

Mukhyamantri Yuva Karya Prashikshan Yojana (CMYKPY): Impact on Youth Employability in Maharashtra

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Abstract

The Mukhyamantri Yuva Karya Prashikshan Yojana (CMYKPY), launched by the Maharashtra Government in August 2024, is a flagship skill-development and internship project intended to improve the employability of unemployed youth aged 18–35. The program offers six months of on-the-job training with a monthly stipend of ₹6,000 to ₹10,000 depending on educational qualification. The paper examines the scheme's aims and coverage from the perspective of student beneficiaries, and evaluates its impact on skill enhancement & employability.

Keyword: CMYKPY, Skill, Employability, Maharashtra, Beneficiaries.

Introduction

In August 2024, the Mukhyamantri Yuva Karya Prashikshan Yojana (CMYKPY) was launched by Maharashtra Government. This flagship program aims at enhancing the skills of the youth and generating employment opportunities. It addresses the issue of unemployment among the youth and the gap between academic qualifications and industry needs in the state. The plan targets jobless Maharashtra residents in the age group of 18 and above and upto 35 years and offers six months of structured on-the-job training or internship opportunities in private enterprises, startups and government or semi-government establishments across industries. The key component of the CMYKPY is financial backing to the trainees in terms of a monthly stipend, depending on their educational background. ₹6,000 for youths who have completed 12th, ₹8,000 for ITI or diploma holders and ₹10,000 for graduates and post-graduates, this stipend is directly transferred through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system directly to bank accounts linked with Aadhaar. The project, expected to have a budget commitment of roughly ₹5,500 crore targeting to skill about 10 lakh adolescents yearly, is one of the biggest state-level interventions in the area of employability promotion and practical skill acquisition. The primary goal of CMYKPY is to close the gap between theory taught at school and the skills needs for better employability, by giving young people the opportunity to experience actual working environments where they can learn various aspects like technical skills, communication, problem solving and workplace ethics. From the student's perspective, the scheme offers several advantages: it alleviates the financial burden of unpaid internships through a regular income during training, improves the credibility of their resumes with a government-authenticated completion certificate, and boosts their chances of acquiring full-time employment by providing practical experience that employers seek. Further, the initiative is open to all – from 12th pass to post-graduates – from all fields of education, thereby offering an opportunity for systematic skill-building for all including drop-out youth who cannot pursue further education.

Purpose of this Study

To evaluate the overall performance and socio-economic impact of Chief Minister Yuva Karya Prashikshan Yojana (CMYKPY) in addressing the gap between formal education and industrial demands for the young of Maharashtra.

Research Methodology

The study follows descriptive research approach to examine the implementation and the results of the program. The data is taken from the secondary sources like newspaper, research papers, various publications produced by government and non-government entities and from official administrative portal.

Policy and Implementation

This scheme is available in whole Maharashtra state and may be accessed through Mahaswayam portal which is the main gateway for registration, application and monitoring. Geographically, the initiative encompasses urban, semi-urban and rural districts. However, certain youngsters in isolated areas may face constraints due to problems related to technological literacy and access to the internet. In terms of sectors, the program covers a broad range of areas such as information technology, manufacturing, healthcare, retail, hospitality and public administration, enabling trainees to get experience in domains related to their educational background or professional objectives.

The scheme offers students the chance to acquire skills along with networking opportunities with companies, mentors and peers that can be important to their long-term career development. The training was also organized in a manner for the six months duration, long enough for meaningful learning, but in this limited time period, the youth would not be significantly delayed in their return to the labor market or in their continuation of study. Still, there are some limitations from the student perspective. The training period is good, but it is not sufficient to acquire skills required for better employability. There is also no guaranty of employment after completion of the training period as the hiring decisions are made purely by the employers based on performance and organizational needs. Furthermore, while the stipend is critical financial help, it may not be sufficient to meet the living costs of trainees who migrate to urban centers for their training, thereby presenting barriers to economically disadvantaged youngsters. But the plan is still a critical route for thousands of young Maharashtrians to transfer from academic learning to professional preparedness in a controlled and supported manner.

Conclusion

The CMYKPY scheme is a revolutionary step in the Maharashtra's journey to equip its youth with the hands-on skills, monetary assistance and professional exposure required to succeed in the competitive job market of today. The plan seeks to bridge the skill and financial gaps that limit young people's access to quality internship opportunities by providing a combination of on-the-job training, financial support and government accreditation. However, the issue like no guaranteed work and the possibility of a digital divide, overall CMYKPY's framework and scope provide a blueprint for other states to improve youth employability through public-private partnerships. As explained in this paper, a rigorous mixed-methods research methodology can provide the evidence base to refine the scheme regularly and ensure that it lives up to its promise of developing a talented, confident and employable generation of Maharashtrian youth.

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