

382

382

AN EVALUATION STUDY  
OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING  
CENTRE IN TRIBAL AREAS  
OF GUJARAT

CHANDRAKANT UPADHYAYA

TRIBAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE  
GUJARAT VIDYAPITH  
AHMEDABAD

349

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Tribal Society as such because of the historical and geographical reasons and poor source base has remained economically and socially underdeveloped or undeveloped. Since the independence slowly and steady tribals are coming in the national mainstream through process of economic development programmes.

Education is the most important single factor responsible for achieving rapid educational and economic development of tribal society. As the tribals of the State are far behind in literacy rate with general population. Accordingly more emphasis is given on the education of tribals in the State by the Government.

Due to liberalisation policy a large number of industries are being set up in the State with substantial investment. These industries would require skilled manpower in various trades. There are various specific trades which have shortage of skilled manpower. So the Government has decided to give a thrust to increase facilities for Vocational Training Centres. This will result in more employ ability of unemployed tribal youth.

The Institute is express highly thanks to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, New Delhi for giving us the evaluation study of VTCs to assess the effectiveness and performance and of the impact of the scheme on tribal youth.

The Institute received continuous support from Shri A.G. Parmar, Deputy Tribal Development Commissioner, Govt. of Gujarat and Project Officer, Shri Kanjrekar of the Commissioner's office and Project Administrators of Valsad, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara and Panchmahal districts. I am highly thankful to all of them for their help and co-operation

At the outset I express my sense of gratitude to Dr. Siddhraj Solanki, Director of the Institute for entrusting this study to me and for his constant encouragement.

I am thankful to all four investigators Shri Ashokbhai Parmar, Shri Mukhtar Saiyed, Shri Valabhai Dodia and Shri Bakulbhai Koli for collecting and tabulating the field data very sincerely.

I am very grateful to Dr. M.I. Masavi, Hon. Deputy Director of the Institute for his valuable guidance and for going through draft report of the study. I am also thankful to Miss Tasneem Masavi for translating this report from Gujarati into English.

Last but the least I express my sincere thanks to all the informant trainees, principal and staff members of all VTCs for giving information and co-operation.

Dated: 14th Nov, 1998

CHANDRAKANT UPADHYAY

## CHAPTER - I

### Introduction

There is a discerning gap, both economically and educationally, between scheduled tribes and other section of the society. Educational backwardness is responsible for their socio-economic backwardness. So far the socio-economic changes, much emphasis has been given on education in Indian Constitution. That is why the Government of India and State Government had started many educational programmes and provides incentives for tribals, so they can easily get education of primary and secondary level.

But in reality the situation is different. There are many educational facilities are given to tribals by the State as well as Central Government, still it is a fact ~~that~~ there are many tribal children who have not seen the schools and those tribal children who are going to school mostly drop-out before completing the school, because of their poor economic conditions. According to one study carried out in the state, 87% of tribal children left their studies between 1 to 10th standard. Most of the tribals in the state are engaged in agriculture and labour work. Their income are very low, that is why they are living in poor economic conditions. According to the study done by Gujarat State in 1997, 67% tribals are living below the poverty line.

These tribals don't have permanent incomes and productivity of agriculture <sup>is low.</sup> ~~implements~~. That is why their

conditions become more worse, so education is also less and resources of income are also less. In these circumstances, there is only one means to improve their condition, that is to start small trade and business activities. Since 1960, after emergence of a separate Gujarat State has completed 36 years, In the eastern border of a State in tribal districts a small level VTC has been established and has made a good progress and these institutes have imparted training to the tribal students for their better future.

Because of their poor economic and social condition, these tribal youth left their studies in between and that is why they have to face frustration. So, Government of India has started VTC in different tribal areas, so they don't remain unemployed. And for <sup>the</sup> ~~this plan~~ implementation, <sup>of this scheme</sup> the Government of India allotted one crore rupees.

In 1993 Gujarat Government has started two VTC in the tribal areas, one in Chhotaudapur, district Vadodara and other one is in Valsad, district Valsad, and Government of India had given Rs.29.56 lakhs for this scheme. In 1995 The Tribal Development Department (TDD) started 5 VTC more, they were in Danta (District Banaskantha), Dahod (District Panchmahal), Rajpipla (District Bharuch), Mandvi (District Surat) and Kaprada (District Valsad). In these 5 VTC, Danta VTC has started late. For running this scheme, State Government had given land for these centres and they also gave loan for construction of the building under budget of concerned ITAP <sup>D</sup> areas.

For the implementation of the scheme, the Tribal Development Department, Gujarat State obtained the sanction of Board of Ministry of Welfare, Government of India and handed over to the concerned Project Administrator of ITDP area for carrying out the scheme under its guidance. The Project Administrator of the concerned areas recruit the ~~co~~<sup>I</sup>nstructors of different trades which are taught to tribal students. Apart from this, some administrative personnel are also recruited in the centre by the Project Administrator. They come as under:

- (1) Chief instructor
- (2) Trade instructors
- (3) Accountant
- (4) Workshop Attendant
- (5) Peons

It is decided to recruit above staff on permanent basis. According to this scheme there are five trades in VTC. In this, teaching of two trades is common and from another three trades, trainee has to choose one and in all the constructions of three trades should be undertaken by each trainee. Each trade has three months' time duration. After the completion of training of three months they have to go to the master draftsman for training and then they get certificate for it. In each VTC, total seats of boys and girls students are 50. And it was decided by the Government that Rs.350 per month is to be given to each trainee student as a stipend during

training period. After completion of training those who wish to start an independent business Rs.10,000<sup>rs</sup> to be given which consist 50% as a loan from Bank and fifty per cent as a subsidy by the Government. With the permission of the Ministry of Welfare, different schemes are being implemented in the State for the betterment of tribals by the TOD. Among these, VTC is one of the very important schemes. Because of this scheme of VTC, young educated unemployed youth are getting opportunity in receiving training in different trades and get employment and make their career, and they become self independent in their life. That is why this scheme is more important than the others.

CHAPTER - IIObjectives & Methodology

According to the 1991 Census, Scheduled Tribes (ST) population <sup>of</sup> ~~at~~ 61.62 lakhs accounts for 14.92 per cent of the total population in the State as against 8.01 per cent Scheduled Tribes population in the country. These communities are the weakest section of the society. Tribals in the State are found from State Capital to small villages and mostly in the eastern belt of the State, i.e. from Danta to Umbergaon.

The 92 per cent population of Tribals are living in the rural areas. They are mostly dependent on forest labour and agriculture labour. There is no industrial development in tribal areas, so they do not get employment in these areas. That is why they are very backward and they migrate from rural to urban areas. In this situation, State Government is making strenuous efforts for them to provide employment in their own areas.

In a tribal areas, the less educated tribal youths through vocational training they become self-sufficient. So, the State Government has started Vocational Training Centres (VTC) in tribal areas from 1993. The details of Vocational Training Centres in the State are given in Table 2:1.



Table 2: 1

| I.T.D.P. Areas   | Centre        | Establishment of the year |
|------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Vasada        | Aankla        | 1994                      |
| 2. Vasada        | Kaprada       | 1995-96                   |
| 3. Mandvi        | Mandvi        | 1995                      |
| 4. Rajpipla      | Rajpipla      | 1995                      |
| 5. Chhota-Udepur | Chhota-Udepur | 1993                      |
| 6. Dahod         | Dahod         | 1995                      |
| 7. Palanpur      | Danta         | 1995                      |

After the establishment of these centres, some centres had completed four years and some centres completed three years. Looking to the establishments of these centres, the time for an evaluation study is too early to know the benefits and difficulties faced by the centres; and it is very difficult to know problems of trainees, opinion of officers and how these centres are helpful to the tribal in future. The span of the centres are very short so it is very difficult to know the real impact even though the study is desirable in order to know the defects and shortcomings of the centres so improvement can be made in future.

These centres have completed four years after their establishment. The evaluation study is important to know the working of the centres and how the different trades taught in the centres are helpful to the tribal youths in order to get suitable employment.

Some important remarkable issues are as follows:

- (1) For local areas these trades are useful or not for tribals. If they are not, then which new trades to be introduced?
- (2) Are these trades useful in tribal areas?
- (3) In other societies it is said that the tribals are joining the VTC for getting stipend only, how far it is true to find out.
- (4) To know the structure of VTC and their problems.
- (5) Staff members are enough for training or not? and to know their conduct with trainees.
- (6) On the basis of the whole study the suggestions should be made that how VTC should be helpful to the tribal community.

#### Objectives and Methodology of ~~education~~ Evaluation:

In order to give some work to the tribal youth, Gujarat State Tribal Development <sup>Department</sup> has started VTC in different I.T.S.P. areas of the state since last four years. Are these centres seriously helping them or not? They give consolation to the unsuccessful youth or not? This scheme is successful in real sense or not and what are the advantages and disadvantages of these schemes. Whether these VTCs are working

according to objectives laid down at the time of establishment? An evaluation study of any scheme is not only necessary but inevitable at some interim period.

Evaluation studies are as under:

- (1) These schemes are run by State Tribal Development Department (TDD), so the administrative structure and framework of management should be examined.
- (2) To find out the difficulties and how to improve them.
- (3) To find out that how many boys and girls have taken training and how many of them have started their own trades or got job work.
- (4) To examine that - whether there is a provision to get a loan of Rs.10,000 for starting own trade, how many trainees have applied and how many have got the loan, and how many have repaid loan in time.
- (5) To find out that - whether the trained youths, who had taken a loan or not, have started any business of their own or got job or not? If they have not started, what are their difficulties and problems?
- (6) To examine that after the training is over the VTC may be helpful to trainees to get an employment or not? If they are helpful, ~~kindly give the figures~~ how?
- (7) To find out that - what kind of difficulties trainees are facing during the period of training and how to

overcome them.

- (8) Is this should be stopped or continued? If it should be continued, which kind of reforms should be introduced?

All these informations should be taken from trainees, officers and faculty members.

In short, merit and demerit, problems and difficulties of trainees and the problems and suggestions of the concerned officers, keeping this view in mind the evaluation study has been undertaken so they can cover more tribal youths under this scheme.

#### Selection of Areas

According to the guidelines of Government of India, Ministry of Welfare, all the VTCs are covered in this study.

- They are (1) Dahod (District Panchmahal)  
 (2) Danta (District Banaskantha)  
 (3) Chhota-udepur (District Vadodara)  
 (4) Rajpipla (District Bharuch)  
 (5) Mandvi (District Surat)  
 (6) Vasanda (District Valsad)  
 (7) Kaprada (District Valsad)

#### Selection of Samples

During the study, seven vocational training centres

were working. The informations of all these centres have been collected. According to the guidelines of the study, a list of old trainees had been prepared. As well as list of fresh trainees was also prepared. On this basis, for present study, the old and fresh trainees were selected.

Table 2:2

Number of trainees according to the centres

| Centre        | District    |     |     |     |
|---------------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Ankhlanch     | Valsad      | 45  | 84  | 129 |
| Kaprada       | Valsad      | 49  | 49  | 98  |
| Mandvi        | Surat       | 50  | 42  | 92  |
| Rajpipla      | Bharuch     | 33  | 37  | 70  |
| Chhota-Udepur | Vadodara    | 50  | 103 | 153 |
| Dahod         | Panchmahal  | 18  | 30  | 48  |
| Danta         | Banaskantha | 35  | -   | 35  |
| Total         |             | 280 | 345 | 625 |

From total 625 trainees, 10 per cent parents were to be selected for present study. Thus, 63 were selected from Ankhlanch (Dist. Valsad), 10 from Kaprada (Dist. Valsad), 9 from Mandvi (Dist. Surat), 9 from Rajpipla (Dist. Bharuch), 15 from Chhota-Udepur (Dist. Vadodara), 5 from Dahod (Dist. Panchmahals) and 4 from Danta (Dist. Banaskantha). In all sixty-three parents were covered under this study. Similarly,

among the staff members working in VTC each from Anklanch, Kaprada, Rajpipla, Mandvi, 8 from Chhota-Udepur and 6 each from Dahod and Danta vocational training centres were chosen. In all 48 staff members were covered under this study.

For collecting data the following research methods were applied:

1. Schedule:

For collecting the data from trainees, parents of trainees, staff members and centres' physical and financial information, a separate schedule was prepared for each category. The centre's schedule contains questions regarding establishment, selection method of trainees, facilities for trainees, staffing pattern, lodging & boarding facilities in the centre, staff problems etc. The schedule constructed for trainee contains the personal information of trainees and their family economic and educational informations. The question was also asked for preference of a training for particular trade, what kind of facilities getting from the centre, improvement in level of living because of undergoing training, prospects of job-work and employment etc. The parents' schedule contains questions regarding family members, education, income of the family, how many children are going for higher education, opinion regarding technical education, what are their aspirations regarding their children? what they expect from Government? what kind of

educational facilities are needed for their children etc. The schedule prepared for staff members covers their native place, distance of residence from centre, salary, experience, satisfaction with the work, relation with students and management etc. Through the structured questionnaire informations from trainees, parents and instructors were gathered.

In order to know how the trainees, after trained in particular trade, started the new business, why and who inspire to start and what sort of difficulties faced for running the particular trade. For this purpose a few case studies of trainees were done.

Apart from this certain information such as housing condition, accommodation for trainees and faculty persons. Trainees' attitude towards instructors and vice-versa were collected through observation. Thus the information of 625 selected trainees, 63 parents, 48 faculty members and 7 centres information had been collected through the above mentioned research method<sup>or</sup> techniques.

After collecting the field data, a master chart of data was prepared for carrying out the analysis and for preparing the final draft of the report.



## CHAPTER - III

### Field Data

With the help of structured questionnaire, we have collected the informations about the functions of Vocational Training Centres (VTC), Trainees, Parents of trainees view and the faculty members. The field data is divided into four parts : Part-I describes functioning of VTC, Part-II is about trainees, Part-III is about trainees' parents' interviews and Part-IV deals about the staff of VTC.

### Part - I

#### Training Centres

VTC is an important place for the trainees. From that place they get the training of the different trades, that is why it is necessary that VTC should be favourable and adjustable to trainees and they don't find difficulty to go there, they get all the primary facilities properly, good atmosphere and all the instruments of each trade. Besides that there should be one small library, where they can go and read newspapers, magazines, books etc. There should be play-ground for games. There should be adequate facilities of sitting in the class-rooms and proper tables and equipments for the practicals.

If all these facilities are provided to them, then the students develop the interest for the training. With all these aspects kept in mind, we have examined the condition of each VTC selected for the study.



\* When these VTCs have been established, permission from State Government had been achieved and when it started.

For the evaluation of the VTC we had selected seven centres. Among these, two centres were Vasanda (Anklanch) and Chhota-Udepur got sanction in 1993. While Rajpipla and Dahod got sanction in 1994 and other three centres Vasanda (Kaprada), Mandvi and Danta got sanction in the year 1995. Thus during the period of 1993-95 seven VTCs were started.

Table 3:1  
Year-wise number of Vocational Training Centres

| Sr. No. | Name of the Centres | Year of the beginning |      |      | Total |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|------|------|-------|
|         |                     | 1993                  | 1994 | 1995 |       |
| 1.      | Vasanda             | 1                     | -    | -    | 1     |
| 2.      | Chhota-Udepur       | 1                     | -    | -    | 1     |
| 3.      | Rajpipla            | -                     | 1    | -    | 1     |
| 4.      | Dahod               | -                     | 1    | -    | 1     |
| 5.      | Kaprada             | -                     | -    | 1    | 1     |
| 6.      | Mandvi              | -                     | -    | 1    | 1     |
| 7.      | Danta               | -                     | -    | 1    | 1     |
| Total   |                     | 2                     | 2    | 3    | 7     |

Table 3:1 shows that after the implementation of the scheme by the Government of India, the State Government had started 2 centres in 1993 and 1994, and three centres in 1995.

