

Role Of Skill Development And Employment Generation In Sangareddy District Towards Viksit Bharat 2047

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Abstract

Skill development and employment generation are critical components of India's vision of achieving a developed economy by 2047. This study examines the role of skill development initiatives in promoting employment generation and improving livelihood opportunities in Sangareddy District of Telangana in the context of Viksit Bharat 2047. The study focuses on the relationship between skill development, employability, employment outcomes, and local economic development. Primary data were collected through a structured questionnaire from 100 respondents comprising students, trainees, youth, and workers in Sangareddy District, supported by secondary information from government reports, research studies, and relevant institutional sources. Descriptive statistical methods, including percentages, tabulation, and comparative analysis, were used to interpret the data.

The findings indicate that skill development has a positive association with employment outcomes. Among the respondents, 70% of trained individuals were employed compared with 40% of untrained individuals, while manufacturing, IT and services, and construction emerged as major employment-generating sectors. The study also identifies important challenges, including rural-urban disparities in access to training, lower participation of women, inadequate awareness of skill development schemes, limited training infrastructure, financial constraints, and insufficient placement opportunities. The study emphasizes the need for industry-oriented training, stronger collaboration between educational institutions and industries, improved rural training infrastructure, greater participation of women, entrepreneurship promotion, and enhanced placement support. Strengthening skill development and employment opportunities at the district level can contribute to inclusive economic growth, improved livelihoods, and human capital development, thereby supporting the broader objective of Viksit Bharat 2047.

Keywords: Skill Development; Employment Generation; Employability; Sangareddy District; Human Capital; Vocational Training; Viksit Bharat 2047.

I. Introduction

India is moving towards an ambitious goal of becoming a developed nation by the year 2047 under the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. This vision focuses on economic growth, social progress, and global competitiveness. One of the most

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important factors in achieving this goal is skill development and employment generation, which empower the youth and strengthen the workforce of the country.

In this context, districts like Sangareddy in Telangana play a significant role. Sangareddy, due to its proximity to Hyderabad and growing industrial base, has the potential to become a major center for employment and skill-based development. However, like many developing regions, it faces challenges such as unemployment, lack of industry-relevant skills, and limited access to quality training facilities.

Skill development helps individuals acquire the necessary knowledge and abilities to meet the demands of modern industries. At the same time, employment generation ensures that these skilled individuals have opportunities to earn a livelihood and contribute to economic growth. Together, they form the backbone of sustainable development.

This project aims to examine the role of skill development and employment generation in Sangareddy district, and how these factors contribute to achieving the broader vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. It also highlights the importance of government initiatives, private sector participation, and community involvement in creating a skilled and employable workforce.

India stands at a crucial stage in its development journey, aiming to transform itself into a fully developed nation by the year 2047 under the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. This vision reflects the aspirations of a nation that seeks not only economic prosperity but also social equity, technological advancement, and global leadership. One of the most essential pillars supporting this transformation is the development of a skilled workforce and the creation of adequate employment opportunities for the growing population.

India has one of the largest youth populations in the world, which presents both an opportunity and a challenge. If properly trained and guided, this young workforce can become a powerful driver of economic growth. However, without adequate skills and employment opportunities, it can lead to unemployment, poverty, and social instability. Therefore, skill development and employment generation are interlinked and critical for sustainable development.

Skill development refers to the process of enhancing the abilities, knowledge, and competencies of individuals so that they can perform specific jobs effectively. It includes technical skills, vocational training, digital literacy, and soft skills such as communication and teamwork. In the modern economy, where industries are rapidly evolving due to technological advancements, traditional education alone is not sufficient. There is a growing need for industry-relevant skills that match the demands of employers.

At the same time, employment generation ensures that individuals who acquire these skills have access to job opportunities. Employment can be in the form of wage employment, self-employment, or entrepreneurship. A strong link between skill development programs and employment opportunities is necessary to ensure that training leads to meaningful livelihoods. Without employment opportunities, skill development efforts may not yield the desired outcomes.

