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# Awareness and perception towards Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Scheme 2.0 with special reference to Rajasthan State

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### Abstract

On July 15, 2015, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched a Skill India campaign. The mission goal is to plan about forty crore applicants of various abilities in India by 2022. They were also given opportunities to develop their skills in a variety of areas. The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is an exciting initiative that aims to provide youngsters with important, industry-appropriate, and ability-based planning. Under this initiative, the understudies were given an organization confirmation and pecuniary reimbursement for the constructive fulfillment of preparedness, which would assist them with acquiring cash or gaining. Along these lines, the PMKVY was made as a basic measure to give expertise-based readiness to youth, enabling them to secure and maintain the counter-desperation tries of the country. Likewise, during the last two decades, India's organization has completed a number of large-scale public projects for professional counseling, planning, and advancement in order to promote young employment and pay opportunities. Surveying PMKVY's work and influence is critical starting roughly four years after it appeared. The research investigates the impact of PMKVY in Rajasthan and the issues associated with it. The article also investigates how the government's lead strategy made Rajasthan a more reliant state.

**Keywords:** Skill India, Self-reliant, Pradhan Mantri, Kaushal Vikas Yojana

### Introduction

Skill mismatch is considered among the basic purposes behind youth joblessness in India today. The vital skills regarded in the work market are as often as possible not equivalent to the skills that youth have. Giving the right plan of skills to youth through readiness is subsequently seen as the need might arise. Given the quick monetary turn of events and the subsequent development in the interest for skills, the country faces a twofold trial of a lack of arranged quality work and the employability of gigantic portions of the educated workforce that have essentially no work skills. The fundamental objective is to make a planning, skill-inspiring, and open positions framework for India. PMKVY is one of the designs to achieve this goal. These PMKVY fruitful readiness projects would satisfy the homegrown work prerequisites for too worldwide work interest of countries like the USA, Russia, Germany, China, Japan, and the remainder of West Asia. The overall point of convergence of PMKVY is on creating position possibilities and business ventures especially Dark collar (data workers), Pink collar (servers, retail specialists, salespersons), and Rust Belt workers (advancement) close to white and blue collars.

Almost no portion of India's workers has any ordinary skill preparation as of late. As a result, it is not unusual for a few sectors of the country's economy to encounter a shortage of trained workers and have poor levels of effectiveness as a result of deplorable personnel quality. Second, a sizable proportion of the country's young is seeking prospective financial and entrepreneurial opportunities. In this new circumstance, skill development has become a vital demand for the country. Regardless of the fact that this is critical for the financial outcome, it would also aid in meeting the qualitative goals of teenagers, better-paid positions, and astonishing entryways for autonomous work. Similarly, the country would profit from its favorable percentage profile. India has the potential to become a broad skill provider with a large pool of skilled personnel, particularly in the emerging manufacturing world. PMKVY is the Service of Skill Improvement and Entrepreneurship's outcome-based skill preparation program (MSDE).

The rationale behind this skill declaration and reward structure is to enable and prepare a major number of Indian youngsters to pursue skill preparation, become employed, and earn money. The cash honor will be granted to understudies who are prepared, surveyed, and attested by associated planning suppliers in skill preparation under the system. This will improve the efficacy of the country's workforce by allowing them to receive first-rate skill preparation across a variety of undertakings. It will also achieve a focus change in the country's skill preparation from input-based to significance-based. It also wants to boost skill preparation tasks in the country as a whole and to enable skill planning to proceed at a rapid pace without sacrificing quality. The National Skills Improvement Partnership is in charge of carrying it out (NSDC).

### Objectives

The objectives of this paper are as follows:

1. To analyze the role of PMKVY in our country relating to skill development.
2. To understand the background and need & challenges of this aforesaid scheme.
3. To ascertain the trends and status of the PMKVY Scheme in Rajasthan.

### Methodology

The data used in this paper is secondary taken from various secondary sources like research articles, government reports, official websites, reference books, test books, etc.