After getting the permission for the establishment of

VTC from the Government of India, when these centres were actually started? and if they were started late, so we try to probe as to what were the reasons for delay. We had come to know that among these seven sanctioned centres, two centres (Kaprada and Dahod) started after three months, Anklaich (Vansada), Mandvi and Rajpipla started after six months, whereas Chhota-Udepur and Danta were started after nine months. During the investigation it was found that because of inadequate facility of building, recruitment of qualified staff and the admission of adequate students in each trade were responsible reasons for delay. On the whole the first vocational training centre was started in Chhota-Udepur ITDP and last was in Danta of Banaskantha ITDP.

\* During the current year, how many students got admission and how many have not?

In all seven centres during the current year (1997) admission to new students were given. How many applications were received and how many students admitted are given below.

In Vansada (Anklaich) 60 applications came, out of these 50 had got through and 10 were left. Like this, in Vansada (Kaprada) 70 have applied and 50 were admitted, 20 were not admitted. In Mandvi, out of total 112 applications, 50 got through and 62 were left. In Rajpipla, out of total 224, applications of 112 got through and 112 were left. In Chhota-Udepur, 149 students had applied, 51 got through and 98 were not admitted. In Dahod, 75 students had

applied and all of them were admitted and lastly, in Danta, 105 had applied, 75 got through and 30 were left.

From the foregoing discussions we came to know that in 1997 total 795 students had made applications for admission in different trades, out of which 473 were able to get the admission in these Vocational Training Centres. This shows that in the tribal areas the students are interested in taking such type of training. In all seven centres, in Rajpipla highest applications have come and highest number of candidates were admitted. The sanctioned seats are also fifty in all VTCs. But in Rajpipla, Chhota-Udepur, Dahod and Palanpur centres, more than 50 admissions were given.

In short 59.50% students were admitted while 40.50 per cent were not admitted.

\* Limitation of Areas for Entrances

While giving admission to new students, is there any other condition kept in mind except the prescribed qualification. During the investigation it was found that some VTC had not given the admission to the students who were from other talukas or areas. Some have decided to take the students from their own ITDP areas. Some VTCs have not included this condition in admission policy. They were giving admission to tribals' students from other areas.

Table 3:2  
Area limitation for admission  
according to the Centres

| Sr. No. | Name of the V.T.C.  | Only Areas of ITDP | Only Taluka | Only District | No restriction of areas |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1.      | Dahod               | 1                  | -           | -             | -                       |
| 2.      | Ankhlanch (Vansada) | -                  | 1           | -             | -                       |
| 3.      | Rajpipla            | -                  | -           | 1             | -                       |
| 4.      | Chhota-Udepur       | -                  | -           | 1             | -                       |
| 5.      | Danta               | -                  | -           | 1             | -                       |
| 6.      | Kaprada (Vansada)   | -                  | -           | -             | 1                       |
| 7.      | Mandvi              | -                  | -           | -             | 1                       |
| Total   |                     | 1                  | 1           | 3             | 2                       |

During the study it is found that in Dahod I.T.D.P. areas, admissions are eligible to those students who are residing in Dahod ITDP. Admissions are not given to the students of outside areas. In Ankhlanch VTC also admissions are given to only those students who are from Vansda (Taluka). District limitations are found in Rajpipla, Chhota-Udepur, Danta VTC. There is no boundary limitation in Kaprada and Mandvi VTC. In these 2 centres, students from any areas can get the admission.

\* Standard of selection of trainees:

For the admission in VTC to the students, their age, educational qualification, entrance test, distance from the village to the centre and the unemployed male and female, all these criteria are taken into consideration.

It is also noticed that they see more than one thing for the admission, but for the admission educational qualification had been given more importance.

\* Educational qualification for the selection:

For the educational qualification of the selection, two things have been observed during the study, viz. candidate should be a 9th standard pass<sup>ed</sup> or 10th standard pass<sup>ed</sup>/fail. While study we noticed that in the 2 centres 9th standard pass students had got the admission and in the 5 centres 10th standard pass or fail students have got the admission. In the VTC they had given the admission according to the educational qualifications as shown in Table 3:3

Table 3:3

Admission given according to the Educational qualifications

| Sr. No. | Name of the Centre | Educational Qualification |                     |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
|         |                    | 9th Passed                | 10th Fail or Passed |
| 01.     | Anklanch           | 1                         | -                   |
| 02.     | Kaprada            | -                         | 1                   |
| 03.     | Mandvi             | 1                         | -                   |
| 04.     | Rajpipla           | -                         | 1                   |
| 05.     | Chhota-Udepur      | -                         | 1                   |
| 06.     | Dohad              | -                         | 1                   |
| 07.     | Danta              | -                         | 1                   |
| TOTAL   |                    | 2                         | 5                   |

Is there another criterion for the admission if they don't get the candidate of eligible qualifications ?

If they don't get proper candidate for eligible educational qualifications, then what other arrangements they had done? 4 VTC incharge replied that they get eligible students. In 1 centre they have given admission to students according to their mental ability. And in other 2 centres they see if the person knows about the trade then they select<sup>ed</sup>.

According to these 3 answers, the conditions of VTC are as follows.

Table 3:4  
Criteria of selected students according to the VTC

| Sr. No. | VTC           | Easily available | Intelligence <i>test</i> | Knowledge of trades | Total |
|---------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1.      | Anklanch      | 1                | -                        | -                   | 1     |
| 2.      | Kaprada       | -                | -                        | 1                   | 1     |
| 3.      | Mandvi        | -                | 1                        | -                   | 1     |
| 4.      | Rajpipla      | 1                | -                        | -                   | 1     |
| 5.      | Chhota-Udepur | -                | -                        | 1                   | 1     |
| 6.      | Dahod         | 1                | -                        | -                   | 1     |
| 7.      | Danta         | 1                | -                        | -                   | 1     |
| Total   |               | 4                | 1                        | 2                   | 7     |

Is preference considered for the admission?

If the person has the knowledge about the trade then he get preference for admission or not? In Danta, Mandvi, Dahod, Rajpipla and Chhota-Udepur admissions were given on the basis of technical knowledge of a particular trade, whereas in Vansda ITDP's VTC (Anklanch & Kaprada) admissions were given on the basis of educational qualifications.



\* Daily time for training:

Time for the training is 10.30 to 5.00. But three VTC (Anklanch, Dahod and Rajpipla) are not working according to this time. But they had decided their own time, which is favourable to the both students and the faculty of VTC. In one centre, time was from 8.00 to 3.30 p.m., in/second from 9.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. and in one centre time was from 9.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. And in all other 4 centres (Kaprada, Mandvi, Chhota-Udepur and Danta) time was kept from 10.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

How many leaves are given to them in one year and stipend is given during the holidays? Regarding leaves it is understood that public holidays are given in all the seven centres. In four VTC the holidays are given in second and fourth Saturdays of every month and in 3 VTC, they don't give holidays on Saturdays. Saturday is also a working day. It shows that even in the matter of holidays these VTC have different rules. How many leaves are given is shown in Table 3:5.

We have collected the information regarding the leaves norms for trainees. Regarding leave matter we found that generally/students get the leave during the period of illness or in Dahod and Danta VTC the leaves are not granted in the case of illness also. This shows the differences in leave rules in different VTC.



Table 3:5  
How many holidays are given

| Sr. No. | VTC           | Total Public holi-days | Second & Fourth Sat. | Ill-ness | Acci-dent | They don't give holidays |
|---------|---------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1.      | Anklanch      | ✓                      | ✓                    | ✓        | -         | -                        |
| 2.      | Kaprada       | ✓                      | ✓                    | -        | ✓         | -                        |
| 3.      | Mandvi        | ✓                      | ✓                    | -        | ✓         | -                        |
| 4.      | Rajpipla      | ✓                      | -                    | -        | ✓         | -                        |
| 5.      | Chhota-Udepur | ✓                      | ✓                    | ✓        | -         | -                        |
| 6.      | Dahod         | ✓                      | -                    | -        | -         | ✓                        |
| 7.      | Danta         | ✓                      | -                    | -        | -         | ✓                        |
| Total   |               | 7                      | 4                    | 2        | 3         | 2                        |

If the trainees are on leave, what are the rules for the stipend. Regarding this it is found that the trainee who has 80% attendance will be eligible for stipend. Attendance is only the criterion which is to be considered for stipend.

\* Information regarding Literature, uniform and books.

When the question was asked to the trainees, What kind of literature is to be given during the period of study? In Rajpipla and Dahod centres some literatures connecting the trades are given to the trainees. While in 5 centres (Danta, Kaprada, Mandvi, Anklanch and Chhota-Udepur) they don't give literatures to the students. Only in 2 centres (Rajpipla and Kaprada) uniforms are compulsory.

In other 5 centres, uniform is not compulsory. The principal of these 5 centres never insist for uniform.

In the Kaprada, Dahod and Danta centres, they have a library where useful books are available for reference. In the other 4 centres they don't have library as well as useful books.

In short one can get the perfect information regarding literature, uniforms and relevant books from Table 3:6.

Table 3:6

Centre-wise information regarding uniform supply of reading materials & books during training period

| Sr. No. | Name of the Centre | Cyclo Material |    |       | Uniform |    |       | Books |    |       |
|---------|--------------------|----------------|----|-------|---------|----|-------|-------|----|-------|
|         |                    | Yes            | No | Total | Yes     | No | Total | Yes   | No | Total |
| 01.     | Anklanch           | -              | ✓  | 1     | -       | ✓  | 1     | -     | ✓  | 1     |
| 02.     | Kaprada            | -              | ✓  | 1     | ✓       | -  | 1     | ✓     | -  | 1     |
| 03.     | Mandvi             | -              | ✓  | 1     | -       | ✓  | 1     | -     | ✓  | 1     |
| 04.     | Rajpipra           | ✓              | -  | 1     | ✓       | -  | 1     | -     | ✓  | 1     |
| 05.     | Chhota-Udepur      | -              | ✓  | 1     | -       | ✓  | 1     | -     | ✓  | 1     |
| 06.     | Dahod              | ✓              | -  | 1     | -       | ✓  | 1     | ✓     | -  | 1     |
| 07.     | Danta              | -              | ✓  | 1     | -       | ✓  | 1     | ✓     | -  | 1     |
| TOTAL   |                    | 2              | 5  | 7     | 2       | 5  | 7     | 3     | 4  | 7     |

\* What kind of raw materials and how much raw materials provided to the trainees?

How much of raw materials are given to the trainees during the training period at all the seven centres? And these facilities are available at their own centres so they don't have to face any difficulty and their work doesn't suffer and stop due to raw materials.

When the question was asked that how much raw materials are given to the trainees. During the study it has been observed that in Kaprada, Anklanch, Chhota-Udepur, Dahod and Danta centres raw materials ~~are~~<sup>were</sup> given to the trainees according to their need whereas in Mandvi centre, according to the need and in Rajpipla centre, according to the stock.

On the whole, according to the consumption the number of centres giving raw materials are more

~~more~~ →

Are training equipments are adequate or not?

There should be adequate instruments in all the VTC. It is found that during the study, out of seven, four VTC were having all the sufficient equipments, while in three centres (Kaprada, Rajpipla and Chhota-Udepur) were having insufficient instruments. The major three instruments viz. Grinding machine, Automatic welding, Cleaning machine were not available in all the three centres.

How much stipend is given and how many period, and is there any different stipend between different trades?

How much stipend is given to the students, it is found that Rs.350/- per month is given as a stipend to the students in all the centres in respective trades and stipend is being given for twelve months. There is no difference in stipend between different trades.

In which situation the stipend is deducted? The stipend is deducted in the case when attendance of trainee is less than 80 per cent, or discontinued for trainee.

Which trades can be introduced locally? In the Chhota-Udepur and Danta centres, opinion was expressed that present <sup>trade</sup> should be continued, while in Anklanch and Kaprada centres the opinion was to change the trades. Whereas Rajpipla and Dahod centres opined apart from these trades some new trades should be introduced according to the local needs of the people. In short, all the centres expressed their view to introduce the new modern trades which provides more employment to the youths as well as fulfil the demand of the society.

Which trades should be introduced according to the local needs?

The following trades have potentiality to give more employment, so they should be introduced:

- (1) Turner/fitter
- (2) Tape/T.V. repairer
- (3) Steno/Typist
- (4) Welder

- (5) Driving
- (6) Repairing in automobiles
- (7) Tailoring
- (8) Computer repairing
- (9) Carpentry and Masonary, Brick making

The VTC-wise opinion of introducing new trades is given in Table 3: 7.

Table 3: 7  
Centre-wise information regarding preference of change for Traders

| Sr. No. | Name of the Centre | Different Trades  |                         |           |        |         |                |        |          |                       |                           |   |
|---------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|----------------|--------|----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|
|         |                    | Turner/<br>Fitter | Tape,<br>T.V.<br>Repair | Stenotype | Welder | Driving | Auto<br>Repair | Sewing | Computer | Masonry/<br>Carpentry | No pref.<br>for<br>Change |   |
| 01.     | Anklav             | 1                 | 1                       | 1         | 1      | 1       | -              | -      | -        | -                     | -                         |   |
| 02.     | Kaprada            | 1                 | -                       | -         | -      | -       | -              | 1      | 1        | 1                     | -                         |   |
| 03.     | Manóvi             | -                 | -                       | -         | -      | 1       | -              | -      | -        | -                     | -                         |   |
| 04.     | Rajpipla           | -                 | 1                       | -         | -      | -       | -              | 1      | 1        | -                     | -                         |   |
| 05.     | Chhota-Udepur      | -                 | -                       | -         | -      | -       | -              | -      | -        | -                     | 1                         |   |
| 06.     | Dohad              | -                 | -                       | 1         | 1      | 1       | 1              | 1      | -        | -                     | -                         |   |
| 07.     | Danta              | -                 | -                       | -         | -      | -       | -              | -      | -        | -                     | 1                         |   |
| TOTAL   |                    | 2                 | 2                       | 2         | 2      | 3       | 1              | 3      | 2        | 1                     | 2                         | 2 |

Residential facilities for staff members. There is no residential facilities in all the centres except in Kaprada centre.

Is VTC running in Government owned building or rented building?

Regarding building of the centres, it is found that four centres have their own building and three centres have rented house.

\* Facilities of rooms:

There are six rooms in Kaprada centres which are available for residential purpose. In other centres there are no residential facilities at all.

During the study the information is collected regarding space of training centre from each centre. It is found that there are three rooms in Anklanch centre, four rooms in Kaprada, one in Mandvi, two rooms in Chhota-Udepur and Rajpipla, Dahod three and in Danta VTC have four rooms. There is lodging facility in Kaprada centre, but boarding facility is not available there, so students have to prepare food by themselves.

There is a facility of administrative office in Rajpipla Dahod and Chhota-Udepur. Other three centres do not have office facility.

During our study we have taken a data regarding basic needs such as lighting, toilet, drinking water facility, health facility and ventilation in the classroom. The VTC-wise information regarding basic needs is given in Table 3:8.

The table shows that in all the seven centres, facilities of electricity were available, four centres were having toilet facility, latrine facility was available in five centres, and health-care facility only in one centre. In short, the facility of lighting, drinking water was available in all the centres.

