



IMPACT OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN RURAL POOR IN INDIA - CASE STUDY OF DDUGKY IN GUNTUR DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

D. Srinivasa Rao¹ and Dr. N. Sanjeeva Rao²

¹Research scholar, Dept of Economics, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur

²Former Associate Professor, Dept of Economics, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Ongole campus

ABSTRACT

Employment pattern of different occupations is observed from the study area. It is clearly observed that the DDU-GKY has shown a great impact on the employment pattern of the beneficiaries. It has provided an average 296 man days of employment per beneficiary and it generates an additional 113 man days of employment through SEPUP. It shows an increase of 62% of additional man days of employment by implementing DDU-GKY in the study area. Among the caste categories in the study area it clearly shows that the Scheduled caste beneficiaries of DDUGKY are employed a maximum number of additional employment days of 137 days, followed by backward caste (97) Scheduled Tribes(88) and lastly Forward caste by (71). In the overall analysis the percentage increases in employment level when compared before the program, which is 61.75 percent respectively. Hence it is inferred that the level of employment is more significant to the beneficiaries after implementing the DDU-GKY in the study area. The average annual additional income generated through DDUGKY to beneficiaries is higher when compared before DDUGKY. The average annual income of the beneficiaries of the DDU-GK is Rs.1,40, 600/- and before DDU-GKY is Rs.77,226/-. The average annual additional income is Rs.63, 374/- per household due to implementing the DDU-GKY in the study area. The data clearly shows that the average annual consumption expenditure is found to be 19.89% higher for beneficiary households after the DDUGKY. To test the Null hypothesis of the study that there are no differences in consumption expenditure among the beneficiaries' households before and after DDUGKY in the study area. As the calculated value of the Chi-Square value is greater than the table value at a 5 percent level of significance and so the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore the study concluded that the consumption expenditure (1.59 percent) found to be high in beneficiaries before and after joining the DDUGKY program in the study area Skill development assumes great importance in the Indian context because of the demographic dividend. In the coming decade, India is going to become one of the youngest countries of the world with an average age of 29 years as against the average age of 37 years in China and US and 45 years in the Western Europe. According to a report of World Bank, only 2.3 per cent of the total work force in India has formal skills training (World Bank, 2017). The India Skills Report 2018 reveals that only 47% of the individuals passing out of educational institutions are employable (Wheebox, People, Strong and Pearson et al., 2018). The process of skilling the population of India and promotion of industrialization was started way back in 1969 when country's first Industrial Training Institute was setup. It was setup under the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Thereafter, various other policies such as Apprenticeship Act, 1961, National Skill Policy, 2009, National Skills Qualification Framework, 2013, and recently Skill India Campaign (under which various initiatives has been launched) have defined the roadmap of Skill Development in India. The 'Skill India' campaign announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2015 aims to train 40 crore Indians in



different skills by 2022. Govt of India has set up an elaborate skill development architecture and has also adopted large scale skill development programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).

KEYWORDS : *consumption expenditure , population of India and promotion of industrialization.*

INTRODUCTION :

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship. This is a Skill Certification Scheme whose objective is to enable a large number of youths to acquire industry-relevant skill training. The Short-Term Training imparted at PMKVY Training Centres (TCs) is expected to benefit youth who are either school/college dropouts or unemployed. Apart from providing training in trades according to the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF), training is also imparted in Soft Skills, Entrepreneurship, Financial and Digital Literacy (PMKVY website, n.d.; india.gov.in, n.d.). The duration of the training ranges between 150 and 300 hours (this is shorter duration than DDU-GKY, for which minimum duration of training is 576 hours). Candidates are also required to be provided placement assistance by Training Partners (TPs) unlike DDU-GKY, TPs under PMKVY are also required to provide entrepreneurship support. While DDU-GKY is a scheme of Ministry of Rural Development, PMKVY is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. A number of different kinds of implementing bodies are providing skill development training in India – these ranges from the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) to Advanced Training Institutes run by the DGT (Directorate General of Training), and Basic Training Centres run by the Government or by private firms. Long term skill development courses are offered in the Industrial Training Institutes, Advanced Training Institutes and also under the Bachelor of Vocational training model.

