Evaluating Employment Opportunities for PMKVY Trainees: A Comprehensive Study

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Abstract:

The goal of the Prime Minister's Knowledge and Skills (PMKVY) initiative is to provide a planned, skill-motivating, and easily accessible national work structure. Because of talent mismatch, India has a scarcity of structured, high-quality employment and qualified labour. PMKVY primarily concerns creating commercial prospects and employment options for labourers in the rust belt, pink-collar, and black-collar categories. The young of the country need to develop their abilities since they can lead to higher-paying professions, more fulfilling dreams, and opportunities to work independently. By 2022, the PMKVY wants to offer 500 million young people in urban and rural areas programs for skill development, education, vacation, and training. A web-based application might improve the efficacy of the plan, bring stakeholders together, and assist in coordinating requirements. Since its implementation, 37 states have adopted the PMKVY. By learning specialized skills in local or conventional labour, the PMKVY seeks to boost self-employment and improve the productivity of skilled people throughout several states. The top ten states for training and placement are Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Orissa, Delhi, West Bengal, Haryana, and Gujarat.

Keywords: PMKVY, Employment Opportunities, Skilled Workers.

Introduction:

In contemporary India, one of the primary causes of young unemployment is skill mismatch. The essential talents valued in the labour market are frequently not the same as the skills possessed by young people. Providing adolescents with the appropriate skill set via preparedness is then observed when the necessity may emerge. Considering the swift shift in the economy and the aftergrowth in the desire for skills, the nation faces two challenges: a shortage of organized, high-quality jobs and making large segments of the educated workforce employable; they almost have no job abilities. The primary goal is to create a planning, skill-motivating, and accessible job structure for India. One of the designs to accomplish this objective this objective is PMKVY. (Impact Evaluation of PMKVY(PMKVY) 2.0, n.d.) The productive PMKVY-ready initiatives would fulfil the domestic labour requirements. need for too much international labour for nations like the United States, Russia, Germany, China, Japan, and the rest of the Asian continent. The PMKVY's overall point of convergence focuses on developing job opportunities and commercial endeavours, particularly for dark-collar (data workers), rust belt labourers, and pink-collar workers (waiters, salespeople, and retail professionals). (progress) near white-collar and blue-collar workers.

Nowadays, very few workers in India possess even rudimentary skill training. Consequently, it is common for certain segments of the nation's economy to have a scarcity of skilled workers. due to the terrible quality of their workforce and are not very effective. Second, a significant section of the youth in the nation is looking for potential financial and entrepreneurial chances. Given these new circumstances, developing one's skills has become essential. desire for the nation. Even if this has a significant impact on the financial result, it would also help achieve youngsters' quality aspirations, better-paying jobs, and incredible entrance points for independent jobs. Likewise, the nation would benefit from its

favourable profile in percentage terms. India can develop into a supplier of diverse skills with a vast pool of highly qualified workers, especially in the rapidly developing manufacturing sector. The outcome-based skill of PMKVY is the service of skill improvement and entrepreneurship. program of preparation (MSDE).

Objectives of PMKVY: The Indian population in our nation by 2020, both in urban and rural areas. In this skim 500 million youth are receiving programs for skill development, education, vacation, and training from us. To provide opportunities, employment, skill proficiency, lifelong learning, and scope for the improvement of the youth workforce in India. Programs for skill and training should be made available so that younger generations may work in a particular industry such as manufacturing, automotive, textile, and industrial in a short amount of time, as well as individuals settle in following their tertiary studies. After providing them with better training and credentials, they may improve their abilities and expertise. growth. They are providing women, vulnerable groups like scheduled castes, and particular youngsters with skills. scheduled tribes and other underprivileged groups to foster economic progress and Participate in the promotion of economic growth and financial support for initiatives aimed at improving motor skill development. Six components make up the scheme, and they are as follows:

- Quick Training Acknowledgment of Past Knowledge
- Particular Initiatives
- Kaushal together with Rozgar Mela
- Positioning Observatory