Table 3:8  
VCT-wise basic facilities

| Sr. No. | VTC           | Light | Bath-room | Toilet | Public Urinal | Drinking Water | Health care | Airy rooms |
|---------|---------------|-------|-----------|--------|---------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1.      | Anklanch      | ✓     | -         | -      | -             | ✓              | -           | ✓          |
| 2.      | Kaprada       | ✓     | -         | -      | -             | ✓              | -           | ✓          |
| 3.      | Mandvi        | ✓     | ✓         | ✓      | -             | ✓              | -           | ✓          |
| 4.      | Rajpipla      | ✓     | -         | ✓      | ✓             | ✓              | -           | ✓          |
| 5.      | Chhota-Udepur | ✓     | ✓         | ✓      | ✓             | ✓              | -           | ✓          |
| 6.      | Dahod         | ✓     | ✓         | ✓      | ✓             | ✓              | ✓           | ✓          |
| 7.      | Danta         | ✓     | ✓         | ✓      | ✓             | ✓              | -           | ✓          |
| Total   |               | 7     | 4         | 5      | 4             | 7              | 1           | 7          |

Is the area of training centre adequate or not?

The question was asked regarding the area of the training centre it is found that three centres were having sufficient area whereas remaining were insufficient area.

Regarding residential facilities it is found that two centres (Anklanch and Chhota-Udepur) have completed the construction work. Rajpipla and Dahod centres were allotted land for the construction of building. Mandvi centre had received permission of construction, whereas Kaprada and Danta centres have not taken permission for residential building.



\* Facilities for the development of trainees:

For the development of the trainees, the facilities like play-ground, music, recreation, library and health centres were not available. The play-ground is only available in Anklanch, Rajpipla and Dahod centres. No other facilities are available in all the centres under study.

Knowledge of other subjects, practical work facility and lectures of expert.

During the study it is found that in six centres the information of other subjects were also given. The facility of workshop for practical work is available in all centres.

In all the seven centres, experts of particular subjects were not invited for the lectures.

\* Syllabus, Examination, Result:

In Industrial Training Centre each trade has two years period whereas in Vocational Training Centre duration of training is one year. In VTC it is necessary to complete the course and it is also the necessary that syllabus should be practical. We have collected the information regarding this. In our study we found that seven centres were having a practical syllabus.

In every centre after completion course the examination <sup>is to</sup> ~~is~~ be taken up. If the trainee has failed he can appear in examination in next year. In all the centres, successful



trainee is given a certificate.

\* Mutual Interaction with another Institute;

If any other training institute is located beside the VTC, we try to know the educational and practical interaction without of total in five centres. Such kind of training institutes are located and they have a relation in training aspects remain them.

\* Discussion with project administrator (PA) and annual report;

The annual report of the centres is given to the Project Administrator through the Department of Tribal Development, Govt. of Gujarat, so the Project Administrator can discuss with Instructors and trainees of each centre. It is noticed that in all the centres the PA give guidance and suggestions for running the centres efficiently.

PA also review the activities of the centres, how many new instruments are purchased, total expenses etc. are also prepared and published the annual report of the centres. Out of 7 centres only 4 centres prepare<sup>d</sup> the annual report. Other centres are not taking the note of it.

\* Appointment period of Instructors;

Instructors are very important segment of the centres, because through them trainees are receiving practical and theoretical knowledge. So we have collected information regarding this.

After the establishment of the centres, at what time instructors joined the centres. The information regarding this is given in Table 3:9.

Table 3:9

Chart showing the appointment of Inspectors

| V.T.C.        | Begin-<br>ing |           | After<br>3<br>months |              | After<br>6<br>months |             | After<br>9<br>months |   | After<br>12<br>months |   | More<br>than 12<br>months |   | Total<br>No.        |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------|
|               | No.           | %         | No.                  | %            | No.                  | %           | No.                  | % | No.                   | % | No.                       | % |                     |
| Anklanch      | 5             |           | 1                    |              | -                    |             | -                    |   | -                     |   | 1                         |   | 7                   |
| Kaprada       | 5             |           | 1                    |              | 1                    |             | -                    |   | -                     |   | -                         |   | 7                   |
| Mandvi        | 5             |           | 2                    |              | -                    |             | -                    |   | -                     |   | -                         |   | 7                   |
| Rajpipla      | 6             |           | 1                    |              | -                    |             | -                    |   | -                     |   | -                         |   | 7                   |
| Chhota-Udepur | 6             |           | 1                    |              | 1                    |             | -                    |   | -                     |   | -                         |   | 8                   |
| Dahod         | 5             |           | 1                    |              | -                    |             | -                    |   | -                     |   | -                         |   | 6                   |
| Danta         | 4             |           | 1                    |              | 1                    |             | -                    |   | -                     |   | -                         |   | 6                   |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>36</b>     | <b>75</b> | <b>8</b>             | <b>16.67</b> | <b>3</b>             | <b>6.23</b> | <b>-</b>             |   | <b>-</b>              |   | <b>-</b>                  |   | <b>1 2.08 48 10</b> |

Table  
Centrewise possibilities of New Trades

| V.T.C.            | Turner/<br>Fitter | Tape/T.V. | Steno/<br>Typist | Welder   | Driving  | Automobiles | Knitting | Computer | Brick laying<br>Carpentry | No question<br>of changing | Total     |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Anklanch          | ✓                 | ✓         | ✓                | ✓        | ✓        | -           | -        | -        | -                         | -                          | 5         |
| Kaprada           | ✓                 | -         | -                | -        | -        | -           | ✓        | ✓        | ✓                         | -                          | 4         |
| Mandvi            | -                 | -         | -                | -        | ✓        | -           | -        | -        | -                         | -                          | 1         |
| Rajpipla          | -                 | ✓         | -                | -        | -        | -           | ✓        | ✓        | -                         | -                          | 3         |
| Chhota-<br>Udepur | -                 | -         | -                | -        | -        | -           | -        | -        | -                         | ✓                          | 1         |
| Dahod             | -                 | -         | ✓                | ✓        | ✓        | ✓           | ✓        | -        | -                         | -                          | 5         |
| Danta             | -                 | -         | -                | -        | -        | -           | -        | -        | -                         | ✓                          | 1         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>2</b>          | <b>2</b>  | <b>2</b>         | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>1</b>    | <b>3</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>1</b>                  | <b>2</b>                   | <b>20</b> |

Table 3:9 shows that in all VTC total staff members were 48 persons which included Trade Instructors, Chief Instructors, Accountant, Workshop Attendant, etc.

Among these staff members, 36 were appointed at the time of VTC started, 8 were appointed after 3 months, 3 were appointed after 6 months and 1 member who was appointed after one year. In short, most of these staff members were joined at the time of beginning of these centres. These staff personnel were appointed on a temporary basis just for one year. Every year they have to reappoint themselves again.

\* Selection of the staff and the local inspectors:

Now we see what criteria should be taken for the selection of the staff. In selection of the staff, they consider educational qualification and experience; in all the centres educational qualification is a must.

Whether the instructor can be available from the area where the centre is located or the surrounding area? In 3 VTC areas, instructor can be easily available from the area whereas in four centres, local instructor is not available, which shows the educational situation of the area.

The local instructors were easily available in 4 centres, viz. Rajpipla, Dahod, <sup>and</sup> Danta

After training what kind of <sup>facility</sup> ~~health centre~~ is provided to the trainees for securing employment?

Every trainee wish to take the job after getting training. In this connection the question was asked, how the centre is helpful in getting the employment to the trainee. Different answers were given from different school. Certificate is given in all the centres. In registration of the name in Employment Office, Anklaich centre is helpful. Loan and subsidy are given from all the centres. Guidance regarding employment is given in Anklaich, Mandvi, Rajpipla, Chhota-Udepur and Dahod VTCs. The recommendation for loan from Kaprada and Rajpipla centres helps the trainee to start the trade.

For starting the trade, each trainee requires financial help after training. They have to seek the financial help for starting a new trade, because the economic conditions of tribal youths are not sound, so they cannot start the trade by themselves. From where they are getting financial help? It is reported that they are getting financial help from project office. Besides project office, they are also getting help from District Industrial Centre. Kaprada, Rajpipla, Dahod and Danta centres are giving help to the trainee. Loan is given to the trainee after getting the training certificate of a particular trade.

How many trainees started the trade after getting the loan?

On the basis of certificate trainee gets the loan and after getting the loan, whether they have started the trade? Such type of record is maintained by the VTC or not. During our study we came to know that only Chhota-Udepur VTC keeps such kind of record. During study it was also found that 64 trainees were given loan by project office. All the loanee trainees belonged to Chhota-Udepur VTC.

Is there any potentiality to get the employment after training in urban areas?

There are 45 urban areas located surrounding the VTC centres. Anklanch has 5 urban centres, Kaprada 9, Mandvi 7, Rajpipla 6, Chhota-Udepur 8, Dahod 5 and Danta 5. The biggest urban centre is found in Kaprada VTC and the lowest in Anklanch, Dahod and Danta.

During our study we tried to know how many trainees have got the job at Taluka and District levels. There is a potentiality of 26 trainees getting employment at village level, 85 at Taluka level and 193 at district level. Looking to the VTC point of view, Anklanch has 32, Kaprada 90, Mandvi 35, Rajpipla 24, Chhota-Udaipur 69, Dahod 27 and Danta 27. In short, 304 trainees have potentiality to get the employment.

In all there is a potentiality of 90 trainees to get the employment at Kaprada centres, whereas less potentiality is found in Dahod and Danta taluka.

Whether the trainees have built the shed, yes or no?

After training and getting certificate from Project Office, loans are given to the trainees. Some trainees have good economical condition. They have built their shed without taking assistance from Government. In our study we tried to know how many trainees have built the shed.

In our study, we covered total 625 trainees. Out of them, 306 were <sup>old</sup> ~~all~~ trainees. Out of 306 <sup>old</sup> ~~all~~ trainees only 45 have built the shed. Among these 45, one belong to Anklanch trainee centres and 44 belong to Chhota-Udepur centre. This shows that in all 261 trainees could not start any sort of trade. Those 45 who have built their shed have taken loan from Project Office.

After getting training, have the trainees to keep contact with the centre or not?

After getting training, almost all the trainees have to remain in contact with the centre. Trainees always keep contact with the centre for guidance as well as for getting loan or getting employment.

\* Impact of Scheme on tribal youth and society.

The main objective of the scheme was to give employment to the unemployed tribal youth. Out of ten centres, 6 centres have opined that tribal trainees are getting job after training, whereas four centres opined that through this type of training, tribal youths get only technical knowledge.



During our study, we tried to know overall impact of the scheme on tribal society. From each centre we got more than one answer. 5 centres have given opinion that through these schemes, social development take place among the tribals. Whereas 3 centres have opined that through the schemes tribals are economically developed.

\* Implementation of the scheme.

Regarding the implementation of the scheme, 5 centres have mentioned that the scheme has proved beneficial to the tribals. 2 centres have given the opinion that Government is least interested in implementation of the scheme.

## Part - II

### Trainees of Training Centres

Trainees are like foundation pillars of these schemes. Because of <sup>them</sup> ~~these~~ schemes <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ possible. That is why trainees and trainers are like supplementary of each other. One cannot think of only one of them. That is why it becomes important to know all the information of trainees. Under the consideration of this thing, it is necessary to know from the trainees about their primary information, like family information, from which trade they had taken training, still they are taking training or not? their main and primary occupations, land, employment, income before training and after training, loan subsidy, problems of training and occupation and their suggestions so that all this can help in future <sup>state</sup> for the progress of the scheme.



\* Total number of trainees in one year.

Before we had seen that in Gujarat State this scheme had started in 1993. That is why it is necessary to know that how many trainees have taken the training during the year 1993 to 1996. According to some information, number of trainees in one year in different VTC are shown in Table 3:10.

Table 3:10  
Total number of trainees in the one year

| Name of the VTC   | 1993      |             | 1994      |             | 1995       |             | 1996       |             | Total      |             |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|                   | Male      | Fe-<br>male | Male      | Fe-<br>male | Male       | Fe-<br>male | Male       | Fe-<br>male | Male       | Fe-<br>male |
| Anklanch          | -         | -           | 46        | -           | 38         | -           | 45         | -           | 129        | -           |
| Kaprada           | -         | -           | -         | -           | 49         | -           | 49         | -           | 98         | -           |
| Mandvi            | -         | -           | -         | -           | 42         | -           | 50         | -           | 92         | -           |
| Rajpipla          | -         | -           | -         | -           | 37         | -           | 33         | -           | 70         | -           |
| Chhota-<br>Udepur | 30        | -           | 34        | -           | 31         | 8           | 42         | 8           | 137        | 16          |
| Dahod             | -         | -           | -         | -           | 30         | -           | 18         | -           | 48         | -           |
| Danta             | -         | -           | -         | -           | -          | -           | 35         | -           | 35         | -           |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>30</b> | <b>-</b>    | <b>80</b> | <b>-</b>    | <b>227</b> | <b>-</b>    | <b>272</b> | <b>-</b>    | <b>609</b> | <b>16</b>   |

According to this <sup>table</sup> ~~chart~~, only in Chhota-Udepur the batch had started in 1993 in which number of trainees were 30. In 1994 total 80 trainees had taken the training, 46 from Anklanch and 34 from Chhota-Udepur, but they were only male. In 1995 38 from Anklanch, 49 from Kaprada, 42 from Mandvi, 37 from Rajpipla, 30 from Dahod males had taken the training and

from Chhota-Udepur 31 males and 8 females had taken the training, total number was 235. In 1996, 45 from Anklanch, 49 from Kaprada, 50 from Mandvi, 33 from Rajpipla, 18 from Dahod, 35 from Danta and 42 males and 8 females from Chhota-Udepur, total 272 trainees had taken the training. On the whole, in 1996, the number of trainees were more than all other years. And if we see the number of trainees from different VTC in different years it is 129 in Anklanch, 98 in Kaprada, 92 in Mandvi, 70 in Rajpipla, 153 in Chhota-Udepur (137 males & 16 females), 48 in Dahod and 35 in Danta, total 625 trainees had taken the benefit of these centres. It is noticeable that only in the centre of Chhota-Udepur females had taken the trainings, not in the other VTC.

\* Tribes of trainees.

It is very necessary to know the tribes of trainees because these centres had started in the tribal areas for the tribal people, that is why it is necessary to know that which tribes of tribals are taking more interest in these VTCs. During the study. During the study, which tribes were more interested that study is shown in Table 3:11.

According to this table,<sup>3/11</sup> in all VTCs total number of Choudhari were 87 (13.992), Gamit 29 (4.64), Cokana 146 (23.38), Dhodhiya 34 (5.44), Pateliya 41 (6.56), Warlis 10 (1.6), Garasias 2 (0.32), Bhils 94 (15.04), Rathwa 150 (24), Tadavi 17 (2.72), Vasava 14 (2.24) and Nayaka 1 (0.16).

