



**AN IMPACT STUDY ON PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL
VIKAS YOJANA's (PMKVY) IMPLICATIONS
(BEFORE AND AFTER THE COVID ERA)**

Manshivi Bhadouriya

Research Scholar – Faculty of Management, Malwanchal University, Indore (MP) – 452016.
Mail ID: manshivibhadouriya@gmail.com

Dr. Lokeshver Singh Jodhana

Professor & Dean – Faculty of Management, Malwanchal University, Indore (MP) – 452016.
Mail ID: dean.management@malwanchaluniversity.in

ABSTRACT:

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana launched on 16 July 2015 New Delhi. The PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA is a government of India scheme skill development initiative that aims to standardize and recognize talents. The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana is the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) flagship scheme, which is implemented by the National Skill Development Corporation (Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, 2022). The main aim or objective of this research is to check the impact of awareness. Is awareness having any positive impact or not. Also, evaluate the management of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. Research has a positive impact on candidates' awareness of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, but the lack of management shown at all levels is a drawback for Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. At the end, presented few suggestions and recommendations for implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana in a better way, as per research understanding.

KEY WORDS:

PMKVY, COVID Era, Development, Sustainable etc

1 INTRODUCTION

This research has been evolved on the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. In India, skill development is one of the most significant factors of employment generation. India has a distinct demographic advantage, with more than 60% of the population under the age of 30. Employability must, however, be improved in order to realize the benefits of such a large workforce. When compared to its neighbours, India is a relatively young country. Every year, India's workforce grows by over millions of young people. When the COVID outbreak struck, the country was already suffering from a slowing economy. The pandemic has thrown the country's economy into disarray. India's GDP is growing at a quick rate of around 6% to 8% per year, but job creation is not keeping pace. The Indian government has launched the "Skill India Mission," a state wide multi-skill programme parade (sharma, 2015). The major goal is to develop a framework for India's training, skill development, and job possibilities. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana is one of the initiatives that is helping to achieve this goal. Promote skill development in the country by providing free short-term skill training and motivating it by rewarding children with monetary awards for skill certification. This will boost



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worker productivity by allowing them to receive high-quality skill training in a range of industries. It will also result in a fundamental shift in skill training in the country from input-based to magnitude-based. It also seeks to significantly expand the country's skill training activities and allow for speedy skill training without sacrificing quality. The National Skills Development Corporation is in charge of implementing it (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana) (PMKVY), (MSDE).

In addition to white- and blue-collar workers, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana focuses on creating job opportunities and entrepreneurship for gray collar (knowledge workers), pink collar (waiters, retail clerks, sales candidates), and rust belt (construction) workers. Only a small minority of India's workers had formal skill training prior. This is not only necessary for economic development, but it will also assist young people realize their dreams of good-paying work and self-employment. This would also allow the country to take advantage of its advantageous demographic composition. India, in particular the developing world's aging population, has the potential to become a global skill provider with a large pool of competent workers.

Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and special projects are the three training components of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. STT certified candidates are given placement opportunities Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, whereas RPL does not have a placement relationship because it assesses a candidate's current skill set. All three components has their specific age group like; short term training are 15 – 45 years, special projects are 15 – 45 years and recognition of prior learning are 18– 59 years (India).

PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA 4.0, the next phase of the program, is being implemented between FY 2022 and FY 2026 under the "Skill India Programme" umbrella scheme. This decision was made in light of the lessons learned and the difficulties encountered during the implementation of the previous phases Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. The realignment Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 centres on streamlining processes to make the current skill ecosystem more agile, quick, and responsive to new demands and challenges (India, PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA).

Indian economy growth is always hampered by the country's population explosion, poverty, and illiteracy. The primary cause of each of these issues is the problem of unemployment. Technology development and population growth are contributing to an alarming rise in the youth unemployment rate. The severity of the issue has escalated due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID issue is extremely serious not just in India but also in developed nations. According to a recent OECD survey, 44% of households say that at least one member's work has been impacted by the crisis, whether it be through resignation, unpaid leave, a retention program, a job loss, or a reduction in hours. Prior to this, during the Great Depression of 1930 and the Second World War (1945), there was a severe unemployment situation. There will be severe economic hardship in the future; in order to mitigate it, policymakers and politicians must collaborate (Parul 2020). According to a report published by the International Labor Organization (ILO), the novel corona virus has put over 2.5 crore jobs at risk globally.

