

## **Gainful Employment Generation for Youth Through Trysem in Udaipur Zone of Rajasthan State**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Employment opportunities have to be increased in India by all conceivable means. There is need to make concentrated efforts to meet the increasing demand of the country on account of rapidly multiplying population and rise in level of unemployment, especially in rural areas. The Ministry of Rural Development now carries the responsibility of employment generation in the rural areas. A number of programmes have been formulated to this effect. For this, "Training of Rural Youth for self Employment" (TRYSEM) was started since 15 August, 1979, for providing self employment to rural youth (In between 18 - 35 year's age). TRYSEM was a part of the strategy of rural industrialisation to improve the socio-economic condition of rural youth after imparting them training and education in different trades through training institutions, Master Craftmen or individual skilled artisans. The training is imparted with the ultimate objective that rural youth after undergoing the training would either be provided wage or self employment. On this point of view the present study was undertaken with the following objectives.

### **OBJECTIVES**

1. To study the extent of employment generation by the youth of the TRYSEM Programme.
2. To know the monetary gains received by the participants after TRYSEM training

### **METHODOLOGY**

The present study was conducted in Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur districts of Udaipur division. In all 14 Panchayat Samities (9 tribal and 5 non-tribal) having maximum number of trainees and similar in trades were selected. As many as 318 participants (194 tribal and 124 non-tribals) of the selected trades i.e. carpentry, wireman and electric motor rewinding were interviewed. These trainees were scattered in the 114 villages of the selected panchayat samities.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **Extent of Employment Generated by Trained Youth of the TRYSEM :**

One of the main objectives of the TRYSEM programme is to generate self employment amongst beneficiaries selected

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**Table 1 : Trade-wise distribution of beneficiaries according to extent of employment generated under TRYSEM**

Sr. No.	Employment generated in hours per day	Name of the trades						EMR+WM+CARP (N=318)	
		EMR (N=50)		WM (N=50)		CARP (N=218)		Tribal N =194	Non-tribal N =124
		Tribal N=13	Non-tribal N =37	Tribal N =22	Non-tribal N =28	Tribal N =159	Non-tribal N =59		
1.	Upto 4 hrs.	1 (7.69)	1 (2.70)	1 (4.54)	3 (10.71)	2 (1.25)	1 (1.69)	4 (2.06)	5 (4.03)
2.	Above 4 to 7 hrs.	1 (7.69)	3 (8.10)	8 (36.36)	5 (17.85)	61 (38.36)	31 (52.54)	70 (36.08)	39 (31.45)
3.	Above 7 hrs.	-	-	-	-	7 (4.40)	1 (1.69)	7 (3.60)	1 (0.80)
Total		2	4	9	8	70	33	81	45

Figures in parentheses showing percentage

EMR - Electric Motor Rewinding Trade

WN - Wireman Trade

CARP - Carpentry Trade

for this purpose. After successful completion of the training in the particular trade, trainees should be able to get either partial or full time employment to enable them to earn money and to lead a comfortable life. Extent of employment generated by trainees was measured on the basis of number of hours in a day, the beneficiaries had been engaged in a particular trade of TRYSEM. Responses so received from them were recorded and presented in table-1.

The data in table 1 show that in case of electric motor rewinding trade only 2 tribal beneficiaries (out of 13), adopted the trade and only one was able to find gainful employment by way of working for a period of 7 hours and one even less

beneficiaries were able to get full time employment around 7 hours per day regularly and earning money by keeping themselves busy in their trade. But for non-tribal beneficiaries employment generation for 3 trained youth was upto 4 hours and for 5 trained it was 4 to 7 hours per day.

In carpentry, acceptance of trade was more as compared to above 2 trades. In all 61 trained tribal youth (out of 159) got full time gainful employment in a day and even seven of them got employment for more than 7 hours. Their working hours were from 8 Am to 6 Pm, but only one non-tribal trainee got employment for more than 7 hours. More than half i.e. 52.54 per cent non-tribal could find full

**Table 2 : Effect of selected variables with employment generation by tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries of the selected trades of TRYSEM.**

Sr. No.	Variables	d.f.	Overall beneficiaries of the selected trades	
			Tribal (N=194)	Non-tribal (N=124)
1.	Age	4	0.64 NS	2.46 NS
2.	Education	4	5.29 NS	1.28 NS
3.	Occupation	2	48.96 NS	4.23 NS

NS = Non-significant, 0.05 level of significance

S = Significant

than 4 hours. Whereas, one and three non-tribal beneficiaries of the same trade were able to get employment for a period of 4 hours and 7 hours respectively.

One tribal beneficiary of wireman trade get about half day work, and 8 tribal

time gainful employment (i.e. 4 to 7 hours) in a day.

