

B : Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) 59

The scheme - TRYSEM aimed at providing basic technical and entrepreneurial skill to the rural poor in the age group of 18-35 years enable them take up income generating activities (self/wage employment). It had been laid down that the coverage of youth from SC/ST communities should be at least 50% of rural youth trained. Out of the total beneficiaries, at least 50% should be women. The scheme had been merged into Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) with IRDP, DWCRA etc. from April, 1999.

(a) Socio-economic condition of beneficiary

Out of 60 beneficiaries, 49 (81.66%) were male and 11 (18.33%) were female. The least participation of women was prevalent in all the three sample zones, i.e, North Bihar, Central Bihar and Jharkhand.

56 (93.33%) beneficiaries were literate while only 4 (6.66%) were illiterate. Out of 56 literate persons. 35.71% had education below matriculation level, 50.0% had qualification of matriculation and above but below graduation level. And 14.28 % had qualification of graduation and above. Illiteracy level was comparatively higher in Jharkhand where 20.0% beneficiaries of the scheme were illiterate. And out of remaining 80.0% literate population 25.0% had only primary education, 35.0% had matriculation and above qualification but below the graduation level. 20.0% had graduation and above level.

Out of 60 beneficiaries, 20% were small farmers, 8.33% marginal farmers, only 6.66% were agricultural labourers, 8.33% non-agricultural casual labourers, 51.66% non-agricultural self-employed, 1.66% artisans and 3.33% were others.

Small farmers and non-agricultural self employed had taken the maximum benefit of the scheme. Marginal farmers had taken the benefits of the scheme only in Central Bihar zone, where only 5 beneficiaries (8.33% of the beneficiaries of the zone) were marginal farmers (Table 2B.1)

36.66% beneficiaries had the family size of 1-5 persons, 58.33% had of 6-11 persons and only 5.0% had the family size of 12 or more. Hence only 3 beneficiaries (5.0%) belonged to combined family. The trend was almost similar in all the three sample zones.

34 (56.66%) beneficiaries belonged to schedules castes and 19 (31.66%) belonged to OBCs. Only 2 (3.33%) beneficiaries belonged to scheduled tribes and 5 (8.33%) belonged to other caste groups including minorities. Hence SCs had taken the maximum benefit of the IRDP followed by OBC groups.

Priority under the scheme was to be given to the freed bonded labourers and assignees of surplus land. But only 1 (1.66%) beneficiary was freed bonded labour and even not a single beneficiary was the assignee of surplus land. Remaining 59 (98.33%) belonged to other categories (Table 2B.2)

Not even a single beneficiary of the scheme had income below Rs. 6401. 7 (11.66%) beneficiaries had income in between Rs. 6401-11000, 7 (11.66%) beneficiaries had income in between Rs. 11001-16000 and 14 (23.33%) beneficiaries in between Rs. 16001-21000. 19 (31.66%) beneficiaries had income above Rs. 21000 but below Rs. 32000. And 13 (21.66%) beneficiaries had income above Rs. 32000. Hence 32 (53.33%) beneficiaries did not come under the purview of the scheme as their income level was above the poverty line but they managed to take the benefit of the scheme. Hence, manipulation by the better-off section was apparent in the scheme (Table 2B.3)

(b) Economic structure and Viability of the scheme

50 (83.33%) beneficiaries had taken training under the scheme of 6 months duration while 10 (16.66%) beneficiaries of Jharkhand region had taken training in course of 3 months duration. Beneficiaries had taken training in different types of courses including typing, bidi binding, pumpset repairing, electrical works, sheet metal, grill welder, radio mechanic, veterinary compounder, tractor repairing, motor driving readymade garments and carpentry etc.

Unfortunately only 18 (30.0%) beneficiaries had accepted that the course had helped them in skill formation in the training area while 42 (70.0%) beneficiaries opined that the course could not help them in skill formation. Only 4 (6.66%) beneficiaries had shown full satisfaction about the course. 13 (21.66%) beneficiaries had shown simple satisfaction while 3 (5.0%) had shown less satisfaction. 40 (66.6%) beneficiaries had described the course was completely unsatisfactory. 24 (40.0%) beneficiaries had alleged that not the trainers were competent. That was the reason of unsatisfactory performance. 11 (18.33%) beneficiaries had alleged that lack of seriousness amongst authorities including trainers was the reason of unsatisfactory performance. 2 (3.33%) beneficiaries had alleged that the scheme was only a paper work. Only 3 (5.0%) beneficiaries had accepted that they could not take the benefit of the course due to their engagement in some other work. Hence they did not have any idea about the course. (Table 2B.4)

Only 1 (1.66%) beneficiary had claimed that he was selected for the training on the basis of merit. 24 (40.0%) beneficiaries were selected with the help of block authorities, 4 (6.66%) with the help of Panchayat authority and 10 (16.66%) with the help of other influential persons. 21 (35.0%) beneficiaries reported that due to mass unawareness about the scheme, there was easy access. The actual amount of stipend was Rs. 350 per month but 7 (11.66%) beneficiaries had not received any amount. 3 (5.0%) beneficiaries had received in between Rs 1-500, 9 (15.0%) in between Rs. 501-1000, 18 (30.0%) in between Rs. 1001-1500, and 23 (38.33%) in between Rs. 1501-2000. Not even a single beneficiary had received full stipend amount. 33 (55.0%) beneficiaries had alleged that the remaining stipend amounts were appropriated by Block authorities. 5 (8.33%) reported that remaining amounts were appropriated by the middlemen whereas 22 (36.66%) beneficiaries had no idea. (Table 2B.5)