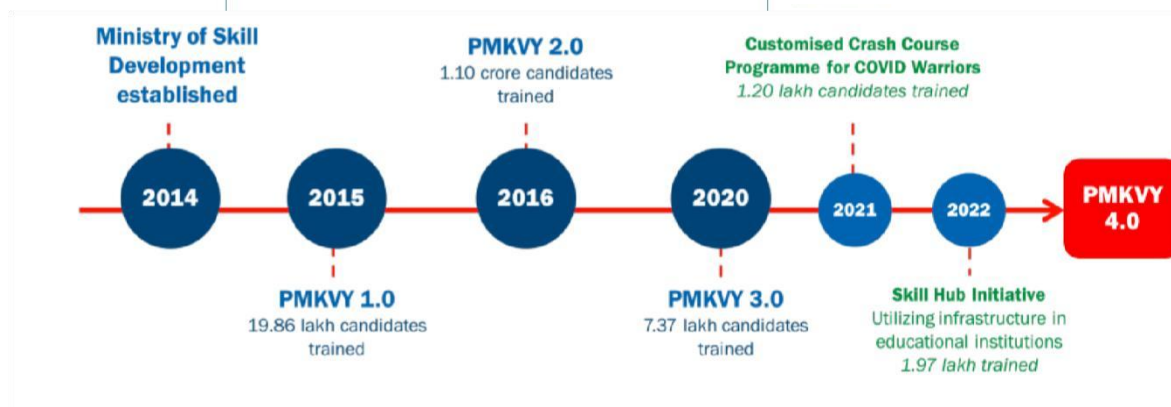


Figure 1. Flow chart of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

Source: GUIDELINES FOR PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA 4.0. (India, PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA).

Phase	Target	Candidates Trained / Oriented
Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 1.0 (Phase I i.e. 2015-16)	24.00	19.86
Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2.0 (Phase II i.e. 2016-20)	100.00	109.98
Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 3.0 (Phase III i.e. 2020-22)	8.00	4.45
Total	132.00 lakh	134.29 lakh

Table 1. As of December 31, 2021, the phase-by-phase targets and candidates who have benefited from Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana since its inception.

Source: (India, PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA).



2 Objectives of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0

1. Create an environment that makes it easier for young people to acquire skills and select a career path that fits their goals and abilities.
2. Make the current skilling ecosystem more adaptable, quick, and focused on meeting the growing demand while placing a strong emphasis on increasing candidates' employability to enable the delivery of skill training in a market-oriented and demand-driven manner.
3. Utilizing technology and digitalization, the skill ecosystem's processes are simplified.
4. Improve access to skill development by establishing a network of infrastructure for skill development in remote areas of the nation to meet the needs of challenging geographic areas like border regions, hilly terrain, LWE-affected areas, etc. by creating special projects.
5. Enable women, SC, ST, and other marginalized groups to receive skill training and eventually gain access to gainful employment and self-employment to increase inclusivity.
6. Give people the chance to develop their skills throughout their lives by emphasizing the value of reskilling and upskilling in order to meet the shifting demands of a constantly evolving market.
7. High-quality instruction is provided using standardized tests, industry-relevant curriculum, and skilled pedagogy.
8. Help candidates become more employable by providing them with training in transferable skills and incentives to create jobs.
9. Offer candidate-focused instruction with a focus on skills that are applicable to the industry.

3 LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Skill development

The process of identifying and developing skill gaps is referred to as skill development. Your abilities determine your ability to carry out plans and meet your goals. The development and training of a worker's skills is fundamental to his or her existence.

Dr. P. Uma Rani, D. Padmalosani (2018) they work on "SKILL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA". They investigate the goal of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA and public awareness of it. Through PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA, they examine the success and failure of the skill development initiative and challenges faced by NSCD. Finally, they make some suggestions for how to fix the situation.

Sreekanth Nair The k kumkara, Aarti jagannathan and Thanapal Shivakumar (2020) they examined this scheme PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA on "Implications of

Skills training and employment of candidates with Mental Illness" In their research study they found that Pradhan Mantri Kaushal can help skill and employ peoples with Mental Illness (PWMI) aged 18 to 35 years. MHP (Mental Health Professionals) need to liaise with the PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA in their localities. So that it will save several expenses or, in other words there is no additional financial burden on the mentally ill candidates.

Dr. Minakshi Tripathi (2021) in her research on EFFECTIVENESS OF PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA IN BRIDGING THE SKILL GAP OF THE WORKFORCE IN INDIA. In the context of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS



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YOJANA along other initiatives under the program NSDC. This research examined the sector wise skill & training requirements in all states of India. To find out the skill gap in different sectors. So, that the skill Development industry can overcome all the challenges which were faced during the fulfilment of this PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA campaign.

