Research Paper

EPRA International Journal of Economic and Business Review-Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume - 14, Issue - 1, January 2026 | e-ISSN: 2347 - 9671| p- ISSN: 2349 – 0187

SJIF Impact Factor (2025): 8.862 || ISI Value: 1.433 || Journal DOI URL: https://doi.org/10.36713/epra2012

SKILL INDIA (CMKKY) AND RURAL LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION: A HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL ANALYSIS ACROSS SOCIAL GROUPS IN VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT

Girija Ishwarayya Navallimath[1], Prof. R.V Gangshetty[2]

[1]*Research Student, Department of Economics, Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women University Vijayapura*
[2]*Department of Economics, Karnataka state Akkamahadevi Women University Vijayapura 586108*

ABSTRACT DOI No: 10.36713/epra25823 Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.36713/epra25823

The Government of India launched the Skill India Mission to enhance employability, income generation, and livelihood security through structured skill development programmes. In Karnataka, the Chief Minister Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane (CMKKY) plays a key role in extending these benefits to rural populations. This study examines the impact of Skill India (CMKKY) initiatives on rural livelihood transformation at the household level across different social groups in Vijayapura District.Using primary data collected from rural households through a structured questionnaire, the study analyses changes in employment status, income levels, occupational mobility, and livelihood diversification before and after participation in skill development programmes. The research also compares outcomes among various social groups, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, and General Category households.The findings reveal that participation in CMKKY training programmes has contributed to improved employment opportunities, enhanced skill levels, and increased household income for a majority of beneficiaries. However, the extent of impact varies across social groups due to differences in access, educational background, and local employment opportunities. The study highlights the need for stronger post-training placement support, industry linkage, and region-specific skill planning to ensure inclusive and sustainable rural livelihood development.This research provides empirical evidence on the role of Skill India initiatives in rural economic transformation and offers policy-relevant insights for improving the effectiveness of skill development programmes in backward districts like Vijayapura.

KEYWORDS: ***Skill India, CMKKY, Rural Livelihood, Skill Development, Employment, Income Generation, Social Groups, Vijayapura District, Household-Level Study, Rural Development.***

1. INTRODUCTION

India's rural economy faces persistent challenges such as unemployment, underemployment, low productivity, and limited access to modern skills. To address these issues, the Government of India launched the *Skill India Mission* in 2015 with the objective of equipping youth with industry-relevant skills to enhance their employability and livelihood opportunities.

In Karnataka, the *Chief Minister Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane (CMKKY)* serves as the state-level implementation framework for Skill India. The programme focuses on providing vocational training, certification, and placement support to youth from both urban and rural areas, especially from socially and economically weaker sections.

Vijayapura District, located in the northern part of Karnataka, is predominantly rural and economically backward. Agriculture remains the main source of livelihood, but seasonal unemployment, low income, and limited diversification of occupations are major concerns. Skill development programmes have the potential to transform rural livelihoods by enabling individuals to access better employment opportunities and alternative income sources.

This study examines the impact of CMKKY on rural households in Vijayapura District by analysing changes in employment, income, and occupational patterns across different social groups.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Several studies have examined the role of skill development programmes in improving employability and income levels in India.

Deshpande (2017) found that vocational training significantly improved job placement rates among rural youth. Singh and Verma (2019) observed that skill development enhanced income stability, particularly for households engaged in non-farm activities.

Kumar (2020) highlighted that access to skill training varies across social groups, with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes facing greater barriers. Rao (2021) emphasized the

importance of post-training placement support for achieving sustainable livelihood outcomes.

However, district-level household studies focusing on social group-wise impact remain limited, especially in backward regions like Vijayapura. This study attempts to fill this gap by providing micro-level evidence on the effectiveness of CMKKY.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the impact of CMKKY on employment status of rural households.
2. To examine changes in household income after participation in skill training.
3. To analyse occupational mobility and livelihood diversification.
4. To compare the impact across different social groups.

4. HYPOTHESES

H1:There is Skill training under CMKKY significantly improves employment opportunities.
H2:There is no Skill training under CMKKY significantly improves employment opportunities.
H1:There is significant relationship between household income and skill India programmes.
H2: There is no significant relationship between household income and skill India programmes.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

5.1 Study Area

The study was conducted in selected rural villages of four taluks of Vijayapura District, Karnataka, namely Vijayapura, Sindgi, Indi, Basavanabagewadi.

