suggestions.
3.4 References:


