

Attitude of Beneficiaries Towards Trysem

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ABSTRACT: The main objective of the study was to study the attitude of the beneficiaries towards the TRYSEM programme. Attitude, as defined by Thurstone (1946) is the degree of positive or negative affect associated with psychological object. By psychological object here, we mean the feeling of beneficiaries about the TRT program towards the positive or the negative effect. The attitude has a direct bearing on the learning behaviour of the respondents. Therefore, an effort was made to know the attitude of participants towards the TRYSEM programme, for this an attitude scale has been specially constructed.

KEYWORDS: Attitude , TRYSEM , Strong point , weak point , tribal and non-tribal classes

INTRODUCTION

To measure the attitude of selected youth towards the TRYSEM, the mean scores of the selected statements were calculated separately for tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries and ranks were assigned to the degree of attitude namely strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree where the assigned scores are 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. All the participants of the selected trades were asked to indicate their attitude towards sixteen items listed in subsequent table. The items were classified into three categories namely unfavourable (less than 2.5 M.S.) undecided (2.5 to 3.5 M.S.) and favourable (above 3.5 M.S.) as given by Dixit and Veerabhadraiah (1989). This shows that the overall mean score obtained by tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries of the electric motor rewinding trade were 3.19 and 3.24

respectively which according to the classification, shows that both the categories of beneficiaries of the trade had overall 'undecided attitude towards TRYSEM programme, while going through each of the items separately, it was observed that tribal trainees had favourable attitude towards six statements (i.e. 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 12) whereas, for non-tribals, it was for 7 statements (i.e. 1, 3, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13).

Four statements (i.e. 8, 9, 14, 15) by tribal and only one statement (i.e. 15) by non-tribals were classified into unfavourable categories i.e. for these beneficiaries had negative feeling. Statements about some items, beneficiaries of both the groups had undecided attitude, the items for tribal beneficiaries were six (No. 2, 4, 6, 10, 13, 16) and for non-tribals were eight (No. 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14, 16). Means, the beneficiaries for these items were unable to express their views clearly whether programme was really beneficial for them or not. They had reservation in expressing their feeling. It is evident that tribal trainees of the wireman trade had favourable attitude for the ten statements i.e. (No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13). whereas for non-tribals it was only five i.e. (No. 1, 3, 5, 7, 11) statements. It shows, non-tribal beneficiaries had positive feeling for fewer selected statements. In the opinion of tribal beneficiaries programmes was better and means for providing employment to youth. According to classification, tribal trainees negative feeling for only four statements i.e. (No. 8, 9, 14, 15) whereas, non-tribal trainees had for only 3 statements i.e. (No. 8, 14, 15). Here 3 statements i.e. (No. 8, 14, 15) are common for both tribal and non-tribals. They pointed out that adequate work after training was not

available to earn out of the trade. They also complained that loan was not sanctioned to them, so they were unable to start their own job.

The data presented in Table 22 shows that tribal participants of the carpentry trade had favourable attitude for 9 statements i.e. (No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12) whereas, non-tribal had for 7 statements d.e. (No. 1,

3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12). It means, more than 56 per cent statements by tribal beneficiaries perceived satisfactory. These trainees had negative attitude for only 2 statements i.e. (No. 8, 15) whereas for non-tribals it was for 3 statements i.e. (No. 8, 14, 15). It shows that very few statements had classified as unfavourable by both the categories of the trainees.