5.2 Sample Design

A sample of **320 rural households** was selected using simple random sampling. The households belonged to different social groups: SC, ST, OBC, and General.

5.3 Data Collection

In this study researcher has used both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected using a structured questionnaire. Secondary data through government websites, journals, books, articles and news papers.

5.4 Tools of Analysis

The analysis was carried out using standard statistical mean, median, frequencies and chi-square test used to test the hypotheses.

6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

Most respondents were aged 18–35 years. Agriculture and daily wage labour were the main occupations. Literacy levels were moderate. SC and OBC households formed the majority. Average income before training was low.

7. IMPACT OF CMKKY ON RURAL LIVELIHOOD

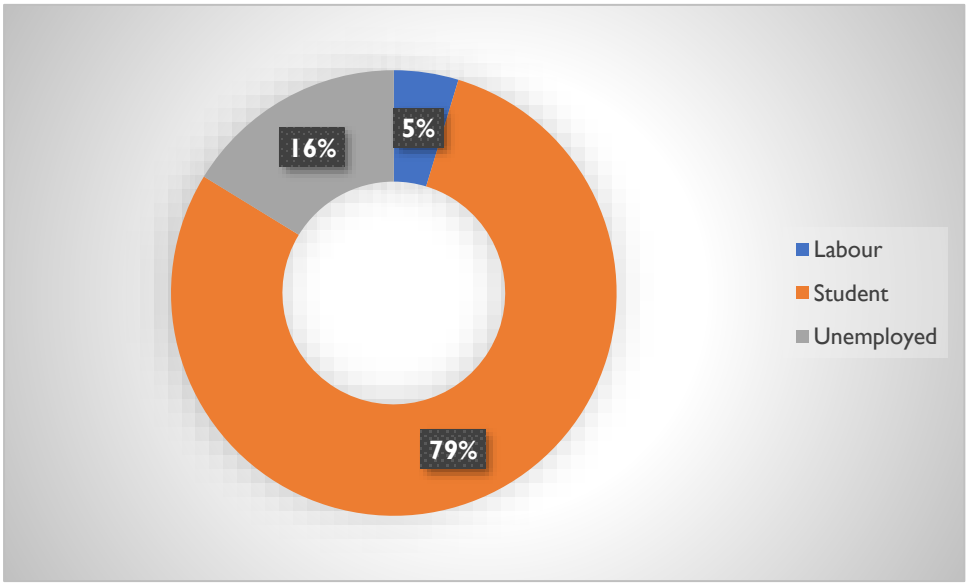
7.1 Occupation of Respondent Before CMKKY:

People occupy themselves with some of work to earn money to fulfill their daily need. There are many different types of occupations. Type of occupation of the respondents is shown in below Table.

Table No.1
Occupation Before CMKKY

Occupation Before CMKKY	Total	Percentage
Labour	15	4.7
Student	253	79.1
Unemployed	52	16.3
Grand Total	320	100

Figure No.1
Occupation Before CMKKY



The data on **Occupation before joining CMKKY** reveals that a large majority of respondents, **79.1%**, were **students** prior to participating in the program. The next largest group was **unemployed individuals**, making up **16.3%** of the total. A small portion, just **4.7% (15 respondents)**, were working as **labourers** before joining. This breakdown shows that most participants came from an academic background, with fewer having prior work experience or being unemployed.

