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Profile characteristics of trainees under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana in agriculture engineering sector

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Abstract

The present research was conducted in five districts of Gwalior division of Madhya Pradesh, for analyzing the profile characteristics of trainees under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana in Agriculture engineering sector. Total 300 respondents were selected purposively among which 150 respondents were one's who completed tractor operator training and the remaining 150 respondents were the one's who completed combine harvester training under PMKVY. It was found in the study that, majority of the respondents were age group of 25-30 years, having education upto higher secondary, belonging to other backward classes, having annual income of more than Rs. 2,00,000, medium level of mass media, innovativeness, scientific orientation and economic motivation. Whereas, majority of the respondents had high level of social participation, employment skills, cosmopolitanism, risk orientation, innovativeness and achievement motivation.

Keywords: Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, tractor operator and combine harvester operator trainees

Introduction

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to encourage and promote the growth of skills in the country by providing free short-term skills training and promoting this by providing young people for skill certification. This scheme was launched on 16th July, 2015 by MSDE. The general idea is to develop both the sector and the employability of young people.

The objective of this largest Skill Certification Scheme in India is to enable a large number of Indian youths to take up industry-relevant skill training that will allow and mobilize a large number of Indian youths to take up skills training based on results and become employable and secure a better livelihood. Nearly 19.85 lakh candidates were trained during the pilot process in 2015-16 (Source-<https://msde.gov.in>). PMKVY 2016-20 was launched after the successful implementation of pilot PMKVY (2015-16) by scaling up both in terms of sector and geography and by greater alignment with other Government of India missions such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat, etc. The scheme has total budgetary outlay of 12000 crore. (Source- <https://www.india.gov.in/spotlight/skilling-india>)

With more than 62 per cent of its population in the working age group of 15-59 years, India is one of the youngest nations in the world and about 54 per cent are under 25 years of age. (Source- <https://www.magzter.com>). India needs to equip its workforce with employable skills and knowledge to take advantage of this demographic dividend, so that they can contribute to the country's economic growth. The major amount of growth must come from the secondary and tertiary sectors in order for the Indian economy to grow at 8 to 9 percent, thereby creating an urgent need for skilled labor in these sectors. 22 per cent of Indians are still below the poverty line and the skill development policies of the government are focused on increasing the incomes of these parts of society and creating inclusive growth (source-<https://www.india.gov.in/spotlight/pradhan-mantri-kaushal-vikas-yojana>). As the industry considers these graduates extremely unemployed, the skills of those in the education system are also becoming important. Government set an ambitious goal of training including up-skilling/re-skilling 400 million people by 2022 to overcome these challenges with the creation of the new Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). (Source-<https://www.india.gov.in/spotlight/pradhan-mantri-kaushal-vikas-yojana>).

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Methodology

The study was conducted in Gwalior division of Madhya Pradesh. All five districts of Gwalior division viz. Gwalior, Ashoknagar, Shivpuri, Datia and Guna were selected purposively for the study as training in agricultural engineering sector is being running in all these districts. Survey research design was used for the study and multi-stage sampling procedure was applied.

Total 300 respondents were selected purposively among which 150 respondents were one's who completed tractor operator training and the remaining 150 respondents were the

one's who completed combine harvester training under PMKVY. The study was conducted with the main aim of understanding the socio-personal, socio-economic, communicational and psychological characteristics of the trainees under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. The data was collected with the help of pre tested interview schedule and was classified, tabulated and analyzed by using statistical methods like frequency and percentage.

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Distribution of trainees according to their profile characteristics (N=300)

