



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

## State And Civil Society: Achieving Rural Livelihood In Lucknow District Of Uttar Pradesh

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**Abstract:** In the era of globalization and climate change, digitalization has given added trust to the wheel of time. The world is going through a rapid transformation. India must be ready to face and adopt these changes and challenges for its vision to become the skill capital of the world. State and Civil society is continuously working together for enhancement and upliftment of Rural Livelihood. The proposed paper is an attempt to explore that 'Can State and civil society be considered as key changer for rural livelihood. The paper uses both qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques. The core data for quantitative analysis has come from the district Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh. Focused group discussion, questionnaire and case studies has been used for the qualitative analysis. It is extremely important to focus on advancement of skill development that is of almost importance for economic development. India has the potential to transform itself in to knowledge Economy with meeting global skill demands.

**Index Terms -** *State and Civil Society, Livelihood, Skill Development Program, Employment, Economic Development.*

### INTRODUCTION-

India is experiencing a major social transformation that is affecting hundreds of millions of people in their daily lives and livelihoods. While agriculture remains the largest employer, its workforce has been shrinking rapidly in recent years, both proportionally and in absolute numbers. National surveys and the Indian Census have documented these employment changes from agriculture fairly well. However, the destinations, new occupations, and effects on the well-being of these former agricultural workers and their families remain unclear. This move away from farming-based livelihoods is occurring alongside urban expansion in previously rural areas. Yet, the connections between these two phenomena are poorly understood. The transition's impact on people's lives and the changing landscape of rural India requires further investigation to fully comprehend the scope and consequences of this transformation. In this situation State and civil society play vital roles in driving rural livelihoods and changes in India. The state brings about change through its initiatives, programs, policies, and resources for rural development. On the other hand, civil society is a complement to the state, and it implements the work done by the state at the grassroots level, which helps in reducing poverty and improving the livelihood standards of the people in rural India. Civil society offers solutions to socio-economic and political challenges in rural societies where the state's position is limited and inadequate. Civil Society Organizations function as supporters and facilitators of rural poverty reduction and improve livelihood standards by providing rural inhabitants with relevant training and skills to expand opportunities for self-production and social advocacy for participation in rural cooperative organizations. Civil society fills the vacuum left when the state fails to address rural poverty, livelihoods, and development. Civil society is deeply rooted in the traditional, religious, and cultural values of the people. More than 80% of the rural population living in marginal areas suffers from neglect, deprivation, exploitation, and poverty, with rural poverty and inequality prevailing in marginal areas. Despite the rural development measures taken by the government,

poverty persists. Civil society, being indigenous, has the strength to remedy these problems based on local conditions and is capable of alleviating poverty by providing relevant vocational skills to the poor, broadening the capacity for self-reliance and income generation, and helping to achieve the livelihood of the people in rural society. Rural policies encourage them to seek change and improve their lives by empowering rural inhabitants at the individual and community levels. This expands opportunities for self-reliance and self-production and promotes participation in rural cooperative organizations. This holistic approach to rural development addresses immediate needs and contributes to long-term sustainability and resilience in rural areas, potentially reducing rural poverty by providing a safety net for those experiencing economic hardships in rural settings. Improving living standards and reducing poverty through the support and direct intervention of civil society is a policy of government and civil society, which plays a vital role in addressing socio-economic challenges in rural communities where government presence may be inadequate. This paper reviews the contribution of the policies envisioned and implemented by the government to the improvement and development of the rural society and the livelihood level of the people as well as the rural system.

Civil society is an umbrella term that encompasses the concepts of "voluntary organization," "non-governmental organization," and "non-profit organization," encompassing a diverse array of entities. The concept of "civil society" emerged in the 20th century, coinciding with the rise of social movements, NGOs, and voluntary organizations. This term gained prominence in the 1980s and 1990s. Multiple definitions of "civil society" exist in the Indian context. In 2000, Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA) defined it as "The sum total of all individual and collective aspects of society working for the general public good." The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) of the Government of India employs the term "nonprofit institutions" (NPIs). It also conducted the most comprehensive and recent survey available on NPIs in India, which represent a significant subset of civil society. The definition utilized is derived from the United Nations Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts, which refers to "(a) Organizations that are (b) not for profit and, by law or custom, do not distribute any surplus they may generate to those who own or control them, (c) are institutionally separate from the government, (d) are self-governing, and (e) non-compulsory." In India, legislation primarily defines civil society as the nonprofit sector, categorized by registration types, such as societies, trusts, and not-for-profit companies. However, a comprehensive definition of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the country remains elusive. This study also conducted the most extensive and up-to-date survey on NPIs, which represent a significant portion of the civil society in India. The definition employed was derived from the United Nations Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts. It describes "organizations that are not-for-profit, prohibited by law or custom from distributing any surplus to owners or controllers, separate from government institutions, self-governing, and voluntary." In India, legislation primarily defines civil society as the nonprofit sector, categorized by registration types, such as societies, trusts, and not-for-profit companies. However, a comprehensive definition of civil society organizations (CSOs) in a country is still lacking.

The term "livelihood" is defined as a "means to living." It encompasses assets (Natural, Physical, Human, Financial and Social Capital), activities, and access to them (influenced by institutions and social relationships) that collectively determine an individual's or household's living standard (Chambers and Conway, 1992). Rural livelihood diversification refers to the process by which rural households construct a more diverse portfolio of activities and assets to enhance their quality of life. Vulnerable livelihoods are characterized by the probability of experiencing livelihood stress, the level of risk involved, and the capacity to manage it. They are susceptible to external (shocks and stress) and internal (household) limitations. The vulnerability of a livelihood system depends on its ability to absorb, utilize, or exploit change (system 'resilience') and the extent to which it changes (system 'sensitivity'). A range of activities contribute to generating food, income, and well-being, including saving and borrowing, accumulation, altering consumption patterns, pooling labor and assets, adapting technology, networking socially, and participating in the labor market. These activities draw upon a combination of resources, including physical, human, and collective assets as well as opportunities within kinship and social networks. Thus, income diversification is a crucial strategy for rural households. While diversity refers to the presence of multiple income sources at a specific time, it is an ongoing social and economic process influenced by both pressures and opportunities that lead families to adopt varied livelihood strategies. Diversification can serve different purposes such as survival, income smoothing, risk reduction, and accumulation. Although agriculture remains a significant income source, rural households rarely rely on a single 'occupation.' Non-farm income sources account for over 50% in Asia and 30-50% in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), potentially indicating Depeasantization. Livelihood activities demonstrate strong rural-urban connections, and with globalization, the distinction between formal and informal sectors has become less distinct. Rural poverty encompasses income poverty and infrastructure poverty, with rural areas often

disadvantaged in terms of facilities, such as schools and education. The prevalence of extensive poverty in rural areas can be attributed to the neglect of academics, politicians, and practitioners. Development efforts tend to focus on 'high potential' areas rather than complex, isolated, and risk-prone rural regions (see Development Policy Review, 2001, 19(4)). Rural potential criteria primarily emphasize agriculture, often failing to recognize other valuable assets.