In this context, the role of regional and district-level development becomes very important. Sangareddy district, located in the state of Telangana, is an emerging area with significant potential for industrial and economic growth. Due to its strategic location near Hyderabad, it has attracted investments in manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, information technology, and other sectors. Industrial corridors and special economic zones in and around the district have further boosted employment prospects.

Despite these advantages, Sangareddy faces several challenges related to skill development and employment. A large section of the youth, especially in rural areas, lacks access to quality education and vocational training. There is often a mismatch between the skills possessed by job seekers and the skills required by industries. Additionally, factors

such as lack of awareness about training programs, financial constraints, and social barriers, particularly for women, limit participation in skill development initiatives.

To address these challenges, various initiatives have been introduced by the government, private sector, and non-governmental organizations. Programs under national missions focus on providing vocational training, certification, and placement support. Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), polytechnic colleges, and skill development centers play a key role in equipping youth with practical skills. Furthermore, initiatives aimed at promoting entrepreneurship encourage individuals to start their own businesses, thereby generating employment not only for themselves but also for others.

Employment generation in Sangareddy is closely linked to its industrial growth. The presence of industries creates direct job opportunities as well as indirect employment in supporting sectors such as transportation, retail, and services. The development of infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, and digital connectivity, further enhances the potential for job creation. However, to fully utilize these opportunities, it is essential that the local workforce is adequately skilled and prepared to meet industry requirements.

The vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 emphasizes not only economic development but also human development. It recognizes that a nation can achieve sustainable growth only when its people are skilled, employed, and productive. In this regard, districts like Sangareddy can serve as important contributors by developing local talent and creating employment opportunities at the grassroots level.

This project focuses on analyzing the role of skill development and employment generation in Sangareddy district. It seeks to understand the existing initiatives, challenges, and opportunities in this area. The study also aims to highlight how strengthening skill development systems and expanding employment opportunities can contribute to the broader goal of national development.

Therefore, skill development and employment generation are not just economic necessities but also social imperatives. They play a vital role in shaping the future of individuals, communities, and the nation as a whole. By investing in skills and creating opportunities, Sangareddy district can move closer to achieving the vision of a prosperous and developed India by 2047.

II. Review of Literature

The review of literature provides an overview of previous studies, reports, and findings related to skill development and employment generation. It helps in understanding the existing knowledge, identifying gaps, and establishing the relevance of the present study on Sangareddy district under the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

The review of literature examines existing studies and reports related to skill development and employment generation, particularly within the framework of India's vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. It helps in identifying key themes, research gaps, and the relevance of the present study focusing on Sangareddy district.

The vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 emphasizes inclusive growth, economic resilience, and human capital development. Within this framework, skill development and employment generation are recognized as crucial drivers of socio-economic transformation. However, most studies are conducted at the national level, with limited focus on district-specific analysis.

Several scholars have emphasized the importance of skill development in improving employability and productivity. A skilled workforce is essential for sustaining economic growth and achieving development targets (Tripathi, 2025). Similarly, employment generation aligned with skill development significantly contributes to poverty reduction and

improved living standards (Ramesh, 2026). These findings highlight the importance of human capital formation in national development.

Structured skill development systems play a key role in bridging the gap between education and employment. Industry-relevant skills and vocational training are necessary to meet the changing demands of the labor market (Mehta et al., 2024). Government initiatives such as Skill India Mission, MGNREGA, and Start-Up India have been identified as important mechanisms for promoting employment and entrepreneurship (Kumar et al., 2024).

Government reports further highlight the role of programs like the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), which provides short-term training, certification, and placement assistance. These initiatives have contributed to improving employability among youth (Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship [MSDE], 2023).

Despite these developments, several challenges persist. One of the major issues is the skill gap caused by the mismatch between academic education and industry requirements. Formal education often lacks practical exposure, leading to unemployment or underemployment among educated youth (Mehta et al., 2024).