Snigdha Suhagin, Dr. B.C. M. Patnaik, Dr. Ipseeta Satpathy (2018) they work on “ICT and skill development of the workforce-a review of literature (With special reference to Pradhan

Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojan)” This study is conducted in Odisha. The purpose of this article is to better comprehend the importance of ICT and worker skill development. Secondary data is being explored for this reason, and the goal of this work is to conduct an empirical investigation on PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA. It has recently been discovered that the current Kaushal Vikas Yojana project plays a significant part in the lives of unemployed individuals and also aids in the development of workforce skills. ICT (Information and communication technology) being a game changer tool in this direction.

Mohd. Mohsin Qureshi (2020) He examine the “Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana– Entrepreneurship Skill Acquisition Through Education” This research primarily focuses on PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA-2, a programme that helps young people acquire diverse skills and avoid unemployment and underemployment. In this study the aim is to provide an overview of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA and also examine state by state performance of the PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA. The study concludes that PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA is a fantastic initiative by the Indian government because it has resulted in a significant shift in the area of skill development.

Dr. Suryakant Ratan Chaugule (2015) PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJAN: Through Skill Development & Business Education in Entrepreneurship Development. The Central Government of India takes a very special and innovative step towards making our India as “SKILL INDIA”, they launched PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA for the youth of India, as per PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA it has an aim to provide the benefit of this scheme and cover the 24 Lakhs Indian youth. As per this scheme when the candidates completed their training, the government then provided them. training certificate with monetary rewards. It helps the candidates to get their desire and secure a job in future. The key factor of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA to support India in ANTI POVERTY.

Umarani Purushotham (2018) SKILL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PRDHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA (Chaugule, 2015). According to author, any country in the world can change their rank only if they produce GOODS and SERVICES to their Customers according to their needs. As per the Prime Minister of India and his government take a creative step towards the campaign of “MAKE IN INDIA”. Shree Narendra Modi said to all the manufacturing companies worldwide and invite them in India to carry their productions. She also analyses in her study the Success and failure of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA (skill development) and the challenges faced by NATIONAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NSDC).



Rd. K.P. Balakrishnan and Dr.K.Senthil kumar (2020) they works on “PERCEPTION OF RAINING PARTNERS TOWARDS SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING OUTCOME

AT IMPLEMENTATION STAGE OF PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANAPROGRAM: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY” In this study they analyse the effectiveness (shortcomings and prospects) faced by training partners at the implementation stage of the PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA Program. They used both primary and secondary data in it. Findings showed that there is no significant relationship between training Facilities and Skill Development. Significant relationship between the Government Support and

Skill development, Training Effectiveness and Training Outcome, and Skill Development and Training Outcome. Lastly, they give some suggestions to do better in the future.

Anudahiya (2018) SKILL INDIA: SWOT Analysis according to the article of research scholar ANU DHAIYYA “Skill India: Swot analysis”. According to author, India having larger Population of youth which is the important strength of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJAN. PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA provide the Opportunity

to youth like self-employment, increase the employment rate etc. But due to lack of trainer in some areas the PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA centre is still not open which indicate the weakness of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA. As talking

about threat of skill India has facing the problem of Poverty, and Lack of awareness is still the great threat of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJAN.

Minister Charanjit Singh Channi (2021) Virtually Releases Research Study Of Strategic Significance- “Impact Of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA-2 On The Skilling & Employment” – A Comparative Study Of CSCM & CSSM Programs. The report is developed by the PUNJAB SKILL DEVELOPMENT MISSION AND ISB’s Munjal Institute for global manufacturing, as per this research study, they highlight the Impact of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA in the state of Punjab with the help of the Government of Punjab. The research paper is all about to analyse the impact of CSSM scheme through State skill Development mission. The analysis of report is based from different angles Such as : placement of males and females, job and salary has any effect by certification, and monthly income of candidates(male and female) after completing the skill program etc.

Akhila Pai H (2014) ROLE OF NGOs IN ACHIEVING SKILL INDIA MISSION: A CONCEPTUAL STUDY. In the research paper evaluated the function of NGO in carrying of the SKILL INDIA MISSION, also studies about the problems and challenges has been faced by NGO for carrying this mission. Without NGO association the skill India can’t be achieved their goal, as we know that NGO create awareness in all area whether it is backwards or not. So without NGO it is not possible. As NGO only focuses some specific and important sector for social welfare such as livelihood, education and employment too.



“Employment of the skilled: placement Analysis of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA2.0” (2018). Under the mission of aiming make India man force skilled, The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana was launched in 2015, and the PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA2.0 was launched in 2016. According to this research paper we know that the large ratio of unemployed candidates in India is mainly due to lack of skills as per this unemployment factor the people faced poverty and are unable to use their potential skills and energy. The government also pay attention to that area where skill development does not result in employment until it to get too late.

