Chapter V

Summary and Conclusions
The Indian economy has been plagued with the twin problems of poverty and unemployment which do not seem to be loosening their stranglehold, particularly on the rural areas. The problem of rural unemployment has been growing from time to time resulting in widespread discontentment among the rural youth. Though many programmes have been initiated by the Government for generating additional employment opportunities in the countryside, the launching of TRYSEM Programme on August 15, 1979 has been the first meaningful and major step in the right direction aimed at an improvement in the skills of the rural youth.

The present study is a modest attempt to examine the implementation and impact of TRYSEM in the drought-prone District of Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh.

The objectives of the Study are to:

(1) study the progress of TRYSEM in Anantapur District;

(2) analyse the implementation of TRYSEM with respect to sample beneficiaries;

(3) examine the impact of TRYSEM on income and employment generation; and

(4) suggest suitable measures, in the light of the findings, for the effective implementation of TRYSEM.

The study has been confined to 80 beneficiaries selected on the basis of the random sampling method from among the youth who were trained and self-employed in five selected trades, viz., tailoring, shoe-making, silk-reeling, motor rewinding and radio repair under.
the TRYSEM Programme in Anantapur District during 1987-88 and 1988-89.

As regards the progress of TRYSEM in Anantapur District, it may be observed that the programme has made a satisfactory progress in respect of the achievement of both the physical and financial targets. However, the success of the programme can be considered limited in regard to the rehabilitation of the trained rural youth either through self-employment or wage-employment. The percentage of youth self-employed or wage-employed under TRYSEM in Anantapur District over the last decade is only 42 per cent as against 48 per cent for the country as a whole. However, the programme can be considered highly successful in Anantapur District in so far as the coverage of special categories of rural youth such as the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women is concerned. Further, the programme appears to have made substantial contribution to the development of the services sector in Anantapur District.

A brief discussion on the socio-economic profile of the sample TRYSEM beneficiaries reveals that the respondents constitute men and women in more or less equal proportion. Further, the Scheduled Castes account for slightly more that half of the total respondents. Most of the respondents fall in the age group of 22-29 years and have obtained education
ranging from primary to high school level. A substantial proportion of the respondents are married and have families with four members or less. A majority of the respondents reside in own houses, but a considerable proportion of them reside in kachha houses. While most of the respondents own some agricultural land, only a meagre extent of the land owned by them is irrigated.

Most of the respondents come from the families depending on agriculture and agricultural labour for their livelihood and have an annual income of below Rs.6000/-. A majority of the respondents have families where the number of earners is three to four. Thus, the officials concerned seemed to have strictly followed the norms in selecting the rural youth belonging to the poorer families for training under TYRSEM. Prior to their selection under TRYSEM, majority of the respondents were engaged in agriculture and agricultural labour. Thus TRYSEM has resulted in the occupational diversification in the case of the respondents, which can be considered as a significant achievement in the context of the need to relieve the pressure on agriculture and to meet the growing needs of the rural people on account of modernization.

With regard to the implementation of TRYSEM, it has been found that the village leaders appeared to have played an important role not only in creating an awareness among the respondents about the TRYSEM but
also in ensuring their selection for training under the programme. A majority of the respondents selected the particular trades for training under the Programme either due to their personal interest in the particular vocation or due to the demand for the trade in their surrounding areas. A considerable proportion of the respondents have chosen specific trades for training because they are motivated by an ambition to start their own business in those trades.

A large majority of the respondents seem to be satisfied with the training imparted to them under the TRYSEM Programme. Further they seem to be satisfied with various procedural and organisational aspects such as the procedure followed in selecting the beneficiaries, mode of selection of specific trades, period and mode of loan repayment and the provision of support facilities. The level of satisfaction with all the aspects of TRYSEM appears to be average in the case of a majority of the respondents. However, they appear to be not satisfied with regard to the amount of loan and subsidy earmarked for specific trades. Besides, they pointed out the procedural delays in the sanction of loan and subsidy by the institutions concerned as the single most important reason for their dissatisfaction. It is therefore felt that the simplification of procedures for the sanction of loan amount and subsidy is the need of the hour in order to encourage more of the rural youth trained under TRYSEM.
to undertake self-employment ventures. Further, keeping in view the escalation in costs of equipment needed for different trades/vocations from time to time, there is need to correspondingly increase the loan amount envisaged for these trades. This would facilitate proper use of loan for productive purposes only.

With regard to the impact of TRYSEM on income and employment generation, it has been found that the TRYSEM has resulted in generating additional employment to the extent of about 50 per cent and 30 per cent in the number of working days per month and the number of working hours per day respectively and in generating additional income to the extent of 37 per cent in the present occupations of the respondents as compared to their past occupations. Thus, the programme has caused occupational diversification among the respondents resulting in their gainful employment and consequently increased earnings. Further, it has been found that the increased earnings from vocations in which the respondents received training under TRYSEM have helped to bring about some improvement in their living conditions. The respondents felt that TRYSEM has been useful not only in improving their skills but also in improving their living standards with regard to their consumption patterns and clothing of their family.
members. Thus, it may be observed that TRYSEM seems to have had a positive impact on the living conditions of the respondents.

Based on the findings of the study, the following suggestions may be made for making the TRYSEM programme much more effective and useful to the rural youth.

1) There is an urgent need to ensure that all the rural youth trained under TRYSEM are properly employed through either self-employment or wage-employment. Motivational camps may be organised to properly motivate the youth to take up self-employment ventures by equipping them with more information about the prospects of different trades in different parts of the District.

2) There is a need for simplification of the procedures for the sanction of loan and subsidy by the concerned institutions in order to encourage more of the rural youth to undertake self-employment ventures.

3) The criteria for fixing the loan amount for different trades must be more flexible and the loan amount needs to be revised correspondingly with the escalation in the cost of equipment required for each trade in order to ensure proper and efficient use of credit for productive purposes.

4) The training under TRYSEM may be made more intensive and as part of training programme beneficiaries may be trained in the techniques of marketing their services and products.