Infrastructure limitations, especially in rural and semi-urban areas, further restrict access to skill development programs. Lack of awareness, financial constraints, and limited training facilities reduce participation among rural youth (Kumar et al., 2024). These challenges are particularly relevant in districts like Sangareddy.

Vocational education and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) play a significant role in improving employment outcomes by providing practical training in various trades. Studies suggest that vocationally trained individuals have better employment prospects compared to those with general education (National Skill Development Corporation [NSDC], 2022).

Non-governmental organizations and private institutions also contribute to skill development by offering community-based training, soft skills, and placement support, particularly for marginalized groups. These initiatives have shown positive outcomes in terms of employment and income generation (Sharma & Gupta, 2023).

Employment generation is closely linked with industrial growth, infrastructure development, and entrepreneurship. Regions with strong industrial bases tend to provide more job opportunities. Sangareddy district benefits from its proximity to Hyderabad, which supports industrial expansion and employment growth (Telangana State Development Report, 2023).

Entrepreneurship development has also emerged as a key strategy for employment generation. Government schemes that provide financial support, training, and mentorship encourage self-employment and small business creation (NITI Aayog, 2023).

Women empowerment through skill development is another important theme. Providing women with training and employment opportunities leads to improved household income and social development, although socio-cultural barriers continue to limit participation (Sharma & Gupta, 2023).

Recent studies highlight the increasing importance of digital skills in the modern economy. With rapid technological advancements, skills such as computer literacy and digital communication are essential for employability (World Bank, 2022).

However, challenges such as inadequate funding, lack of qualified trainers, outdated curriculum, and weak industry linkages continue to affect the effectiveness of skill development programs. Researchers emphasize the need for stronger collaboration between government, industry, and educational institutions (NSDC, 2022).

III. Objectives of the Study

- The main purpose of this study is to examine the role of skill development and employment generation in Sangareddy district in the context of the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:
- To analyse how skill development initiatives contribute to employment generation and economic growth in Sangareddy district.
- To examine the relationship between skill development and employment opportunities in the district.
- To suggest measures for improving skill development programs and enhancing employment opportunities towards Viksit Bharat 2047.

IV. Hypothesis of the Study

A hypothesis is a tentative assumption or statement that can be tested through research. It helps in guiding the study and provides a basis for analysis of the relationship between variables such as skill development and employment generation.

- **Null Hypothesis (H_0):** There is no significant relationship between skill development programs and employment generation in Sangareddy district.
- **Alternative Hypothesis (H_1):** There is a significant positive relationship between skill development programs and employment generation in Sangareddy district.

V. Sources of Data

The study on the role of skill development and employment generation in Sangareddy district is based on both primary and secondary sources of data. These sources help in collecting reliable and relevant information for analysis.

1. Primary Sources

- Primary data refers to the data collected directly by us for the first time through structured questionnaires distributed to youth, trainees, and employees to understand their skills, employment status, and challenges. It is original and specific to the study. Primary data helps in gaining first-hand information about the effectiveness of skill development programs and employment opportunities.

2. Secondary Sources

- Secondary data refers to the data that has already been collected and published by reports from Skill India Mission, Ministry of Labour and Employment, and Telangana state government, official websites books, newspapers magazines and research articles etc.

VI. Tools and Techniques of the Study

Tools and techniques refer to the methods used for collecting, processing, and analyzing data in the study. They help in ensuring that the research is systematic, accurate, and reliable.

1. Tools Used for Data Collection

- **Questionnaire:** A structured questionnaire is used to collect primary data from respondents such as students, trainees, and employees. It includes questions related to Skill training received, Employment status, Income levels and Challenges faced.
- **Survey Method:** Field surveys are carried out in different areas of Sangareddy District to collect first-hand information from the local population.

