

STUDY OF MUKHYAMANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJNA (MMKVY) IN DONDI LOHARA BLOCK OF DISRICT BALOD OF STATE CHHATTISGARH IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Indian government has started Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) to transform its population into human resource to get geographical advantage in present world scenario. Skill upgradation program's are designed to transform the unskilled and inefficient workforce into skilled and efficient one. Indian government has an objective to become a supplier of skilled workforce in global level and it is possible through effective education system. Apart from traditional and technical education there is big role of vocational training and skill development programs. Chhattisgarh state has established Chhattisgarh State Skill Development Authority (CSSDA) and Mukhya mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (MMKVY) was commenced to get demographic dividend. Chhattisgarh government is conducting this program through help of government departments, NGO's and public private partnership.

Keywords: Vocational Training Centers, Public Private Partnership, Skill Development Authority, MMKVY.

Introduction

Industrialization in India is rapidly increasing since 1991 when Indian economy adopted policy of liberalization, privatization and globalization through new economic policy. Foreign direct investment boosted process of industrialization as the result, purchase power of consumers in India increased which boosted demand for commodity and services. Indian policy makers felt the need of transformation its population into human resource to register its place on global demand of skilled and efficient labourer. Government of India established National skill development authority (NSDA) to find the sectors and courses for upgradation of skill which is demanded on global and local level and build up infrastructure and training programme to transformation of its overpopulation into productive and result oriented skilled person. Likewise Chhattisgarh state has established Chhattisgarh State Skill Development Authority (CSSDA). CSSDA is conducting Mukhya Mantri Kaushal Vikas yojna (MMKVY) through government departments, NGO's and public private partnership (PPP). MMKVY has prepared 466973 certified beneficiaries

MMKVY Statistics

MMKVY has certified 466973 beneficiary out of total registered 724131 beneficiaries. There are 193 VTP (vocational training provider) are registered from both government and private sectors. There are 706 courses have been registered yet which are designed according to market demand for skilled workforce. Total 255065 beneficiaries are placed through this programs and there are 3660 beneficiary are undergoing the training program.

(Source : www.cssda.gov.in)

Objectives of Study

The main objective of this study is to analyze the effectiveness about skill upgradation and its impact on trainees specially for employment and entrepreneurship development.

Type of Study

The research presented is of qualitative and descriptive in nature.

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Study Work

This research is based on the survey technique. In this research, special study of the implementation and achievements of the Chief Minister Skill Development Scheme in Chhattisgarh is being done in the context of block Dondi Lohara district Balod oh Chhattisgarh. 03 training centers were selected by lottery method which were operated from 2013 -14 to 2019-20.

From which 50 trainees were selected on arithmetic random sampling method and they responded through a questionnaire and schedule.

Data Source

Research is based on primary data but secondary data will also be used as per requirement. Primary data will be obtained through questionnaire, schedule and personal interview. After that classification and tabulation of these data will be done using statistical analysis technique. Newspapers, magazines, books, Research papers and government web site will be used for secondary data.

Hypothesis

This research is based on the following hypotheses:

- H₀1:** Trainees are satisfied with effectiveness of training program for employment.
- H₁1:** Trainees are not satisfied with effectiveness of training program for employment.
- H₀2:** Trainees are satisfied with effectiveness of training program for self employment.
- H₁2:** Trainees are not satisfied with effectiveness of training program for self employment.

Limitations of Study

In this research, training centers operated in block Dondi Lohara of Balod District are being studied; hence it does not represent all the training centers operated in Chhattisgarh. There was a shortage of time for the beneficiaries involved in the research. The survey was done by questionnaire and schedule which is based on perception. Due to the privacy policy of the training centers it is not possible to get full information.