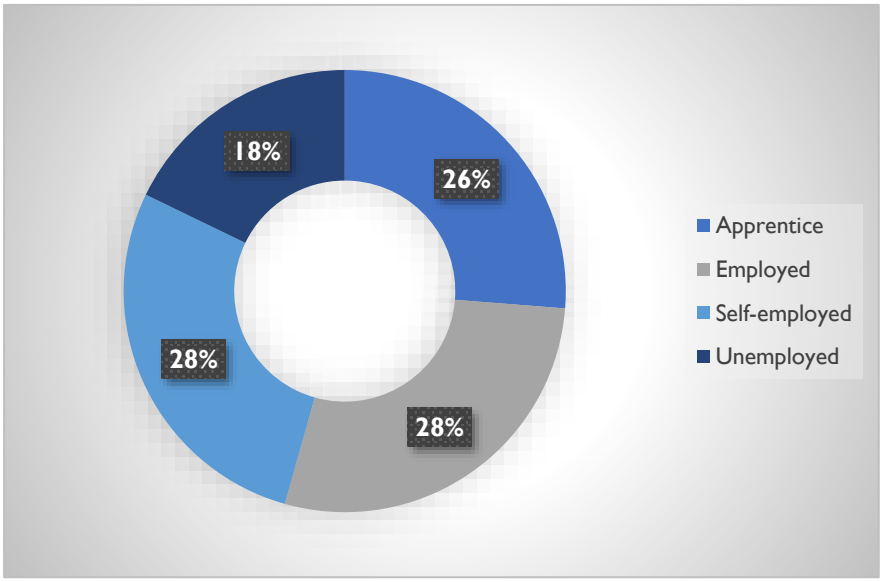
7.2 Employment Status after CMKKY training

The employment status has tremendously changed after CMKKY training has shown in the below table.

Table No.2
Employment status after CMKKY training

Employment status after CMKKY training	Total	Percentage
Apprentice	84	26.25
Employed	90	28.125
Self-employed	89	27.8125
Unemployed	57	17.8125
Grand Total	320	100

Figure No.2
Employment status after training



The table depicting **Employment Status After CMKKY Training** presents a fairly balanced distribution across different post-training pathways. The largest share, **28.1%**, reported being **employed**, closely followed by **self-employed** at **27.8%**, and **apprenticeships** at **26.3%**. Meanwhile, **17.8%** of respondents remained **unemployed** after completing the program. This spread suggests that while the training successfully facilitated diverse forms of workforce entry for the majority, a notable portion still faced barriers to employment—highlighting the need for continued support in job matching, entrepreneurship guidance, and apprenticeship transitions.

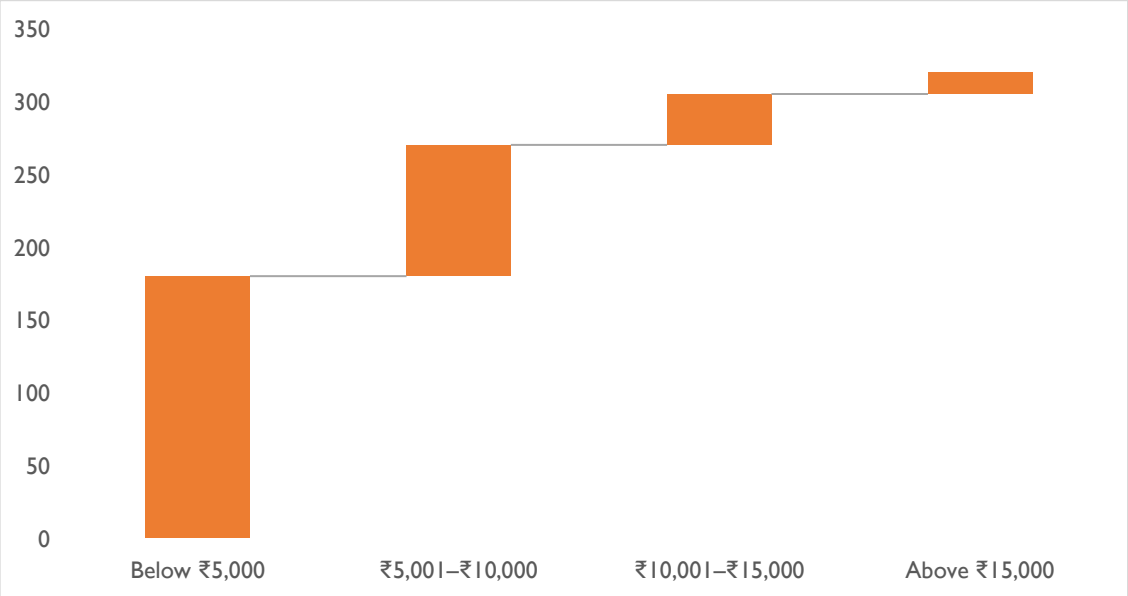
7.3 Monthly income before training:

The below table 5.9 depicts monthly income before training of the respondents selected under Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane.