Table 3; 11  
Tribes of Trainees

| Name of the V.T.C. | Chaudh-<br>ari | Gamit     | Cokana     | Dhodiya<br>patel | Pateli-<br>ya | Varali    | Garasi-<br>ya | Bhil      | Rathawa    | Tadavi    | Vasava    | Nayaka   | Total      |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| Ankianch           | 12             | 14        | 88         | 13               | -             | -         | 2             | -         | -          | -         | -         | -        | 129        |
| Kaprada            | 2              | 7         | 58         | 20               | -             | 10        | -             | -         | -          | -         | -         | 1        | 98         |
| Mandvi             | 73             | 7         | -          | 1                | -             | -         | -             | -         | 3          | -         | 8         | -        | 92         |
| Rajpipla           | -              | 1         | -          | -                | -             | -         | -             | 31        | -          | 12        | 6         | -        | 78         |
| Chhota-Udepur      | -              | -         | -          | -                | -             | -         | -             | 1         | 147        | 5         | -         | -        | 153        |
| Dahod              | -              | -         | -          | -                | 41            | -         | -             | 7         | -          | -         | -         | -        | 48         |
| Danta              | -              | -         | -          | -                | -             | -         | -             | 35        | -          | -         | -         | -        | 35         |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>87</b>      | <b>29</b> | <b>146</b> | <b>34</b>        | <b>41</b>     | <b>10</b> | <b>2</b>      | <b>94</b> | <b>150</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>625</b> |

Total 625 trainees of 12 different tribes. On the whole if we see we can say that the numbers of trainees are more from Rathawa caste and they are in large number in Chhota-Udepur 147 from 150. After this ~~k~~okana tribes is in large number. Only number of trainees in Nayaka tribes is less only 1 in Kaprada VTC.

\* Age of trainees.

What is the age of the trainee who came for the training? Information about the age of trainees is given in Table 3;12.

Table 3: 12  
Trainees Age

| Sr.<br>No.   | Age (Years)  | Figures    |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1.           | 11 to 15     | 1          |
| 2.           | 16 to 20     | 248        |
| 3.           | 21 to 25     | 315        |
| 4.           | 26 to 30     | 58         |
| 5.           | More than 30 | 3          |
| <b>Total</b> |              | <b>625</b> |

According to the information in above Table 3:12, number of trainees of the age 11 to 15 were total 1 (0.16), 16 to 20 year 248 (39.68), 21 to 25 years 315 (50.4), 25 to 30 years 58 (9.25) and more than 30 were 3 (0.48) trainees. On the whole, the number of trainees between the age of 16 to 25 is round about 90%.

\* Education of trainees.

Trainees had taken education or not, these things are shown in Table 3:13.

Table 3: 13

| Sr.<br>No.   | Information         | Figures    |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1.           | Secondary Education | 560        |
| 2.           | Graduate            | 61         |
| 3.           | Higher Education    | 3          |
| 4.           | I.T.I.              | 1          |
| <b>Total</b> |                     | <b>625</b> |

According to Table 3:13, they selected trainees on the basis of the pass and fail in S.S.C. In that way number of trainees in the secondary education were 560 (89.6), graduate 61 (9.76), higher education 3 (0.48) and I.T.I. 1 (0.16). On the whole, we see that the most of the trainees had taken the secondary education 560 (89.6).

\* Main and primary business of the family.

What are the main businesses of the trainees' family? Main business means that they get more income from the total income. Secondary occupation means supplementary business of the family. If we study about their business, we come to know about the economical conditions of the tribal families. They have to engage in more than one occupation for their family maintenance. Still their income is less. First we will see the main business of the family, as listed in Table 3:14.

According to the table from the total numbers of trainees 625, 563 (90.08) trainees' family business was farming, 22 (3.52) trainees' family business was service, 20 (3.2) trainee business was labour work, and 20 (3.2) trainees' main business was any kind of other occupations. On the whole, we can say that 563 (90.08) trainees' families' main business is farming.

Table 3:14

Chart of the main and primary business of the family.

| Name of the V.T.C. | Main Business |                               |              |             | Primary Business |                               |              |             | Total |                         |     |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------|-------------------------|-----|
|                    | Farm-<br>ing  | Anim-<br>al<br>Husb-<br>andry | Ser-<br>vice | Lab-<br>our | Farm-<br>ing     | Anim-<br>al<br>Husb-<br>andry | Ser-<br>vice | Lab-<br>our |       | Busi-<br>ness<br>or not |     |
| Anklanch           | 125           | -                             | 2            | 2           | 13               | 29                            | 3            | 73          | 3     | 8                       | 129 |
| Kaprada            | 96            | -                             | 2            | -           | 5                | 16                            | 6            | 69          | 2     | -                       | 98  |
| Mandvi             | 81            | -                             | 4            | 7           | -                | 42                            | 2            | 15          | 1     | 32                      | 92  |
| Rajpipla           | 40            | -                             | 7            | 10          | -                | 7                             | -            | 57          | -     | 6                       | 70  |
| Chhota-<br>Udepur  | 138           | -                             | 7            | 1           | 6                | 9                             | 4            | 100         | 34    | -                       | 153 |
| Dahod              | 48            | -                             | -            | -           | -                | 19                            | 20           | 9           | -     | -                       | 48  |
| Danta              | 35            | -                             | -            | -           | -                | 1                             | -            | 34          | -     | -                       | 35  |
| Total              | 336           | -                             | 22           | 20          | 24               | 123                           | 35           | 357         | 40    | 46                      | 625 |
| %                  | 90.08         | -                             | 3.52         | 3.2         | 3.84             | 19.68                         | 5.6          | 57.12       | 6.4   | 7.36                    | 100 |

\* Primary business:

From the above table, 24 in farming (3.84), animal husbandary 123 (19.68), services 35 (5.5), labour 357 (57.12), business 40 (6.4) and some trainees have not primary business are 46 (7.36) families.

On the whole when we study we can say that in the primary business, 357 (57.12) families are in the labour work, 123 (19.68) in animal husbandary, 46 (7.36) families are dependent on their main business, and from that only they get their income, because they are not dependent on their primary business.

In short in the main business maximum families are involved in farming. And in the primary business maximum families are involved in the labour work.

\* Total family members of the trainees:

From which families these trainees come? They come from the joint-family or family, size of their family, and how many females are in the family and males are in the family. It is very important to know the number of males and females in their families, according to the Centre, are shown in Table 3:15.



Table 3:15  
Total Members of the Family

| Name of the V.T.C. | Male         | Female       | Total       |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Anklanch           | 375          | 231          | 606         |
| Kaprada            | 335          | 240          | 575         |
| Mandvi             | 285          | 155          | 440         |
| Rajpipla           | 231          | 139          | 370         |
| Chhota Udeipur     | 522          | 400          | 922         |
| Dahod              | 163          | 96           | 259         |
| Danta              | 156          | 130          | 286         |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>2067</b>  | <b>1391</b>  | <b>3458</b> |
| <b>%</b>           | <b>59.77</b> | <b>40.23</b> | <b>100</b>  |

According to this table, total numbers of the family are 3458. That means the size of the family is 5.53. Total numbers are 3488 from that 2067 (59.77) are males and 1391 (40.23) are females.

\* Age of the family members:

After the number of the total family members, they had tried to study the age of the family members. So from that data, we can come to know the sources of income, that how many members can earn and how many cannot earn.

Table 3:16  
Age of Family Members

| V.T.C.        |        | 0 - 6    |      | 7 - 14   |      | 15 - 25  |       | 26 - 35  |       | 36 - 50  |       | 50 - 60  |      | More than 60 |      | Total    |     |
|---------------|--------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|--------------|------|----------|-----|
|               |        | Fig-ures | %    | Fig-ures | %    | Fig-ures | %     | Fig-ures | %     | Fig-ures | %     | Fig-ures | %    | Fig-ures     | %    | Fig-ures | %   |
| Anklanch      | Male   | 10       |      | 2        |      | 168      |       | 71       |       | 103      |       | 17       |      | 4            |      | 375      |     |
|               | Female | 4        |      | 9        |      | 57       |       | 51       |       | 97       |       | 9        |      | 4            |      | 231      |     |
| Kaprada       | Male   | 16       |      | 23       |      | 153      |       | 42       |       | 73       |       | 23       |      | 5            |      | 335      |     |
|               | Female | 8        |      | 26       |      | 84       |       | 41       |       | 65       |       | 11       |      | 5            |      | 240      |     |
| Mandvi        | Male   | 2        |      | 14       |      | 151      |       | 31       |       | 81       |       | 3        |      | 3            |      | 285      |     |
|               | Female | 2        |      | 8        |      | 45       |       | 44       |       | 53       |       | 2        |      | 1            |      | 155      |     |
| Rajpipra      | Male   | 3        |      | 16       |      | 122      |       | 22       |       | 47       |       | 20       |      | 1            |      | 231      |     |
|               | Female | -        |      | 16       |      | 48       |       | 20       |       | 51       |       | 4        |      | -            |      | 139      |     |
| Chhota-Udepur | Male   | 21       |      | 48       |      | 189      |       | 125      |       | 105      |       | 32       |      | 2            |      | 522      |     |
|               | Female | 18       |      | 42       |      | 139      |       | 75       |       | 108      |       | 17       |      | 1            |      | 400      |     |
| Dehod         | Male   | 3        |      | 12       |      | 82       |       | 22       |       | 32       |       | 12       |      | -            |      | 163      |     |
|               | Female | 1        |      | 12       |      | 32       |       | 17       |       | 26       |       | 8        |      | -            |      | 96       |     |
| Deuta         | Male   | 3        |      | 17       |      | 66       |       | 34       |       | 32       |       | 4        |      | -            |      | 156      |     |
|               | Female | 5        |      | 18       |      | 56       |       | 21       |       | 29       |       | 1        |      | -            |      | 130      |     |
| Total         | Male   | 58       | 2.81 | 132      | 6.39 | 931      | 48.04 | 347      | 16.79 | 473      | 22.88 | 111      | 5.37 | 15           | 0.72 | 2067     | 100 |
|               | Female | 38       | 2.73 | 131      | 9.42 | 461      | 33.14 | 267      | 19.34 | 429      | 30.84 | 52       | 3.74 | 11           | 0.79 | 1391     | 100 |

According to this table, in the age-group of 0 to 6, 58 (2.81) are male, and 38 (2.73) female. And in the age-group of 7 to 14, 132 (6.39) are male.

Females 131 (9.42), in 15 to 25 years males 931 (45.04) females, 461 (33.44), in 26 to 35 years males 347 (16.79) females 269 (19.34), 36 to 50 years males 73 (22.88) females 429 (30.84), in 50 to 60 years 111 males (5.37) 52 (3.74) females and in the age-group of 61 and more males are 15 (0.72) and females are 11 (0.79).

On the whole if we see the age-group of 15 to 25 in that males and females are 931 (49.04) and 461 (33.14), it is more than other age-group numbers, so young people are more.

\* Education of the family members:

After other information of the family, the important information about the education of the family had also been studied. Because they are educated or not on that basis only we can assume that they will accept their plans or not.

Educational information is divided into two parts - 1st is elders and the children between the age of 0 to 6 who had completed their study, and 2nd is in present how many children are taking the education. In table 3:17 they had shown the information about the education.

Table 3:17

Distribution of family members according to educational level

| V.T.C.        |        | COMPLETE EDUCATION |       |         |       |           |       |          |      |             |      |       |     |
|---------------|--------|--------------------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|------|-------------|------|-------|-----|
|               |        | Illiterate         |       | Primary |       | Secondary |       | Graduate |      | Higher Edu. |      | Total |     |
|               |        | F                  | %     | F       | %     | F         | %     | F        | %    | F           | %    | F     | %   |
| Anklanch      | Male   | 81                 |       | 91      |       | 74        |       | 11       |      | 1           |      | 258   |     |
|               | Female | 145                |       | 35      |       | 22        |       | 2        |      | -           |      | 204   |     |
| Kaprada       | Male   | 103                |       | 60      |       | 63        |       | 9        |      | 3           |      | 238   |     |
|               | Female | 150                |       | 30      |       | 15        |       | 5        |      | 1           |      | 201   |     |
| Mandvi        | Male   | 39                 |       | 76      |       | 53        |       | 8        |      | 4           |      | 180   |     |
|               | Female | 91                 |       | 26      |       | 19        |       | 2        |      | 1           |      | 139   |     |
| Ra-jgipla     | Male   | 40                 |       | 38      |       | 80        |       | 11       |      | -           |      | 169   |     |
|               | Female | 67                 |       | 18      |       | 20        |       | 4        |      | -           |      | 109   |     |
| Chhota-Udepur | Male   | 195                |       | 55      |       | 147       |       | 8        |      | 2           |      | 407   |     |
|               | Female | 275                |       | 28      |       | 35        |       | 1        |      | 1           |      | 340   |     |
| Dahod         | Male   | 19                 |       | 27      |       | 48        |       | 8        |      | -           |      | 102   |     |
|               | Female | 56                 |       | 10      |       | 9         |       | -        |      | -           |      | 75    |     |
| Danta         | Male   | 62                 |       | 27      |       | 17        |       | 2        |      | -           |      | 108   |     |
|               | Female | 90                 |       | 26      |       | 7         |       | -        |      | -           |      | 123   |     |
| Total         | Male   | 539                | 36.87 | 374     | 25.56 | 482       | 32.97 | 57       | 3.90 | 10          | 0.68 | 1462  | 100 |
|               | Female | 674                | 73.36 | 173     | 14.53 | 127       | 10.66 | 14       | 1.18 | 3           | 0.25 | 1191  | 100 |

Table 3:17 (contd.)

| V.T.C.        | CONTINUE EDUCATION |     |           |     |          |     |             |     |       |     |     |  |
|---------------|--------------------|-----|-----------|-----|----------|-----|-------------|-----|-------|-----|-----|--|
|               | Primary            |     | Secondary |     | Graduate |     | Higher Edu. |     | Total |     |     |  |
|               | F                  | %   | F         | %   | F        | %   | F           | %   | F     | %   |     |  |
| Anklanch      | Male               | 4   |           | 85  |          | 25  |             | 3   |       | 117 |     |  |
|               | Female             | 19  |           | 11  |          | 2   |             | -   |       | 27  |     |  |
| Kayrada       | Male               | 13  |           | 70  |          | 14  |             | -   |       | 97  |     |  |
|               | Female             | 21  |           | 10  |          | 8   |             | -   |       | 39  |     |  |
| Mandvi        | Male               | 11  |           | 90  |          | 4   |             | -   |       | 105 |     |  |
|               | Female             | 5   |           | 10  |          | 1   |             | -   |       | 16  |     |  |
| Rajpipla      | Male               | 9   |           | 48  |          | 5   |             | -   |       | 62  |     |  |
|               | Female             | 11  |           | 19  |          | -   |             | -   |       | 30  |     |  |
| Chhota-Udepur | Male               | 54  |           | 60  |          | 1   |             | -   |       | 115 |     |  |
|               | Female             | 40  |           | 17  |          | 2   |             | 1   |       | 60  |     |  |
| Dahod         | Male               | 15  |           | 41  |          | 5   |             | -   |       | 61  |     |  |
|               | Female             | 6   |           | 15  |          | -   |             | -   |       | 21  |     |  |
| Danta         | Male               | 10  |           | 38  |          | -   |             | -   |       | 48  |     |  |
|               | Female             | 6   |           | 1   |          | -   |             | -   |       | 7   |     |  |
| Total         | Male               | 116 | 19.17     | 432 | 71.40    | 54  | 8.93        | 3   | 0.50  | 605 | 100 |  |
|               | Female             | 103 | 51.5      | 83  | 13       | 6.5 | 1           | 0.5 | 200   | 100 |     |  |

In this table, information of complete education and continue education both has been given. In the complete education, people who had finished their education are there and illiterate people. From the total members, illiterate males are 539 (36.87) and females are 874 (73.38). In the primary education total males are 374 (25.58) and females are 173 (14.53). In the secondary education 482 (32.97) are males and 127 (10.66) are females. Graduate males are 57 (3.90) and females are 14 (1.18) and the high educated males are 10 (0.68) and females are 3 (0.25).

On the whole, numbers of females are less than males in the education qualifications. Illiterate people are more than from the total numbers. In that also females are less educated. High educated people are also very less 10 (0.68) males and only 3 (0.25) females.

Now we will study the continue education. It means that those who are taking some education in present.