2. Techniques Used for Data Analysis

Data collected is analyzed using percentages to present the proportions of responses in a clear and simple manner. The Information is systematically organized into tables to make comparison and better understanding. Additionally, the data is visually represented through charts such as bar diagrams, pie charts, and line graphs which help in enhancing interpretation and making the findings more accessible. And comparison is made between different groups (e.g., trained vs untrained individuals; Skilled vs unskilled; and employed vs un employed) to understand the impact of skill development. Finally we used averages, percentages and simple comparisons. These tools help in summarizing and interpreting the data effectively.

VII. Research Methodology

Research methodology refers to the systematic process used to collect, analyze, and interpret data for the study. It provides a clear framework to understand how the research on skill development and employment generation in Sangareddy district has been conducted in the context of Viksit Bharat 2047.

1. Research Design

The study is based on a descriptive research design. It aims to describe the current status of skill development programs and their impact on employment generation in Sangareddy district. This design helps in understanding real-world conditions without manipulating variables.

2. Area of the Study

The study is conducted in Sangareddy district of Telangana, which is an emerging industrial and semi-urban region with growing employment opportunities due to its proximity to Hyderabad.

3. Sampling Method

A simple random sampling method is used to select respondents from different areas of Sangareddy district. This ensures that each individual has an equal chance of being selected.

4. Sample Size

The sample size is 100. The data collected from various backgrounds such as students, trainees, and workers.

5. Scope of the Study

The study focuses on skill development programs and employment opportunities in Sangareddy district. Study covers youth, trainees, and job seekers. And study examines both government and private initiatives.

VIII. Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Data analysis refers to the process of organizing, interpreting, and presenting the collected data to draw meaningful conclusions about the role of skill development and employment generation in Sangareddy district under the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

For this study, the data collected from respondents (youth, trainees, and employees) is analyzed using simple statistical tools such as percentage method, tabulation, and graphical representation.

Table-1: Gender-wise Participation in Skill Development Programs

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	62	62%
Female	38	38%

Source: Primary data

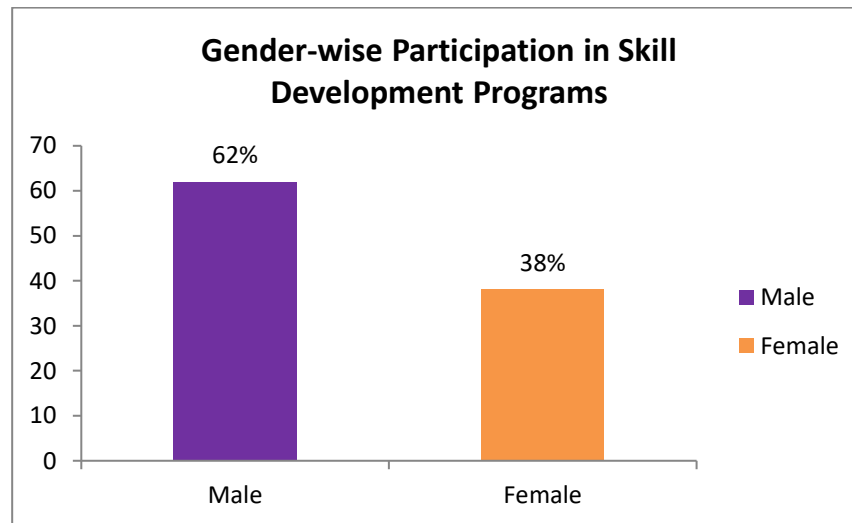


Table-1 shows that, Gender-wise Participation in Skill Development Programs, the data shows that male participation in skill development programs is higher than female participation. This indicates that women are still underrepresented in training programs.