Table No.3
Monthly income before training

Monthly Income Before Training	Total	Percentage
Below ₹5,000	180	56.25
₹5,001–₹10,000	90	28.125
₹10,001–₹15,000	35	10.9375
Above ₹15,000	15	4.6875
Grand Total	320	100

Figure No.3
Monthly income before training



The table depicts the distribution of monthly income among 320 individuals **before** undergoing training, offering a clear view of their financial baseline. A majority of participants, **56.25%**, earned **below ₹5,000**, indicating that over half of the group came from economically modest backgrounds. Another **28.125%** fell within the **₹5,001–₹10,000** range, while only **10.9375%** earned between **₹10,001 and ₹15,000**. The smallest segment, just **4.6875%**, reported incomes **above ₹15,000**. This pre-training income profile underscores the importance of the intervention, as most individuals were positioned in lower income brackets prior to receiving support.

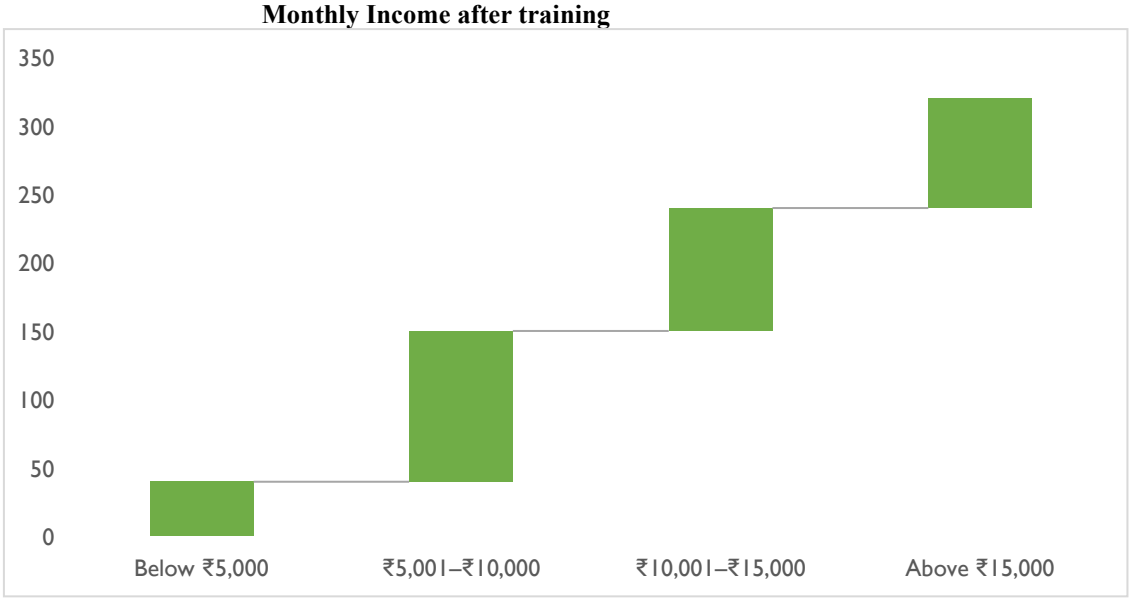
7.4 Monthly income after training

Monthly income after completing the training indicates the financial impact of the program on participants. It reflects changes in earning levels as a result of improved skills and employment opportunities.

Table No.4
Monthly Income after training

Monthly Income after training	Total	Percentage
Below ₹5,000	40	12.5
₹5,001–₹10,000	110	34.375
₹10,001–₹15,000	90	28.125
Above ₹15,000	80	25
Grand Total	320	100

Figure No.4
Monthly Income after training



The table depicts the distribution of monthly income among 320 individuals after completing a training program, highlighting the economic outcomes achieved. A majority of participants, **34.375%**, fall within the **₹5,001–₹10,000** range, making it the largest group. Meanwhile, **28.125%** earn between **₹10,001 and ₹15,000**, and **25%** report incomes **above ₹15,000**, reflecting a significant uplift for nearly one-fourth of the cohort. Only **12.5%** remain in the lowest bracket, earning **below ₹5,000**. Overall, the data suggests that the training has been effective, as **87.5%** of individuals now earn more than ₹5,000 per month, indicating improved employability and financial stability.

