GAU Res. J. 1995. 21 (1) : 100-104

Hierarchy Motives of TRYSEM Beneficiaries

Dilip Trivedi and Dr. S. L. Intodia*

Department of Extension Education, Rajasthan Agricultural University, Udaipur (Rajasthan)

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to see the communication sources utilized by the trainees of TRYSEM Programme in tribal and non-tribal areas. It was found that village level worker (VLW) was the prominent source of information in both tribal and non-tribal areas. Further, self actualization was the main motive for tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries to participate in the TRYSEM Programme. Economic security was given second preference by both the categories of trainees of the selected trades.

(Received on 24th Nov., 1994)

INTRODUCTION

Nearly one fourth of India's rural population comprises of youth in the age range of 15 to 25 years. This vast human resource at present is away from direct involvement in the national development process. In view of the emphasis that is being placed in accelerating the tempo of rural development, both in terms of infrastructure and human development, the need to formulate programmes for alround development of the youth and their participation in the national growth process has been taken up as the central theme of national planning process particularly from the sixth plan onwards. As a part of this effort both the central and state governments have been encouraging the formation of Yuvak Mandals or Youth Clubs to cover the countryside, such that the youth find an organizational support and frame of reference for undertaking development programmes. Both for self development and rural development of country side. In this support TRYSEM aims at equipping the rural youth in the age group of 18-35 years and below the poverty line with necessary skills and technology to enable them to take to self employment according to their physical and mental dispositions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The aim of present paper is to know the causes for attending the TRYSEM programme by the youth. The specific objectives are as under :

(i) To know the communication sources for the trainees of the TRYSEM programme

(ii) To identify the motives of the trainees in participation of the TRYSEM programme

The present study was conducted in Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Banswara

*Present address : Director, Directorate of Extension Education, Campus, Udaipur-313 001.

and Dungarpur district of Udaipur division. 14 Panchayat Samities (9 tribal and 5 non-tribal) having maximum number of trainees and similarity in trades were selected. Three trades i.e. electric motor rewinding, wireman and carpentary (out of 19) which were common and comparable in the selected tribal and non-tribal panchayat samities of Udaipur division were included. A total of 420 youth were trained in carpentary, wireman and electric motor rewinding trades. Out of 420 trainees, 318 trainees (194 tribals and 124 non-tribals) were selected on random basis in 114 villages of selected panchayat samities. The data were collected by personal interview technique at their farm or home.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Communication Sources for the TRYSEM Beneficiaries

TRYSEM beneficiaries were asked to name the sources from where and from whom they known about the programme. Sources as identified by participants of the selected trades are presented in table -1.

The table 1 indicates that sarpanch was the most popular source of information for tribal as well as non-tribal beneficiaries of TRYSEM programme as selection had almost been done by the sarpanch and the group secretary of village panchayat and from whom TRYSEM beneficiaries got first hand information. In case

TABLE 1

Sources of information to beneficiaries about TRYSEM Programme.

Communicatior Souces	*Total tribals (194)*	*Total Non-tribals (124)*	*Tribal+ Non-tribals (318)*	*Rank*
(A) Localite				
1. Sarpanch	178 (91.75)	97 (78.22)	275 (86.47)	1
2. Individual craftman	39 (20.10)	10 (8.06)	49 (15.40)	2
3. Ex-trainees	18 (9.27)	2 (1.61)	20 (6.28)	3
4. Neighbour	3 (1.54)	13 (10.48)	16 (5.03)	4
5. Friends	7 (3.60)	3 (2.41)	10 (3.14)	5
6. Relatives	2 (1.03)	4 (3.22)	6 (1.88)	6
(B) Cosmopolite				
1. V.L.W.	17 (8.76)	45 (36.29)	62 (19.50)	1
2. Non-Govt. Voluntary Organization	9 (4.63)	—	9 (2.83)	2
(C) Mass Media	—	—	—	—

Figures in parentheses showing percentage.

AGRICULTURAL

of tribals, individual craftsman got second rank whereas, by non-tribals it was ranked third. These findings are in close with Verma and Kothari (1986). Verma was in view that majority of respondents got information about IRDP from village leaders, VLW relatives and friends and the officials of the centre located in the area. Kothari reported that master craftsman/master trainer was the most important source of communication and helpful for motivating the trainees for TRYSEM programme. She further reported that Mass Media such as newspapers, radio, handbills does not play any role for informing the people regarding the programme. The findings are also supported by Dubey (1961) and Bose (1965).