Table-2: Age-wise Distribution of Respondents

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
18–25 years	55	55%
26–35 years	25	25%

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
36–45 years	15	15%
46 years and above	5	5%

Source: Primary data

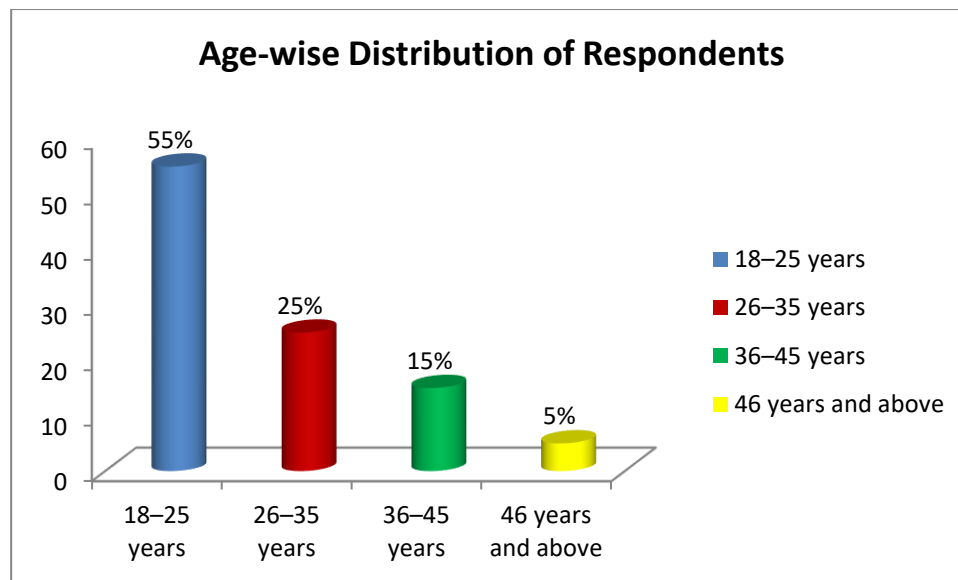


Table-2 depicts that Age-wise Distribution of Respondents, the majority of respondents belong to the **18–25 years age group**, indicating that youth are the main participants in skill development programs. This shows that young people are more interested in gaining employable skills.

Table-3: Educational Qualification of Respondents

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Below SSC	15	15%
SSC (10th)	25	25%
Intermediate (10+2)	30	30%
Diploma / ITI	18	18%
Graduate & Above	12	12%

Source: Primary data

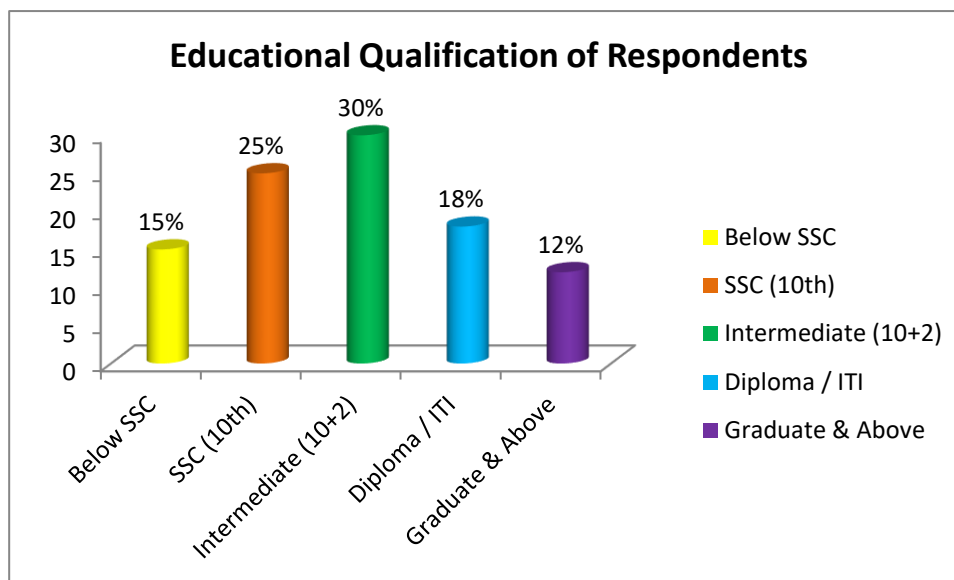


Table-3 shows that, **Educational Qualification of Respondents**, most respondents belong to the **Intermediate and SSC categories**, showing that skill development programs mainly attract school-level educated youth. A smaller proportion of graduates also participate in skill training programs.