Description of the Study

Table 1: Tabulation of Responses of Trainees about Satisfaction Level for Effectiveness of Training Program for Employment Through Questionnaire and Schedule

Satisfaction level for effectiveness of training program for Employment					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	highly satisfied	7	14.0	14.0	14.0
	satisfied	8	16.0	16.0	30.0
	average satisfied	19	38.0	38.0	68.0
	not satisfied	16	32.0	32.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

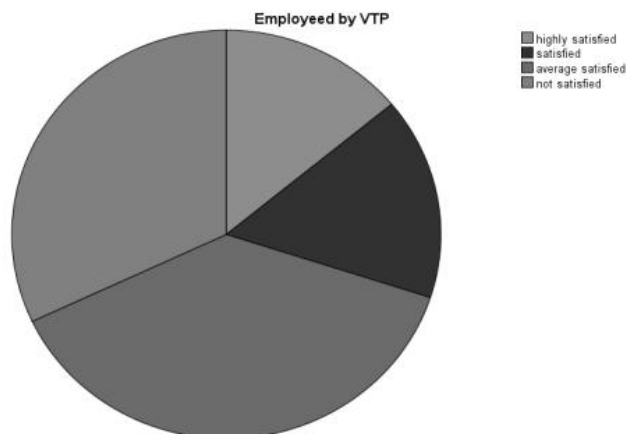


Diagram 1: Pie chart of responses of trainees about Satisfaction level for effectiveness of training program for Employment through questionnaire and schedule.

Table 2: Tabulation of Responses of Trainees about Satisfaction Level for Effectiveness of Training Program for Self Employment Through Questionnaire and Schedule

Satisfaction Level for Effectiveness of Training Program for Self Employment					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	highly satisfied	9	18.0	18.0	18.0
	satisfied	8	16.0	16.0	34.0
	average	20	40.0	40.0	74.0
	not satisfied	13	26.0	26.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

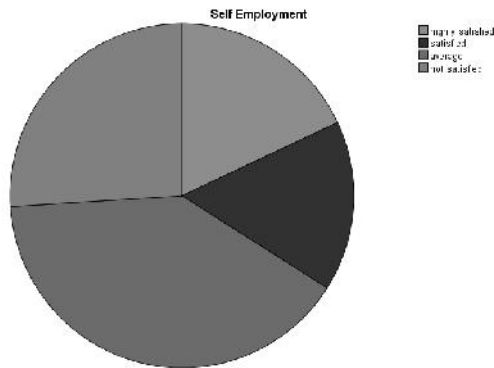


Diagram 2: Pie Diagram of Satisfaction level for effectiveness of training Program for Self Employment Analysis of Primary Data

Table 3: Testing for Normality of Curve

Satisfaction level for effectiveness of training Program for Employment					Satisfaction level for effectiveness of training Program for Self Employment				
Mean	Skewness	kurtosis	D.f	Shapiro-wilk Sig.	Mean	Skewness	kurtosis	D.f	Shapiro-wilk Sig.
2.88	-0.585	-0.720	50	0.000	2.74	-0451	-0.924	50	0.000

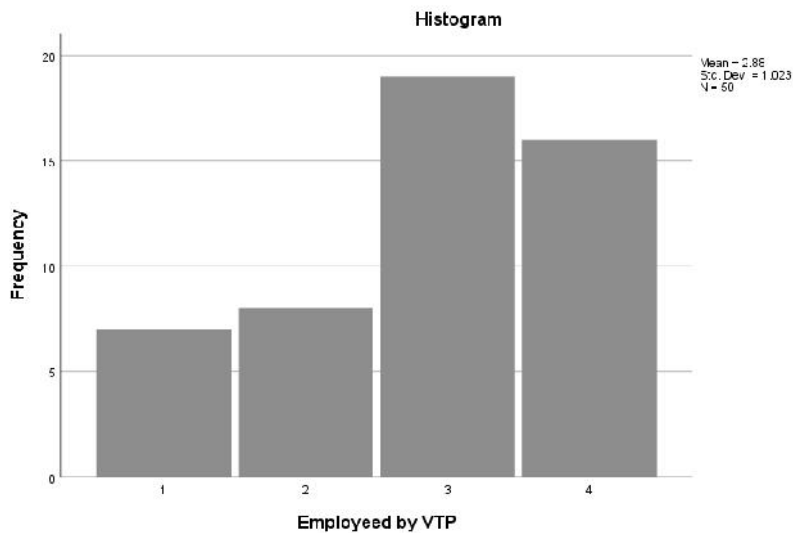


Diagram 3: Histogram Satisfaction level for effectiveness of training Program for Employment for normality testing