Review of literature: -

- The Indian government introduced the PMKVY(PMKVY) in 2015 to promote skill development through the provision of free, brief training and financial incentives for skill certification. "Impact of PMKVY(PMKVY)" The plan will operate in surrounding areas, relieving applicants of an extra workload. The credential is valid for a range of professions and programs, including non-government work and occupations in the public and commercial sectors. (Goel Chaudhary Devi & Singh Kundu Chaudhary Devi, 2022)
- In India, the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) is a program designed to equip young people for self-employment and meaningful work. However, the training that these institutions offer does not match the demands of the regional industrial clusters. This research suggests using technology to close the knowledge gap between local industries—MSMEs in particular—and training. The suggested web application will coordinate needs, unite stakeholders, and increase the scheme's efficacy. Beyond item measurement and critical analysis, this study tackles the difficulties encountered by large-scale systems. The purpose of this exploratory research is to investigate problems with the Jabalpur Division of Madhya Pradesh's PMKVY (promoted micro, small, and medium enterprises) plan. Primary and secondary data are used in the study to examine data and suggest creating a web-

based tool to connect ministries, MSMEs, training providers, and learners. The application will assist in identifying employment profiles and offer training courses that correspond with regional business needs. The report also emphasizes the necessity of frequent training objectives and longer program lengths for technical trade schools.(Patel, 2023)

- The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is implementing the PMKVY(PMKVY) program to give rural youngsters industry-relevant skills. The research examines the scheme's effectiveness in terms of the number of applicants it taught, evaluated, certified, and placed throughout its three phases. The number of applicants placed over the three phases varies significantly, according to the results, with Phase 2.0 offering more employment. Out of those who have been certified, Sikkim, Pondicherry, and Arunachal Pradesh have the greatest placement rates.(Malik, 2023)

- The Indian government launched the skill-based PMKVY(PMKVY) to combat unemployment. Using a skills-based approach, PMKVY places young people in employment that best suits their abilities. Nearly 50% of candidates have been placed in training centres; most of them are female, and others work for themselves. To improve youth's talents through PMKVY, additional work must be done. The goal of the study is to comprehend PMKVY and its function in creating jobs, with a particular emphasis on young unemployment, the job crisis, and the efficacy of earlier initiatives like the Nehru Rozgar Yojana, JRY, and IRDP. According to the study's findings, PMKVY is an MSDE flagship initiative that is essential to creating jobs.(Sekhar, 2022)

The study's objectives are to:
1. To know the PMKVY schemes' performance using compound annual growth rate.
2. To know the ranking of this scheme's outreach in different states using certain indicators during the six years.

Methods of Research:
a. Study Design: This research employs both descriptive and analytical methods. Characteristics/Indicators denoting the three phases of the PMKVY(PMKVY) initiative demonstrate how it is doing. A study is then conducted to see how performance metrics varied between the six years (2016 to 2022) periods.

Indicators and parameters:
1. who received training in the number of applicants.
2. The number of candidates listed /placed
b. Data Sources: - Secondary data forms the basis of the study. The information is gathered from Pradhan's official website (PMKVY) And Indiastat
c. Study scope: The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal employment-generating initiative is the only one included in this research PMKVY scheme.
d. Statistical tools: To analyse and interpret the data, simple averages, ranks, and percentages, (CAGR) are utilized.
e. Study Period: The scheme information is presented in chunks instead of all at once.
The period is (1) 2016 to 2017, (2) 2017 to 2018, (3) 2018 to 2019, (4) 2019 to 2020, (5) 2020 to 2021, (6) 2021 to 2022.
For the Compound annual growth rate year-based start 2016-17 and the based year of end 2021-22

The scheme data is not given every year; rather, it is given in phases. The first phase period is 2015-16, the second phase period is 2016-2020, and the third phase period is 2020-22. Study Period: Information on the plan is presented in stages rather than all at once.

Data Analysis and Discussion: -

Table .1

Trained in PMKVY Year of Starting 2016 to 2022 (Phase -1 to Phase -3)										
States/UT's	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**Total**	**Average**	**Rank**	**Percent**
	0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**				
Maharashtra	2,26,777	2,61,390	1,65,352	6,37,002	53,066	39,864	13,83,451	2,30,575.17	1	100.00%
Uttar Pradesh	1,08,611	95,251	3,03,099	6,56,829	53,066	69,015	12,85,871	2,14,311.83	2	97.20%
Rajasthan	55,127	71,868	1,38,923	4,46,900	53,066	38,511	8,04,395	1,34,065.83	3	94.40%
Tamil Nadu	1,41,379	2,04,870	1,23,422	1,85,108	53,066	29,057	7,36,902	1,22,817.00	4	91.60%
Madhya Pradesh	75,703	1,11,649	1,54,478	2,23,483	53,066	46,672	6,65,051	1,10,841.83	5	88.80%
Assam	14,965	13,844	49,854	1,98,896	3,62,506	24,517	6,64,582	1,10,763.67	6	86.10%
Odisha	89,765	1,42,488	89,011	2,39,050	53,066	12,645	6,26,025	1,04,337.50	7	83.30%
Delhi	1,66,104	1,41,722	81,488	1,46,205	55,121	19,965	6,10,605	1,01,767.50	8	80.50%
West Bengal	96,133	1,34,745	80,609	1,77,880	53,066	31,406	5,73,839	95,639.83	9	77.70%
Haryana	62,589	75,673	1,15,364	1,75,386	54,719	18,181	5,01,912	83,652.00	10	75.00%
Karnataka	58,582	84,015	1,10,111	1,65,247	53,066	23,153	4,94,174	82,362.33	11	72.20%
Bihar	36,265	33,071	84,574	1,91,902	96,288	47,643	4,89,743	81,623.83	12	69.40%
Gujarat	40,725	42,245	83,956	1,55,195	48,489	35,001	4,05,611	67,601.83	13	66.60%
Telangana	70,831	91,645	57,648	1,08,145	53,066	13,107	3,94,442	65,740.33	14	63.80%
Andhra Pradesh	43,042	74,387	62,475	1,05,667	66,404	13,199	3,65,174	60,862.33	15	61.10%