## LITERATURE REVIEW –

Civil Societies are non-state, not-for-profit, voluntary organizations formed by individuals within the sphere of civil society (Anheier, 2002). CSOs can be engaged in facilitating rural development for poverty reduction through the provision of services in remote areas, mobilization of individuals for community development participation, raising awareness regarding modern agricultural development activities, fund mobilization, and development of innovative approaches to mobilize communities for self-help projects (Gavi 2018). Civil Society Organizations constitute an essential component of rural development. These village-level organizations address areas not covered by the government or the private sector. CSOs play crucial roles in providing services, typically the responsibility of the state, and in the process, have contributed to rural poverty reduction. Their involvement in development activities has contributed to enhancing the living standards of rural inhabitants, particularly in areas where government presence is limited (World Bank, 1995). Their focus on rural issues has significantly informed and alerted citizens, thereby improving their quality of life, which is the primary objective of rural development (Edwards 2001). Rural development is frequently associated with poverty reduction. The World Bank (1990) defined poverty as having less than US\$370 of annual income per capita and absolute poverty as less than US\$250. An individual requires approximately US\$1 per day to obtain the minimum nutritional needs. The fact that three-quarters of the impoverished groups reside in rural areas indicates a condition resulting from income poverty. Thus, improving livelihoods is a central component of rural development. Additionally, satisfying Basic Human Needs is necessary to improve living standards. Poverty is multidimensional in nature and includes factors such as education, health, politics, society, and vulnerability. (Mitlin and Satterthwaite 2004) The ultimate beneficiaries of rural development assistance provided by CSOs are local populations. As argued by Kaleeba (2017), the livelihoods of rural inhabitants are based on diverse social, economic, and natural environments. The majority of rural residents in sub-Saharan Africa are engaged in and depend on local agriculture, forestry, and fishery resources for their livelihood. According to the WHO (2002), if local populations are the ultimate beneficiaries of development assistance from CSOs, the aim of rural development is to improve sustainable livelihoods, particularly for impoverished categories. Niki (2002) observed that numerous assistance organizations emphasize poverty reduction as a significant development assistance goal. Consequently, the number of CSOs focusing on rural development as a means of reducing poverty has increased, with the realization that the most impoverished groups reside in rural areas. Rural development contributes to poverty reduction, and CSOs significantly promote this interaction. The global emphasis on alleviating poverty is largely driven by the efforts of aid organizations, donor agencies, and numerous Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). These CSOs play a vital role in rural development by championing, engaging in, and fostering sustainable poverty reduction strategies (Coates and David 2002). They actively promote vocational skills training for self-sufficiency among rural populations, particularly youth, through advocacy campaigns. These initiatives have a notable positive effect on poverty reduction by generating substantial income-earning opportunities. Coates and David (2002) noted that advocacy and influence efforts in rural areas are cost-effective and align with the CSOs' primary mission of enhancing rural inhabitants' lives. Hintjens (2006) explained that CSO advocacy for vocational skill acquisition in rural areas effectively promotes poverty reduction by encouraging marginalized and impoverished residents to self-organize and advocate for their rights. CSO advocacy movements can contribute to poverty reduction by highlighting the struggles of economically disadvantaged individuals, spreading messages of hope, and demonstrating the feasibility of economic change to the impoverished and disenfranchised (Frazer 2005). CSOs involved in advocating for vocational skill acquisition view their primary role as supporters and facilitators of rural development through poverty reduction. Rather than speaking on behalf of impoverished rural inhabitants, these CSOs assist them in expressing their views, articulating their needs, and proposing the necessary functional skills to effectively acquire and defend their rights (Eberllei 2007; Frazer 2005).

(Civil society brief: India 2023) This report provides an analysis of the civil society in India. The author presents definitions of civil society from various sources and elucidates the reasons for and historical context of the emergence of civil society in India. Furthermore, it examines the present form of civil society through a comprehensive temporal review. In this review, the author emphasizes the significance of civil society's work and demonstrates the societal changes resulting from its activities. The legal regulatory framework of civil

