



# Evaluating Impact of PMKVY 2.0 On Trainees Employability and Entrepreneurship Development in Karnataka

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**Abstract :** Employment is a tool that helps people meet their basic needs. The current research focuses on Pradhana Mantri koushalya Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) a government initiative that aims to provide millions of job chances to unemployed youngsters and school dropouts. The current study was conducted in 2022, with samples collected from six Karnataka districts: Kalburgi, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Belagavi, Shivamoga, and Mysore. Respondents for this study include those who received skill development training under the PMKVY 2.0 plan between 2016 and 2020. For this investigation, both primary and secondary data were employed. Online interviews were used to gather the primary data. For the study, secondary sources such as published publications and PMKVY websites were employed to acquire the necessary data. The study's findings indicated that the duration of the programme be increased, that financial assistance procedures be simplified, and that other measures be taken to ensure that the skill development programme is implemented effectively. The final section of the report explains the study's limitations.

**IndexTerms -** PMKVY, PMKVY 2.0, RPL, Skill enhancement, Employability, Entrepreneurship Development.

## I. INTRODUCTION

India is the world's second most populous country. According to the revision of the 2019 world population forecast, India's population was at 135,26,42,280, with 65 percent of the people under the age of 35, indicating that the country is rich in youngster population. The enormous number of young people and their aspirations require prompt response. The youth population's strength should be directed toward generating riches for the country. It is only feasible if the country develops job possibilities for young people. The country's situation appears to be contradictory in terms of worker requirements and unemployment. Many industries are collapsing due to a lack of competent workers and high labour turnover, while many well-educated teenagers are staying at home due to unemployment. What is the difference between these two scenarios? It is nothing more than an industry-relevant skill; the organisation need a staff capable of performing the appropriate tasks. If an organisation obtains such a workforce, it is willing to pay more than the employee's expectations. The qualified and skilled labour force accomplishes two goals: the organisation gains a workforce, and the youngsters gain employment. To address such issues, the central government launched a one-of-a-kind initiative in 2015 called "Pradhana Mantri koushalya Vikas Yojana," with the goal of creating job opportunities for youths by conducting skill development training programmes and making them self-employed or employable in various organisations.

## II. Brief Description of PMKVY

The initiative is known as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, and it was inaugurated on July 15, 2015. It is the world's largest skill certification programme. The National Skill Development Corporation implements the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship's initiative. The programme was created with the goal of providing work to a significant number of unemployed youngsters and school/college dropouts. Unemployed youngsters can enrol in industry-relevant skill training as part of the effort, which will help them find work and make a living. Depending on the work roles, the training programme will last from 150 to 300 hours. All of the training programmes adhere to the National Skill Qualification Framework's guidelines. The scheme also helps trainees develop soft skills, entrepreneurship skills, financial literacy, and digital literacy in addition to industry-relevant technical training. Trainees will receive placement aid after successfully completing the training. All training and assessment fees are covered by the government under this programme, so trainees can participate for free.

The scheme's training also includes a Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) option. Individuals with prior learning experience in industry-relevant abilities will be eligible for this certificate. The credential could help them get financial aid or a licence to start their own firm. Special

project guidelines are also included in the programme, which provide training to government, corporate, and industry entities. Recommendations for active community participation, as well as placement aid and guidelines for trainees, are provided by Kaushal and Rozgar Mela.

### III. PMKVY2.0:

The PMKVY programme began on July 15, 2015, and will last for one year. The union cabinet accepted the continuation of the initiative for the next four years, from 2016 to 2020, due to its successful implementation in the first year. PMKVY 2.0 is the popular moniker for the time span of this period. With a budget of 12 crores, the project was launched with the goal of training 10 million unemployed youths. The effort began with a number of social well-being goals, motivating researchers to examine the scheme with the following objectives in mind.

### IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- a) To understand why trainees are joining PMKVY 2.0.
- b) To determine the impact of PMKVY 2.0 on improving trainees' employability skills.
- c) To know how PMKVY 2.0 affects the trainees' self-employment and wage employment.
- d) Determine the impact of PMKVY 2.0 on entrepreneurship.
- e) Make recommendations for the PMKVY 3.0 project's successful implementation.

### V. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study's goal is to determine the impact of PMKVY 2.0 programmes in Karnataka. As a result, data was gathered from the state's seventeen districts. Kalburgi, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Belagavi, Shivamoga, Mysore, and Chamaraja Nagara, where trainees received PMKVY 2.0 training from 2016 to 2020. The districts were chosen so that information could be gathered from various parts of the state (Kalburgi for the north, Mysore and Chamaraja Nagara for the south, Belagavi for the east, Shivamoga for the west, and Dhakshina Kannada for the coastal area) and generalised to the entire state of Karnataka.

### VI. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The current study used both primary and secondary data to achieve its goals. To arrive at a relevant result, the acquired data was evaluated using simple statistical tools such as the percentage method, Chi-square, Liker scale response analysis method, and tables. Personal information, family details, and respondents' opinions on the PMKVY 2.0 programme are all collected using a Google form questionnaire.