### Review of Literature

Most importantly, the Service of Skill Advancement and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) (2018), in the report Skill India-drives in skill improvement "Features 2018" featured the major under the National Skills Capability System (NSQF). In the report, under PMKVY, it was expressed that till 2017, roughly 40.5 lakh students have been prepared. Sanghi, Sunita, Parvathy, Lakshmi, Khurana, and Sakshi (2018) in their review broke down the skill advancement pointers created by the OECD and other international associations that laid out the World Signs of Skills for Business (Astute). These markers can be embraced in skill advancement drives. The concentrate by, Thakur, K.S. furthermore, Agrawal, is Smaller than expected. (2019) dug into the impact of the PMKVY and how it worked on in the Rajasthan area's efficiency of the adolescent. The discoveries of the review uncovered that preparing constructs capacities, upgrades execution, advances entrepreneurship, and empowers people to procure an occupation.

Shrivastav and Jatav (2017) revealed how the different sorts of tasks shipped off by the Public authority of India can create open situations in India with new Modern capacity prerequisites. The survey wraps up the overall status of as far possible available, essential, opening, and drives associated with the Public authority of India for Skill Advancement. There is a brief necessity for treatment for the continuous mastery progression procedure in India.

### India's current skill analysis

According to a 2015 survey, the mastery farthest reaches of the Indian workforce through wide training and expert preparation level were exceptionally low, i.e., around 38% of the workforce were not even capable, 25% with under fundamental or up-to fundamental level of schooling, and

the remaining 36% with instruction level of the middle and more raised level, leaving only 10% of the workforce professionally ready (with 2% formal and 8% on-the-job preparation). According to continuous statistics, just 2 to 2.3% of the workforce in India has received legal capacity training, compared to 68% in the UK, 75% in Germany, 52% in the US, 80% in Japan, and 96% in South Korea. The Indian labour has virtually no job capabilities, making them generally unemployable. It's a worrying omen for India, which boasts the world's youngest population. India has a lot of room to grow in terms of equipping its workers with legal skills. According to the Arranging Commission's eleventh Arrangement report, India's labour force is under-educated. People with instructional capacity up to assistance level account for 85% of the labour force. In general, 55% have completed training up to the fundamental level, with 2 to 2.3 per cent having gone through traditional expert preparation. Make in India, Computerized India, new organisations, and sponsorship initiatives centred on Skilled India are all steps in the right direction. India's continued ability scene is uncertain.

### Latest trends of the PMKVY Scheme in Rajasthan

According to statistics from the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2.0 and 3.0), just 22.81 per cent (18.97 crores) of the total resources given for Rajasthan (Rs 83.15 crore) have been used for such a long time in providing skill planning to jobless kids in the state Of the total embraced aggregate, Rs 26.19 crore has so far been administered to the state, it further added. Pastor of state in the assistance of skill development and entrepreneurship Rajeev Chandrasekhar communicated this in a response to an un-starred request in Lok Sabha.

"The aid is passing skills on to young people throughout the country through the Skill India Mission's main project Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). PMKVY (apart from PMKVY 1.0 (2015-16)) is divided into two portions, with the central part carried out by the National Skill Development Organization (NSDC) and the state part carried out by the state/UT Skill Development Mission (SSDM)" the response conveyed.

"The state has allocated a part of PMKVY saves and contrasting real targets to the states for the execution of the arrangement using SSDMs. Since the joining of the state component, i.e., in 2016, a percentage of Rs. 1,224.82 crores has been assigned to the states for the execution of the arrangement, as of December 1, 2021 "It went on to say.

The scenario is absolutely not required under PMKVY. To summarise what is occurring under PMKVY's flitting preparation, the role is related to pay-out to planning providers.

### Issues and challenges associated with the scheme with reference to Rajasthan State

The difficulties looked in the implementation of PMKVY are:

#### Affiliation process a lengthy and exhausting path

All impaneled getting-ready accessory focal points with the state government are required to go through the concentration and connection method. Review Organization (IA) initiates a workspace evaluation rather than an actual inspection of TC and provides this with Area Skill Chamber (SSC). Assuming that the Authorization outcome is

supported by SSC, TC will seek Connection to assure position Jobs and pay costs (Activity Manual 2016-20). Before submitting the NSDC entry, a good documentation summary should be verified and related to a common SSC configuration. Connection post such a large quantity CAPEX is even liable to suspension and check out if the opening isn't used and TC is laying picture for more than demonstrated duration.