society is examined both globally and within the Indian context, with particular attention paid to the collaborative efforts between civil society and the state in promoting rural livelihoods. The author provides a thorough evaluation of these aspects. (Role of NGOs in Policy-Making in India S.A. Palekar 2012) -This paper explores the expansion of India's voluntary and non-profit industries within the framework of the nation's socio-economic progress. The writer examines three primary research questions: Which voluntary groups existed in different time periods, and what were their primary roles? By whom were these organizations established and what was their reason for doing so? Are there any noticeable patterns or recurring themes in the development of India's voluntary sector? In essence, this study examines the institutional origins of India's non-profit or voluntary sector. The study methodology involved a thorough examination of literature, interviews, observations, and requests for information through mail. This research breaks away from the usual historical studies of Indian non-profit organizations by integrating perspectives from recent literature on these entities. These findings were gathered from various sources and methods. Rajvanshi A, August (2019) In an article 'Media and Rural Society: A Study' author discussed about the role of media in the rural Indian society. where author disused that media is a very important place in the society because it is addressed as fourth pillar of the democracy. further she had talked about media's function for the society like spread information and connect the world events, continuity to flow of culture from local to global, mobilization of the people. further she discusses about how media play an important role in business, agriculture, employment of the youths and also in education and learning system to empower the nation and democracy that is the necessity of the society. she discussed about what is the problem for rural development in India. she divided problems related to rural development in many levels. She pointed the weakness of youth like they are conservative in work, gender stereotype and also follow untouchability, traditional rituals and their traditional working style which they don't want to change, that is the biggest issue to rural development. she quoted Gandhi ji for example that Youth can apply the model of SWAROJGAR which can became a key changer for rural development. media has some responsibility for society which play a valuable role to develop rural India but faith and freedom needed for change. Changing livelihood at India's rural urban transition Chetan Choithani, Robbin Jan van Duijne, Jan Nijman -The writer explores the shift in jobs from farming to alternative sources of income in India. They observe recent shifts in population looking for new employment options. The researcher performs an in-depth analysis utilizing primary data gathered from West Bengal and Bihar to examine alterations in household livelihoods, focusing on the nature and timing of these shifts throughout India. The research examines when the decrease in agricultural jobs took place across various areas. The idea of rural-urban transition is used to place the change in occupations within wider socio-economic and geographical contexts. The writer describes India's transition from rural to urban areas by recognizing three key trends: changes in employment sectors, increasing urbanization, and labor migration, as well as the rise of new livelihoods at the rural-urban boundary. The future role of civil society (World Economic Forum Report January 2013) This report evaluated the current state of civil society by examining its functions and has demonstrated the evolution of its responsibilities in response to forthcoming challenges and its relationship with the beneficiaries' perspective. Civil society plays a significant role in individuals' lives and empowers them. Within civil society, there has been an observed increase in public trust regarding aspects such as business, governance, inquiry, and organization. Finally, the author discussed the future of civil society and its emerging responsibilities. The year 2030 is the target for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals; consequently, the responsibilities of civil society and the developmental changes it has facilitated have been assessed. The author characterizes civil society as a creatively resilient entity.

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To what extent can the state and civil society be considered a root for bringing change in socio-economic conditions through skill development programme?
- Have the State and Civil society been successful in providing the employment and raising the quality of life of the stakeholders?

## Methodology-

The research utilized mixed-method approach, The questions requiring descriptive analysis are being answered through a quantitative approach dealing with data on the beneficiaries enrolled in the various centres of the NGOs. In contrast, the questions requiring explanatory discussions have been answered through qualitative methods and have involved primary data sources. Universe- The universe of this study comprises the districts of Lucknow. The study commenced in Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh. Units of analysis -NGOs in Lucknow district have been examined, encompassing NGO officials, trainees within the NGOs, trainers, beneficiaries, and individuals who have undergone NGO training and are currently employed elsewhere.

## Sampling-

To investigate the impact of NGOs on stakeholders, the initial compilation of NGO listings primarily stems from the UPSDM office, which administers the skill development program in Uttar Pradesh. Purposefully, through on-site visits and phone contacts, NGOs from the list of respective districts, with particular emphasis on Lucknow District, was selected for the study. Care was taken to ensure that the heterogeneity of the sample was not compromised, considering factors such as gender, socio- economic status, and geographical region when selecting respondents. The study's overall sample size is 209 respondents from Lucknow has been included to assess the impact of the policy. The NGO list also contains information about objectives, including various trade skills, gender-based skills, employment opportunities, entrepreneurship, social equity, empowerment, and enhancement in the quality of life.

## Primary Data Sources –

To address the primary research question, the study utilizes quantitative data, including responses from NGOs and stakeholders regarding NGO operations, the percentage of beneficiaries, changes in the standard of living, and the program's impact on beneficiaries. Responses were validated through observation, interaction, and verification of documents and registers. Data collection involved using a questionnaire schedule, semi-structured interviews, and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) with NGO directors, trainers, and beneficiaries. Additionally, success stories were documented through field notes and videos. Semi-structured interviews and FGDs were employed to complement both the main question and sub-questions.

Questionnaire: A well-organized questionnaire disseminated to stakeholders online and offline. The questionnaire is crafted to extract quantitative responses amenable to statistical analysis. Case Studies: Qualitative data is gathered through in-depth interviews and observations. Key stakeholders, such as beneficiaries, NGOs, and employers, undergo interviews to offer comprehensive insights into their experiences.

## Secondary data source-

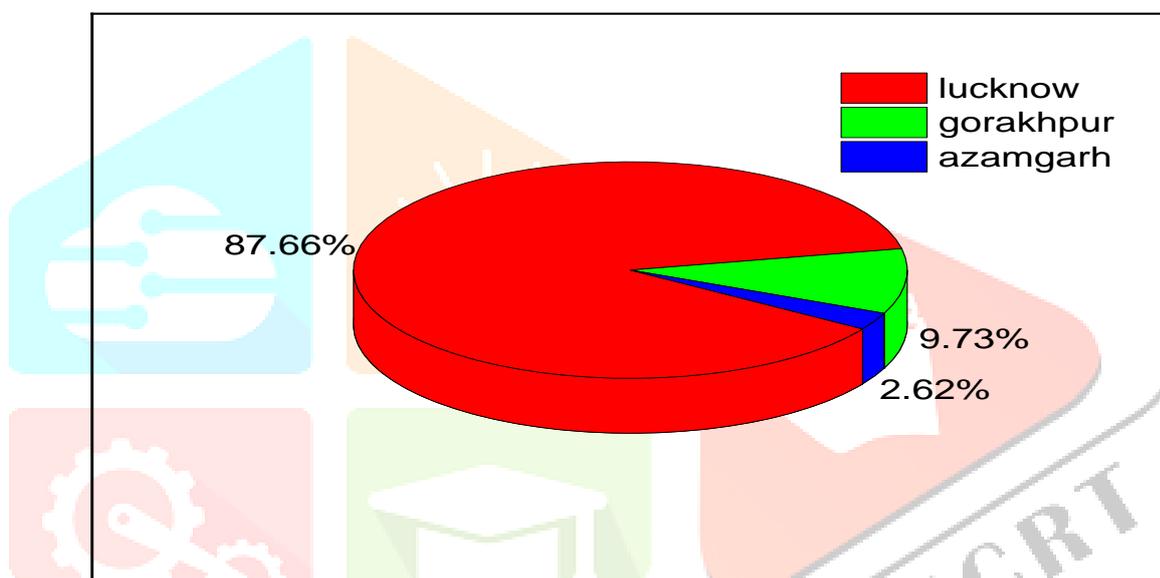
- Various monitoring and evaluation reports of the Skill development ministry,
- Papers, journals and periodicals on the subject,
- Other references- relevant websites of the Government of India and concerned state government, various Operational guidelines and notifications of the ministry etc. This paper is based on information collected from 250 stakeholder, focusing on 12 NGOs selected from various centers in and around the Lucknow district. Some centers were established as Focus Groups to examine the impact on stakeholders with specific characteristics, such as gender, physical disability, or rural-urban background. The data collection involved a semi-structured schedule and simultaneous observation to gather relevant information.

**DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATIONS-**

**Table.1- Training area and no. of beneficiaries with percentage:**

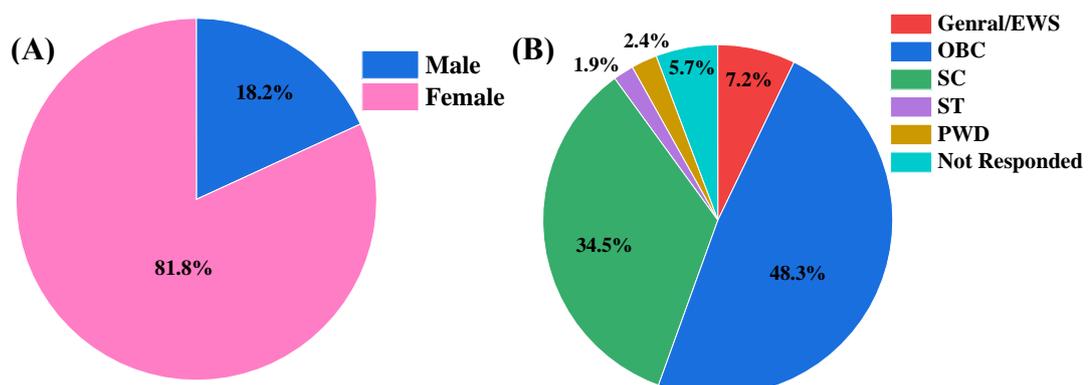
Q.1 Training Area		
Districts Name	Respondents	Percentage
Gorakhpur	16	7.7
Hardoi	3	1.4
Lucknow	179	85.6
Sitapur	8	3.8
Unnao	3	1.4
Grand Total	209	

Table.1 shows Out of the 209 respondent's 85.60 percent reported that their training has been done from Lucknow whereas 7.7 percent, 3.8 percent and 1.4 percent each reported that their training has been done at Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Unnao and Hardoi respectively.



**Figure 1: Beneficiaries Native place and their percentage**

Majority of the respondents are from Uttar Pradesh out of which 83.8 % respondents reported that their native place is Lucknow while 9.3 percent reported that their native place is Gorakhpur, 2-5 percent are from Azamgarh. 94.6 percent of the respondents are from Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh, while 4.40 percent respondents are from Unnao Sitapur, Ayodhya and Hardoi. (figure.1)



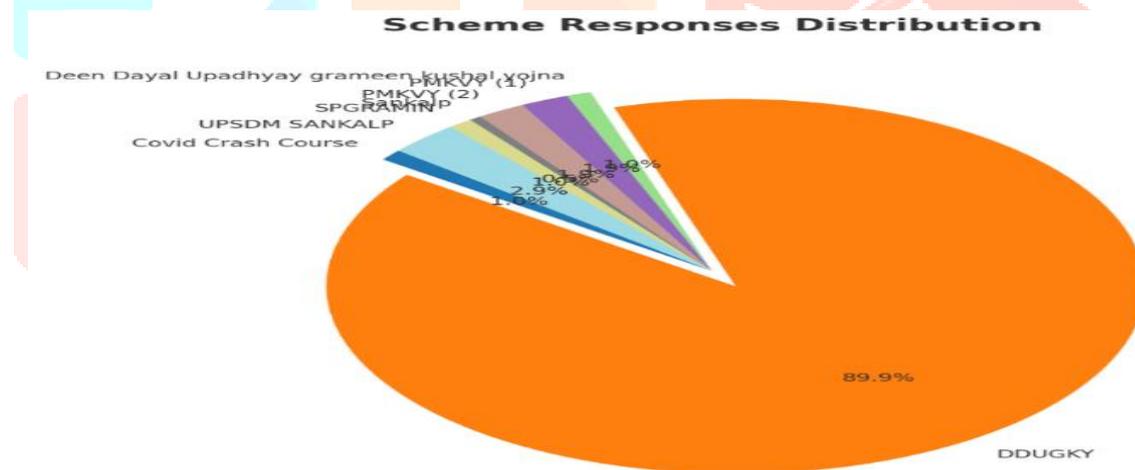
**Figure 2:(A)-Showing percentage of beneficiaries' sex, (B) Showing Beneficiaries Caste Category**

92.34 percent respondents reported that their training institutes is situated in the rural areas of the concerned districts while only 7.18 percent training institutes are situated in Urban areas of the concerned cities while 0.48 percent responded none.

Data shows that 81.82 percent of the respondents are female while only 18.18 percent of the respondents are Male which means that majority of the beneficiaries of the training program are females. (Figure.2-A). Majority of the respondents i.e. 48.33 percent of them belongs to the OBC community, 34.45 belongs to the SC community, 7.18 percent of them were from general category or from economically weaker section, 1.91 percent were from schedule tribe community, 2.39 percent respondents were physically challenged and 5.74 percent respondents not responded when were asked about their caste. (Figure.2-B)