According to the table in the primary education 116 (19.17) are boys and 103 (51.5) are girls. Secondary education 432 (71.40) boys and 83 (41.5) girls. In the graduate 54 (8.93) boys and 13 (6.5) are girls and in the numbers of high education 3 (0.5) are boys and 1(0.5) are ~~boys~~ and girls. Total 605 boys and 200 girls are taking the education in present.

\* <sup>occupation</sup>  
Business of the family members:

What are the sources of the family income? it is very necessary to know. From the following table 3:18, we can see the business of the family members.

<sup>occupation</sup> Table 3:18  
Business of the Family Members

| Sr. No. | Information      | Male | Female |
|---------|------------------|------|--------|
| 1.      | Farming          | 770  | 674    |
| 2.      | Animal Husbandry | 32   | 70     |
| 3.      | Services         | 57   | 7      |
| 4.      | Business         | 67   | -      |
| 5.      | Labour           | 494  | 420    |
| 6.      | Not earning      | 647  | 220    |
| Total   |                  | 2067 | 1391   |

According to this table, 770 (37.25) males and 674 (48.46) females are in farming. 32 (1.55) males and 70 (5.63) females are in the animal husbandry. 57 (2.76) males and 7 (0.50) females are in the services. In the business, only males are there 67 (3.24). 494 (23.90) males and 420 (30.19) females are in the labour work and not earning people are there who are studying or children of the age of 5 and old people above the age of 61 are in it. In that 647 (31.30) are males and 220 (15.82) are females.



On the whole, maximum people are involved in the work of farming. In that 770 (37.25) males and 674 (48.46) are females in it.

\* About the farming and lands:

Above we had seen the business of the family members. In it we can say that maximum people are involved in the farming. That is why it is necessary to know about the land. How many acres land are agricultural and non-agricultural? This is shown in below in Table 3:19.

Table 3:19

Information about the agricultural land of the family

| Sr. No. | Information      | Land |
|---------|------------------|------|
| 1.      | Agricultural     | 718  |
| 2.      | Non-agricultural | 1451 |
| Total   |                  | 2169 |

According to this table <sup>3:19</sup> 718 (33.10) acres land is agricultural and 1451 (66.90) acres land is non-agricultural. From total land, in Anklanch 372, Kaprada 440, Mandvi 327, Rajpipla 215, Chhota-Udeipur 525, Dahod 167 and in Danta 123, total 2169 acres land is there and each family has <sup>owned</sup> 3.47 acres land.

On the whole, in the Anklanch 132, Kaprada 155, Mandvi 149, Rajpipla 21, Chhota-Udepur 124, Dahod 79 and in Danta 58 acres agricultural land is there. And non-agricultural land are 240 in Anklanch, 285 in Kaprada, 178 in Mandvi, 194 in Rajpipla, 471 in Chhota-Udepur, 88 in Dahod and 65 in Danta. In Kaprada highest agricultural land is there 155 acres and non-agricultural land in Chhota-Udepur 401. Both the agricultural and non-agricultural highest land are in the Chhota-Udepur is 525 acres.

(3) Incomes from other <sup>occupation</sup> ~~businesses~~

After the business, from which <sup>occupation</sup> ~~business~~, how much income they get, it is necessary to know. In the table 3:20 they had shown the total income and the average income of the family.

According to this table, average income of farming is Rs.4,675.12, agricultural labour is Rs.807.68, casual labour Rs.710.64, animal husbandry is 370.77, services is Rs.1,572.16 and in the business Rs.812.64. Total average income is Rs. 8949.08.

On the whole more numbers of people are involved in farming, that is why these incomes are more from other businesses.

Table 3:20

## Income of the other family

| Name of the V.T.C.                    | Farming          | Agricultural Labour | Casual Labour   | Animal Husbandry | Services        | Business        | Total Income     |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Anklanch                              | 8,04,500         | 1,37,600            | 1,81,800        | 1,00,700         | 2,01,600        | 2,01,000        | 16,27,200        |
| Kapada                                | 2,07,400         | 97,550              | 91,700          | 39,080           | 2,36,000        | 5,000           | 6,76,730         |
| Mandvi                                | 5,43,000         | 15,600              | 29,700          | 59,400           | 78,000          | 12,000          | 7,37,700         |
| Rajpipala                             | 2,58,700         | 41,900              | 22,450          | 10,250           | 40,000          | 35,000          | 4,17,300         |
| Chhot a-Udepur                        | 4,99,150         | 1,21,150            | 57,900          | 8,800            | 2,96,000        | 2,54,900        | 12,37,900        |
| Dehod                                 | 3,05,700         | 48,600              | 34,200          | 9,500            | 92,000          | -               | 4,90,000         |
| Danta                                 | 3,03,500         | 42,400              | 26,400          | 4,000            | 30,000          | -               | 4,06,300         |
| <b>Total Income</b>                   | <b>29,21,950</b> | <b>5,04,800</b>     | <b>4,44,150</b> | <b>2,31,730</b>  | <b>9,82,600</b> | <b>5,07,900</b> | <b>55,93,130</b> |
| <b>Average income of 625 families</b> | <b>4675.12</b>   | <b>807.68</b>       | <b>710.64</b>   | <b>370.77</b>    | <b>1572.16</b>  | <b>812.64</b>   | <b>8949.08</b>   |

- \* Information about different plans for the welfare, development of the tribals;

Youth of the tribal community schedule caste who are taking these training, for them many plans are working by the Government. So, all the information about all those plans these trainees have all the information or not? Answer of this question was only 230 trainees have the information among 625. From which sources they had got this information in that answer below information had been collected.

Table 3:21  
From where they had come to know about the plans

| Sr. No. | Information     | Figures |
|---------|-----------------|---------|
| 1.      | Self manner     | 53      |
| 2.      | From friends    | 42      |
| 3.      | From relatives  | 9       |
| 4.      | Sarpanch        | 16      |
| 5.      |                 | 23      |
| 6.      | Newspapers      | 56      |
| 7.      | Project officer | 31      |
|         | Total           | 230     |

According to the table 3:21, 230 (36.8) trainees who have the information about the plans. 395 (53.2) trainees don't have any information about these plans. 53 (8.49) trainees have information about their own (self manner),

42 (6.72) trainees have information from their friends, 9 (1.44) from relatives, 16 (2.56) from sarpanch, from village servants 23 (3.68), from newspapers 56 (8.96) and from project officer 31 (4.96).

\* Trainees have finished the training or still they are taking the training.  
How much stipend they get?

From the study, how many trainees have finished the training and how many are still taking the training, in that 306 trainees from 625 trainees have finished the training. Those trainees who have finished their training, what they are doing at present.

On the whole those trainees have finished their training, 84 in Anklanch, 49 in Kaprada, 42 in Mandvi, 37 in Rajpipla, 64 in Chhota-Udepur and 30 in Dahod. Danta was the new batch that is why numbers have not been found. In Chhota-Udepur numbers of trainees who have finished their training are maximum 103, less numbers in Dahod are 30.

In the stipend, all trainees get the equal stipend monthly Rs.350. This rule is in all the VTCs.

\* Who had said to join these trainings?

Trainees who were taking these training have joined these VTCs of their own or somebody have told them to join. Because by this we can study that how many trainees have the

information about these plans. Below given table shows who had said to join in the training to them.

Table 3:22  
Who had said to join these training

| Sr. No. | Information      | Figures |
|---------|------------------|---------|
| 1.      | Self manner      | 283     |
| 2.      | Ex-students      | 121     |
| 3.      | Friends          | 73      |
| 4.      | Village servants | 76      |
| 5.      | Sarpanch         | 25      |
| 6.      | Relatives        | 10      |
| 7.      | Project Officers | 37      |
| Total   |                  | 625     |

According to the above table, 283 (48.28) trainees have joined training of their own, 121 (19.36) have joined because of ex-students, 73 (11.68) because of friends, 76 (12.16) because of village servants, 25 (4) because of sarpanch 10 (1.6) because of relatives and 37 (5.72) because of project officers.

\* Regularity of the trainees:

Trainees are regular in their attendance or no? From that we come to know about the interest of trainees in training. In all the VTCs, trainees are regular.

\* Trainees stay in the centres or they come & go - <sup>Commuter</sup> ~~up down~~? If they do, what kind of difficulties they have to face?

Only in Kaprada centre 32 (5.12) trainees stay in the Centre. In all other Centres, they up down. It means that only in Kaprada Centre they have the facilities of staying, not in other Centres.

Total 593 (94.88) trainees make <sup>Commuter</sup> ~~up down~~, and they have to face difficulties, 386 (63.09) trainees have to face difficulties in that waste of time, fare allowance and they don't get passes in the bus, etc. all these difficulties they have to face.

\* If they are staying in the centres, then what kind of difficulties they have to face, and they go home after how many days?

Before we had seen, those who up down from their villages, and about their difficulties. Now we will see those 32 trainees who stay in Kaprada centre. They have to face difficulties. Those 32 trainees when they go home, in which gaps they go? In this we get the answer that 11 (30.39) trainees go home after every 8 days, 8 (25) trainees go home after every 15 days and 13 (40.62) trainees go home after every month.

\* Do trainees have any knowledge about their selected trades before their training or not?



We can come to know about the knowledge of trainees if they know about their selected trades before training. But by studying we get the information that not a single trainee had the information about this trade.

\* Because of training, trainees have become skillful or not?

During the period of training and after the training, these trainees have become skillful or not? In this question we get the answer from all 625 trainees that after their training they have become skillful.

\* After the training, when they had started their business or service?

From 625 trainees, 319 trainees are still in the training period, 306 trainees have finished their training. Now it becomes necessary that when these 306 trainees have started their business or service. That information is shown in table given below.

Table 3:23  
Business after training

| No.   | Information    | Figures |
|-------|----------------|---------|
| 1.    | After 3 months | 65      |
| 2.    | " 6 "          | 8       |
| 3.    | " 9 "          | 2       |
| 4.    | After 1 year   | 3       |
| 5.    | Not working    | 228     |
| Total |                | 306     |

According to this table 65 (10.4) trainees have started working after 3 months, 8 (1.28) after 6 months, 2 (0.32) after 9 months, 3 (0.48) after one year. 228 (36.48) trainees had not started any business or not joined any services.

\* According to this training they get the work or not?

According to their training they get the employment or not? In this question, we get the answer that 177 (28.32) trainees get the work according to their training, and 129 (20.64) trainees don't get work according to their training.

\* For the employment trainees have to go far? How far distance?

Where these trainees go for the employment? From them we came to know about their income and time. In this question we get the answer is shown in the below given table.

Table 3:24

How far distance these trainees go after the training for their employment?

| No.   | Information        | Figures |
|-------|--------------------|---------|
| 1.    | 10 K.M.            | 162     |
| 2.    | 25 K.M.            | 71      |
| 3.    | 30 K.M.            | 37      |
| 4.    | 70 K.M.            | 19      |
| 5.    | More than 100 K.M. | 17      |
| Total |                    | 306     |

According to the above table, 306 trainees had said that for employment they have to go far, 319 trainees are still in the training period. Trainees have to go far in that 162 trainees go 10 K.M. far, 71 trainees go 25 K.M., 37 trainees go 50 K.M., 19 trainees go 75 K.M. and 17 trainees go more than 100 K.M. far for the employment.

\* Where they have applied for the loan?

These trainees get loan of Rs. 10,000 with the subsidy from the Government. And for this how many trainees have applied. Beside this, scheduled caste people get other benefits also from other places. So where these trainees have applied for their business, they had tried to know this.

Total 625 trainees, from that 306 have finished their training and from that 301 trainees have applied for the loan, 5 have not applied for the loan. Where they had applied for the loan? They all had applied to the Project Officer for the loan.

\* How much and when they had got the loan and subsidy?

After the training Project Officer give the help of loans to the trainees, so they can buy the instruments for their shed and they can start their business. Then the question was asked to the trainees that when they had got

the loan and subsidy and how much. Answer was in Anklanch 1 and in Chhota-Udepur 64, so total 65 trainees had got the loan of Rs. 10,000 with the subsidy of Rs. 5,000. 63 (96.92) trainees had got these loans after 3 months and 2 (3.08) trainees had got their loan after 6 months.

\* When they had started the business:

63 trainees who had got their loans, so it becomes necessary to know that when they had started their business. 35 (53.85%) trainees have started their business after 2 months. 5 (7.69%) trainees have started their business after 4 months. 5 (7.69%) trainees have started their business after 6 months. And 20 trainees though they have taken the loan, still they have not started any business.

\* What are the reasons for them to start their business late?

Those trainees they have started their business after 2, 3 and 6 months, after getting the loan, that we had seen before. What are the factors are responsible for them to start their business late. In that question (reason) we get 3 answers. 1 trainee had said that he had got the loan late. 25 (35.21%) trainees said they didn't get the place to start business and 45 (63.38%) trainees said amount (Rs.) of loan was less, so they were trying to get more money, that is why they had started their business late. In these, some trainees have given more than the one answer.

\* They have to give sufficient or insufficient or how much loan?

The loan which was given to the trainees of Rs.10,000 with 50% subsidy was enough or not for them to start a business, in this question, they get the answer that from 65 trainees, 42 (64.62%) trainees have said that the loan was enough and 23 (35.38%) trainees have said that loan wasn't enough.

\* If it is not sufficient, then why is that so?

Above we had seen that 23 trainees felt that loan was not sufficient, so what are the reasons for it?

For this 3 different reasons have been shown. 21 (32.32%) trainees had said that in this less amount they can't buy a place for the business. 23 (35.38%) trainees had said that they cannot build up a cabin in this amount, and 22 (33.8 trainees have said that they cannot buy all the necessary instruments for their business. In this all trainees have given more than the one answer.

\* How much amount (loan) they have to give?

If they are not able to buy a place or instruments or they are not able to build cabin in Rs.10,000 so they had to give more amount so these questions then doesn't occur and they can start their business with their instruments In this question we get the answer that they should given the

loan of Rs.25,000, 8 (34.78%) trainees were saying this. 10 trainees were saying Rs.50,000, 3 (13.04%) were saying Rs.75,000, and 2 (8.69%) trainees were saying more than Rs.75,000.

On the whole the demand of Rs.50,000 loan was in more numbers.

\* They had the benefit of this plan - if yes, then what?

In all other VTCs, the plans are working in this after the training and during the training they are getting any benefit. If yes then what kind of benefit they get?

In this, 610 (96.6%) trainees have the benefit of this plan, 15 (2.4%) trainees have not got any benefit of this plan.

When the question was asked to those trainees, 610, that what kind of benefit they get, the answer was given by 146 (16.65%) trainees that they had started to get the employment, 121 (13.80%) trainees had said that their economical conditions have improved. And all 610 trainees were saying that now they have technical knowledge. Here also trainees have given more than one answer.

\* How much loan they have returned back (in %) ?

Before we had seen that they had given the loan to 65 trainees from that how many trainees have returned back

the loan and how much.

From the 65 trainees, 30 (46.15%) trainees have returned back the loan of 25%, 24 (36.92%) trainees have returned back the loan of 50%, 3 (4.62%) trainees have returned back the loan of 100% and 8 (12.31%) trainees have not returned back the loan even 1%. In short, more number of trainees have returned back the loan.

\* How much daily income of those trainees who have taken the loans?

Before we had seen that 65 trainees had got the loan and from that 45 trainees have started their business. So, it becomes necessary that what is their daily income.

6 (9.23%) trainees, they get Rs.25 daily, 4 (6.15%) trainees get Rs.50, 9 (13.85%) trainees get Rs.75, 22 (33.85%) trainees get Rs.100 and 4 (6.15%) trainees get more than Rs.100.