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the paper is to analyse the skill development programmes in India and Andhra Pradesh. And to analyse the impact of Skill development programme on employment, income saving of the beneficiaries in the Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected from the selected respondents in the study area by using structured and a pre tested schedule. The data collected from the respondents such as socio-economic and demographic data, income, age, occupation, education, awareness, and sources of awareness, efficiency of implementation agencies, benefits received under rural poverty alleviation schemes and impact of poverty alleviation programmes. In addition to the questionnaire, informal interviews were also conducted with beneficiaries, officials and non officials who are associated with the administration at different level. The Multi-stage random sampling method is adopted in the selection of sample respondents in the study area. 300 sample are selected through multi stage random sampling method

Skill Development Architecture in India

The government of India announced Skill India Campaign on 15th July 2015 with an aim to train over 40 crore people in India in different skills by 2022. Some of the initiatives launched by the government to achieve this target are discussed below:

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE): It was formed for the first time in the history of Indian political authority to focus on the employment generation for the skilled youths across the country.

National Skill Development Agency (NSDA): The NSDA has been set up to coordinate and harmonize skill development in India between central government, state government, private sector and NSDC. Its

role is to anchor and operationalize the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) to ensure that the skills meet sector specific requirements. It is also the nodal agency for state skill development missions.

National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC): It was setup as a Public Private Partnership Company with the sole motive of catalysing and integrating the skill landscape in India. Its functions are: to catalyse creation of large, quality Vocational Training Institutes (VTIs) and enable creation and sustainability of support systems for Skill development such as Industry Led Sector Skill Councils. Its objectives are to a) upgrade skills to international standards through industry involvement and development of frameworks for quality assurance, curriculum and standards, b) support and coordinate private sector initiatives for skill development through Public Private Partnership (PPP) models and c) play the role of market maker by bringing in finance.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): It was launched by the government in 2015. Its sole aim is to motivate the youths of the country to take up the industry related skill development which will later help them in securing their livelihoods. It is noteworthy that PMKVY also has a Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) component that aims to assess person's existing skills including those obtained through informal sector exposure and align them with the NSQF in order to enable enhanced employability as well as pathways to higher education.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY): This scheme was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. It was launched under National Rural Livelihoods Mission. The scheme aims to train the rural youth who are poor and facilitate the process of getting jobs having regular monthly remuneration. Indian Institute of Skills: The Government of India has approved the setting up of Indian Institutes of Skills in Kanpur, Mumbai and Ahmedabad to provide advanced skills in highly specialized areas such as defence, aerospace, and oil and gas (Government of India Press Information Bureau, 2019).

Sector Skill Councils (SSC): Sector Skill Councils have been setup as autonomous industry led bodies by NSDC. NSDC has approved 38 SSCs in agriculture & allied services, manufacturing, services, and informal sector. Their main aim is to organize Training of Trainer (ToT) programs, undertake skill gap studies, create occupational standards and qualification bodies, access and certify trainees on the curriculum aligned to National Occupational Standards.

Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP): This program was launched by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to strengthen institutional mechanisms at both national and state levels, to build a pool of quality trainers and assessors, to create convergence among all skill training activities at the state level, and to establish robust monitoring and evaluation system for skill development training programs. It is supported by World Bank (Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship website, n.d.).

NCVT: ITIs are affiliated to NCVT (National Council for Vocational Training), which is constituted by Ministry of Labour and Employment. NCVT prescribes standards and curricula for craftsmen training. It awards National Trade Certificates. Certain trades under this are made mandatory by the GoI.

NCVET: Recently, the government has approved the merger of NSDA and NCVT to establish a new regulatory institution named National Council for Vocational Education and Training (Mehrotra and Pratap, 2018). Its main objective is to provide a strong oversight mechanism for better outcomes of Skill India. It will regulate the functioning of bodies engaged in vocational education and training, both long-term and short-term and establish minimum standards for the functioning of such bodies. It should also be noted that regulatory functions currently being carried out by the NSDC through the Sector Skill Councils will also be housed in the NCVET (Press Information Bureau Govt of India, 2018).

Common Norms of Ministry of Skill Development: These norms have been issued in 2015 by MSDE for the harmonization and standardization of various skill development courses and have been subsequently amended in 2016, 2017 and 2019. The norms are mandatory for Government funded skill development programmes.