Punjab	31,214	45,681	63,732	97,681	53,066	18,539	3,09,913	51,652.17	16	58.30%
Chhattisgarh	79,097	1,04,401	42,360	46,548	16,151	9,495	2,98,052	49,675.33	17	55.50%
Jharkhand	34,383	32,212	36,487	1,20,103	15,477	34,316	2,72,978	45,496.33	18	52.70%
Jammu & Kashmir	4,497	8,921	35,455	1,22,659	58,927	21,339	2,51,798	41,966.33	19	50.00%
Kerala	36,764	43,580	35,973	78,523	53,066	12,968	2,60,874	43,479.00	20	47.20%
Uttarakhand	61,264	7,871	46,864	68,250	53,066	10,522	2,47,837	41,306.17	21	44.40%
Himachal Pradesh	33,524	43,582	32,048	48,870	15,612	8,724	1,82,360	30,393.33	22	41.60%
Tripura	2,587	2,466	7,549	50,388	53,066	4,490	1,20,546	20,091.00	23	38.80%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	197	109	33,771	53,381	2,221	2,521	92,200	15,366.67	24	36.10%
Arunachal Pradesh	200	618	4,545	15,700	51,991	8,884	81,938	13,656.33	25	33.30%
Manipur	2,501	1,058	4,430	28,962	53,066	6,424	96,441	16,073.50	26	30.50%
Meghalaya	4,606	2,897	7,117	11,999	53,066	3,406	83,091	13,848.50	27	27.70%
Nagaland	1,800	2,285	1,422	17,364	53,066	4,184	80,121	13,353.50	28	25.00%
Mizoram	3,774	1,028	3,062	10,837	53,066	4,742	76,509	12,751.50	29	22.20%
Chandigarh	1,284	1,970	5,198	9,507	3,834	893	22,686	3,781.00	30	19.40%
Puducherry	1,741	1,676	6,317	7,172	53,066	1,622	71,594	11,932.33	31	16.60%
Sikkim	3,832	1,696	1,932	5,123	53,066	1,322	66,971	11,161.83	32	13.80%
Goa	1,568	1,139	1,751	4,300	1,709	604	11,071	1,845.17	33	11.10%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	74	1,259	1,464	613	3,410	568.33	34	8.30%

Ladakh	-	-	149	1,937	53,066	731	55,883	9,313.83	35	5.50 %
Lakshad weep	-	-	0	60	53,066	120	53,246	8,874.33	36	2.70 %
Daman & Diu	87	-	-	-	-	-	87	14.50	37	0.00 %
Total	15,91, 518	18,82, 053	20,70, 600	46,13, 518	19,65, 299	6,18,3 95	1,27,41, 383	21,23,56 3.83	-	-
Total Average	43,014	50,866	55,962	1,24,6 90	53,116	16,71 3	3,44,36 2	57,393.6 2	-	-

https://www.indiastat.com/data/labour-and-workforce/pradhan-mantri-kaushal-vikas-yojana-pmkvy