The overall findings indicate that more than one third i.e. 36.08 per cent tribals have full time employment where their working hours per day were around

**Table 3 : Tradewise distribution of beneficiaries according to monetary gains under TRYSEM**

Sr. No.	Monetary gains (Per month in Rupees)	Name of the trades						EMR+WM+CARP (N=138)	
		EMR (N=50)		WM (N=50)		CARP (N=218)		Tribal N =194	Non-tribal N =124
		Tribal N=13	Non-tribal N =37	Tribal N =22	Non-tribal N =28	Tribal N =159	Non-tribal N =59		
1.	Upto Rs. 400	1 (7.69)	1 (2.70)	2 (9.09)	2 (7.14)	1 (0.62)	5 (8.47)	4 (2.06)	8 (6.45)
2.	Rs. 401 to Rs. 800	1 (7.69)	3 (8.10)	7 (31.81)	6 (21.42)	60 (37.73)	27 (45.76)	68 (35.05)	36 (29.03)
3.	Above Rs. 800	-	-	-	-	9 (5.66)	1 (1.69)	9 (4.63)	1 (0.80)
Total		2	4	9	8	70	33	81	45

Figures in parentheses showing percentage  
 EMR - Electric Motor Rewinding Trade  
 WM - Wireman Trade  
 CARP - Carpentry Trade

### Gainful Employment Generation...

7 hours. Only 2.06 per cent tribals have partial employment with an average 4 hours day. Slightly less than one third (i.e. 31.45 per cent) non-tribals had 7 hours full time gainful employment regularly and only 4.03 per cent non-tribals had partial employment.

Further, association of employment generation with age, education and occupation was also seen and presented in table-2.

Table 2 shows that the calculated value of  $\chi^2$  for tribal as well as for non-tribals were less than to its tabulated value at 5 per cent level of significance for age and education. Hence, there was no association between age, education and employment generated by tribal and non-tribal trainees of the selected trades of TRYSEM. The significant association was observed between occupation and employment generated by tribal trainees, whereas in case of non-tribals non-significant association was observed.

### Monetary Gains Received by the Beneficiaries after TRYSEM Training :

It is presumed that after successful completion of training in a particular trade, the beneficiaries would utilise the acquired skills in their trade (job) partially or fully for gainful employment. The monetary benefit derived by different beneficiaries varied from trade to trade, which had been classified into three categories i.e. upto Rs. 400, Rs. 401 to Rs. 800 and above Rs. 800 per month (on the basis of over all responses recorded by the researcher during survey work). The respondents were asked to indicate the monthly income received by them through their working in the trades in which they were trained. Responses so received are presented in table 3.

Data under table 3 show that after undergoing TRYSEM training only one tribal beneficiary (out of 13) in case of electric motor rewinding trade was getting income upto Rs. 400 per month. Whereas, Shri Dola from village Padarda of Panchayat Samiti Sarada was in a position to earn between Rs. 401 to Rs. 800 per month. One non-tribal beneficiary

**Table 4 : Effect of selected variables with monetary gains by tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries of the selected trades of TRYSEM.**

Sr. No.	Variables	d.f.	Overall beneficiaries of the selected trades	
			Tribal (n=194) $\chi^2$	Non-tribal (N=124) $\chi^2$
1.	Age	4	3.10 NS	1.15 NS
2.	Education	4	5.09 NS	5.25 NS
3.	Occupation	2	0.69 NS	0.74 NS

NS = Non-significant, 0.05 level of significance

(out of 37) was getting income upto Rs. 400 per month and 3 who have been continuing the trade were getting monthly income in a range of Rs. 401 to Rs. 800 which was to them a satisfactory beginning with the hope that would further be expanded for still better returns.

In case of wireman trade, 2 tribal and 2 non-tribals were in a category of Rs. 400 per month. Whereas, 7 tribals who were continuing the trade and earning money fall under the category of Rs. 401 to Rs. 800 per month. But, 6 non-tribals of the same trade were getting monetary gain in between Rs. 401 to Rs. 800 per month.

For beneficiaries of carpentry, better performance was observed. More than one third (37.38 per cent) and less than half (45.76 per cent) non-tribals were able to earn between Rs. 401 to Rs. 800 per month. It shows that more employment opportunities are available to them. The basic reason for this was that, as it is easy to adopt the particular trade, as compared to the earlier two trades. The number of trainees who earned money more than Rs. 800 per month found to be 9 in tribals (out of 159) and only one in non-tribal (out of 59).

In overall picture reveals that 2.06 per cent tribals and 6.45 per cent non-tribals were able to get money upto Rs. 400 per month. Whereas, 35.05 per cent tribal and 29.03 per cent nontribals had effectively and efficiently

utilized their acquired skill in their respective trade and were able to earn about Rs. 800 per month.

Effect of selected variables (age, education and occupation) with monetary gains has also been worked out and presented in table 4.

Table 4 indicates that age, education and occupation of the tribal as well as for non-tribal youth non-significant difference was observed with monetary gains. This concludes that both the variables are not associated with each other.

#### CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

The results show that, there was a marked difference between the number of youth trained and number of youth accepting the trade as a means of self-employment. This was due to the lack of confidence in skill, non-availability of market for the particular trade near by the village and lack of credit facility. Due to these main reasons beneficiaries were unable to generate full time employment in a day and it does not provided opportunities for adequate monetary gain so as to elevate the beneficiaries above the poverty line. It is, therefore, suggested that TRYSEM should be taken up seriously so that atleast a majority, if not all of youth trained became self-employed in each block and could generate income for their livelihood.

#### REFERENCES

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