S. No.	Category	Tractor trainees (N= 150)		Harvester trainees (N= 150)	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1.	Age				
	18 to 24 years	41	27.34	40	26.66
	25 to 30 years	71	47.34	73	48.67
	31 to 36 years	38	25.33	37	24.67
2.	Education				
	High school	43	28.67	45	30.00
	Higher secondary	78	52.00	77	51.33
	Graduation or more	29	19.33	28	18.67
3.	Caste				
	SC	25	16.67	24	16.00
	ST	31	20.67	23	15.34
	OBC	54	36.00	59	39.33
	General	40	26.66	44	29.33
4.	Occupation				
	Agriculture + Daily wages work	36	24.00	24	16.00
	Harvester mechanic	22	14.67	75	50.00
	Tractor mechanic	66	44.00	24	16.00
	Auto mobile mechanic	26	17.33	27	18.00
5.	Annual Income				
	Up to 1,00,000	37	24.66	33	22.00
	1,00,001-200000	43	28.67	54	36.00
	More than 2,00,000	70	46.67	63	42.00
6.	Social Participation				
	Low social participation	33	22.00	38	25.33
	Medium social participation	43	28.67	57	38.00
	High social participation	74	49.33	55	36.67
7.	Employment Skills				
	Low employment skills	34	22.67	28	18.67
	Medium employment skills	47	31.33	45	30.00
	High employment skills	69	46.00	77	51.33
8.	Mass Media				
	Low	36	24.00	40	26.66
	Medium	60	40.00	58	38.66
	High	54	36.00	52	34.67
9.	Cosmo politeness				
	Low	24	16.00	21	14.00
	Medium	48	32.00	60	40.00
	High	78	52.00	69	46.00
10.	Risk Orientation				
	Low	30	20.00	27	18.00
	Medium	44	29.33	52	34.67
	High	76	50.67	71	47.33
11.	Innovativeness				
	Low	41	27.33	35	23.33
	Medium	74	49.33	81	54.00
	High	35	23.34	34	22.67
12.	Achievement Motivation				
	Low	39	26.00	29	19.33
	Medium	50	33.33	56	37.33
	High	61	40.67	65	43.33
13.	Scientific Orientation				
	Low	31	20.67	28	18.66

	Medium	63	42.00	67	44.67
	High	56	37.33	55	36.67
14.	Economic Motivation				
	Low	38	25.33	23	15.33
	Medium	63	42.00	56	37.34
	High	49	32.67	71	47.33

Profile of trainees under PMKVY

1. Age

A perusal of table 4.1 reveals that, majority of the tractor trainee (47.34%) were of age group 25 to 30 years, while 27.34 per cent belonged to the age group of 18 to 24 years and 25.33 per cent of the respondents were in the 31 to 36 years category. Whereas, majority of the harvester trainees (48.67%) were in the age group of 25 to 30 years followed by 26.66 per cent and 24.67 per cent belonging to the age group of 18 to 24 years and 31 to 36 years, respectively. This may be due to as the prime objective of the schemes is to enable a large number of Indian youths to take up industry-relevant skill training that will allow and mobilize a large number of Indian youths to take up skills training based on results and become employable and secure a better livelihood. The findings are in line with the studies of Rashid and Gao (2012) and Pooja Rani (2019)^[9].

2. Education

In respect to education, it was found that 52.00 per cent tractor operator trainees were having higher secondary level of education followed by 28.67 per cent having high school education and 19.33 per cent respondents having education up to graduation or more. It was also found that, 51.33 per cent of Combine harvester operator trainees were having education upto higher secondary education followed by 30 per cent respondents having high school education and 18.67 per cent having education up to graduation or more. The reason may be formal schooling has been valued as means of increasing knowledge and attitude of the youths. Education provides an opportunity for youth to expose themselves to various information and sources [Dubany Uttej *et al.* (2022)]. The similar result was also reported by Felicia *et al.* (2016)^[3] and Bhukal (2019)^[2].

3. Caste

It was revealed in the study that, 36.00 per cent and 39.33 per cent of tractor and combine harvester trainees belonged to OBC category, while 26.66 per cent and 29.33 per cent belonged to general category followed by 20.67 and 15.34 per cent belonging to ST category and 16.67 per cent and 16.00 per cent belonging to SC, respectively. The present findings is in line with the findings of Angaitkar *et al.* (2013)^[1].