- Under the PMKVY in the table above, the average of trained candidates in the interval of 22 from the year 2016 under the PMKVY has been done by the states, with the highest average of Maharashtra State and the lowest average repression and wall group
- Among the states providing training under the PMKVY in the top 10 states, the first- is Maharashtra, second Uttar-Pradesh, Third-Rajasthan, Fourth - is Tamil Nadu, Fifth- Madhya Pradesh, Sixth- is Assam, seventh – is Assam, eighth – is Delhi, and - West Bengal and the tenth place were Haryana.
- Considering the initial year 2016 of PMKVY as the basis of the training percentage of various states, the year 2020-21 to 22 percent of training in training has gone out of which Maharashtra 100% (Base of the Percents), Uttar Pradesh 97.20%, Rajasthan 94.40%, Tamil Nadu 91.60%, Madhya Pradesh 88.80%, Assam 86.10%, Orissa 83.30%, West Bengal 80.50%, Delhi 77.70%, Haryana 75.00%, Karnataka 72.20%, Bihar 69.40%, Gujarat 66.60%, Telangana 63.80%, Andhra Pradesh 61.10%, Punjab 58.30%, Chhattisgarh 55.50%, Jharkhand 52.70%, Jammu and Kashmir 50.00%, Kerala 47.20%, Uttarakhand 44.40%, Himachal Pradesh 41.60%, Tripura 38.80%, Dadar & Nagar Haveli 36.10%, Arunachal Pradesh 33.30%, Manipur 30.50%, Meghalaya 27.70%, Nagaland 25.00%, Mizoram 22.20%, Chandigarh 19.40%, Puducherry 16.60%, Sikkim 13.80%, Goa 11.10%, Andaman and Nicobar 8.30%, Ladakh 5.50%, Lakshadweep 2.70%, Daman in Diu 0.00%
- Trained according to the years of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Total in the first year – 1591518 and the average – 43014, Total in the second year – 1882053 and the average – 50866.30, Total in the Third year – 2070600 and the average – 55962.162, Total in the Fourth year – 4613518 and the average – 124690, Total in the Fifth year – 1965299 and the average – 53116, Total in the Sixth year – 618395 and the average – 16713

Table -2

Placed in PMKVY Year of Starting 2016 to 2022 (Phase -1 to Phase -3)										
States/UT's	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total	Average	Rank	Percent
	0	1	2	3	4	5				
Tamil Nadu	83,99 2	1,47, 734	1,03, 462	34,26 3	6,016	3,865	3,79,3 32	63,222. 00	1	100.0 0%
Maharashtra	94,44 3	88,58 4	81,26 4	23,97 3	8,830	7,089	3,04,1 83	50,697. 17	2	97.20 %

Odisha	58,461	1,14,270	68,090	19,188	3,704	4,211	2,67,924	44,654.00	3	94.40%
Delhi	67,161	84,741	72,213	11,881	7,510	3,742	2,47,248	41,208.00	4	91.60%
Uttar Pradesh	49,324	27,931	31,201	84,198	29,901	17,547	2,40,102	40,017.00	5	88.80%
Madhya Pradesh	40,972	46,858	41,524	56,623	16,010	12,649	2,14,636	35,772.67	6	86.10%
West Bengal	45,610	55,491	34,147	29,777	6,946	5,333	1,77,304	29,550.67	7	83.30%
Gujarat	27,680	30,628	36,146	32,230	10,911	2,073	1,39,668	23,278.00	8	80.50%
Rajasthan	16,465	21,907	21,897	34,135	17,189	14,328	1,25,921	20,986.83	9	77.70%
Haryana	24,403	20,214	21,096	30,884	7,957	4,008	1,08,562	18,093.67	10	75.00%
Telangana	25,419	23,821	21,233	20,059	6,724	4,941	1,02,197	17,032.83	11	72.20%
Karnataka	28,280	20,936	20,473	20,845	5,030	6,119	1,01,683	16,947.17	12	69.40%
Bihar	11,517	9,004	11,671	35,336	11,493	15,841	94,862	15,810.33	13	66.60%
Chhattisgarh	25,430	26,057	26,782	9,724	1,222	568	89,783	14,963.83	14	63.80%
Andhra Pradesh	15,681	11,822	18,989	25,486	7,555	7,100	86,633	14,438.83	15	61.10%
Punjab	4,343	5,448	8,788	29,599	17,251	9,537	74,966	12,494.33	16	58.30%
Jharkhand	16,587	12,546	16,624	9,186	1,606	2,276	58,825	9,804.17	17	55.50%
Assam	7,762	4,667	4,645	19,374	9,926	11,754	58,128	9,688.00	18	52.70%
Uttarakhand	1,229	1,403	3,090	17,304	9,026	3,949	36,001	6,000.17	19	50.00%
Kerala	5,940	5,700	5,432	8,263	1,213	3,094	29,642	4,940.33	20	47.20%
Jammu & Kashmir	608	2,346	1,125	12,203	7,556	2,126	25,964	4,327.33	21	44.40%
Himachal Pradesh	1,913	1,666	3,624	10,101	2,021	1,580	20,905	3,484.17	22	41.60%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15	45	262	16,381	2,301	321	19,325	3,220.83	23	38.80%

