



## Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (Pmkvy): Through Skill Development & Business Education in Entrepreneurship Development

### KEYWORDS

women reservation, local self government, empowerment.

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#### INTRODUCTION:

Indian government is soon going to launch Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). with an objective of making India the skill capital of the world. Approval to this scheme was given in March 2015 and will be implemented by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. This would be done by providing training to the country's youth on various job specific skills which would be utilized under schemes such as Make in India, Clean India Mission, Digital India and others involving various industries such as construction, manufacturing etc. Even as he launched the make in India campaign inviting investors from all over the globe to invest and set up business in India, prime minister promised an abundance of skilled labour in the country. Complementary to this was the idea of skill development among the youth of nation. The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) was thus envisaged as a key measure to impart skill-based training to young men and women, making them capable of earning and supporting the nation's anti-poverty endeavors. The scheme becomes all the more important in the Indian society which has the world's largest youth population that requires employable skill (356 million populations between 10 and 24 years of age- the Hindu, Nov 2014). Earlier this year, on 20 March 2015, the government of India gave the ministry of skill development and Entrepreneurship a formal go-ahead to formulate and implement the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) through the National Skill Development Corporation. With a total outlay of about INR 1,500 Crore, the PMKVY is likely to impart skills training to 24 lakh youth of the country, focusing on the class X/XII dropouts and lower income groups. The scheme was developed over a period of almost three months and its implementations started in select states (primarily Bihar) by early June 2015. The Scheme will be launched in all States of the country on 15<sup>th</sup> July—National Skill Day. India's unemployment rate averaged about 4.9 percent by early 2014. This scheme should bring that number down by a reasonable measure.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship outcome-based skill training scheme of the new Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

#### OBJECTIVES:

The objective of this Scheme is to encourage skill development for youth by providing monetary rewards for successful completion of approved training programs. Specifically, the Scheme aims to:

- ❖ Encourage standardization in the certification process and initiate a process of creating a registry of skills
- ❖ Enable and mobilize a large number of Indian youth to

take up skill training and become employable and earn their livelihood. Increase productivity of the existing workforce and align the training and certification to the needs of the country.

- ❖ Provide Monetary Awards for Skill Certification to boost employability and productivity of youth by incentivizing them for skill trainings
- ❖ Reward candidates undergoing skill training by authorized institutions at an average monetary reward of Rs. 8,000 (Rupees Eight Thousand) per candidate.
- ❖ Benefit 24 lakh youth at an approximate total cost of Rs. 1,500 Crores.

#### NATIONAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

The government of India has set up the National Skill development Council (NSDC), in collaboration with the private sector, and it supported with funding from international agencies like the World Bank. The NSDC has joined hands with Accenture for design and development of a customized skill development programme that will meet the needs of the industry in coming times. The programme is ambitious plans to skill 500 million youth by 2020. The NSDC has taken the right approach of understanding the prevailing challenges and then preparing a roadmap that is aligned with industry needs and trainee expectations. Hopefully, the youth will be able to match up to the opportunity and contribute in realizing India's potential as a developed nation.

#### SCOPE OF VOCATIONAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA:

Technology is touching every aspect of life and society. So, there is a dire need of backing up conventional study and teaching with technical education, as it will not only help in the development of the country, but also the person possessing those skills. A technically sound person is never short of jobs. Thus, technical education as per the needs of the present market will assist in uplifting society. Technical education is a part of education that is directly related to the gaining of information and skill needed in manufacturing and service industries. In India, overall education can be divided into social, spiritual and vocational. Concerns related to society are covered under social education, personality development is the part of spiritual education and vocational education consists of technical education that further deals with branches like agriculture, medicine, engineering and Commerce. Technical education is a skill-based education that primarily keeps the jobs prospects in mind. It provides training to the individual in a specific field.

For acquiring technical education, there are two structural streams in India—formal and informal. Polytechnics, indus-

trial Training Institution (ITIS), Industrial Training Centre's (ITCS), centrally sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education by the Ministry of Human Resource Development are few of the formal sources of technical education in India. Whereas self-learning and small private institutes providing short-term technical course are covered in informal ones. In the past few decades, India has been a mushrooming of many small to medium technology-based enterprises because of the easy availability of labour. Though students are opting these formal technical institutes for training but interest of students in these institutes is quite less in India. Also the rate of enrollment in these vocational institutes is very low, as there is a high drop rate at secondary level in India.

Vocational training is given in class 11 and 12, but students who reach at this level focus on higher education rather than technical training. Moreover, employers look for candidates with strong academic record rather than just having a vocational training. Training institutes too lack trained staff and teachers. Most of the teachers who impart basic technical training are not well qualified. Also, we do not have quality institutions in India for technical education. Then lack of interest and interaction from industry is another big challenge for the growth of technical education in India. Also, less emphasis is given on skill up-gradation during employment in India. To overcome these hurdles, old curriculum must be updated with a new and advanced one. Also, new institutes must be set up to provide advance information regarding this field. Classes should be more interesting and interactive with full industry participation. Students must be made aware of their growth path in the selected stream.