Regarding cosmopolite sources of information, village level worker (V.L.W.) was considered as an important source both by tribal and non-tribal trainees. Further, by the tribal trainees, Narayan Seva Sansthan (A Non-Govt. Voluntary Organization) was ranked second as a source of information about TRYSEM Programme.

Relatives and friends played very little role, whereas, mass media did not play any role for making tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries aware regarding TRYSEM Programme.

Motives of the trainees in the participation of the TRYSEM Programme

Regarding motives of the trainees, responses of selected beneficiaries was recorded and presented in table 2.

TABLE 2

Rank order of motives as perceived by the beneficiaries of selected ades of TRYSEM programme.

Sr. No.	*Total tribal trainees (N = 194) Mean Score*		*Total Non-tribal trainees (N = 124) Mean Score*	
1. Economic Security	2.62	(2)	2.73	(2)
2. Need of recognition	2.32	(3)	2.24	(4)
3. Self atcualisation	2.73	(1)	2.86	(1)
4. Affiliative	1.88	(6)	2.47	(3)
5. Economic freedom	1.99	(4)	2.13	(5)
6. Innovative	1.14	(9)	1.08	(9)
7. Prestige	1.95	(5)	1.85	(7)
8. Patriotism	1.80	(7)	1.99	(6)
9. Family need	1.71	(8)	1.84	(8)
Rank correlation coefficient (r)			0.86	
Test of significance			6.31	

Figures in parentheses showing rank.

Tribal and non-tribal trainees of the selected trades (electric motor rewinding wireman, carpentary) were combined and it was observed that both the categories of trainees mainly join the programme for need of self actualisation, as it was ranked first with mean score 2.73. Thus, both the categories of trainees mainly got the training for utilisation of their extra time.

Kothari also concluded that tribal women joined the TRYSEM Programme to fulfill the future needs of the family, whereas, non- tribal women participated in the TRYSEM Programme in order to utilize their free time. She pointed out that economic security was the most important motive behind participation in TRYSEM Programme.

Further, second preference for both the categories of trainees was also same. In the opinion of TRYSEM participants, programme provides economic security to youth in their life. Trainees wanted to become self sufficient and have desired to earn money through wage or self-employment after training. However, there is variation in third choice. In the opinion of tribal trainees, need of recognition got third rank, whereas, non-tribal participants put the same need on six rank and third preference was assigned to need of affiliation. Moreover, the need of innovativeness was assigned least mean score by tribal and non-tribal trainees (i.e. 1.14 and 1.09 respectively). Conclusion may be drawn that none of the selected beneficiaries attend the programme for testing the fruitfulness of the government programme. The main aim of the rural youth is to utilize their time by acquiring the skill in the trades for which they were selected and thereafter wanted job through trades as a profession.

Rank order correlation coefficient was also calculated and calculated value of 'r' was found to be greater than tabulated value at 0.05 per cent level of significance. It can be said that there was significant difference with respect to ranking of the statements by trainees of the identified trades.

Conclusion

The most utilized source of information for TRYSEM programme was found to be sarpanch, followed by Master Craftsmen. It is, therefore, suggested that these people be involved more and more for making the TRYSEM Programme and other youth programmes more popular among the rural masses. Further, sarpanch can also motivate the youth for their own development as well as family as a whole. Youth mainly got the training in TRYSEM trades for utilization of their time and acquiring the skills. After perfection in trades, some youth wanted to start their own independent business and others desires to get employment in wage form.

Implications of the study

The results of present study will provide a strong basis and will serve a guideline for organizations, institutions and policy makers in formulating effective, realistic and need based programme in order to provide economic opportunities to rural youth.

REFERENCES

Bose, A. B. (1965). Communication channels for agricultural innovations. *Agricultural Research. Vol. V.*, p. 234.

Dubey, S. K. (1961). Factors influencing the adoption of improved farm practices in Barala Block, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, Unpublished M. Sc. (Agri.) Thesis, Jabalpur University.

Kothari, K. (1986). Extent of acceptance, behavioural change and employment generated amongst women beneficiaries of TRYSEM in Rajasthan. Unpublished Ph. D. (Extension Education) Thesis. Sukhadia University, Udaipur.

Verma, G. L. (1986). Women beneficiaries under IRDP. *Journal of Rural Development*, Vol. 5, No. 4, P. 437-479.