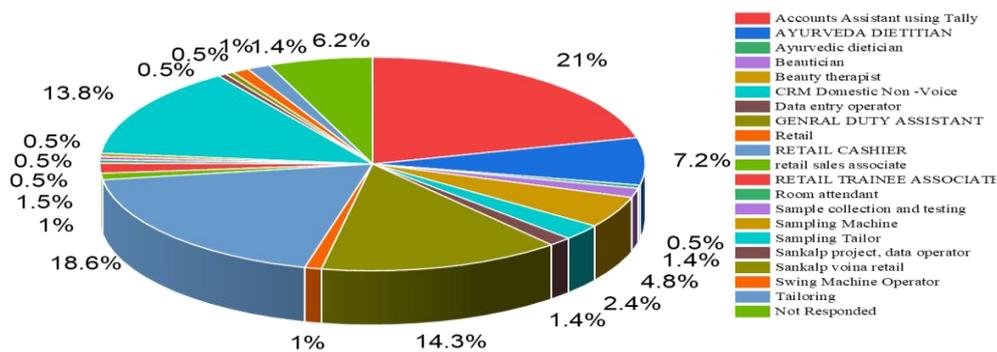
49.76 Percent of the respondents have passed intermediate examination while 26.79 percent of the respondents are graduate or have passed higher education examination, 17.22 percent are only high school passed and 5.26 percent have studied till 5th standard while rest might have cleared other studies or maybe illiterate. As per the data represented in table no. 9, it can be stated that but for the few respondents' maximum percent hail from the extended families that characterises the basic nature of rural India. It shows the distribution of annual family income of the respondents. Majority (98.10%) have an annual income between Rs. 10,000 to 1 lakh. Only 1% have an income between 1-2 lakhs, and 0.5% each in the 4-5 lakhs and 6-10 lakhs categories. This indicates that most respondents come from low to middle income families. Majority (97.10%) of respondents reported that there are not solely dependent on them financially. Only 2.90% said their family is financially dependent only on them. This implies most respondents are not the sole earning members of their families. 97.12% of respondents have heard about major government skill development schemes like PMKVY, DDU-GKY etc. There is high awareness of government skill programs among respondents.

78.95% of respondents believe skills development can lead to employment. This indicates most respondents see value in skill development for improving employability. 99.40% of respondents have been trained under some skill development scheme before. Only 0.06% have never received skill training. This shows a very high proportion of respondents are beneficiaries of skill training programs.



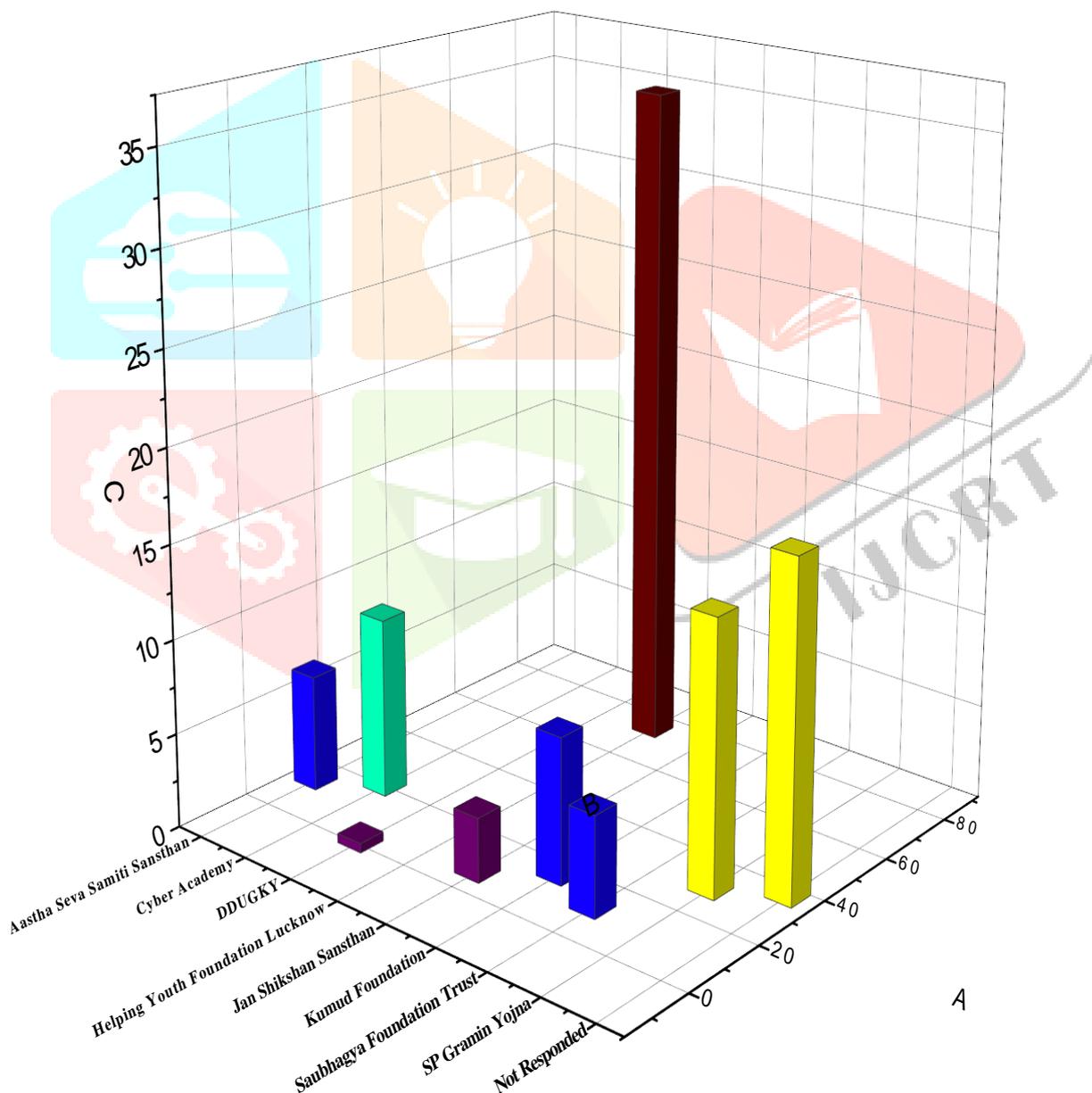
**Figure.3: Showing the percentage of beneficiaries who received benefits as per the schemes**

Figure.3 shows which schemes the respondents were trained under. 89.95% received training under DDU-GKY indicating it as the most popular scheme. PMKVY accounts for 1.91% and other schemes account for the remaining (Figure.3).