\* After this training they want to take some other training:

After this training, they want to take some other trades training or not? When this question was asked, from 625 trainees 120 (19.2%) trainees had said that they want to take other training and 505 (80.8%) trainees have said no.

\* What are the new trades they can include according to the areas?



After the training, these trainees get the employment in their village or district it is necessary. And this only can be possible if he takes the training of those business, work which can run in his areas. By this outlook when they had asked the trainees about the new training they had said below things.

Table 3:25  
What are the other new trades they can include

| Sr. No. | New Trades              | Figure |
|---------|-------------------------|--------|
| 01.     | Brick layer / Carpentry | 75     |
| 02.     | Turner / Fitter         | 291    |
| 03.     | Welder                  | 142    |
| 04.     | Computer                | 368    |
| 05.     | Steno/Typist            | 162    |
| 06.     | Driving                 | 54     |
| 07.     | Trade Pump Repairing    | 83     |
| 08.     | Sewing                  | 190    |
| 09.     | Tape - T.V.             | 311    |

According to this table they had shown 9 trades, and here they had shown more than one trade. 75 in brick layer and carpentry, 291 in turner/fitter, welder 142, computer 362, steno/Typist 162, driving 54, trade pump repairing 83, sewing 190 and tape/T.V. 311 trainees have said to start all these trades.

\* Nature of inspectors and their teaching methods:

To teach the student two important things played much role - 1st is nature of the teacher and the 2nd teaching ~~way~~ <sup>met</sup> of the teacher. If nature of teacher is not good, then student does not develop the interest and that is why they cannot learn properly with their teaching method is also very important. All these things are between the trainees and inspectors. For this when the question was asked they had said for nature. From the 625 (100%) trainees, 616 (98.56%) trainees have said the nature was good, 7 (1.12%) trainees have said nature wasn't very good, means not very good or bad, 2 (0.32%) trainees have said nature was bad. When they had asked about the teaching method of the inspectors, 525 (87.52%) said that method was good, 52 (8.32%) said method was not very good and 26 (4.16%) trainees said method was okay.

### Part - III

#### Trainees and their Parents

Before we had seen about the trainees and VTC. Now we will see the effects of the plans on the parents of the trainees. Their children are taking these type of training, so what are the opinions of them about the plans. It becomes necessary to know in the study. That is why 10% parents of trainees have selected for the study.

\* Caste of the parents:

First we will try to see the different castes of the parents as shown in the following table.

Table 3:26  
~~Caste of the~~ parents  
 Tribe-wise

| Sr. No. | Caste     | Figure |
|---------|-----------|--------|
| 01.     | Chaudhari | 11     |
| 02.     | Gramitt   | 6      |
| 03.     | Wakana    | 10     |
| 04.     | Patel     | 3      |
| 05.     | Warli     | 1      |
| 06.     | Garasiya  | 1      |
| 07.     | Bhil      | 4      |
| 08.     | Pateliya  | 5      |
| 09.     | Rathava   | 4      |
| 10.     | Tadavi    | 11     |
| 11.     | Vasava    | 7      |
| Total   |           | 63     |

According to the above table, total numbers of parents are Chaudhari 11 (17.41%), Gramitt 6(9.52%), Wakana 10 (15.87%), Patel 3 (4.76%), Warli (1.59%), Garasiya 1 (1.59%), Bhil 4 (6.35%), Pateliya 5 (7.95%), Rathava 4 (6.35%) Tadavi 11 (17.41%) and Vasava 7 (11.11%), total 63 (100%) parents.

According to the VTC in Anklench 13, Kaprada 10, Mandavi 9, Rajpipla 7, Chhota-Udepur 15, Dahod 5 and in Danta 4, total 63 parents have taken for the study.

\* Main business of the parents:

It becomes necessary to know about the main business of the parents, so we come to know that how they nourishes their family and also about the economical condition of their family.

In their main business, 53 (84.13%) parents are involved in farming, 3 (4.76%) in labour, 6 (9.52%) in services and 1 (1.59%) in the business.

On the whole from the 63 (100%) parents, 53 (84.13%) parent's main business is farming, which is more in the numbers. In the business only 1 (1.59%) were involved which is in the very less numbers.

\* Secondary business of the parents:

Before we had seen their main business now we will see and study their supplementary <sup>exhibition</sup> ~~secondary business~~.

5 (9.94%) parents think that farming is secondary business. And 27 (42.86%) involved in labour farm, 3 (4.76%) in casual labour, 12 (19.09%) in animal husbandary, 1 (1.59%) in services and 3 (4.76%) parents in business. And 12 (19.05%) parents they don't have any secondary business.

\* Total numbers of the family members:

Family members of those 63 parents, who were selected for studies are 228 (57.58%) males and 168 (42.42%) females total numbers are 396 (100%) numbers of males are more than females and in each family there are total 6 members.

\* Educated family members in the family:

From the 63 families and 396 total numbers of the family, how many have taken the education. Total 226 persons have studied in that 166 (72.86%) are males and 60 (35.71%) are females.

On the whole if we see in Ankianch 32, Kaprada 33, Mandvi 43, Rajpipla 28, Chhota-Udepur 54, Dahod 22, and in Danta 12 are educated. In the 4 VTCs, numbers of males are more than the females in education.

\* Total annual income of the family:

Before we had seen the different sources of income from that, what are the annual income of their families? In that 43 (68.26%) parents annual income is between Rs.1000 to Rs.10000, 14 (22.22%) parents annual income is between 10,000 to 20,000, (3.76%) parents annual income is between 20,000 to 30,000 and 3 (4.76%) parents annual income is between 30,000 to 40,000.

\* Annual expense of the family:

After the annual income of the family now we will examine the annual expense of the family. Because by this we can come to know that they can manage to live in that amount or they do something more for it.

97 (74.60%) parents annual expense is between Rs.1,000 to Rs.10,000, 11 (17.46%) parents annual expense is between

10,000 to 20,000 and 5 (7.94%) parents annual expense is between 10,000 to 30,000. Individual annual expense is Rs.1,666. By this we can see that from very less income they are living their life.

\* In the family how many children are studied still S.S.C. - they are at home or not? If yes, how many are at home?

Children who had studied still 10th standard they are at home or not. In this, from 63 parents, 45 parents (71.43%) had said that their children are at home and 18 (28.57%) parents had said that their children are not at home, it means that may be they had gone for further studies or for employment.

From 63 (100%) parents, 45 (71.43%) parents children had studied till S.S.C., still they are at home. When the question was asked how many children are at home, 24 (53.33%) parents had said - 1 child - 13 (28.89%) had said 2 children - 4 (8.89%) had said 3 children - 3 (6.67%) parents had said 4 children, 3 (6.67%) parents had said 4 children and 1 (7.22%) had said 5 children.

On the whole when we see we can say that S.S.C. pass children who are at home, there is less number. Many other children see these children and they also don't study.

\* From whom they had got the information about the training which their children are taking?

From <sup>to</sup> whom they had got the information about the training which their children are taking, they had come to know by themselves or from others? In these questions, below answers we get.

Table 3:27

From whose information they had sent their children for training.

| Sr. No. | Information          | Figure |
|---------|----------------------|--------|
| 01.     | From the ex-students | 10     |
| 02.     | Trainees themselves  | 5      |
| 03.     | Village helper       | 17     |
| 04.     | Sarpanch             | 11     |
| 05.     | Family members       | 3      |
| 06.     | Project officers     | 12     |
| 07.     | Newspapers           | 5      |
| Total   |                      | 63     |

According to the table, 10 parents have come to <sup>know</sup> ~~know~~ from ex-students, 5 parents from their own children, 17 from village helper, 11 from sarpanch, 3 from family members, 12 from project officers, and 5 from newspapers.

\* How many children are taking these type of trainings?

According to the 63 parents of study, how many children of them are taking these type of trainings?

62 (98.41%) parents only one child is taking this



type of training and 1 (1.59%) parents 2 children are taking this type of training.

\* What advantages they get from the Government?

For the schedule caste people, Government had started many plans. And some plans also works for them which runs by individual committees. From all these plans which benefits they get from these plans. In their they had said, 2 (2.82%) parents had got the benefit of water pipeline, 4 (5.63%) parents had got the loan, 6 (8.45%) parents had got the loan for wells 3 (4.23%) parents had got the benefits in the employment which gives the labour work, and 2 (2.82%) parents had got the farming instruments. So, from 63 parents only 17 parents had got the advantages of these plans.

\* <sup>what kind of</sup> ~~which~~ difficulties they have to face if their children go for the training?

Above we had seen that their main business is farming. That is why when their child goes for training, they have to face difficulties in their works. That is why here question was asked to the parents that what kind of difficulties they had to face when their child goes for the training.

31 (3.23%) parents had said that they have to face difficulties in the farming work, 50 (56.82%) parents had said that their income becomes less, and 7 (7.95%) parents had said they don't have any difficulties if their children go for the training.

\* What have they thought about their children when they will finish their training;

What they have thought for the trainees who is taking the training in the present.

6 (9.52%) parents had said they want that they will make their children for further studies, 34 (53.97%) had said they will make them do business and 23 (36.56%) had said they want their children to do service.

\* What kind of activities should be done for the unemployed people by Government?

In the context of unemployment of people, when they were asked they had said 47 had said they have to start giving employment, 27 were saying they should give services, 27 had said they should have improved to give the knowledge of technical things, 16 had said they should give the financial support, 32 had said that they should give the raw material for their business and 10 parents had said that they should start other plans like this. Most of these people had given more than one answer.

\* Parents opinion about the V.T.C.

For this whole study and where the parents children are taking the training, for all these what are the opinions of parents, to know all it becomes necessary. And that is why in the opinion 49 parents had said that these trainees can get the employment, 40 had said that these trainees can

have the technical education, and 98<sup>1/5</sup> <sup>v. of the</sup> parents had said that after the training the trainees can help the family in economical condition.

Part - IV

Vocational Training Centres and Workers

In all the important matters of VTC, studies, the one very important matter is about <sup>the</sup> staff of workers. The development progress of the VTC is more dependent on the faculty members. That is why the problems of staff members have been examined in the study. The whole scheme is for scheduled tribe people, so it becomes necessary to know that the staff members who are working there are from which community.

Community & VTC-wise numbers of staff is given in Table 3:1.

Table 3:1

*Tribe /* Cast of the Workers

| place of the VTC | Scheduled Tribes | Scheduled Caste | Backward Classes | Non-tribal communities | Total |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|-------|
| Anklanch         | 6                | 1               | -                | -                      | 7     |
| Kaprada          | 7                | -               | -                | -                      | 7     |
| Mandvi           | 5                | -               | 2                | -                      | 7     |
| Rajpipla         | 3                | 3               | 1                | -                      | 7     |
| Chhota-Udepur    | 4                | -               | 1                | 3                      | 8     |
| Dahod            | 2                | 1               | 2                | 1                      | 6     |
| Danta            | 2                | 4               | -                | -                      | 6     |
| Total            | 29               | 9               | 6                | 4                      | 48    |

The above table shows that out of total 48 employees, 29 belong to scheduled tribes, 9 belong to schedule caste, 6 from backward classes and 4 from non-tribal communities.

According to VTC, out of 29, 6 employees from Ankla, 7 from Kaprada, 5 from Mandvi, 3 from Rajpipla, 4 from Chhota-Udepur, 2 from Dahod and 2 from Danta were from scheduled tribes. From non-tribal community there were only 4 (8.33%), in which 3 are in Chhota-Udepur and 1 in Dahod VTC.

\* Native place of employees:

In order to know their punctuality, we have collected the information of each employee's native place. And from that we can also come to know about the punctuality of trainees also, and the control of instructor on them. The table No. 3:2 shows the native place of employees.

Table 3:2  
Native place of Employees

| Place of V.T.C. |    |    |   | Total |
|-----------------|----|----|---|-------|
| Anklanch        | 3  | 4  | - | 7     |
| Kaprada         | 2  | 4  | 1 | 7     |
| Mandvi          | 2  | 4  | 1 | 7     |
| Rajpipla        | 1  | 6  | - | 7     |
| Chhota-Udepur   | 1  | 7  | - | 8     |
| Dahod           | 1  | 4  | 1 | 6     |
| Danta           | 3  | 3  | - | 6     |
| Total           | 13 | 32 | 3 | 48    |

\* Distance from native place of employees to the V.T.C.

Above we have seen the native place (areas) of employ. Now we will see the distance to the VTC from native place of employees, as shown in Table No. 3:3.

Table 3:3

| Place of V.T.C. | 1 to 25<br>K.M. | 25 to 50<br>K.M. | More than<br>50 K.M. | Total |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|
| Anklanch        | 5               | 1                | 1                    | 7     |
| Kaprada         | -               | 3                | 4                    | 7     |
| Mandvi          | 3               | 2                | 2                    | 7     |
| Rajpipla        | 1               | 2                | 4                    | 7     |
| Chhota-Udepur   | 1               | 2                | 5                    | 8     |
| Dahod           | 1               | 2                | 3                    | 6     |
| Danta           | 2               | 1                | 3                    | 6     |
| Total           | 13              | 15               | 22                   | 48    |

Table 3:3 shows that the distance of 13 employees from their native place to VTC ~~are~~ <sup>is</sup> 1 to 25 K.M., 13 employees distance ~~are~~ <sup>is</sup> about 26 to 50 K.M. and 22 employees distance ~~are~~ <sup>is</sup> about 50 K.M. or more than that.

\* Educational status of employee;  
*about*

It is necessary to know <sup>whether</sup> the educational qualification of employees, because from that we can judge their working efficiency and <sup>whether</sup> they are suitable for the job or not? Educational qualifications are mentioned in Table No. 3:4.

Table 3:4  
Educational Qualifications of the Employees

| Place of V.T.C. | S.S.C. | H.S.C. | B.A. | B.Com. | I.T.I. | Diploma Degree | Diploma Engineers | Higher Education | Total |
|-----------------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| Anklanch        | 4      | 1      | -    | 1      | 1      | -              | -                 | -                | 7     |
| Kaprada         | 2      | 1      | 1    | -      | 3      | -              | -                 | -                | 7     |
| Mandvi          | -      | -      | -    | -      | 4      | -              | 2                 | 1                | 7     |
| Rajpipla        | -      | -      | -    | -      | 5      | -              | 1                 | 1                | 7     |
| Chhota-Udepur   | 1      | -      | -    | 1      | 4      | -              | 2                 | -                | 8     |
| Dahod           | -      | -      | -    | 1      | 2      | -              | 3                 | -                | 6     |
| Danta           | -      | -      | -    | 1      | 1      | 1              | 2                 | 1                | 6     |
| Total           | 7      | 2      | 1    | 4      | 20     | 1              | 10                | 3                | 48    |

Table No. 3:4 shows that out of 48 employees, 7 (14.58%) were educated upto S.S.C.E. level, 2 studied upto H.S.C., 1 (2.08%) had studied upto B.A., 4 (8.33%) upto B.Com., 20 (41.67%) upto I.T.I., 1 (2.08%) upto Diploma Degree, 10 (20.83%) upto Diploma Engineer<sup>ing</sup> and 3 (6.25%) have studied higher education.

From total 48 employees, 20 faculty members had studied I.T.I. level, which is more than the educational - qualification.

\* The employees of VTC are working in which trades, is given in the Table No. 3:5

The table 3:5 shows that 7 from 48 employees (14.58%) ~~employees~~ <sup>were</sup> working in Electrical section, 7 (14.58%) were working in rewinding section, 4 (8.33%) in Radio, Transistor, 2 (4.17%) in watch repairing, 7 (14.58%) in cycle repairing, 14 (29.17%) in workshop and 7 (14.58%) in account section.