### VII. SAMPLING DESIGN

The sample units for the study were chosen using a simple random method. The fifty respondents were chosen from each district, for a total sample size of 300.

### VIII. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data was analyzed and interpreted based on respondents' opinions, sources from PMKVY websites, and discussions with training providers. The data was analyzed and interpreted using the following criteria: The collected datasets are subjected to data validation to confirm their legitimacy. Some of the hypotheses created for studying the viewpoints and obtaining findings are listed below.

#### Case:1 Relationship between employability and skill development programme

**Hypotheses:1** There is a positive association between employability and the PMKVY's skill development programme.

**Result:** The chi-square value derived from the above hypothesis computation is 0.71, which is higher than 0.50. As a result, it is obvious that there is a favorable association between trainee employability and the skill development programme offered by PMKVY. The programme is beneficial in terms of generating employment opportunities for trainees.

#### Case:2 Relationship between skill development programme and entrepreneurship development.

**Hypotheses:2** There is positive relationship between PMKVY skill development programme and entrepreneurship development.

**Result:** The above theories have a chi-square value of 0.66, which is higher than 0.50. As a result of the findings, there is a good relationship between entrepreneurial development and the PMKVY skill development programme.

#### Case:3: The trainees' perception before and after the training programme

**Hypotheses:3** There is positive relationship between perception of programme, before joining and after training.

**Result:** For the given assumptions, the chi-square value obtained is 0.42, which is less than 0.50. As a result, the finding indicates that there is a negative relationship between the trainees' perceptions before and after the training programme. Apart from testing hypotheses, analysis is also carried out utilizing tables and statistical tools, such as the ones listed below: -

**Table:1**  
**Demographic characteristics of the respondents**

Variables	Frequency	%	Variables	Frequency	%
<b>Age</b>			<b>Gender</b>		
Young (up to 30)	278	0.93	Male	123	0.41
Middle( 31 to 50)	22	0.07	Female	177	0.59
Old (More than 50)		0.00	Trans gender	0	0.00
<b>Education</b>			<b>Type of Family</b>		
S S L C	26	0.09	Nuclear	258	0.86
P U C	37	0.12	Joint	42	0.14
DIPLOMO	38	0.13	<b>Annual Income</b>		
Collegiate	139	0.46	Below 20,000 to 50,000	162	0.54
Post graduate	60	0.20	50,000 to 1,00,000	88	0.29
			Above 1,00,000	50	0.17
<b>Place of residence</b>			<b>Other information's</b>		
Urban	98	0.33	Physically Challenged	6	0.02
Semi Urban	74	0.25	Dropouts	31	0.10
Rural	128	0.43			

Source: Online survey

According to the above table, 94% of the trainees were under the age of 30. Female trainees made up 59 percent of the total. According to the data on education and qualifications, 66% of undergraduate and postgraduate students applied for training. The percentage of dropout students, who are the program's primary concern, was only 10%. The majority of the trainees come from rural areas and have annual incomes of less than 50,000 rupees.

**Table:2**  
**Classification of the trainees on the basis of categories.**

Sl. No	Categories	Frequency	%
1	GM	45	15
2	OBC	176	59
3	SC	58	19
4	ST	21	7
	Total	300	100

Source: Online survey

According to the above table, 85 percent of the recipients are from the poorer sections of society. This emphasizes the importance of a well-executed training programme

**Table 3**

**Reasons for respondents joining the PMKVY skill development programme.**

SI no	Reasons	Frequency	%
1	Unemployment	137	45.6
2	Establish own business venture	86	28.7
3	Due to Interest in the course	12	4.0
4	Earn money,	41	13.7
5	Get Government Benefits	24	8.0
	Total	300	100

**The above table** reveals that the first and second reasons were chosen by the majority of trainees, followed by the fourth reason. It is apparent that trainees enroll in the PMKVY programme with the goal of finding work or start their own business to support themselves.

**Table 4**  
**Opinion of the trainees towards imparting industry relevant skills in PMKVY 2.0.**

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative
SA	128*5=640	0.497	0.497
Agree	140*4=560	0.435	0.932
NA	25*3=75	0.06	0.992
DA	4*2=8	0.006	0.998
SD	3*1=3	0.002	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1286/300</b>	<b>1.00</b>	
Attitude score 1286/300=4.286			

Source: Online survey

93.2 percent of respondents thought that the PMKVY programme helped them improve their industry-relevant abilities, as shown in Table 4. This conclusion was also supported by the calculated table value of 4.286.

**Table 5**  
**Opinion of the trainees towards employment.**

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative
SA	58*5=290	0.320	0.320
Agree	56*4=224	0.247	0.567
NA	41*3=123	0.136	0.703
DA	124*2=248	0.274	0.977
SD	21*1=21	0.023	1.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>906/300</b>	<b>1.000</b>	
Attitude score 906/300=3.02			

Source: Online survey

The above table reveals that the opinion of the trainees for the statement "Is the training programme helped you to obtain employment?". 43.3 percent of trainees chose the negative choice. This viewpoint suggests that trainees do not obtain employment after successfully completing their training. The results of table 4 show that the programme helps people improve their abilities, but that their satisfaction with the programme in terms of job creation is not up to par.