3.2 Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

The implementation of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA in the different regions in all over the India with the same goal to increase the skilled rate and decrease the unskilled rate.

Dr. B.C.M. Patnaik, Dr. Ipseeta Satpathy, Snigdha Suhagin (2018) in their work they examined “Role of ITes in Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA): A conceptual study. The purpose of this study is to better comprehend the significance of ITES and PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA.

The objective of this work is to conduct an empirical investigation on PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA and the data they used for their research is secondary data. It has recently been discovered that the current Kaushal Vikas Yojana project plays a significant part in the lives of unemployed individuals and also aids in the development of workforce skills. For this direction, the ITES is a game changer.

Bhuvana, Kavya and geetanjali. P, (2015). A Study on Effectiveness of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA in BENGALURU REGION. In the research paper study of Bhuvana, Kavya and geetanjali. P, In Bengaluru region they analysed that the Central Government of India has open the opportunity for the Indian youth to brushing and to increase their aptitude, India has adjoin around 1 crore and 30 lakh individual people are doing their work consistently. The business also required the venture interest, so the industry should survey the market on the basis of course and education module, to understand the ‘ABILITY INDIA DREAM’.

Ashwani Kumar Joshi and K. N. Pandey (2020) they works on “AWARENESS, PERCEPTIONS AND YOUTH MOBILIZATION TOWARDS PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA TRAINING IN HARYANA” This study was conducted in 5 districts of Haryana, carried out in kaushal me To investigate the link between youth mobilization through participation in Kaushal Melas and their awareness of the PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA course and also determine the relationship between the 'components of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA Training' and the satisfaction of the youth. They make 4 hypotheses in their study to check their data. They finally conclude that the large number awareness among the youth and the youth satisfaction is with the co relationship between the components of the PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJAN.

Sagorika Rakshit and Dr S. N Pathak (2021) they works on “VISION OF PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA” this study they investigate the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Yojana



in terms of Indian youth skill development, and use PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA to assess the skill development project. They used secondary data for this research. Finally, they gain an understanding of the NSDC difficulties and make suggestions for change.

Abhishek Varma and Gaurav Kasera (2020) they examine the “Analysing and Anticipating the Growth of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana in the Region, Indore using Regression in Python”. This research was conducted in Indore city they point out the group of trainees of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA in Indore centre. They used secondary data for this research. In this research both researchers conducted this study to determine future job prospects and levels in Indore during the course of the system's year. Finally, according to researchers' estimates, the government will give a track to PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA in 2022.

Sanchay Bapat, Akansha Pandey (2019) they works on “Evaluating the perception of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA beneficiaries” This research is conducted in Mysore and Chamarajanagar district of Karnataka. Through interviews and questionnaires researchers collect their data from PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA Centre students. This study aim is to evaluate the perception of PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA beneficiaries. To verify the findings, a chi-square statistical analysis is used. The findings show that the system is a step in the right direction and that it may be reinforced further if the highlighted flaws are addressed. Finally, some appropriate recommendations have been presented to expand the scheme's reach.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.3 3.1 Objectives of study

In this study found out the impact of the study. After all this will check the impact of this study. What was the impact of this study on the candidates is this positive, negative or neutral?

The research is taught with certain goals in mind. Here mention some of the research objectives:

1. To understand the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
2. To measure and analyse the impact of practice spreading awareness on candidates.

3.2. Location:

The location of this study is Bhind (Madhya Pradesh).

3.4 3.3. Scope of Study

The general purpose of this research is to make more and more people aware about the ambitious Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana of the government of India and find out the impact of awareness on candidates in district Bhind (Madhya Pradesh). This helps the other people to get some motivation to do something in their life in a productive way.

3.5 3.4. Research Design

The framework of research methods and procedures selected by a researcher is referred to as research design. The researchers' design permits them to use study-appropriate procedures and to set up their investigations successfully in the future. In research follow research designs they're

Exploratory and Descriptive.

3.4.1. Population

The population of this study is Bhind (Madhya Pradesh).



3.2.2 3.4.2. Sample

3.4.2.1. Sample size

The sample size that is being polled as a part of the research study is 100 candidates from Bhind (Madhya Pradesh).

3.4.2.2. Sample unit

The sample units of this study are individuals.

3.4.2.3. Sampling method

Choose a random sampling method.

3.6 3.5. Source of data

Both primary data and secondary data are used in this research. Primary data was collected through questionnaires, which were filled out directly by candidates. For collect the primary data, made two questionnaires. The first questionnaire covers the aspect of awareness, and the second will cover the impact of this study. For secondary data, use the online website of the government of India, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship data, the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana official website, literature reviews, blogs, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana centre's data, and articles.