Skill Enhancement through Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

According to census 2011, India has 55 million potential workers between the age group of 15 and 35 years in rural areas. At the same time, the world is expected to face a shortage of 57 million workers by 2020. This presents a historic opportunity for India to transform its demographic surplus into a demographic dividend. The Ministry of Rural Development implements Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) for inclusive growth, by developing skills and productive capacity of the rural youth from poor families.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana is a placement linked Skill Development scheme for rural poor youth. This initiative is part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). DDU-GKY has its origin in the wage employment linked "Special Projects" for skilling component of the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), which was subsequently renamed as Aajeevika Skills when SGSY was converted as NRLM. The placement linked skills scheme, Aajeevika Skills, has recently been further revamped in terms of announcement of Antyodaya Divas on 25th September 2014 as Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grammen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY). The skilling programme for rural youth has now been refocused and re-prioritised to build the capacity of rural poor youth to address the needs of global skill requirements. About 69 per cent of the country lives in villages. Agriculture is the largest employer (about 48% of its 490 million strong workforces), but resulting in only 13 per cent share of the GDP of the country. Rural poverty is a reality and the Prime Minister's vision of 'Skill India' is a strategic initiative. In line with the PM's vision and the objectives of MoRD (poverty alleviation as well as economic empowerment) DDU-GKY, in partnership with private industry, is empowering this fraternity with skills and placing them in jobs.

DDU-GKY has pioneered the concept of placement linkage, job retention and career progression as part of its action and mandate, with clear goals as well as incentives associated with each, prescribing 75 per cent placements and a minimum wage of Rs 6,000 per month. Of the 21 and more skill training programme employed by the Government of India, DDU-GKY is unique in its tight focus on rural poor youth, and its ownership of the entire Skilling LifeCycle, from mobilisation to migration and career progression. This often involves appreciation of the inherent rural challenges like supporting the individual through his or her journey from an 'anganwadi' of just 10-12 households to a large city like New Delhi, with a population of over 15 million, a culture of consumption and literally, an out-of-this-world glitzy lifestyle.

Implementation Model

In its design, DDU-GKY provides a central role to the states for implementation of the program. Accordingly, the program envisions a decentralized approach to implementation where states would have full power to assess, approve and guide the program in their states after they achieve Annual Action Plan (AAP) status. Skilling projects for non AAP states are processed and appraised by MoRD, until project for these states. The transition to AAP status is dependent upon the state having dedicated HR structures at the state and district level, having a project appraisal policy that is in sync with DDU-GKY and policy on case of government infrastructure. At present, a total of nine states are AAP states and include Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.

DDU-GKY follows a 3-tier implementation model. The DDU-GKY National Unit MoRD functions as the policy-making, technical support and facilitations agency. Currently, few States and Annual Action Plan (AAP) status. They appraise and approve projects of PIAs independently, based on their Annual Action Plan approved by MoRD. Fund release is managed by the states. Other states implement projects through year programmes (YP) and are called YP states. Skilling project for these States are processed and appraised by MoRD, until their transition to AAP status. Similarly fund release for each project is managed by the MoRD.

Project Funding Support

DDU-GKY provides funding support for placement linked skilling projects that address the market demand with funding support ranging from Rs. 25,696 to over Rs. one lakh per person, depending on the duration of the project and whether the project is residential or non-residential. DDU-GKY funds projects with training duration from 576 hours (3 months) to 2304 hours (12 months). Funding components include support for training costs, boarding and lodging (residential programmes), transportation costs, post-placement support costs, career progression and retention support costs.

Training Requirements

DDU-GKY funds a variety of skill training programs covering over 250 trades across a range of sectors such as retail, hospitality, health, construction, automotive, leather, electrical, plumbing, gems and jewellery to name a few. The only mandate is that skill training should be demand based and lead to placement of at least 75 per cent of the trainees. The trade specific skills are required to follow the curriculum and norms prescribed by specified national agencies: the National Council for Vocational Training and Sector Skills Councils. In addition to the trade specific skills, training must be provided in employability and soft skills, functional English and functional Informational technology literacy so that the training can build cross cutting essential skills.

Training Quality Assurance

Through the National Policy on Skill Development, 2009, India recognized the need for the development of a national qualification framework that would transcend both general education and vocational education and training. Accordingly, GOI has notified the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) in order to develop nationally standardized, and internationally comparable qualification mechanism for skill training programs which can also provide for interoperability with the mainstream education system. In line with NSQF, DDU-GKY mandates independent third party assessment and certification by assessment bodies empanelled by the NCVT or SSCs.