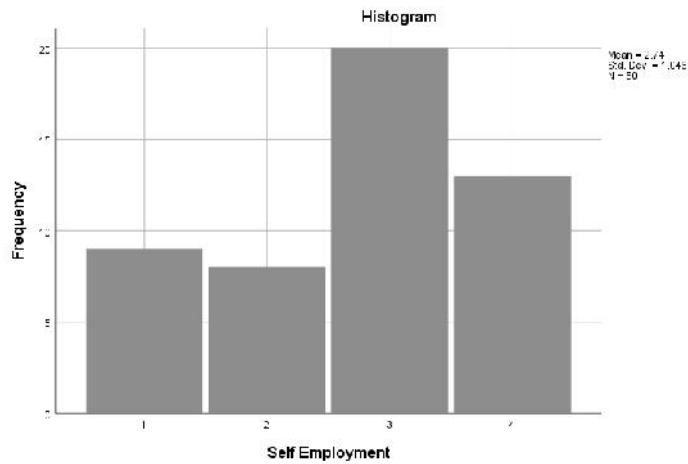


Diagram 3A: Histogram Satisfaction level for effectiveness of training Program for self Employment for normality testing

Testing of Hypothesis

Table 4: Testing of hypothesis With Chi-square (χ^2) Test

Test Statistics		
	Satisfaction level for effectiveness of Training program for Self Employment	Satisfaction level for effectiveness of Training program for Self Employment
Chi-Square	8.400 ^a	7.120 ^a
df	3	3
Asymp. Sig.	.038	.068
0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 12.5.		

Result and Discussion

Table No.1 and Diagram No. 1 depicts that out of 50 respondents 07 respondents (14 %) are highly satisfied with effectiveness of training program for Employment 08 (16%) respondents are satisfied, 9 respondents' (38%) are average satisfied and total 16 respondents (32%) not satisfied with effectiveness of training program for Employment.

Table no. 2 and Diagram no. 2 depicts that out of 50 respondents 9 respondents (18 %) are highly satisfied with effectiveness of training program for self Employment efficiency while 08 (16%) respondents are satisfied with effectiveness of training program for self Employment, 20 respondents' (40%) are average satisfied with effectiveness of training program for self Employment, total 13 respondents (26%) are not satisfied with effectiveness of training program for self Employment.

Table no.3 depicts that a shapiro-wilk's test ($p < 0.05$) and a visual inspection of diagram 3 and diagram 4 and diagram 5 shows that data of Satisfaction level for effectiveness of training program for Employment is not normally distributed similarly shapiro-wilk's test ($p < 0.05$) and a visual inspection of and diagram 6 and diagram 7 and diagram 8 shows that data of Satisfaction level for effectiveness of training program for Self Employment is also not normally distributed. Hence we have to apply here non parametric test. Here Chi-square (χ^2) test is applied for this study.

Table no.4 Depicts that Chi square (χ^2) value for Satisfaction level for effectiveness of Training program for Employment is significant ($p < .05$) it means Null hypothesis (H_0) Rejected and hence alternate hypothesis (H_1) Accepted so it is concluded that Satisfaction level for effectiveness of Training program for Employment is not effective for trainees. Similarly Chi square (χ^2) value for Satisfaction level for effectiveness of Training program for Employment is significant ($p > .05$) it means Null hypothesis (H_0) Accepted and hence alternate hypothesis (H_1) Rejected so it is concluded that Satisfaction level for effectiveness of Training program for self Employment is effective for trainees.

Hypothesis	Obsevation	P value	H ₀	H ₁
H ₀ 1	50	.038	Rejected	Accepted
H ₀ 2	50	.068	Accepted	Rejected

After inspection and statistical analysis of available data, the following findings of study obtained:

- Skill development program for Employment is not effective for trainee.
- Vocational training centers are effective for self employment opportunities.

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