**Table 6**  
**Opinion of the trainees towards entrepreneurship development.**

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative
SA	137*5=685	0.579	0.579
Agree	89*4=356	0.301	0.880
NA	18*3=54	0.046	0.926
DA	32*2=64	0.054	0.980
SD	24*1=24	0.020	1.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1183/300</b>	<b>1.000</b>	
Attitude score 1183/300=3.94			

Source: Online survey

The above table reveals opinion of the respondents towards the statement "Is the PMKVY helped you in entrepreneurship development?". Among total sample **88 percent of respondents**, or 226 people, believe that PMKVY training programme helps them to enhance their entrepreneurship, and the computed table value of 3.94 closely matches the assertion.

**Table 7**  
**Opinion of the respondents for the following statements.**

Sl no	Statements	Yes	No
1	Have you launched a business of your own?	21	279
2	Have you ever worked for a company?	48	252
3	Is your training relevant to your business?	9	12
4	Is your training related to your job?	39	9
5	Have you received any financial aid to help you launch your business?	2	19

The above table shows that only 21 trainees out of 300 started their own firm and 48 were placed as employees in various organisations. Of the 9 entrepreneurs that started a business as a result of their PMKVY 2.0 programme, 39 obtained employment as a result of their training.



## IX. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

On the basis of data analysis, cross-analysis of table results, and discussion with respondents, the following findings were drawn.

- a. The PMKVY 2.0 programme was started with the objective of benefiting 10 million unemployed youths and school/college dropouts.
- b. As per the website information across the nation, the programme achieved a 54 per cent placement target, in that 2% apprenticeship, 80% wage employment, and 18% related to self-employment. Among these, 52% were females and 48% were males.
- c. The initiative's goal is to improve skill development for school/college dropouts, but the study found that the majority of under and post-graduates were also hired for training.
- d. According to the placement performance report, the majority of trainees (54%), were placed in electronic and hardware, followed by apparel (20%), retail (10%) and beauty and wellness (7%)
- e. The prior learning skill and experience are also assessed in this scheme. This will help the trainees to obtain the certificate for their pre-learned skills.
- f. The training will be provided at free of cost including boarding and lodging facilities.
- g. The programme also assist to development of the communities through Kaushal and Rozgar Mela guide-lines.
- h. The programme provide training to government under takings under special project guidelines.
- i. The follow-up and sudden plant visit techniques provoke the trainees to effectively run their business ventures.
- j. Even though respondents provided positive responses to various statements, which are recorded in the above table, the results did not match. employment generation and entrepreneurship development."
- k. Some of the respondents who received training through the PMKVY programme went on to launch businesses that were unrelated to their training.

## X. SUGGESTIONS

The PMKVY 2.0 ran from 2016 to 2020. For the fiscal year 2020-21, the government launched a new programme called PMKVY 3.0. The researcher made the following recommendations for the effective implementation of future programmes. The following recommendations were made based on the study's analysis and responses from respondents.

- The government and other institutions provided financial aid as well as subsidies to unemployed adolescents who wanted to start their own business. During the training period, trainees should be given access to all relevant sources of knowledge. The name of the institution, numerous applicable schemes, and the rewards provided to various categories should all be included in the information. This will aid trainees in obtaining financial support to launch their company venture by utilizing various sources of financial assistance.
- The duration of the training programme needs to be changed from hours to days. It clears the respondents' number of training days.
- Short-term training might provide basic skill understanding but not complete training. To meet industry demands, more training from experienced employees is required. To improve efficiency, students must work in a similar organisation for at least 6 months after completing the training programme.
- The training provider should successfully perform post-training follow-up since it leads to more effective business venture implementation and builds trainee confidence. According to the findings of the study, the majority of female respondents applied for and participated in skill development training, indicating that women can be empowered by improving their talents. It is proposed that more effort be put into organising female-oriented training and skill development programmes.
- Women trainees should be made aware of the financial assistance that is available to them exclusively from various government and non-government institutions.
- Financial assistance should be made as simple as possible for trainees.
- Preliminary interviews with responses should be included in the selection process, and those who intend to continue their studies after the training programme should be given last preference to enroll in the course.

## XI. CONCLUSION:

Education instils knowledge, value, and culture in a person, which builds confidence, whereas skill leads to the proper channeling of that confidence toward prosperity. Employment creation programmes are critical in India's most populous country, and PMKVY is one such programme that has created a number of job opportunities for unemployed youths and school/college dropouts. The programme also focused on women's empowerment by improving their employability and entrepreneurial skills. Initially, the program's duration was limited to one year, but its successful implementation and the need for job creation necessitated its extension. Such a programme is required in a country like India. Every new thing has advantages and disadvantages. Similarly, the PMKVY programme has some drawbacks.

**XII. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:** The PMKVY 2.0 training was rolled out across India at the same time. The current research is limited to seven districts in the state of Karnataka. As a result, the conclusions of this study may not be representative of the entire state of Karnataka. The current research is also limited to the PMKVY 2.0 programme from 2016 to 2020. The study's findings may not apply to programmes run before and after the PMKVY 2.0 initiative.

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