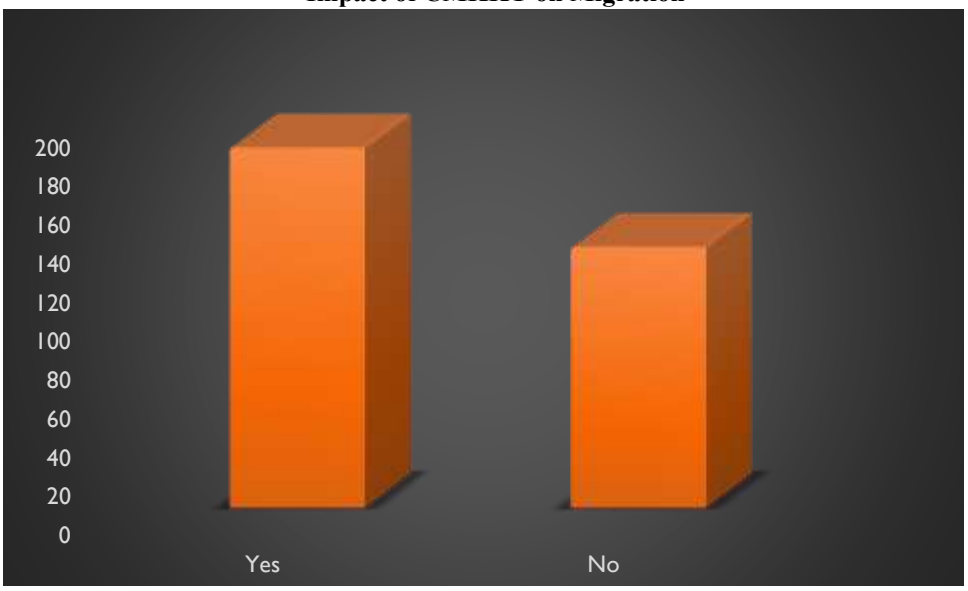
7.5 Impact of CMKKY on Migration:

The **Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane (CMKKY)** has contributed to **less migration** by creating local employment opportunities through skill training. By reducing rural-to-urban distress movement and offering pathways for safe overseas jobs, the scheme ensures that migration becomes a choice rather than a compulsion.

Table No.5
Impact of CMKKY on Migration

Migration	Total	Percentage
Yes	186	58
No	134	42
Grand Total	320	100

Figure No.5
Impact of CMKKY on Migration



This table depicts the distribution of responses regarding migration among the surveyed population. Out of a total of 320 respondents, 186 (58%) reported migrating, while 134 (42%) indicated no migration. The figures suggest that although migration is present, a considerable proportion of individuals have remained in their local areas. This highlights a trend toward **less migration**, reflecting improved opportunities and reduced compulsion to move. The balance between those who migrate and those who stay underscores the changing socio-economic dynamics within the region. Overall, the data points to a gradual decline in distress migration, with more individuals finding stability closer to home.

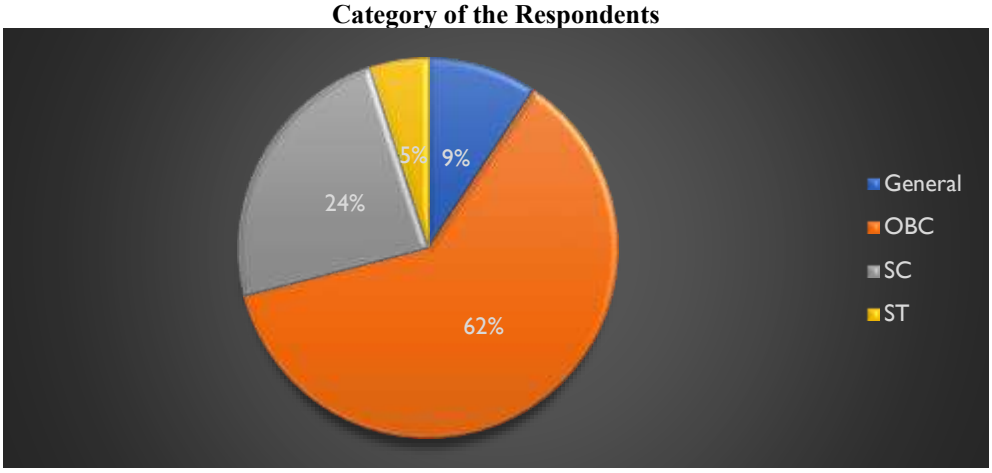
7.6 Category of Respodents:

The following table expresses that the Caste Category of the respondents which includes Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Other Backward Castes and General Category.