Table-4: Area of Residence Analysis

Area of Residence	Frequency	Percentage
Rural	60	60%
Urban	40	40%

Source: Primary data

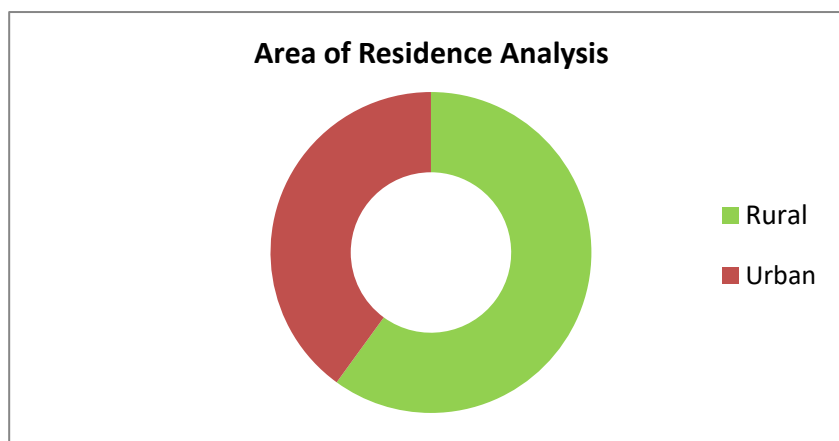


Table-4 **Area of Residence Analysis** reveals that, the majority of respondents belong to **rural areas**, indicating that skill development programs are highly relevant for rural youth in Sangareddy district.

Table-5: Overall Employment Status of Respondents

Employment Status	Frequency	Percentage
Employed	55	55%
Unemployed	25	25%
Self-employed	20	20%

Source: Primary data

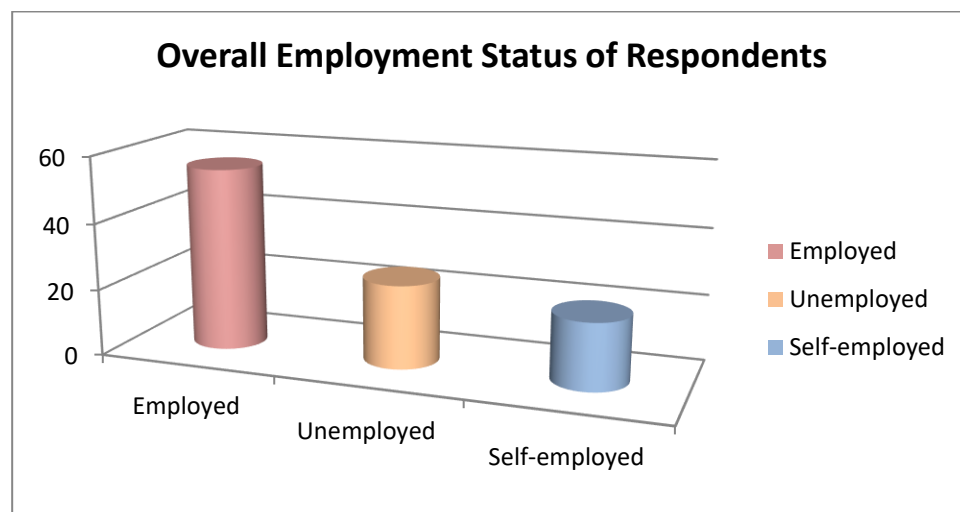


Table- 5 reveals that, Overall Employment Status of Respondents states that, more than half of the respondents are employed, indicating a positive impact of skill development initiatives. However, a significant portion is still unemployed, showing the need for improved job creation and training support.