Scale and Impact

DDU-GKY is applicable to the entire country. The scheme is being implemented currently in 33 States/UTs across 610 districts partnering currently with over 202 PIAs covering more than 250 trades across 50+ sectors. So far, from the year 2004-05 till 30th November 2014, a total of 10.94 lakh candidates have been trained and a total of 8.51 lakh candidates have been given placement.

Types of training under DDU-GKY

DDU-GKY mandates two types of training in every course, i.e. a Generic Training of Soft Skills, English and Information Technology and Trade Specific Skills. Such training can be structured for different duration, i.e. for 3 month (576 hours), 6 month (1152 hours), 9 month (1578 hours), 12 months (2304 hours) and courses beyond 12 months. The training plan can also provide On-the Job Training (OJT) as part of the training module, which cannot exceed 30 days for a 3 month course, 60 days for a 6 month course, 90 days for a 9 month course and 120 days for a one year course. The training content is currently required to be aligned with National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) or Sector Skill Councils (SSC) standards. DDU-GKY mandates independent third party certification of every trainee to assess the skill, knowledge and attitude of each trainee. Such third part certification shall be undertaken by the PIAs only through those agencies empanelled by NCVT or Sector Skill Councils.

Results of the study- Impact on employment

The data on employment status of different caste category is depicted in the table-1. It may be observed from the table as the man days of employment per beneficiaries before and after have increased to 296 days on an average, the generation of additional 113 man days of employment is

provided through DDU-GKY Programme. It shows an increasing of 62% of additional employment by implementing of DDU-GKY Programme in the study area.

In case of before implementing the DDU-GKY programme, there are only 183 man days of employment in the year. This amply proves that DDU-GKY Programme has generated 113 additional man days of employment to the rural educated youth in the study area.

Among the caste categories in the study area it clearly shows that the Scheduled caste beneficiaries of DDUGKY are employed maximum number of additional employment days of 137 days, followed by backward caste (97) Scheduled Tribes(88) and lastly Forward caste by (71). In the overall analysis the percentage increases in employment level when compared before the programme, which is 61.75 percent respectively. Hence it is inferred that the level of employment is more significant to the beneficiaries after implementing the DDU-GKY in the study area.

Table-1
Employment status of beneficiaries of DDU-GKY in the study area- Before and after

Caste Category	After DDUGKY	Before DDUGKY	Additional Employment generated	Change in Percentage
Forward Caste	250	179	71	39.66
Backward Caste	297	200	97	33.50
Scheduled Caste	312	175	137	78.28
Scheduled Tribes	265	177	88	62.72
Total	296	183	113	61.75

Source: Compiled from collected data.

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentages to the respective totals.

Impact on income

Table-2. shows the increase in average income among beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries after implementing the **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)** in the study area. The table depicts the Caste wise additional income generated among the beneficiaries households in the study area. It is revealed from the table that the average annual income of the beneficiaries of DDU-GK is Rs.1,40,600/- and before DDU-GKY is Rs.77,226/-. The average annual additional income is Rs.63,374/- per household due to implementing the DDU-GKY in the study area.

Caste wise analysis also carried out that almost all the castes have generated more than 65 percent of additional income generated due to implementing of DDUGKY in the study area except Forward caste beneficiaries (39.78%). The scheduled caste beneficiaries annual income is 99.62% high when compared to all the beneficiaries, followed by 89.85 percent of additional income generated by Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries after implementing the programme where as the generation of additional income is 77.12 percent of Backward caste and 39.78percent of forward caste.

Hence the table concluded that the average annual additional income generated through Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) to beneficiaries is higher.

The main purpose of this session of analysis is to compare the total number of days of employment opportunities made available to the beneficiary household in the implementation of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya- Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) programme in the study area. The Z test is

used to test the variance in the means of household employment days of the beneficiaries' $n > 30$. From the table-3 it is known that the calculated value of Z is equal to 4.735 which is greater than the critical value of $Z = 2.3$ to 1% level of significance hence we accept the alternative hypothesis it means that there is a significant variation in the level of employment of the beneficiary households after implementation of the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) programme for rural poor. It can be concluded there the level of employment of the beneficiary household has increased after receiving benefits from the program

Table- 2

Statement showing the average annual income generated through Self Employment Programme for urban Poor

Caste Category	After DDUGKY		Before DDUGKY		Additional Employment generated	Change in Percentage
	Number of working days	Income	Number of working days	Income		
Forward Caste	250	125100	179	89500	35600	39.78
Backward Caste	297	141699	200	80000	61699	77.12
Scheduled Caste	312	148200	175	74375	66825	99.62
Scheduled Tribes	265	125875	177	69915	55960	89.85
Total	296	140600	183	77226	63374	82.06

Source: Compiled from collected data.