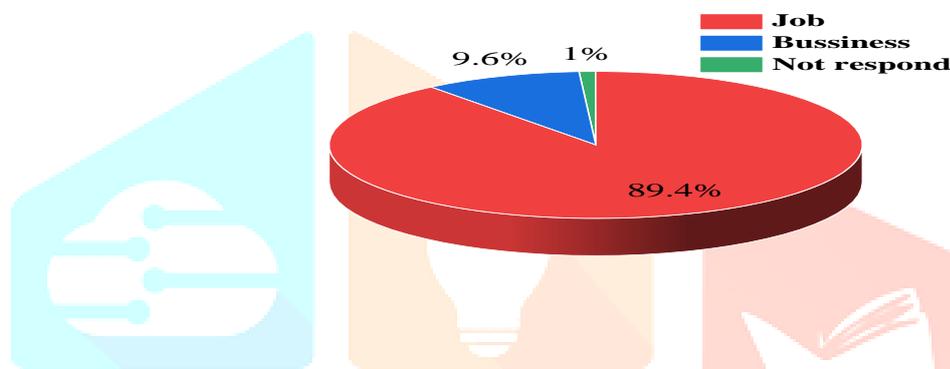
**Figure.4: Shows the specific trades and respondents' percentage were trained in.**

Figure .4 shows the specific trades respondents were trained in. The top trades were accounts assistant using Tally (21.1%), retail cashier (18.7), general duty assistant (14.4%) and sampling tailor (13.9%). This indicates training is predominantly focused on retail, accounting and tailoring skills.



**Figure.5: Percentage of beneficiaries according to their training institutes**

56.0 Percent of the respondents reported that they completed 6 months training, 20.10 percent have completed 1 year training while 7.7 percent reported that they have done 10 months of training. 5.7 percent reported that they have done 4 months of training. 4.8 percent reported that they have done 90 days of training and rest has done training whose period varies from 7 Days to 70 Days. 1.0percent respondents don't respond about the duration of their training.69.9 percent of the respondents reported that they got to know about this training program through NGO's while 17.2 percent got to know through their friends and 9.6 percent by their family members and rest through others.82.30 percent respondents reported that they have got training through NGO's and 17.20 percent through Government Organizations while 0.50 percent responded none. 35.40 percent of the respondents reported that they have got training through Helping Youth Foundation Lucknow, 14.40 percent through SP Gramin Yojna, 9.60 percent from Cyber Academy,7.7 percent from Kumud Foundation, 6.20 percent from Aastha Seva Samiti Sansthan, 5.30 percent from Saubhagya Foundation Trust, 3.4 percent from Jan Shikshan Sansthan, 0.50 percent from Deen Dayal Upadhayay Grameen Kaushal Yojna while 17.70 responded none. (Figure.5)



**Figure.6: Showing the percentage of beneficiaries' who had completed training and doing job and bossiness.**

61.20 respondents reported that their training program was residential and 37.30 reported that that there training program was Non-Residential while 1.4 responded none. 84.70 respondents reported that they had completed their training successfully and 14.40 responded that their training was not completed successfully while 1.00 percent reported none. 89.50 responded that they will do job and 9.60 percent will do business while 1.00 percent responded none. (Figure.6)

**Table. 2: Respondents monthly income after completing trainig.**

What is your monthly income? 1-(10 thousand-15 thousand) 2- (20 thousand- 40 thousand) 3-(50 thousand-1 lakh) 4-(less than 10 thousand) 5- (More than 1 lakh)		
1-2-3-4-5	Respondents	Percentage
1	59	28.2
4	102	48.8
5	4	1.9
Not Responded	44	21.1
Grand Total	209	

48.80 percent respondents reported that their monthly income is less 10 thousand, 28.20 percent responded that their monthly income is between 10 to 15 thousand, 1.90 percent responded that their monthly income is more than 1 Lakh while 21.10 percent responded none. (Table.2)

**Table.3: Beneficiaries response about their skill enhancement after completing training**

Do you feel that this skill development training has developed a new skill in you?		
Responses	Respondents	Percentage
Agree	184	88.0
Completely Agree	18	8.6
Maybe	6	2.9
Disagree	2	1.0
Grand Total	209	

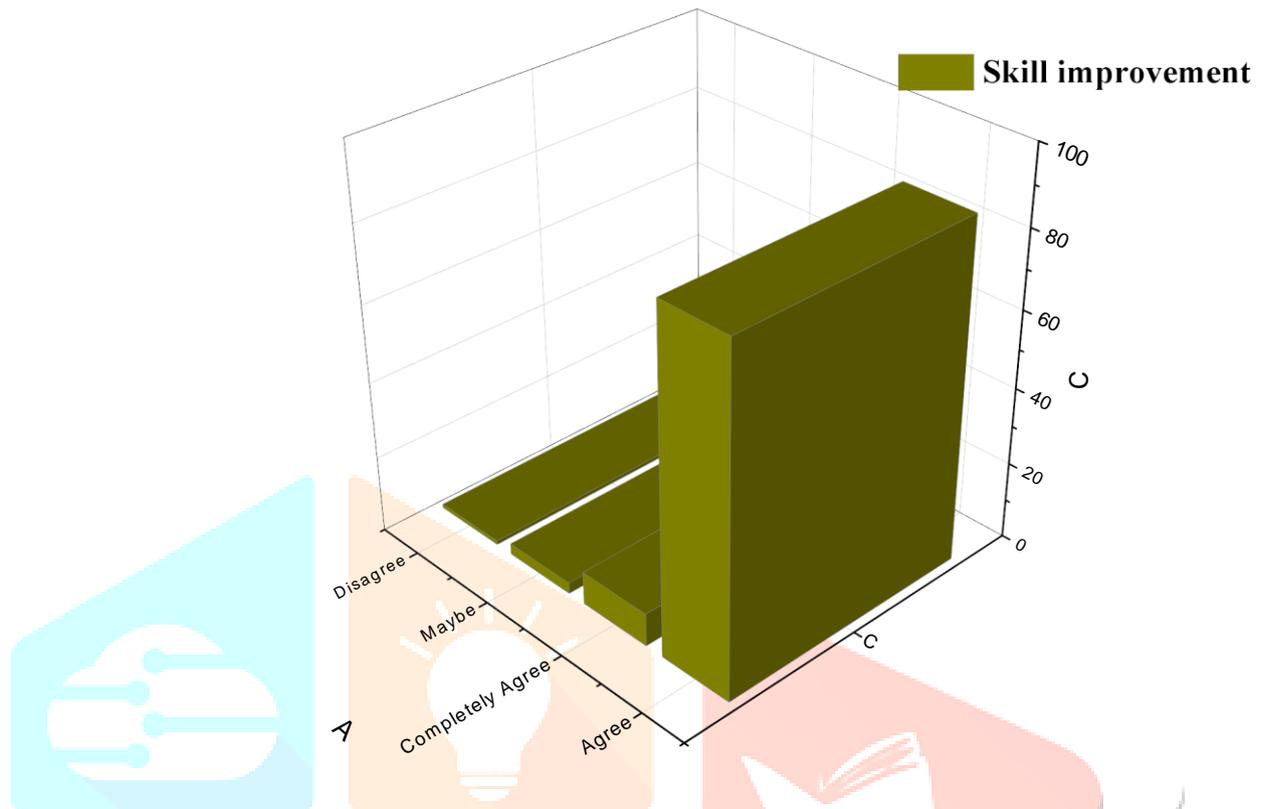
The majority of respondents (88.0%) either "Agree" or "Completely Agree" that the skill development training has developed a new skill in them. This positive perception suggests a general satisfaction with the training. "Maybe" (2.9%): A small percentage of respondent's express uncertainty or a mixed opinion about whether the training has developed a new skill in them. This may indicate a level of ambivalence or a need for further reflection. "Disagree" (1.0%): A very small percentage of respondents disagree that the skill development training has developed a new skill in them. Understanding the reasons behind this disagreement could provide insights into potential challenges or limitations of the training. (Table.3)