Table-6: Sources of Awareness about Skill Development Programs

Source of Awareness	Frequency	Percentage
Friends & Family	25	25%
Social Media	20	20%
Government Offices	18	18%
Educational Institutions	22	22%

Source of Awareness	Frequency	Percentage
NGOs / Training Centers	10	10%
Newspapers / TV	5	5%

Source: Primary data

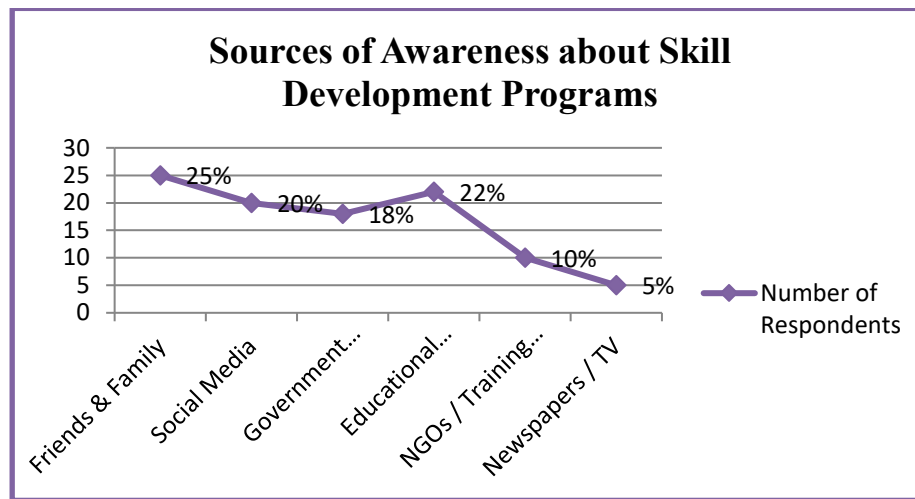


Table -6 expressed that, Sources of Awareness about Skill Development Programs depicts that, the most common source of awareness is friends and family (25%), showing the importance of personal communication. Educational institutions (22%) also play a key role in spreading awareness among youth. Social media (20%) is becoming an increasingly important platform for information sharing. And government offices and training centres contribute moderately to awareness.

Table-7: Overall Employment Status of Respondents

Employment Status	Frequency	Percentage
Employed	55	55%
Unemployed	25	25%
Self-employed	20	20%

Source: Primary data

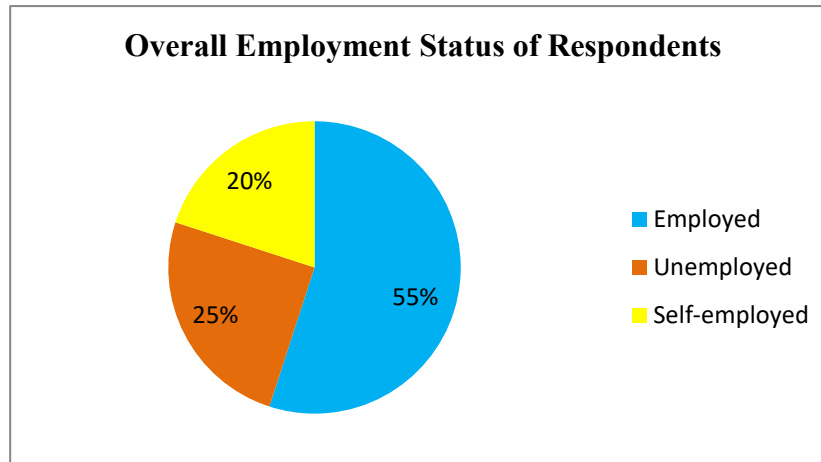


Table-7 Shows that overall employment status of respondents, more than half of the respondents are employed, indicating a positive impact of skill development initiatives. However, a significant portion is still unemployed, showing the need for improved job creation and training support.