	WM (N=80)				CARP (N=216)		EMW+WM-CARP (N=316)	
	Tribal (N=12) M.S.	Non-tribal (N=27) M.S.	Tribal (N=22) M.S.	Non-tribal (N=28) M.S.	Tribal (N=159) M.S.	Non-tribal (N=55) M.S.	Tribal (N=134) M.S.	Non-tribal (N=124) M.S.
1 TRYSEM programme is as important as other programmes from the view point of employment.	4.70(1)	4.49(1)	4.45(2.5)	4.68(1)	4.16(1)	4.46(1)	4.23(1)	4.52(1)
2 It does not helps in raising the standard of living of poor people	3.46(7.5)	3.24(10)	3.73(9)	3.46(6.5)	3.52(9)	3.49(8)	3.54(9)	3.41(8.5)
3 It helps youth in utilising their time properly for productive purpose	4.15(4)	3.89(4)	3.82(7)	4.00(3)	3.81(6)	3.85(5)	3.83(6)	3.89(4)
4 In allotting the trade, interest and need of the trainees are not taken care.	3.00(10.5)	2.68(12)	3.32(11)	3.29(9)	3.04(11)	3.14(10)	3.07(12)	3.04(12.5)
5 Programme check the migration of rural youth from rural to urban areas.	4.00(5)	3.38(8.5)	3.68(10)	3.61(5)	3.55(8)	3.39(9)	3.39(8)	3.44(6)
6 Required skill is not provided to the trainees during training period.	3.08(9)	2.84(11)	3.77(8)	3.46(6.5)	3.62(7)	3.79(6)	3.60(7)	3.43(7)
7 Instructor is having adequate technical knowledge of his trade.	4.31(2)	4.11(2)	4.55(1)	4.11(2)	4.00(2)	4.20(2)	4.08(2)	4.13(2)
8 Adequate work after training is not available around the village to earn out of the trade.	2.00(14)	2.51(15)	2.05(15)	2.36(15)	2.42(15)	2.27(15)	2.33(15)	2.23(15)
9 Six months duration for the training of selected trade is sufficient	2.15(13)	2.65(12)	2.14(14)	2.82(11)	2.65(12)	2.91(12)	2.50(12)	2.81(14)
10 Sufficient stipend during training is not provided to the trainees.	3.00(10.5)	3.73(5)	4.32(5)	2.5(13)	3.94(3)	4.03(3.5)	3.92(4.5)	3.59(8)
11 Training institutions are equipped with basic physical facilities.	4.23(3)	4.08(3)	4.36(4)	3.93(4)	3.86(4)	4.03(3.5)	3.94(3)	4.02(3)
12 Tool kit at the end of the training is not provided to all the trainees.	3.85(6)	3.57(7)	4.45(2.5)	2.57(12)	3.85(5)	3.71(7)	3.92(4.5)	3.41(8.5)
13 Boarding facility provided during training is appropriate	3.46(7.5)	3.62(6)	3.95(6)	3.00(10)	3.00(12)	3.00(11)	3.14(11)	3.19(16)
14 It is difficult to get bank loan after training for undertaking the trade independently.	1.85(15)	2.59(14)	2.23(13)	2.43(14)	2.40(14)	2.27(14)	2.51(14)	2.40(10)
15 In the programme, provision is made for refresher training	1.00(16)	1.22(16)	1.36(16)	1.00(16)	1.20(16)	1.02(16)	1.20(16)	1.08(16)
16 The evaluation of the TRYSEM programme is not regularly carried out by the concerned agency.	2.92(12)	3.38(8.5)	3.09(12)	3.36(8)	3.28(10)	2.68(13)	3.23(10)	3.04(12.5)
Overall attitude	3.19	3.24	3.45	3.16	3.28	3.26	3.29	3.23
Rank correlation coefficient	0.88		0.63		0.97		0.93	
Test of significance		6.31		3.03		15.12		9.40

In general, both the categories of the trainees of the selected trades had undecided attitude. It could be concluded that selected beneficiaries did not know the complete details about the TRYSEM programme. The same was also observed for the individual trade. When beneficiaries wise attitude seen, it was found that tribal beneficiaries had favourable attitude for the majority of the items selected for the TRYSEM. In the opinion of tribal trainees, the TRYSEM programme was important from the view point of employment but it does not help in raising the standard of living of poor

people. From the programme trainees could utilize their time properly for the productive purpose. In their views, programme check the migration of rural youth towards urban. They recorded that instructors had adequate technical knowledge, but poor in providing skill to the trainees. Sufficient stipend and tool kit were also not provided to them. They have positive feeling for the statement, training institutions are equipped with basic physical facilities. Whereas, in case of non-tribals favourableness towards TRYSEM was seen for fewer statements i.e. (No. 1, 3, 7, 10, 11). It indicate that