Majority of respondents (82.3%) claim to have become financially independent after finishing the training. A significant portion of respondents (9.6%) report partial financial independence, suggesting that the training has had some impact on their financial situation. A smaller percentage (8.1%) of respondents indicates that they have not achieved financial independence after completing the training.

**Table.4: Showing beneficiaries percentage about financially status after completing the training**

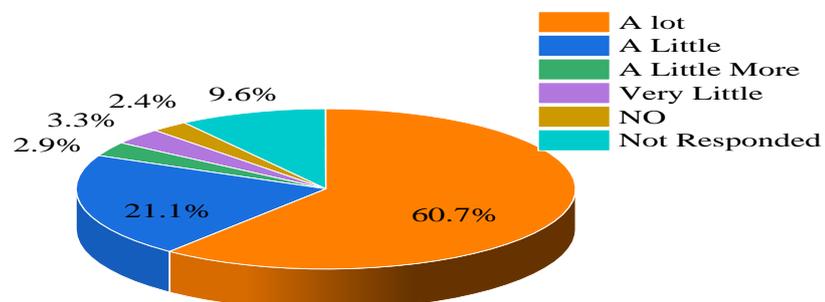
Have you become financially independent after finishing this training?		
Responses	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	172	82.3
No	20	9.6
Not Responded	17	8.1
Grand Total	209	

The above table shows that nearly 82.3 percent of respondents got training without any fee whereas eight percent of respondents got training by some nominal fee. which can be further analyzed correlating with their family economic status. There is a positive correlation between the perception of developing a new skill and an increase in self-confidence. The majority of respondents who reported an increase in self-confidence also acknowledged the development of new skills through training. (Table no.4)



**Figure.7: showing beneficiary response about their skill upliftment after completing training**

The high percentage of respondents agreeing that the skill development training has developed new skills (88.0%) aligns with a significant proportion reporting an increase in self-confidence (80.4%). This suggests that there may be a perceived connection between skill development and confidence enhancement. The "Maybe" category in skill development (2.9%) aligns with the "Partial Increase" category in self-confidence (17.2%). This may indicate a nuanced relationship where some participants feel uncertain about the direct impact of training on skill development and, correspondingly, (Figure.7).



**Figure.8: showing beneficiaries percentage on their self confidence after completing the training**

On their self-confidence. A small percentage of respondents reported "No Change" or "Disagreement" regarding the increase in self-confidence after training (2.4%). This raises questions about factors that may influence individuals' perceptions or the effectiveness of the training in certain cases. (Figure.8)

There is a positive correlation between skill development and an increase in the standard of living or the ability to provide financial support to the family. Respondents who reported an increase in self-confidence and the development of new skills may experience positive changes in their standard of living and financial support capabilities. A significant percentage (60.8%) reported that their standard of living has increased "A lot, of suggesting that a majority of respondents perceive, as substantial positive impact on their overall well-being. In summary, the data suggests a positive correlation between skill development training, increased self-confidence and improvements in the standard of living or the ability to provide financial support to the family for a majority of respondents.

The high percentage (82.8%) of respondents who reported that the NGO helped them in getting a job suggests a positive correlation between the NGO's assistance and employment outcomes. The data aligns with the positive perception of skill development from Q. (88.0%). It implies that, for a significant portion of respondents, the skill development program provided by the NGO may have contributed to their employability. The "Partially" (3.8%) and "No" (13.4%) categories indicate that, while the NGO has been successful for a majority, there are some cases where assistance may have been partial or unsuccessful. Further exploration is needed to understand the factors influencing these outcomes. The high success rate in job placement suggests that the NGO's approach to skill development and job assistance has been effective. Establishing a feedback mechanism can help the NGO continuously improve its programs based on participant experiences and outcomes.

The relatively low percentage of respondents reporting that they are running a business after training suggests that the majority are not engaged in entrepreneurial activities post-training. Examine whether those running businesses received assistance from the NGO in starting their businesses. Understanding the relationship between employment assistance and entrepreneurship can shed light on the effectiveness of the training in fostering business ownership. The majority of respondents are not running a business after training. Further exploration is needed to understand the reasons behind this, whether it reflects a lack of interest in entrepreneurship, barriers to starting a business, or other factors. The "Not Responded" category may indicate a portion of respondents who did not provide an answer. It's important to explore the reasons for non-response and consider whether it reflects disengagement or other factors influencing the decision not to answer.