Out of 60, only 15 (25.0%) beneficiaries reported that they had been benefitted by the training. 2 (3.33%) had got benefit in getting job on the basis of training, 10 (16.66%) had enhanced their productivity level under self employment activity, 2 (3.33%) had enhanced their quality level under self-employment activities and 1 (1.66%) had received loan under self employment scheme due to the training, but 45 (75.0%) beneficiaries reported that they had not received any benefit due to the training/scheme. Out of 60, only 2 (3.33%) beneficiaries had received IRDP loan. 24 (40.0%) had not applied for the IRDP loan because they had no idea that the training would facilitate them in getting IRDP loan. 34 (56.66%) TRYSEM beneficiaries had applied for the loan but couldn't get due to the procedural obstacles and corruption. The trend was similar in all the three zones. (Table 2B.6)

Out of 60 beneficiaries, only 15 (25.0%) were engaged in the training area. 13 (86.6%) amongst them had accepted that their income levels had been raised due to their engagement in training area. 42 (70.0%) beneficiaries were working in self employment scheme whereas 18 (30.0%) beneficiaries in wage employment scheme. (Table 2B.7)

(c) General observations and recommendations

Beneficiaries of the scheme had given the following broad observations :

- (i) The trainers of the schemes were serious not to impart knowledge to the beneficiaries but to fulfil the formalities.

- (ii) Training centres were mismanaged and ill-equipped.
- (iii) Full stipend amounts were not paid and the remaining amounts in sizeable proportion were appropriated by authorities.
- (iv) Amount of purchasing raw materials for the training was fully appropriated by the authorities.
- (v) No training certificate was issued to the beneficiaries.

Investigators observations and recommendations

On the basis of cross-survey the investigators confirmed that the scheme had been undertaken by the management and trainers only to complete the formalities by fulfilling the paper works. They had also observed that the beneficiaries were not very serious about the course as they couldn't understand the importance of the scheme. They had given the following recommendations :

- (i) Effective steps should be taken for providing adequate snacks and lunch to the beneficiaries against their full stipend amounts. It might create an additional interest in the course.
- (ii) Training should be made an essential condition for getting financial assistance under SGSY.
- (iii) Beneficiaries should be supplied full information about the course including the duration stipend amount and the amount allocated for the purchase of raw materials for training.
- (iv) Training centres should be well managed and well equipped with competent trainers.

(d) Calculation of Poverty Indices:

Head-Count ratio (H)

$$H = \frac{q}{n} = \frac{28}{60} = 0.46$$

Income - gap ratio

$$I = \frac{g}{\pi \cdot q}$$

$$= \frac{181200}{21000 \times 28}$$

$$= 0.3081632$$

Ginni Co-efficient (G)

$$G = 0.20$$

Now, Sen Index (P)

$$P = H [I + (1-I) G]$$

$$= 0.46 [0.31 + (1-0.31) \times 0.20]$$

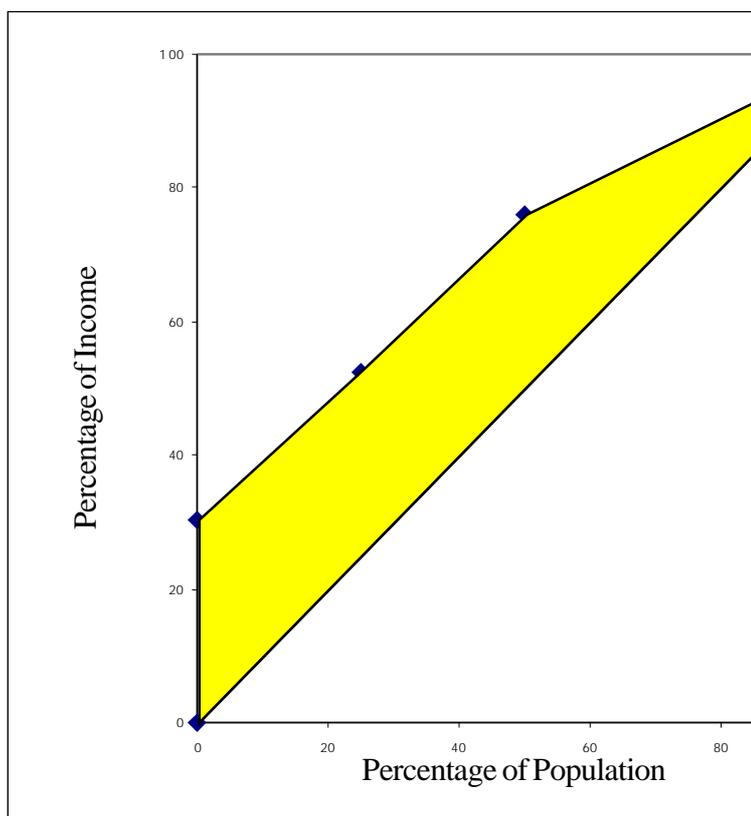
$$= 0.46 [0.31 + 0.69) \times 0.20]$$

$$= 0.46 [0.32 + 0.138]$$

$$= 0.46 \times 0.448$$

$$= 0.21$$

Fig. 2B : Income inequality for TRYSEM beneficiaries



Percentage of Population	Percentage of Income
0	0
0	30.48
25	52.38
50	76.19
100	100

The calculation of Head-Count Ratio (H) gives that 46% of the beneficiaries were below poverty line. The calculation of Income-Gap Ratio (I) gives a value of 0.31. This value specifies that a large number of the beneficiaries were in the upper income-slab below poverty line.

The computed value of Gini co-efficient (G) is 0.20. The lower value of G shows a low degree of income disparity among the beneficiaries below poverty line.

The value of Sen-Index (0.21) signifies that a very large number of beneficiaries were in the upper income-slab below poverty line, i.e., benefits are largely skewed in favour of higher income-slab below poverty line.