4. Occupation

In respect to occupation, it was revealed that, majority (44.00%) of tractors trainees opted occupation as tractor mechanic, while 24.00 per cent of the respondents were having agriculture and daily wages work as their subsidiary occupation followed by 17.33 per cent and 14.67 per cent respondents opting occupation of automobile mechanic and harvester mechanic, respectively. As regards occupation of combine harvester trainees, out of total 150 respondent's majority (50.00%) of the combine harvester operator's main occupation was harvester mechanic. Whereas, 18.00 per cent of the respondents were having automobile mechanic work as their subsidiary occupation followed by 16.00 per cent having working as agriculture and daily wages and tractor mechanic,

respectively.

5. Annual Income

A tractor operator trainees' annual income from various sources is elucidated in table 1. It is revealed from the study that, majority of the respondents (46.67%) had annual income of more than 2,00,000 followed by 28.67 per cent of respondents having income between Rs.1,00,000 to 2,00,000 and 24.66 per cent of the respondents having income upto 1,00,000 rupees. On the other hand, in case combine harvester operator trainees majority of the respondents (42.00%) had annual income of more than 2,00,000 rupees, followed by 36.00 per cent had annual income between Rs.1,00,000 to 2,00,000 and 22.00 per cent having annual income up to Rs.1,00,000. A similar study was conducted by Bhukal (2019)^[2], on Impact of beauty culture trainings on beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, where it was found that majority of the respondents (73.33%) had monthly income of 20,001- 30,000 Rupees per month. So, it could be concluded that PMKVY is successfully giving training to the aspirants and after the training the trainees are able to establish their own business or get a job somewhere after completion of training and become employed.

6. Social Participation

In terms of social participation of the trainees it was found that, majority of the tractor trainees (49.33%) had high social participation while majority of the combine harvester trainees (38.00%) had medium social participation. Further, it was found that, 28.67 per cent and 22.00 per cent of the tractor trainees had medium and low social participation, respectively. Whereas, 36.67 per cent and 25.33 per cent of the combine harvester trainees had high and low social participation, respectively. A similar study of Dubany Uttej *et al.* (2022) on "Relationship between profile characteristics and participation of youth in agriculture and allied sectors" revealed that increased social participation of youth provides more chances of getting exposed to different sources and ideas also provide better opportunity to have inter personal interactions which will help in gaining more information about new opportunities and also develop knowledge level that, enhances participation.

7. Employment Skills

It is elucidated from table 1 that, majority of the tractor operator trainees (46.00%) had high employment skill, while 31.33 per cent had medium and 22.67 per cent had low level of employment skill. Similarly, in case of combine harvester majority i.e 51.33 per cent of the respondents had high employment skill followed by 30.00 per cent belonging to the medium level of employment skill and 18.67 per cent of the respondents having low employment skill. The possible reason for this could be as training produces advantages for the understanding, abilities, capacity, abilities and conduct of the youth. From the results most respondents highly agreed that training builds abilities and abilities to enhance performance, it is helpful to earn livelihood and prompt them for self-employment entrepreneurship and solve their

unemployed problem. The similar result has been reported by Copeland (2019).

8. Mass Media

It is clear from table 1 that, out of the total tractor operator respondents, 40 per cent had medium level of mass media exposure followed by 36 per cent and 24 per cent having high and low mass media exposure, respectively. While, in case of combine harvester out of total respondents, 38.66 per cent were having medium level of mass media exposure followed by 34.67 per cent and 26.66 per cent having high and low mass media exposure, respectively. The findings are in accordance with the findings of Kudare (2012), Shireesha *et al.* (2017)^[10], Rani (2019)^[9] and Bhukal (2019)^[2].

9. Cosmo politeness

It is vivid from table 1 that, the more than half of the tractor operator trainees (52.00%) had high level of cosmopoliteness, followed by 32.00 per cent respondents having medium level of cosmopoliteness and 16 per cent of the respondents had low level of cosmopoliteness. Similarly, in case of combine harvester trainees, maximum respondents (46.00%) had high level of cosmopoliteness, followed by 40 per cent respondents had medium level of cosmopoliteness and 14 per cent of the respondents having low level of cosmopoliteness. The findings are in line with the findings of Arpana (2015), Pooja Rani (2019)^[9] and Bhukal (2019)^[2].