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentages to the respective totals.

Table-3

Variation of Average Household Employment of the Beneficiaries

Source of Variation	Calculated value of Z	Table value of Z at 5 % level	Table value of Z at 1% level
Days of employment	4.734**	1.62	2.32

Impact on Gross Income

Table-4 shows that the average annual income from various sources, The income from salary is found to be high after DDUGKY when compared to before the implementation of DDUGKY, which is Rs.55,540/- than that of before DDUGKY. Caste wise data reveals that, it is found to be high in backward caste category respondents (Rs.1,90,069/-), followed by scheduled caste (Rs.1,79,220/-), Forward caste (Rs.1,67,600/-), and Scheduled tribe respondents (Rs.1,53,375/-). In case of before DDUGKY, it is found to be high in Forward caste (Rs.1,14,550/-) followed by Scheduled caste (Rs.1,10,000/-) backward caste (Rs.1,06,000/-) and Scheduled tribe (Rs.1,02,800/-).

The Government of Andhra Pradesh provides Rs.1,000/- per month to adopted the old age people through Bharosa Padakam. The average annual income from the old age pension is found to be high in non-beneficiaries, i.e, Rs.11,360/-. Caste wise income from the pension clearly reveals that it is found to be high in before DDUGKY which is Rs.11,360/- than that of after joining the DDUGKY (Rs.9200/-). The caste wise data reveals that backward caste respondents are received highest amount (Rs.10500/-), followed by Scheduled caste (Rs.8000/-), Scheduled tribe (Rs.7500/-) and Forward caste (Rs.5000/-) In case of beneficiaries before join the DDUGKY, the forward caste respondents are found to be high which is (Rs.15,000/-) followed by Scheduled caste and tribes (Rs.12,000/-) and Backward caste (Rs. 10,000/-)

The income from livestock is found to be higher among beneficiaries, which is Rs.22,666/- than that of beneficiaries before DDUGKY which is Rs.12,260/-. Caste wise data clearly shows that it is found to be high in beneficiaries after joining the DDUGKY of backward caste (Rs.35,000/-) followed by Forward (Rs.20,000/-) Scheduled caste (Rs.18,00/-), and scheduled tribe (Rs.12,500/-) in case of beneficiaries before joining the DDUGKY the same trend is followed.

The following table clearly concluded that the average annual income is found to be high in beneficiaries after join the DDUGKY programme, which Rs.1,70,360/- than that of before join the DDUGKY (Rs.1,06,970/-). The average income from employment is found to be high in beneficiaries which is Rs.1,30,490/- where as it is 74,950/- in before DDUGKY. The average annual income from livestock is found to be high in beneficiaries (Rs.22,666/-) than that of beneficiaries Rs.12,260/-. The average annual income from old age pension is found to be high in before DDUGKY Rs.11,360/- than that of after DDUGKY (Rs.9,200/-). The average income from agriculture also found to be high in before DDUGKY which is Rs.8,400/- where as it is 4004/- in after DDUGKY. The income from employment through DDUGKY is found to be high in backward caste beneficiaries which is Rs.1,90,699/- followed by Scheduled caste (Rs.179,220/-), Forward caste (Rs.1,67,600/-) and Scheduled tribes (Rs.1,53,375/-).

The investigation of household annual income of the beneficiary of DDUGKY before and after (table-5). To test of statement $M_1 < M_2$ that the annual income of the beneficiaries has generated more after the assistance than before the support from the program for this examination of variance one way classification is used. From the table it is observed that the calculated value of f is equal to 562.48 is a greater than the table value if 3.675 at 5% level with 1.4 76 difference. From the table -5, it is observed that the calculated value of $F = 562.48$ is greater than the table value of $F = 3.675$ at 5 per cent level with 1.476d.f

Therefore the difference in the mean value of the two samples is significant. Thus the hypothesis tested that the incomes of the beneficiaries have improved more after the assist then the before DDUGKY. Therefore it is a concluded that the income received by the beneficiaries for the program has improved the family income of the beneficiary households in a significant manner.