The overwhelmingly high percentage of respondents (99.5%) agreeing that government-run skill development schemes are increasing employment indicates a positive perception of these initiatives. Correlate this data with respondents' perception of skill development programs and their impact on employability. High agreement with government schemes suggests a positive outlook on the broader landscape of skill development initiatives. The high level of agreement indicates a level of trust in government-led efforts to enhance employment through skill development. The majority of respondents (91.9%) expressed satisfaction with the training provided by the NGO. This indicates a positive overall perception of the training program. A very small percentage (0.5%) provided a neutral response, suggesting that the majority of respondents have clear opinions about their satisfaction levels. The majority of respondents (96.2%) reported a positive change in their personality after training. This indicates that a significant proportion of participants perceive the training as having a positive impact on their personal development. A very small percentage (1.9%) of respondents indicated that there was no change in their personality after training. This minority may have specific reasons or experiences contributing to their perception of no change. The "Not Responded" category (1.9%) suggests that a small portion of respondents did not provide an answer. Exploring the reasons behind non-responses may provide insights into potential issues with the question or participants' willingness to share personal reflections.

**Table.5: Beneficiaries response about skill India mission and make in India mission.**

<b>Do you think skill development schemes are a positive initiative towards. Make in India?</b>		
Reponses	Respondents	Percentage
YES	208	99.5
Not responded	1	0.5
Grand total		

The vast majority of respondents (99.5%) expressed the view that skill development schemes are a positive initiative towards "Make in India." This indicates strong support and a positive perception of the role of skill development in the larger economic initiative. The extremely low percentage of Not Respondents (0.5%) suggests a high level of engagement and willingness among respondents to express their opinions on the topic. The data suggests a high level of alignment between Respondents' perceptions and the goals of the "Make in India" initiative. Skill development is seen as a crucial opponent for enhancing the workforce's capabilities and contributing to economic growth. The overwhelmingly positive response indicates a belief among respondents that skill development can play a significant role in fostering a robust manufacturing sector and contributing to the broader economic goals of "Make in India." (Table.5)

**Unanimous Agreement:** The data reveals complete unanimity among respondents, with 100% expressing the belief that the skill development schemes of the present government will lead to India becoming a center of small and middle-class industries in the future, providing employment for everyone. (Table. 6)

**Table no.6 Beneficiaries response about will India become a canter of small and middle-class industries in the future**

Through these skill development schemes of the present government, will India become a canter of small and middle-class industries in the future, where everyone will have work?		
Reponses	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	209	100.0
Grand Total	209	

**Unanimous Agreement:** The data reveals complete unanimity among respondents, with 100% expressing the belief that the skill development schemes of the present government will lead to India becoming a center of small and middle-class industries in the future, providing employment for everyone. (Table.6)

**Positive Outlook on Future Employment:** The unanimous response reflects a high level of optimism and confidence in the potential of skill development initiatives to transform India into a hub for small and middle-class industries, ensuring widespread employment opportunities.

**Trust in Government Initiatives:** The data suggests a strong trust and confidence in the skill development schemes implemented by the government. Respondents seem to perceive these initiatives as effective and impactful in shaping the future landscape of employment in India.

**TENTATIVE FINDINGS-**

- Through this paper, an attempt has been made to analyse the skill development initiatives taken by state and civil society seem to empower rural people (Specially Women) by fostering their skill development and equipping them with abilities that lead to better job prospects and help them become financially independent.
- Through the provision of pertinent skills and information, the programme improves the employability of the labor force. hence increasing the prospects for employment for those who complete, achieve good life style and better livelihood.
- State and Civil society through the different skills programme bridges the skill gap that exists between the labor force and the demands of the labor market. It focuses on matching training curricula to industry demands in order to guarantee a workforce that is qualified and pertinent.
- By offering guidance and assistance to prospective businessowners, Skill India promotes entrepreneurship and encourages a culture of job creation and self-employment which is improving rural livelihood and rural quality of life.
- Skill India certifies and acknowledges people's current abilities, including those they've picked up on the side, so they can pursue greater prospects of formal employment. In general, it appears that the current skill programs have been effective in identifying and preparing the economically disadvantaged groups for the workforce.

**CONCLUSION-**

To conclude, this research paper explores various dimensions of state-civil society collaborative programs. The third sector, civil society, exists alongside the state and market, with blurred lines separating them. Development focus has transitioned from governmental to private entities, emphasizing local rural growth. Civil society fulfils two main roles: promoting democracy and fostering development. The former addresses political aspects of poverty reduction, while the latter directly tackles poverty alleviation. Studies have shown a strong empirical link between civil society and the state in rural development through poverty reduction initiatives. This investigation specifically underscores that civil society organizations' activities, such as encouraging participation in rural cooperatives, supporting vocational skill development for self-employment, and delivering healthcare services, are crucial indicators of rural development via poverty reduction. Civil society and the state accomplish these objectives through advocacy, policy reform, and service delivery. Their primary goal is to improve the living conditions of rural populations. The ultimate purpose of rural development is to sustainably enhance rural livelihoods, which inherently involves reducing poverty and achieving better living standards.

**RECOMMENDATION –**

Paper analyses the all aspects of the programmes running in the collaboration of state and civil society like PMKY, that can provide an insight into how skill development affects underprivileged and marginalized populations. Training them with such skilled abilities can help them become economically and socially independent. As an assessment study, skill development can evaluate the returns on this investment and is also an investment in the development of human capital. In this backlight and on the basis of the research conducted so far, we can provide with the following recommendation in the existing policy: It is suggested to generate more awareness and information regarding programmes via information platforms like TV/radio commercials, door-to-door canvassing, and board/hoardings so as to reach out to the eligible non-participant population. It is imperative to create coordination across different skill development programme in order to ensure effective resource utilization and business viability for training partners. The training manuals should be made available in some regional languages/ Hindi as many trainees are not comfortable with English Payouts for on-demand jobs requiring a lot of hands-on training should be reevaluated so that the training partners find these career roles more appealing. It is advised to organize some pre-Counselling sessions for the candidates' parents so that the participants take the trainings more seriously and carefully.

**Acknowledgment-**

I am profoundly grateful to my guide Dr. Hajra Masood, Assistant Professor, Karamat Husain Muslim Girls' P.G. College in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, for her expertise and support in fulfilling this work.

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