### Preparing of trainers

Coaches' preparation is one of the central parts of the mastery improvement structure. Additionally, nonattendance or disappointment of the identical would achieve outrageous necessities in the execution of capacity improvement programs.

### Mobilization

Enrolling students in professional instruction and preparation has been a difficult process. Furthermore, the viewpoint of persons concerned about the shift of domination is fairly common. Skill has always been distinguished as a typical role, which is also connected with low pay scales. Furthermore, neighborhood jobs are limited in nature, and students are not permitted to leave their previous communities. A significant test is also the lack of data on skill enhancement courses at the block and town levels.

### Pay-Out issues

The preparation providers/centers are standing up concerning the compensation outs receivable from the public power, all of the preparation providers handled major concerns ranging from the start-up of student monetary equilibriums to receiving pay-outs from the public power in a timely manner.

### Placement challenge

There is a massive opportunity to the degree that the doubts and veritable employability of kids moving via PMKVY planning. The corporate executives expressed concerns about the notion of preparing to communicate with a limited ability to focus 6 two months.

### Deficient scale and restricted capability

Scale and ability are lacking.

### Conclusion

The audit may have revealed that adolescents in Rajasthan have recently shown a greater level of concern for PMKVY preparation. A higher portion of them is familiar with the enrollment requirements, free preparation, and different PMKVY components. Therefore, this is a good development that may significantly update young people's employability by ensuring that adolescents receive enough training in the fields they are interested in and become employable in addition to that specific field. This is essential to fabricating the adolescent's validity in the PMKVY programs. They should also receive the proper guidance and instruction after preparation. The supply of additional experts from the related sector, proximity to pre-arranged specialists, and the design of basic resource materials and workspaces are all considered ways to enhance employability skills. In order to equip the people with the essential updated skills true to the form of the

business, practical preparation and directing support should be combined in the preparation-helping strategy near PC workplaces and labs. The meaning of PMKVY preparing to wander in the regions that are sought and to meander quite always beyond their usual trades to become financial managers is determined by the focus in this fashion. As a result, this study helps to illuminate the potential areas sought by adolescents in Rajasthan who are cut off from understanding the PMKVY plot's preparation. The audit's level relates to comparable evaluations of PMKVY's sufficiency in other geological locations, which can point the way forward for policymakers in the successful implementation of PMKVY preparation there.

### Suggestions

- To capitalize on the demographic dividend, those entering the labor field must be skilled and re-skilled. Despite the fact that enrollment in higher technical education has been increasing, the number of skilled workers has remained insufficient. This task must be met. be addressed both at the national and state levels in India
- To assist rural development, training facilities in and around rural regions are needed. Youth should receive proper skill training in order to obtain decent employment or start their own businesses.
- There is a need to address issues such as outdated curricula and insufficient funding, trainers, insufficient training infrastructure, underutilization of seating space, and the employability of qualified graduates.
- Skill development efforts have not as yet focused on the improvement of skills among the youth in situations of natural calamities like earthquakes, and floods which are regular occurrences in different parts of the country. There is an urgent need to generate skilled labor that can be utilized successfully by state and federal relief organizations.
- Vocational training should be accorded top priority. It should be treated as an industry and efforts made to attract private investments into this sector
- There is a need to take measures to promote investment to create employment opportunities as the Youth faces a problem of retention in employment outside their region/State.

The Government of India has taken steps to improve people's abilities to compete in the labour sector. Though attempts have been done, not everyone is ready to participate in skill development since many are uninformed of the government's initiatives.

The objective of these trainings will be served if individuals are aware of all of the trainings provided by the government. The researcher has made a few proposals for training programmes that may be fully used and used to effect change in the competitive world at large in the near future. India ranks first not just in population but also in labour force.

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