#### **USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN RURAL EDUCATION OF INDIA:**

Mobile Phones, Internet, Tablets, ipads, their applications, social media even traveling, cooking, communication etc. are part of our lives from the start till the end of the day. Technology is touching every aspect of society and changing it dramatically. But there is one very important and indispensable part of the society that has also been tapped by new innovations and discoveries and that is education. Like all other areas, in this case also urban areas are influenced to a greater extent than rural one. So much more could have been done to bring the revaluation in learning process in rural areas of India. In India illiteracy is one of the biggest problems. Lack of easy access, lack of teachers, lack of interest, poverty, gender differentiation, lack of infrastructure, common curricula are few of the reasons which are holding back the progress in rural education. But with the use of technology mass education can be given and situation can be changed. To reach rural areas, first of all study material can be distributed to the students then online interaction and online videos can be made with teachers. Online teaching creates extended classroom communities for discussion, virtual classrooms and for interaction. There is another option in which classroom courses can be recorded in a real time and used for teaching the students who cannot attend these classes. This creates an expanded access to education. Rural education needs e-learning technologies. Apart from his audio conferencing and video conferencing should be made part of the education system in rural India. Teachers at the schools are not well equipped with the gadgets. So teachers should be given printers, laptops, for giving notes to the students. By using technology the problem of unqualified teachers can also be solved.

#### **GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES:**

The central Government has established the National Vocational Qualification Framework for motivating skill development. The basis of the National Vocational Qualification Framework, are the nationally recognized occupational standards. For the proper functioning of the framework, the National Skill Development Policy 2009 has proposed many features such as certification of learning; national qualification levels, quality assurance, and lifelong, open and flexible system, framework of affiliations and accreditation, multiple certification agencies, etc. New industrial and labour trends in India have clearly specified the need of vocational and technical education. But the base of technical education must be made strong at secondary level of education and a clear-cut path for the students to move ahead in this field must be made. More vocational and technical degrees of high quality along with vocational universities must be established.

#### **SKILL INDIA CAMPAIGN: A STEP TOWARDS PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP:**

15<sup>th</sup> July 2015 has been declared as the world youth skill Day for the first time ever. To commensurate this day, prime Minister launched the Skill India Campaign. Launched in association with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), the Skill India campaign is yet another prestigious and ambitious initiative by the people of our country. The Governing Council will be chaired by PM. This Campaign will have a three-tiered, high-powered decision-making framework. This is India's first integrated national scheme for developing skill and promoting entrepreneurship at a broader scale.

#### **STEPS TAKEN BY THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (MSDE):**

A number of cross-sectoral partnerships have been initiated by MSDE to scale-up skill training efforts. So far, eight cross-sectoral MoUs have been signed between MSDE and other key Ministries such as Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Health & Family Welfare, Defense Ministry, Ministry of Steel & Mines, etc. two tripartite MoUs have also.

1. The mission of this campaign is to coordinate, converge, implement and monitor skill development activities across India.
2. The Government aims at providing training on skill development to 102 million youths in the country within a span of the next five years.
3. The end objective is to train and develop the skill of the youths along with speed, scale and standards spread all over the country.
4. The Skill India campaign will bring together key stakeholders that include the ministries, state governments, departments and other leading industrial bodies, and trainees under a single umbrella, thereby making the campaign a great success.

#### **POLICIES TO BE COVERED:**

**While formally launching the Skill India Campaign, PM also launched the Following Development Policies:**

1. **National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015:** This will offer policy direction to all stakeholders for skill development and growth of entrepreneurship ecosystem.
2. **Pradhan Mantri Kasuhal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** PM also launched this flagship scheme with the objective of providing reward-based skill training. According to this scheme, financial incentives will be offered to

those who complete the approved skill training programmes successfully. In the first phase (over the next one year), PMKVY is planning to provide skill training to 24 lakh youth all over India.

3. **Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL):** The skills of the youth who lack formal certification as well as education will be recognized. This will cover young workers in the country's large unorganized sector. The youths can be accessed on the basis of their skills and they will be certified for this. Over the next one year, the government aims at certifying 10 lakh youth under the RPL category of PMKVY.
4. **Skill loan:** A skill loan initiative will also be started where more than 34 lakh youth, who want to attend skill development programmes, will be given Rs. 5000 to Rs. 1.5-lakh loan.

#### SCHEME OUTLAY:

Following is the PMKVY outlay:

	Average Reward Amount (Rs.)	Physical Target (Number of trainees in lakh)	Financial target (Rs.in crore)
Fresh Trainings	8000	14	1120
RPL	2200	10	220
Sub total			1340
Awareness and mobilization (5%)			67
Incentives for supplementary mentorship and placement services (5%)			67
Administrative expenses (2%)			26
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>1500</b>

#### FEATURES & BENEFITS OF PMKVY:

- ❖ Objective is to train 24 lakh youths
- ❖ To create registry of skills
- ❖ Increasing the productivity of the skilled individuals which would be used for nation's development
- ❖ On an average trainee will get Rs. 8000 as a reward. This would be given by third party assessment body. However in order to receive the reward, trainee will have to appear for assessment test and based on the test results, reward would be given.
- ❖ Training would be provided based on the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and industry led standards and it would be need based training.
- ❖ Most of the skills do not require any educational quali-

fication or experience.

- ❖ Feedback would be collected by all the trainees who undergo assessment. This will help in calculating the effectiveness of Kaushal Vikas Scheme.

#### CONCLUSION:

**Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana** is a unique initiative by the Government of India that aims to offer 24 lakh Indian youth meaningful, industry relevant, and skill based training. Under this scheme, the trainees will be offered a financial reward and a government certification on successful completion of training and assessment, which will help them in securing a job for a better future. The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) was thus envisaged as a key measure to impart skill-based training to young men and women, making them capable of earning and supporting the nation's anti-poverty endeavors. The scheme becomes all the more important in the Indian society which has the world's largest youth population that requires employable skill (356 million populations between 10 and 24 years of age- the Hindu, Nov 2014). Earlier this year, on 20 March 2015, the government of India gave the ministry of skill development and Entrepreneurship a formal go-ahead to formulate and implement the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) through the National Skill Development Corporation.

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