Table-4 Gross income of Household from Various sources

Sources of Income	Forward caste	Backward caste	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Total
After DDUGKY					
Income from Salary	125100	141699	148200	125875	130490
Income from Live Stock	20000	35000	18000	12500	22666
Pension	5000	10500	8000	7500	9200
Hiring out labour	12500	500	2500	2500	4000
Agricultur	5000	2500	2520	5000	4004
Total	167600	190699	179220	153375	170360
Before DDUGKY					
Income from the Hiring out of labour	80550	75000	77500	70800	74950
Income from Live Stock	15000	16000	12500	8000	12260
Pension	12000	10000	12000	12000	11360
agriculture	7000	5000	8000	12000	8400
Total	114550	106000	110000	102800	106970

Source: Compiled from collected data.

Table-5
Analysis of Variance

Source of variation	Degree of freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Sum of Squares	F- Ratio
Between the sample	1	67.71	67.71	-
Within sample	300	56.78	0.12	562.48*

CONCLUSION

Employment pattern of different occupations is observed from the study area. It is clearly observed that the DDU-GKY has shown a great impact on the employment pattern of the beneficiaries. It has provided an average 296 man days of employment per beneficiary and it generates an additional 113 man days of employment through SEPUP. It shows an increase of 62% of additional man days of employment by implementing DDU-GKY in the study area. Among the caste categories in the study area it clearly shows that the Scheduled caste beneficiaries of DDUGKY are employed a maximum number of additional employment days of 137 days, followed by backward caste (97) Scheduled Tribes(88) and lastly Forward caste by (71). In the overall analysis the percentage increases in employment level when compared before the program, which is 61.75 percent respectively. Hence it is inferred that the level of employment is more significant to the beneficiaries after implementing the DDU-GKY in the study area.

The average annual additional income generated through DDUGKY to beneficiaries is higher when compared before DDUGKY. The average annual income of the beneficiaries of the DDU-GK is Rs.1,40, 600/- and before DDU-GKY is Rs.77,226/-. The average annual additional income is Rs.63, 374/- per household due to implementing the DDU-GKY in the study area.

The investigation of the household annual income of the beneficiary of DDUGKY before and after. To test statement $M_1 < M_2$ the annual income of the beneficiaries has generated more after the assistance than before the support from the program for this examination of variance one-way classification is used. From the table it is observed that the calculated value of f is equal to 562.48 is greater than the table value of 3.675 at a 5% level with a 1.4 76 difference. From table -7.5, it is observed that the calculated value of F= 562.48 is greater than the table value of F=3.675 at a 5 percent level with 1.476d.f

Therefore the difference in the mean value of the two samples is significant. Thus the hypothesis tested that the incomes of the beneficiaries have improved more after the assist then before DDUGKY. Therefore it is concluded that the income received by the beneficiaries for the program has improved the family income of the beneficiary households in a significant manner.

The annual consumption expenditure of an average sample household is Rs.1,09,290/- for beneficiaries after joining the DDUGKY and Rs.87,554 /- before joining DDUGKY. The caste-wise beneficiaries annual household consumption expenditure is Rs.1,28,773/- for forward caste respondents whereas it is Rs.1,05,391/- before joining DDUGKY. In the case of Backward caste beneficiaries after the DDUGKY it is 1,24,769/- whereas it is Rs.96,975/-. In the case of Scheduled caste beneficiaries after the DDUGKY it is Rs.1,05,593/- whereas it is Rs.89,181/- on beneficiaries before the DDUGKY. In the case of Scheduled tribes beneficiaries' households after the DDUGKY, the annual average consumption expenditure is Rs.82,281/- whereas it is Rs.73,570/- for beneficiary households before the DDUGKY. The data clearly shows that the average annual consumption expenditure is found to be 19.89% higher for beneficiary households after the DDUGKY. To test the Null hypothesis of the study that there are no differences in consumption expenditure among the beneficiaries' households before and after DDUGKY in the study area. As the calculated value of the Chi-Square value is greater than the table value at a 5 percent level of significance and so the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore the study concluded that the consumption expenditure (1.59 percent) found to be high in beneficiaries before and after joining the DDUGKY program in the study area

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