On the whole it is found that in workshop attendant section, there were 14 (27.17%) staff members <sup>which</sup> ~~are in the~~ more ~~members~~ than the other departments. The lowest number of employees 4 (8.33%) were found in radio, transistor section, which are in Anklanch, Kaprada, Mandvi and in the Chhotu-Udepur VTC. It means that in other 3 VTCs, this trade has not been introduced.



Table 3:5  
Sections of Workers

| Place of V.T.C. | Electri-<br>cians | Rewinding<br>Section | Radio<br>Transis-<br>tor | Watch<br>Section | Cycle<br>Section | Work-<br>shop | Account<br>Section | Total |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|
| Anklanch        | 1                 | 1                    | 1                        | -                | 1                | 2             | 1                  | 7     |
| Kaprada         | 1                 | 1                    | 1                        | -                | 1                | 2             | 1                  | 7     |
| Mandvi          | 1                 | 1                    | 1                        | -                | 1                | 2             | 1                  | 7     |
| Rajpipila       | 1                 | 1                    | -                        | 1                | 1                | 2             | 1                  | 7     |
| Chhota-Udepur   | 1                 | 1                    | 1                        | 1                | 1                | 2             | 1                  | 8     |
| Dahod           | 1                 | 1                    | -                        | -                | 1                | 2             | 1                  | 6     |
| Danta           | 1                 | 1                    | -                        | -                | 1                | 2             | 1                  | 6     |
| Total           | 7                 | 7                    | 4                        | 2                | 7                | 14            | 7                  | 48    |

\* Status of Employees:

What kind of works these employees were doing, that is shown in the Table No. 3:6.

Table 3:6  
Status of Employees

| Place of V.T.C. | Chief Inspectors | Trade Inspectors | Accountant | Workshop Attendant | Total     |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Anklanch        | -                | 4                | 1          | 2                  | 7         |
| Kaprada         | -                | 4                | 1          | 2                  | 7         |
| Mandvi          | 1                | 3                | 1          | 2                  | 7         |
| Rajpipla        | 1                | 3                | 1          | 2                  | 7         |
| Chhota-Udepur   | 1                | 4                | 1          | 2                  | 8         |
| Dahod           | 1                | 2                | 1          | 2                  | 6         |
| Danta           | 1                | 2                | 1          | 2                  | 6         |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>5</b>         | <b>22</b>        | <b>7</b>   | <b>14</b>          | <b>48</b> |

The table 3:6 shows that there were five Chief Instructors found in five centres. There were 22 (45.83%) trade instructors, which are found in each VTC, 7 (14.58%) were Accountants and 14 (29.17%) were at Workshop Attendants.

In the VTC, there should be seven chief instructors but still there are only five chief instructors, and in Anklanch and Kaprada VTC, post of chief instructors are found vacant.

\* Whether employees stay in the V.T.C. or not?

The information was collected from each employee that whether they are staying in the VTC or they commute from their respective residential villages. During the study it was found that, out of this 7 VTCs, only Kaprada VTC has the facilities of lodging where 6 employees are staying. And for the other 42 employees they do not have residential facilities.

Those employees who were not staying in the VTC because there were no facilities for staying there, then where they were staying and it was how far from the VTC.

Out of 42 employees who commute from their native place, 3 were travelling a distance of 1 to 10 K.M., 6 from 11 to 20 K.M., 2 from 21 to 30 K.M. and 19 from more than 31 K.M. Those who are living at the Centre, only they live in rented houses.

\* Monthly salary of employees:

All the staff recruited in VTC are temporary which has already been mentioned above. Their salary is fixed because they are on the basis of temporary job. How much salary each employee gets, is mentioned in table 3:7.

Table 3: 7  
Monthly Pay of Workers

| Place of V.T.C. | Rs. 1500 | Rs. 2000 | Rs. 2500 | Rs. 3500 | Total |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| Anklanch        | 2        | 1        | 4        | -        | 7     |
| Kaprada         | 2        | 1        | 4        | -        | 7     |
| Mandvi          | 2        | 1        | 3        | 1        | 7     |
| Rajpipla        | 2        | 1        | 3        | 1        | 7     |
| Chhota-Udepur   | 2        | 1        | 4        | 1        | 8     |
| Dahod           | 2        | 1        | 2        | 1        | 6     |
| Danta           | 2        | 1        | 2        | 1        | 6     |
| Total           | 14       | 7        | 22       | 5        | 48    |

Table 3: 7 shows that 14 (29.17%) faculty members from 7 VTC were drawing Rs. 1500 fixed monthly pay, 7 (14.58%) were getting Rs. 2000 per month, 22 (45.83%) employees were getting Rs. 2500, and 5 (10.42%) were getting Rs. 3500 fixed salary per month.

The workshop attendants were getting Rs. 1500 while accountants were getting Rs. 2000, trade instructors Rs. 2500 and the chief instructors were getting Rs. 3500 per month.

\* <sup>Does the</sup> ~~ed~~ <sup>s have</sup> instructor ~~has~~ a teaching experience of ~~some~~ <sup>the</sup> trade which he is teaching? If yes, how much?

The instructor who is teaching a particular trade to a trainee at VTC, it is necessary to know that whether ~~that~~ instructor had the experience of teaching of some trade

elsewhere, so he can teach better over here. The information regarding this is given in Table No. 3:35.

Table 3:35

Centre-wise information regarding trainers having experience of work before joining course

| Sr. No. | Name of the Centre | Having experience of work |    |       | How much period |           |             |       |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------------|----|-------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-------|
|         |                    | Yes                       | No | Total | One year        | Two years | Three years | Total |
| 01.     | Anklanch           | 6                         | 1  | 7     | 3               | 1         | 2           | 6     |
| 02.     | Kaprada            | 4                         | 3  | 7     | 2               | 1         | 1           | 4     |
| 03.     | Mandvi             | 3                         | 4  | 7     | 3               | -         | -           | 3     |
| 04.     | Rajpipla           | 4                         | 3  | 7     | 2               | -         | 2           | 4     |
| 05.     | Chhota-Udepur      | 8                         | -  | 8     | 1               | 5         | 2           | 8     |
| 06.     | Dohad              | 2                         | 4  | 6     | 2               | -         | -           | 2     |
| 07.     | Danta              | 4                         | 2  | 6     | 3               | 1         | -           | 4     |
| TOTAL   |                    | 31                        | 17 | 48    | 16              | 8         | 7           | 31    |

Table 3:8 shows that out of 48 instructors, 31 were experienced of their trade work, whereas 17 were fresh ones, unexperienced. Among these 31 experienced teachers, it is found that 16 (51.61%) had experience of 1 year, 8 (25.8%) had experience of 2 years and 7 (22.58%) had experience of 3 years.

- \* Do they like to give the training?  
If yes, why? Give ~~the~~ reasons.

Instructors were asked ~~that~~ whether they ~~do~~ liked <sup>to</sup> to give the training, all of them asserted positively. The reason for this <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ because they <sup>got</sup> ~~get~~ employment.

- \* Opinion of instructors regarding the training.

Instructors were asked about the training which they are giving. In this matter they had given more than one answer. 33 instructors were of the opinion that through such kind of training unemployed tribal youth can get employment.

- \* Potentiality of other trades.

In the present study we <sup>tried</sup> ~~try~~ to know the potentiality of other trades in <sup>the</sup> areas, so the other trades can be introduced in future. In this aspect, instructors were given more than one opinion, 21 instructors were in favour of introducing Turner & Fitter course, 15 were interested in

computers, 22 in motor-rewinding, 15 in Tape-TV repairing, 24 in welding, 18 in steno-typist, 21 in automobiles, 16 in repairing of hand pump, 7 in carpentry, 10 in masonry and 19 in service and knitting.

\* Whether trainees ~~got~~ employment after training?

Instructors were asked whether trainees ~~got~~ employment after finishing their training course. Out of 48 instructors, 41 said that the trainees ~~got~~ employment after training, whereas 7 said that most of the trainees ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> not getting employment after training. In Danta, Kaprada and Dahod areas they don't easily ~~get~~ the job.

\* Reasons for dropouts before completing the training.

Some trainees have left the course before completing their training period. The instructors were asked the reasons of dropouts which are mentioned in Table No. 3:9.

According to them there are six reasons for dropouts. They are (1) disinterested in training, (2) lack of residential facilities, (3) difficulty in coming, (4) poor economic condition, (5) helping the parents in agriculture, and (6) unrecognition of certificates.



Table 3:36

## Centre-wise reasons for leave up Training Course

| Sl. No. | Name of the Centre | No interest in instructions | Lack of residential facility | Difficulties in communication | Poor economic conditions | Agricultural work | Course not recognised | Total |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 01.     | Ankianch           | 4                           | 7                            | 6                             | 2                        | 7                 | 5                     | 31    |
| 02.     | Kaprada            | 3                           | -                            | 7                             | 1                        | 5                 | 6                     | 22    |
| 03.     | Mandvi             | 5                           | 7                            | 3                             | 6                        | 1                 | 6                     | 28    |
| 04.     | Rajpipla           | 2                           | 7                            | 6                             | 3                        | 7                 | 4                     | 29    |
| 05.     | Chhota-Udepur      | 1                           | 8                            | 2                             | 5                        | 6                 | 7                     | 29    |
| 06.     | Dohad              | -                           | 6                            | 5                             | -                        | 3                 | 1                     | 15    |
| 07.     | Danta              | 3                           | 7                            | 6                             | 4                        | 2                 | 3                     | 25    |
| TOTAL   |                    | 18                          | 42                           | 35                            | 21                       | 31                | 32                    | 179   |

Table 3:36

## Centre-wise reasons for leave up Training Course

| Sr. No. | Name of the Centre | No interest in instructions | Lack of residential facility | Difficulties in communication | Poor economic conditions | Agricultural work | Course not recognised | Total |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 01.     | Anklanch           | 4                           | 7                            | 6                             | 2                        | 7                 | 5                     | 31    |
| 02.     | Kaprada            | 3                           | -                            | 7                             | 1                        | 5                 | 6                     | 22    |
| 03.     | Mandvi             | 5                           | 7                            | 3                             | 6                        | 1                 | 6                     | 28    |
| 04.     | Rajpipla           | 2                           | 7                            | 6                             | 3                        | 7                 | 4                     | 29    |
| 05.     | Chhota-Udepur      | 1                           | 8                            | 2                             | 5                        | 6                 | 7                     | 29    |
| 06.     | Dohad              | -                           | 6                            | 5                             | -                        | 3                 | 1                     | 15    |
| 07.     | Danta              | 3                           | 7                            | 6                             | 4                        | 2                 | 3                     | 25    |
| TOTAL   |                    | 18                          | 42                           | 35                            | 21                       | 31                | 32                    | 179   |

\* Attitude of trainees and tribal community towards the V.T.C.

Instructors were asked about the opinion of trainees and tribal community towards VTC. They had given more than one answer, which are as under: (1) 23 instructors had said that they can get employment, (2) 22 had said that it helps in development of personality, (3) 14 had said it helps in social development, (4) 36 had said it helps in economic development, (5) 31 said it helps in educational development, and (6) 7 said that this type of training is not at all useful for them.

\* Facilities given to the instructors.

Seven instructors have resident<sup>ial</sup> facilities which are only in Kaprada VTC. Electricity facility is available in all the VTCs, except Anklanch VTC.

## CHAPTER - IV

### Review and Evaluation

It is very difficult to evaluate in <sup>this</sup> ~~the~~ very short period of time because some VTCs have been started since ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> last four years and some have started since <sup>the</sup> last two years. Eventhough in order to know the impact of VTC on the tribal community which are living below the poverty line, and facing the severe problem of unemployment, so this study has been taken up. The major objectives of starting VTC <sup>is</sup> to impart training to the tribal unemployed youth for getting employment. What <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ the importance <sup>of</sup> ~~to~~ start <sup>ing</sup> such <sup>an</sup> employment oriented scheme of starting VTC centres. Some opine that tribal students take admission in VTC because of getting only stipend and not coming for the study purpose. Such kind of arguments cannot be accepted without any kind of proper evaluation. So it is not only necessary but also desirable to review and evaluate ~~the~~ activities of VTC.

Without any exaggeration, we have to accept the fact that this type of VTC has positive effect on the trainees, their parents and on the trainers. People have accepted the scheme. Still after higher education, people are unemployed, so it is <sup>a</sup> very nice scheme, which is introduced by the Government of India, for the S.S.C. pass and fail students who are able to acquire the training in a very short time and become economically independent.

Like two sides of the coin, every scheme has

positive and negative effects. So, it is not only necessary to understand the positive side but also the drawbacks of the scheme. What are the proper solutions in the context of tribal society, their culture?

In Gujarat state, this scheme is run~~ned~~ by the State Government in tribal areas. Not a single non-government organization (NGO) is interested to run the scheme. So the review of NGO activities have not been taken up. In the state of Gujarat, NGOs have commendable work among the weaker section of the society. So, in this scheme also the NGO should be included for the better performance.

In Gujarat state, this work is entrusted to the Project Administrator through the Tribal Development Department (TDD) and under the guidance of Project Administrator these VTCs are run~~ned~~. The staff of the VTC is also recruited by the Project Administrator (PA). So there is a control of PA on the staff members. And with this, after training financial assistance is to be given by the PA. Thus overall guidance and monitoring of PA on VTC activities make the scheme successful.

During the study it is found that all the VTCs have kept the record & account book properly. The accountant of the VTC is looking after financial matters of the centres. The grant received from the government is also utilised according to the rules and regulations of the government. The money put under different heads have been utilised accordingly.

The main target of VTC is to give employment to the unemployed youth. For fulfilling this target, Government of Gujarat has been giving the guidelines to the PA of I.T.D.P. areas. The trainees first of all get the training through the joint efforts of PA and VTC. After getting the training, the trainees with the recommendation of PA get the financial assistance for starting the business. The trainees give respect to the VTC and to the faculty members of the VTC. They say that for <sup>the</sup> undergraduate unemployed youths, this scheme is really a blessing for them.

This scheme has good impact on trainees, as well as tribal society. The quantitative benefit among the trainees is less but the qualitative benefits are more. Every year the numbers of trainees have increased and because <sup>of the</sup> limitation of seats all are not getting admission. This shows the importance of the training in tribal society.

We have taken the opinion of <sup>the</sup> instructors, trainees and the administrators regarding the training imparted to the students in the VTC. They pointed out the following difficulties.

\* Regarding syllabus:

- syllabus is very difficult.
- there is a lack of books <sup>a</sup> on ~~the~~ particular subject.
- syllabus is too lengthy.

\* Regarding the training:

- lack of instruments <sup>a</sup> of ~~the~~ particular trade.





- studying too many trades in a very short period.
- there is a shortage of benches.
- because of irregularity of electricity, it is difficult to finish practical work in time.
- contradiction between the mark-sheet and certificate.

\* Training period is too short;

- there is no facility of bus passes for the trainees.

\* Residence facilities:

- There are no residence facilities, except in Kaprada VTC.
- There is waste of time, money and energy ~~in up down~~ <sup>commuting</sup>.
- There ~~is~~ <sup>are</sup> inadequate facilities <sup>ies</sup> in a rented house.
- There are no boarding facilities in Kaprada VTC also. So trainees have to prepare the food by themselves or they have to manage from outside which is not economically affordable.

\* Regarding faculty staff:

- In all centres, there is no sufficient staff, there is scarcity of staff.
- During out <sup>a</sup> study it is found that well trained teacher of <sup>a</sup> particular trade has not been recruited.
- In some VTC, chief instructors were not appointed.
- All the staff members in VTC are temporary. Permanent staff should be appointed.