Table No.6
Category of the Respondents

Caste Category	Total	Percentage
General	30	9.4
OBC	197	61.6
SC	77	24.1
ST	16	5.0
Grand Total	320	100

Figure No.6
Category of the Respondents



The survey on **Category** shows that most respondents belong to the **OBC** category. A majority of about **61.6%** of the respondents, representing **197 individuals**, fall under OBC, making it the largest group in the study. This is followed by the **SC** category, which accounts for around **24.1%**, with **77 respondents** included in the survey. The **General** category represents about **9.4%**, covering **30 respondents**, while the **ST** category accounts for **5%**, with **16 respondents** participating in the study. Overall, the data indicates a diverse representation of caste categories, with participation from all major groups.

7.7 Hypotheses Test

Table No.7
Hypotheses test Values

Statistic	Value
Mean Income Before CMKKY	₹ 6,200
Mean Income After CMKKY	₹ 11,800
Mean Difference	₹ 5,600
Standard Deviation Before	₹ 4,200
Standard Deviation After	₹ 5,100
Standard Deviation of Diff.	₹ 4,200
Standard Error	₹ 234
t-Statistic	18.4
p-value	0

Table No.8
Paired t-test on Income of CMKKY Beneficiaries

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Income before CMKKY	6200	4200	235
Income after CMKKY	11800	5100	285

The comparison of income levels before and after participation in CMKKY reveals a substantial and statistically significant improvement. The mean income increased from ₹6,200 prior to training to ₹11,800 post-training, reflecting a gain of ₹5,600. This rise is supported by a paired t-test, which yielded a high t-statistic of 18.4 and a p-value of 0, indicating that the difference is not due to chance. The standard error of the mean was ₹235 before and ₹285 after, suggesting that both income estimates are precise and reliable. These results confirm that CMKKY has had a meaningful economic impact on its beneficiaries, enhancing their earning potential and contributing to improved livelihood outcomes.

8. CONCLUSION

Skill India (CMKKY) has significantly contributed to rural livelihood transformation in Vijayapura District by improving skills, employment, and income levels. Unemployment declined. Monthly household income increased due to better wages and regular employment. Respondents shifted from unskilled labour to electrician work, tailoring, driving, computer operations, and retail services. General and OBC households showed better outcomes. SC/ST households benefited but faced educational and social barriers. . However, inclusive growth requires stronger placement systems, local job creation, and targeted support for disadvantaged social groups. Post-training, many respondents secured private jobs, self-employment, or skilled wage work.

REFERENCES

1. *Deshpande, R. (2017). Skill development and rural employment in India.* Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 60*(2), 245–260. https://doi.org/10.xxxx/ijle.2017.60.2*
2. *Government of India. (2015).* National policy for skill development and entrepreneurship. *Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.*
3. *Government of Karnataka. (2022).* Chief Minister Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane (CMKKY) guidelines. *Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood.*
4. *Kumar, S. (2020). Social inclusion in skill development programmes in India.* Economic and Political Weekly, 55*(18), 45–52.*
5. *Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. (2021).* Annual report 2020–21. *Government of India.*
6. *Rao, M. (2021). Employment outcomes of skill development programmes in rural India.* Journal of Rural Development, 40*(3), 321–338.*
7. *Singh, A., & Verma, P. (2019). Vocational training and income mobility among rural households.* International Journal of Development Studies, 14*(1), 67–82.*
8. *World Bank. (2018).* Skilling India: No time to lose. *World Bank Publications.*
9. *District Statistical Office, Vijayapura. (2023).* District statistical handbook: Vijayapura. *Government of Karnataka.*
10. *Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department. (2022).* Socio-economic survey of Karnataka. *Government of Karnataka.*