10. Risk Orientation

It is apparent from table 1 that, maximum number (50.67%) of tractor trainees had high level of risk orientation, followed by 29.33 per cent having medium level of risk orientation and 20 per cent respondents having low level of risk orientation. In case of harvester trainees, maximum number (47.33%) of respondents had high level of risk orientation, followed by 34.67 per cent respondents having medium level and 18 per cent having low level of risk orientation. The youth might have made up to their mind to take risk and have put efforts to adopt new agricultural technology. Rural youth through their dynamic and responsive behavior might be geared up to endure risk (Md. Mubeena *et al.*). The findings are in partial accordance with the findings of Kumar (2009), Singh *et al.* (2017), Pooja Rani (2019)^[9] and Bhukal (2019)^[2].

11. Innovativeness

On analyzing the innovativeness of the respondents, it was found that, majority i.e 49.33 and 54.00 per cent of tractor and combine harvester trainees had medium level of innovativeness, respectively. Whereas 27.33 per cent of tractor trainees and 23.33 per cent of combine harvester trainees had low and 23.34 and 22.67 per cent trainees of tractor and harvester had high level of innovativeness. The findings of the present study is similar to the findings of Bhanu (2006)

12. Achievement motivation

It could be depicted from table 1 that, majority of the tractor trainees (40.67%) had high level of achievement motivation, while 33.33 per cent respondents had medium and 26 per cent respondents had low level of achievement motivation. In respect to combine harvester trainees, it could be concluded that, 44.33 per cent had high level of achievement motivation followed by 37.33 per cent of the respondents having medium level and 19.33 per cent having low level of achievement

motivation. The findings of the present study is in line with the findings of Pooja Rani (2019)^[9] and Bhukal (2019)^[2].

13. Scientific orientation

An overview of table 1 explains that, 42.00 per cent of 'tractor operator' respondents had medium level of scientific orientation followed by 37.33 per cent respondents having high level and 20.67 per cent respondents had low level of scientific orientation. Similarly in case of combine harvester operator training majority of the respondents i.e 44.67 per cent had medium level of scientific orientation followed by 36.67 per cent having high level of scientific orientation and 18.66 per cent of the respondents having low level of scientific orientation. The present findings are similar to the findings of Kudare (2012), Shireesha *et al.* (2017)^[10] and Vihari (2018).

14. Economic Motivation

It is clear from table 1 that, majority of the tractor trainees (42.00%) had medium level of economic motivation followed by 32.67 per cent respondents having high and 25.33 per cent respondents having low level of economic motivation. Whereas, if we talk about the combine harvester trainee's majority of the respondents (47.33%) having high level of economic motivation followed by 37.34 per cent respondents having medium and 15.33 per cent having low level of economic motivation. This might be due to as youth having medium economic motivation were willing to take calculated risk for their field operations. Economic motivation might have motivated them to get more economic return, resulting in profit making behavior (Md. Mubeena *et al.*). The present findings are in accordance with the findings of Singh *et al.* (2017).

Conclusion

The findings of the study clearly stated that, most of the trainees are youth with full of desires and spirit to carry out their desires into the action. Majority of the trainees having education up to higher secondary, belonging to other backward class, opted occupation as tractor and harvester mechanic, having annual income more than 2,00,000 rupees, had medium to high social participation and economic motivation, had medium mass media exposure, innovativeness and scientific orientation, having high cosmopoliteness, risk orientation and achievement motivation. These young people are important part of the community and have lot of potential. They have creative minds, fast learning and understanding capacity of new skills and technology. As per the findings of the present study, it can be concluded that, most of the trainees had medium to high level of employment skill, whether they are tractor or combine harvester trainees. Further it was found that the respondents were actively participating in social events, had high risk bearing capacity and a zeal to learn new skills. Most of the respondents had a high level of achievement and economic motivation which motivates them to take part in such trainings and after acquiring skills, create employment opportunities for themselves by keeping all these things in view it is suggested to the policy makers and authorities of PMKVY, policy makers and other government agencies to organize more such trainings, enroll as much as youth and school dropout and give them training in their interested field as to make them empower so that they can contribute in the welfare of their family as well as of the community and help

in generating more employment.

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