State										
Manipur	1,770	438	268	6,127	4,661	3,064	16,328	2,721.33	24	36.10%
Meghalaya	1,421	1,206	825	3,166	1,604	4,871	13,093	2,182.17	25	33.30%
Arunachal Pradesh	189	292	479	2,943	2,774	5,517	12,194	2,032.33	26	30.50%
Mizoram	829	1,215	294	6,112	1,438	1,627	11,515	1,919.17	27	27.70%
Tripura	1,328	924	829	4,035	1,420	2,468	11,004	1,834.00	28	25.00%
Puducherry	1,252	532	932	4,684	2,128	748	10,276	1,712.67	29	22.20%
Chandigarh	632	885	2,894	1,661	1,851	402	8,325	1,387.50	30	19.40%
Sikkim	3,035	940	317	1,313	1,479	893	7,977	1,329.50	31	16.60%
Nagaland	809	1,710	473	879	2,836	763	7,470	1,245.00	32	13.80%
Goa	371	124	1,143	198	17	47	1,900	316.67	33	11.10%
Ladakh	-	-	-	877	67	-	944	157.33	34	8.30%
Daman & Diu	87	-	62	-	-	-	149	24.83	35	5.50%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	21	124	-	-	145	24.17	36	2.70%
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.00	37	0.00%
Total	**6,64,958**	**7,72,085**	**6,62,315**	**6,23,132**	**2,18,173**	**1,64,451**	**31,05,114**	**5,17,519.00**	**-**	**-**
Total Average	**17,972**	**20,867**	**17,900**	**16,841**	**5,897**	**4,445**	**83,922**	**13,987.00**	**-**	**-**

https://www.indiastat.com/data/labour-and-workforce/pradhan-mantri-kaushal-vikas-yojana-pmkvy

- In the above table 2, the average of placed candidates under PMKVY in years 2016 to 22 has been calculated by the states, in which Tamil Nadu had the highest opportunity and Lakshadweep had the lowest average.
- Among the top 10 states providing jobs to candidates under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Tamil Nadu was ranked first, Maharashtra second Odisha third, Delhi fourth, Uttar Pradesh fifth Madhya Pradesh sixth, West Bengal seventh, Gujarat eighth, Rajasthan ninth and Haryana tenth.
- The placed percentage of various states has been calculated taking the initial year of PMKVY2016 as the basis, in which Tamil Nadu, which is in the first category, has been calculated taking the placed percentage as the basis, which is clearly shown in the above table.

- The details of placed candidates every year in years of PMKVY have been presented in the last two rows.
- It is clear from the above chart that the number of placed candidates is much less in comparison to the number of trend candidates and it has a practical effect on the average as well, due to which the ratio of place set candidates in comparison to the number of trend candidates and the average does not have any significant effect.

Findings:

1. Maharashtra ranks first in providing training and second in providing placements among the top 10 performing states under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
2. Uttar Pradesh stood second in providing training and fifth in providing placements
3. Rajasthan ranks third in providing training and ninth in providing placements
4. Tamil Nadu stands fourth in providing training and first in providing placements
5. Madhya Pradesh stood fifth in providing training and sixth in providing placements
6. Assam stood at 6th position in providing training and did not figure in the top 10 states in providing placements
7. Orissa ranks seventh in providing training and third in providing placements
8. Delhi ranks 28th in providing training and 4th in providing placements
9. West Bengal was ranked ninth among the training states in this category and seventh in placement
10. Among the top 10 states in this category, Haryana was in the last position and Haryana was in the tenth position in providing placements
11. Gujarat was ranked eighth among the top 10 states in providing placements and could not join only 10 states in providing training

Conclusion:

The objective of PMKVY is to increase the efficiency of skilled workers in different states and to increase the efficiency of work in different areas of the country so that the demand of the workforce of various types of industries can be met and to promote self-employment by acquiring special skills in other regional or traditional work. In this thought paper, the reach of the objective of the Prime Minister's Skill Development Scheme has been traced by the compound annual growth rate, in which the initial year 2016-17 and the base year final 2021-22 have been taken as the base year. It is clear in the above research paper that the reach of PMKVY in different states has been clearly shown in category and compound annual percentage. Candidates receiving training in Table 1 and Play Set candidates in Table 2 and the top 10 states which are leading in providing training and placement and in the whole of India have been ranked on the number of candidates from training and placement under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. From the beginning of PMKVY till the year 2022, the total number of trained candidates was 12741383 and the total average was 344362 in the same order year The total number of placed candidates during the period was 3105114 and the total average was 83922. Hence, it is clear that among the candidates receiving training under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, an average of 344361 candidates have been trained every year and an average of 83922 candidates are getting employment every year, whether they are doing a job or are self-employed.

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