3.6. Use of statistical techniques for data analysis

The obtained data are analysed through MS Excel.

3.7 3.7. Limitations

1. The first and most limitation of this research is the time, the many aspects are not discussed in this report because of the time limit. The impact is cover more gracefully if have more time for this research.
2. Entrance to every book and corner of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana of government.
3. This research is not covering a large group of Bhind district people.

4 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Data was compiled from 100 candidates' responses who took the survey. The goal is to verify the impact of awareness of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana on candidates and after gaining knowledge about this scheme. whether the candidate takes any benefit of this scheme or not, and if they enroll themselves, then how much this scheme is beneficial for them. MS Excel is used to analyse the data gathered during the research.

4.1 Result of 1 questionnaire

This questionnaire contains all the information about the candidates and collects the information about the level of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana awareness—only 13% of candidates know about the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana rest of the candidates don't aware about this scheme. Through this questionnaire, we can see that all candidates are educated, and 95 % want to start a startup. The 41% of candidates thought that they had the skills to advance their careers, but 59% don't have the skills for their career advancement.

At last, everyone wants to grab the opportunity that is provided by the government to brush up on their skills and knowledge.



4.2 Result of 2 questionnaire

This questionnaire contains the impact aspect of this research. Through this questionnaire, analyse how many people are registered for Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana training and how many people are not interested; 68% of candidates take enrolment in the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. And the rest are not interested for some reasons (there is no training centre in their area, procedures are complicated, provided training programs are not beneficial for them, etc.). Some of are interested in jobs rather than startups, but in Bhind district, candidates do not find out the job option. At the end, saw a positive impact on Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana awareness.

5 CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

This research has a positive impact on awareness. But this positive impact is not positive for our society. There were a lot of drawbacks saw throughout this research. Many people have no idea about the name of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana or the benefits it provides. The Indian government does not run awareness campaigns from time to time about this scheme. The illiterate sections of urban or rural areas do not have any information about it. Due to this, many eligible youths are not able to take advantage of this scheme and are facing unemployment even after so many years of starting it. How will Skill India be created when people do not have information about such government schemes?

How can a scheme that lacks management at the upper level be expected to be implemented well at the grassroots level? This scheme has a lot of management issues at all levels. People are facing a lot of trouble in finding Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana Centre. Some people found the centre after a lot of efforts, and some did not even know about the centre even after trying. The latest information about government schemes is updated from time to time on their official website, so that people can get correct and accurate information about the scheme. This mistake can be clearly seen on the official websites of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. The data related to the location of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana centres given on the official website is also out of date. Most of the centres listed on the website have been closed. People who want to avail themselves of the benefits of the scheme by visiting the centres, are not able to reach them due to a lack of proper addresses. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana centre owners have neither put up any sign boards on their office, road, or any other place for identification, nor have they shared the information, location, and details about their presence on any online platform. On the other side, centres that exist lack courses. Due to this, people are left with no option of training in their favourite field. This is also a reason due candidates do not want to enroll in Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

In Bhind district, the job options are closed to candidates. The government should tie up the employment generating industries or companies available in every city. so that people trained through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana get employment in their own area.

Ultimately, this research concluded that the government should take steps to improve the implementation management of this scheme from the upper level to the lower level. Or it is necessary to take strict action against the officer or employee who is negligent in its implementation.



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Getting employment easily by taking training from Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana or starting their own business will be a great step towards becoming “ATMA NIRBHAR BHARAT”.

5.2 Suggestions and Recommendation

1. Do some campaigns and massive publicity for more awareness because these things are required at that time.
2. The management of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana should to be more altruistic.
3. Hier a proper marketing team for to update the information on the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana official websites.
4. The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana centre must have adequate staff and courses for training and teaching each subject in a counterintuitive manner.
5. NSDC can collaborate with industries and provide training on that given company curriculum. This will help to create more jobs, through this skill India dream can be fulfilled.
6. The Indian government, along with the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, must work to create more jobs.
7. There are rural as well as some backward urban areas where the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana centre is not available. The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana centre should be opened at the village level along with the cities.
8. It is a very commendable initiative to train people in different areas without paying any fees. But the candidates who come below the poverty line should be provided some assistance amount from the government. This amount will help in running their livelihood.
9. The process of registration should be made easy so that people do not have to face the hassle for registration.
10. In Bhind district, the fewer skill programs are active and there are no any job opportunities in this district as compared to other districts. The government should take some steps on it .

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