\* Regarding facilities:

- In present economic condition, there is difficulty to start a new business in a very small amount, so out of 306 trained trainees 228 trainees were unable to start their business.

\* Problems regarding training:

There are problems of faculty staff, which are mentioned in Table No. 4:1.

Table 4:1  
Problems regarding training

| V.T.C.        | Training of 3 trades | No facility of books | Trades are not acc.to areas | Syllabus is too long | During the training period, they did not get the stipend | Less practical |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------|
| Anklanch      | ✓                    | ✓                    | -                           | -                    | ✓  | ✓              |
| Kaprada       | ✓                    | -                    | -                           | -                    | -  | ✓              |
| Mandvi        | ✓                    | ✓                    | -                           | ✓                    | -  | -              |
| Rajpipla      | ✓                    | ✓                    | -                           | -                    | -  | ✓              |
| Chhota-Udepur | ✓                    | ✓                    | ✓                           | -                    | ✓  | ✓              |
| Dahod         | ✓                    | ✓                    | ✓                           | -                    | -  | -              |
| Danta         | ✓                    | ✓                    | ✓                           | ✓                    | -  | ✓              |
| Total         | 7                    | 6                    | 3                           | 2                    | 2  | 4              |

The above table shows that there are too many problems regarding the training and each centre had given their own answers. 7 VTC had said for the first problem that they have to take the training of three trades simultaneously. In 6 centres no facilities of books, in 3 centres there are no trades according to their areas, in 2 centres they had said the syllabus is too long, 4 centres had said there are no practical facilities. Like this all VTCs have mentioned

different problems of these particular centres. The main common problem of all the VTCs is about the trade which they have to take the training simultaneously.

\* Problems regarding management.

In present study we tried to know the management and organizational problems of the VTCs. Their problems are stated in Table No. 4:2.

Table 4:2  
Problems of VTCs regarding the facilities

| V.T.C.            | Faci-<br>lities<br>of<br>bench-<br>es | Lack of<br>primary<br>facili-<br>ties in<br>the<br>houses | Lack<br>of<br>resi-<br>dence | Lack<br>of<br>inst-<br>rume-<br>nts | No<br>play-<br>grou-<br>nds | No<br>tele-<br>phone<br>facil-<br>ity | No<br>medical<br>health<br>centre |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ankianch          | ✓                                     | ✓   | ✓                            | ✓                                   | -                           | ✓                                     | ✓                                 |
| Kaprada           | ✓                                     | ✓   | -                            | ✓                                   | ✓                           | ✓                                     | ✓                                 |
| Mandvi            | -                                     | ✓   | ✓                            | ✓                                   | ✓                           | ✓                                     | ✓                                 |
| Rajpipla          | -                                     | ✓   | ✓                            | ✓                                   | ✓                           | -                                     | -                                 |
| Chhota-<br>Udepur | -                                     | ✓   | ✓                            | ✓                                   | ✓                           | -                                     | -                                 |
| Dahod             | -                                     | ✓   | ✓                            | ✓                                   | ✓                           | -                                     | -                                 |
| Danta             | -                                     | ✓   | ✓                            | ✓                                   | ✓                           | ✓                                     | ✓                                 |
| Total             | 2                                     | 7   | 6                            | 7                                   | 6                           | 4                                     | 4                                 |

Table 4:2 shows that in 2 centres there were no facilities of benches, lack of primary facilities in the houses in 7 centres, no residence facilities in 6 centres, in 7 centres there ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> inadequate equipments. There were no facilities of

playgrounds in 6 centres, in 4 centres there is no facility of telephone, and in 4 centres there were no facilities of medical health centres. In all 7 VTCs, there are no primary facilities.

\* Limitation of scheme;

The scheme has been started since last three years and the scheme is running very successfully eventhough there are some limitations of the scheme which are taken into consideration.

During our study we found some limitations which are mentioned below;

- (1) The certificate of VTC is recognized so the trainees get job easily.
- (2) There is no change of trade facilities by themselves.
- (3) Excess expenditure could not be done than the actual grant given to the VTC.
- (4) Those who have taken training in Anklanch VTC, certificate of this centre is recognized, while certificate of <sup>the</sup> other six centres are not recognized. This shows the dissimilarity between different VTCs.

\* Difficulties faced by the staff members;

The information regarding the difficulties of faculty staff were also taken. Staff members have mentioned eight major difficulties which are given below;

- (1) Low salary.
- (2) There is no facility of quarters.
- (3) Temporary job.
- (4) Lack of books & instruments.
- (5) Difficulties in ~~up-down~~ *commuting*.
- (6) Casual leave is not given.
- (7) Lack of electricity and water facilities.
- (8) Lack of sufficient staff.

## CHAPTER - V

### Conclusion and Suggestions

VTCs have been started since last five years in the State. The main objective of the centres is to give employment to the tribal youths by giving them training. The Government wants to expand this scheme in all the tribal areas of the State and it should be a people-oriented <sup>scheme</sup> so many tribal youths <sup>can</sup> take advantage, more and more youth <sup>can</sup> take participation, and the shortcomings are to be found and solved so it may be very useful and evaluate and give some suggestions for the overall improvement of the scheme.

In present study, seven vocational training centres <sup>are</sup> covered, which were started from 1943 to 1995. In these seven centres altogether 625 trainees in which those who were already trained as well as present trainees are covered. According to the guidelines of Ministry of Welfare ten per cent parents of total trainees were selected. Accordingly 63 parents were selected from these seven centres. Similarly faculty members of the VTC <sup>are</sup> also to be covered. Moreover the discussion with respective project administrators was arranged. Thus all the personnel who are associated with VTC are covered under this study.

The major findings of the study are as under:

#### Findings on the basis of study:

- (1) This scheme has been started in the State since 1943

and total seven centres have been working in six project areas.

- (2) The total 625 tribal youths have taken training in these centres. Among these 625, 345 trainees have completed the course.
- (3) The enrolment of boys are more than the girls students in VTC. Girl students were only found in Chhota-Udepur and Dahod VTCs.
- (4) Out of total 28 tribal groups in the State, only 12 tribal groups have taken the benefits of this scheme as they are educationally more advanced than the tribal groups in the State. Among these, Chaudhrys, Rathwas, Patelias, Ghodia and Kokna were more.
- (5) Out of total trainees under study 89 per cent were in the age-group of 16-25 years.
- (6) Most of the trainees under study have educated upto the secondary level. There were some trainees who educated upto master degree.
- (7) In 1997 in these VTCs the total applications for the admission were received of 795 students, out of which only 473 got admission. The remaining 322 students did not get admission.
- (8) In selecting the trainees, emphasis was given on educational qualification. In some cases the



knowledge of <sup>a</sup>particular trade was also considered for the admission of trainees.

- (9) The training period was decided according to the wishes of the trainees. It is found in almost all the VTCs.
- (10) There was no uniformity regarding leave/<sup>in</sup>all the centres. Leave rules were framed by each centre according to their own needs.
- (11) The literature regarding training was given in Dahod and Rajpipla centres.
- (12) The compulsion of uniform was only found in Kaprada and Rajpipla centres.
- (13) Compulsion of uniform was only in the Kaprada and Rajpipla VTCs. Raw material is available in all VTCs but they provide.
- (14) Raw material in different amount to the trainees, e.g. in Anklaich, Kaprada, Chhota-Udepur and Danta VTC they give raw material according to their needs, in Mandvi VTC they given according to the rules and in Rajpipla VTC they give according to their stock.
- (15) There are not enough instruments in some VTCs.
- (16) Only in Kaprada VTC there are facilities of residence and in Anklaich VTC there are facilities of electricity.
- (17) There are total 19 rooms in all VTCs. It is very less, in Anklaich and Chhota-Udepur VTC construction is over.

In Mandvi VTC they have already got the permission of construction and in Rajpipla and Dahod VTC they have been allotted land by the Government for construction of building.

- (18) In some VTCs there are no facilities of lodging.
- (19) In some VTCs no basic facilities like bath-room, lavatory, toilet and primary health, are available.
- (20) There are no cultural and social programmes for the cultural and mental development of the trainees.
- (21) In all VTCs they have facilities of practicals, but in some VTCs the lectures of a particular trade experts are not arranged.
- (22) The period of training is short.
- (23) In all the VTCs certificate of completion of course has been given to all the trainees, but in some VTCs apart from certificate, mark-sheet has also been given.
- (24) There is interaction of the courses between these VTCs and other training institutes located in the same area.
- (25) Administrative officer gives suggestion and guidelines to the VTC for carrying out the job successfully.
- (26) In some VTCs they prepare annual data.
- (27) The appointment of faculty staff is on temporary

basis and the appointment is renewed every year.

- (28) In the selection of staff, educational qualification and experience are considered.
- (29) In all the VTCs loan is given to the trainees after getting certificate. The loan is given by the Project Officer, as well as from the District Industrial Centre and IRDP.
- (30) After getting loan the trade has been started by the trainee is only found in Chhota-Udepur VTC. In other VTCs nobody has taken loan for starting the trade.
- (31) There are 35 urban areas surrounding these 7 VTCs where the potentiality of new trade is ample and in the present situation 304 trainees can get employment.
- (32) Out of total trainees, only 306 trainees had built shed for the trade. All of them got financial assistance from the project officer.
- (33) Out of 306 trained trainees, 301 had applied for the loan to the Project Administration Officer.
- (34) Out of total 301 trainees who had applied for loan, only 65 trainees got the loan.
- (35) Out of total 65 trainees who had taken loan, only 45 had started the trade.
- (36) Those who had not started the trade because of not

getting land and the loan amount was insufficient to start new trade.

- (37) Out of total 65 trainees who had taken loan, 30 trainees repaid 25% loan, 24 trainees repaid 50% and 3 trainees repaid 100% loan, whereas 8 trainees did not pay a single amount.
- (38) Out of 45 trainees who started the trade, 6 trainees were getting Rs. 25 per day, trainees getting Rs. 50 per day, 9 trainees Rs. 75 per day and 24 trainees were getting Rs. 100 per day.
- (39) After completion of training, in order to get guidance, loan, employment and for visiting the friends, trainees are in constant touch of VTC.
- (40) Because of training, technical knowledge has increased among the tribal youths and they get self employment also.
- (41) Out of total 625 trainees, 23 trainees were aware about the tribal development programme.
- (42) They are getting information of tribal development programme through media, friends, project administration office, gram sevak and sarpanch.
- (43) Most of the trainees have got information and admission to the centre through ex-students of the centre.

- (44) All the trainees have admitted that because of training the skill has increased among them.
- (45) Most of the trainees, after completion of training, getting the employment according to their trade.
- (46) 50 per cent of trained trainees get the employment within 10 kilometres.
- (47) The trainees feel that due to undergoing training in specific trade their employment opportunities have increased and economical conditions have improved considerably.
- (48) Out of total 625 trainees, 120 trainees desire to take other vocational training.
- (49) The trainees have suggested to include the following new trades in VTC, such as masonry, carpentry, tinner-fitter, welder, computer repairer, Tape-T.V. repairer, and sewing.
- (50) Most of the trainees have praised teaching and attitude of the instructors. They don't have any complaint against the teaching method.
- (51) Out of the total trainees, 10 per cent parents of the trainees have been selected for the training and thus total 63 parents were covered under the study.
- (52) Out of 63 parents, the children of 45 parents have completed their study up to S.S.C. level but they are not doing anything.

- (53) Out of 63 parents, one parent has more than one children who are taking this type of training.
- (54) Out of 63 parents, 34 parents desire to start the trade for their children, while 23 parents desire to join their children in service.
- (55) Most of the parents have opinion that due to VTC their children get employment and help the parents economically.
- (56) Out of total 63 families, 17 families have taken the benefits of economical development scheme for the tribals, such as water pipeline, irrigation, loan for wells, loan for trades, agriculture development etc.
- (57) Most of the faculty members in the VTCs belong to the same district and same taluka where the VTCs are located.
- (58) The educational qualifications of the faculty members are graduate, post-graduate, I.T.I., Diploma - Engineer<sup>ing</sup> and Degree-Engineer.
- (59) The Chief Instructors were found in only 5 VTCs.
- (60) According to the opinion of the instructors due to training the employment opportunities have increased and they are able to get the work locally.

- (61) There are less cases of dropouts in VTCs, even though due to the lack of residential facilities, poor economic condition and unrecognised certificate are the reasons for dropouts.

Suggestions:

Following are the suggestions made on the basis of the study.

I. Regarding Syllabus:

1. Syllabus must be easy.
2. The books of syllabus are available at all the VTCs.
3. The syllabus must be short of two years like ITI.

II. Regarding Training:

1. All the equipments for practical are available at all the VTCs.
2. At present in VTC during one year the training of three trades are compulsory. Instead of three trades, one trade may be taught at a time so they can learn one trade sincerely.
3. There should be adequate bench facilities for the sitting of trainees.
4. Generally there is much irregularity of electricity in tribal areas, so alternate facility of electricity should be arranged.
5. In all the VTCs, certificate of completion of training as well as mark-sheet to be given.



III. Residential Facilities:

1. There should be boarding facility in all the VTCs.
2. All the VTCs should have their own building.
3. There should be lodging facility with the boarding facility.

IV. Regarding staff members:

1. In recruitment of the staff, preference should be given to the local person and who had taken training.
2. Adequate staff must be recruited.
3. Preference should be given to those trainees who have taken the training.
4. The post of chief inspector should be filled up immediately.

Other suggestions:

- (1) Looking to the present condition, there should be increase in the amount of loan.
- (2) Trainees, staff members and Govt. officials have suggested that the new trades like brick-making, carpentary, turner-fitter, welder, computer, steno-typist, driving, hand-pump repairer, Tape-T.V. repairer and sewing should be added.
- (3) The parents' views about unemployed youth is that opportunities of employment should be increased, service should be given in different sectors, loan and raw material should be given for new business.

The main approach of this scheme is to provide employment to uneducated youth. During our study it is found that the scheme is very fruitful for them so it should be continued with certain modifications in the scheme.

Suggestions regarding staff members:

For strengthening the skill and knowledge of the faculty members, the following suggestions should be kept in mind:

- (1) Knowledge of new technology should be given.
- (2) Increase the salary of the staff members.
- (3) Staff should be appointed permanently, so they can work interestingly.
- (4) Residential facility for staff should be given. At present the staff quarter is only available at Kaprada VTC.
- (5) Adequate staff should be recruited.
- (6) All kind of facilities should be available at all VTCs.

Suggestions regarding boarding as well as other facilities:

- (1) Benches should be provided to the trainees.
- (2) Basic amenities should be provided.
- (3) Facility of lodging should be arranged.
- (4) Sufficient equipments for practical work should be available.

- (5) Facility of play-ground should be arranged.
- (6) For starting the business sufficient loan should be given and it should be considered according to price-index.

Suggestions regarding training:

- (1) Training of one trade is given at a time.
- (2) New trades should be introduced according to the local situations as well as need of the people of the area.
- (3) Books should be given to the trainees.
- (4) Training course should be made of two years.
- (5) The stipend should be given during the training period. Stipend should be increased from time to time.
- (6) Information of new technology should be given.
- (7) Educational tours and lectures should be arranged and for this financial assistance should be given to the VTC.
- (8) Vocational training centre should be considered as equivalent to the Industrial Training Centre.
- (9) The Project Administrator be given power to change the trade.
- (10) There is a uniformity of rules and regulations in all the VTCs.

- (11) After completion of the training, each trainee should be given a course certificate as well as separate mark-sheet of a particular trade.
- (12) There should be a primary medical facility in each centre.