comparatively tribal beneficiaries had more favourable attitude towards the programme than non-tribals. Rank order correlation coefficient was also calculated and calculated value of 't' was found to be greater than tabulated value at 14 d.f. and 0.05 per cent level of significance. We can say that there was significant difference with respect to ranking of the statements by trainees of the identified trades independently and overall tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries of the selected trades. Further, to find out significant difference between tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries of the selected trades with regard to attitude towards TRYSEM, analysis of variance was applied.

There is no difference in the attitude of tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries of different trades (i.e. electric motor rewinding, wireman, carpentry) and overall towards TRYSEM". For electric motor rewinding, carpentry and for overall tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries it was accepted and it was rejected for wireman beneficiaries.

STRONG AND WEAK POINTS OF THE TRYSEM PROGRAMME

Every programme has its own merits and demerits due to which people like or dislike and have faith in the programme. But some weaknesses are always present in almost every programme which create hinderance in the success of a programme. TRYSEM is also no exception, and it also has its own strong and weak points. This part of the research study is concerned with the strong and weak points of the programme as pointed by the beneficiaries of the programme and are explained trade wise in the following sections.

(1) Strong points of the TRYSEM programme : It is evident that tribal and non-tribal respondents of the electric motor rewinding trade mentioned that, there was provision of free technical training for the youth in the TRYSEM programme, further tribal beneficiaries (10) said that the programme could solve

the problem of unemployment of rural youth. In case of non-tribal beneficiaries, provision of stipend to the trainees got second rank which in itself was an incentive and motivating factor to participate in the programme. Non-tribal beneficiaries expressed that there was provision of free tool kit to the trainees in the programme, which helped the trained youth to some extent to start their own trade at the very initial stage and therefore they could get atleast partial employment. Study of rank order correlation coefficient indicates that there was significant difference in the strong points as perceived by tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries of the electric motor rewinding trade. The programme provided free technical training to the youth due to which they could acquire skill in the particular trade. Rank order correlation coefficient shows that there was non-significant difference in the strong points as observed by tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries of wireman trade. This indicates that statistically, there was no difference in ranking of the statements.

It is apparent that tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries of carpentry trade felt that programme provided free training to the youth. Provision of stipend was ranked second by tribal as well as non-tribal beneficiaries of carpentry trade. Provision of loan was pointed by only three non-tribal participants. It shows that majority of them were unaware of the credit facility. When rank order correlation coefficient was calculated it showed that there was significant difference in the ranking of strong points by tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries.

(II) Weak points of the TRYSEM programme: This visualises that all the selected tribal youth of the electric motor rewinding trade pointed out that a large number of youth of the same area had been trained in the particular trade this created problem for the trained youth to find a market in the area for their full time

employment. At the village level very limited work was available related to the particular trade. Thus the beneficiaries expressed that more youth should not be trained only in one particular trade and this was a major weakness of the programme. Non-tribals of the same trade expressed that stipend of Bs.250/- per month paid to the trainees was not adequate during their training period and it should be increased upto Bs.500/- 600/- per month, so that they could work efficiently and all the minimum requirements during the training could be met out. About two third (76.92 per cent) tribal trainees and more than half (62.16 per cent) non-tribal beneficiaries considered that no provision was made by government for security of job after completion of the training courses, resulting in frustration among trained youth due to unavailability of market in the rural areas for which they were trained. Rank order correlation coefficient indicates that there was non-significant difference in the ranking of the weakpoints being expressed by tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries of the electric motor rewinding trade.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion could be drawn that statistically tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries of the electric motor rewinding trade, carpentry trade and overall tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries of the selected trades have almost same attitude towards TRYSEM programme. But, for wireman trade it was just reverse where the tribal trainees had different attitude from that of non-tribal beneficiaries towards TRYSEM.

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