Table-8: Employment Status after Skill Training

Category	Employed	Unemployed	Self-employed
Trained Respondents	70%	15%	15%
Untrained Respondents	40%	40%	20%

Source: Primary data

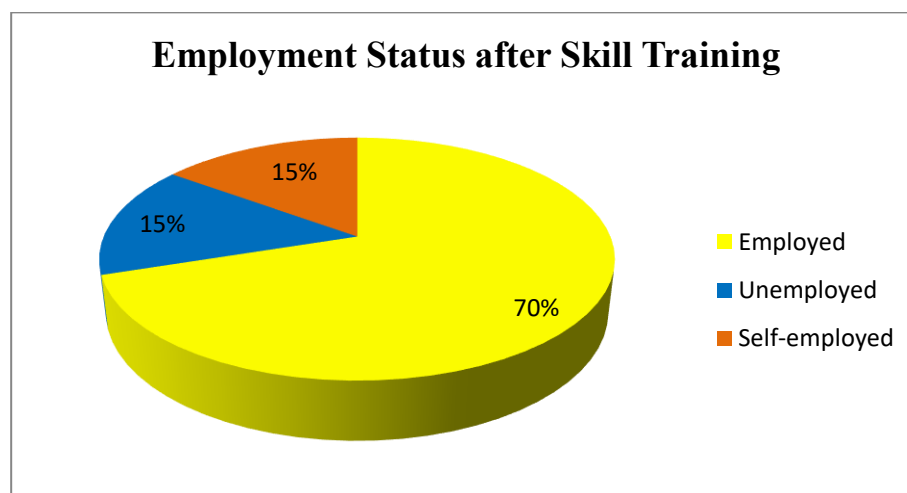


Table-8 explains that **Employment Status after Skill Training**, trained individuals have significantly better employment outcomes compared to untrained individuals, proving that skill development improves employability.

Table-9: Sector-wise Employment Distribution

Sector	Percentage of Employment
Manufacturing	30%
IT & Services	25%
Construction	20%
Retail & Trade	15%
Others	10%

Source: Primary data

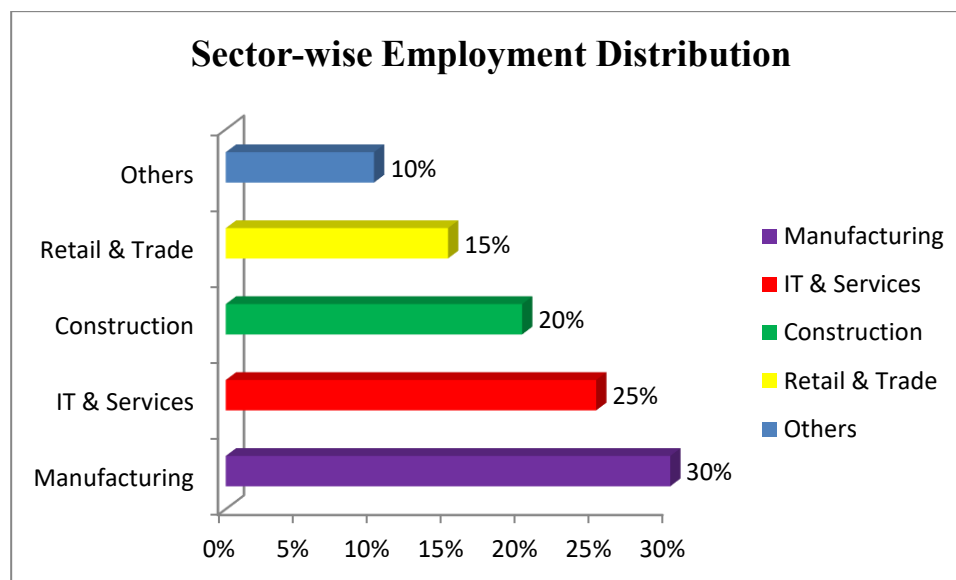


Table- 9 reveals that **Sector-wise Employment Distribution**, manufacturing and IT sectors are the major employment providers in Sangareddy due to industrial growth and proximity to Hyderabad.

Table-10: Nature of Employment

Nature of Employment	Percentage
Permanent Jobs	45%
Temporary Jobs	35%
Self-employment	20%

Source: Primary data

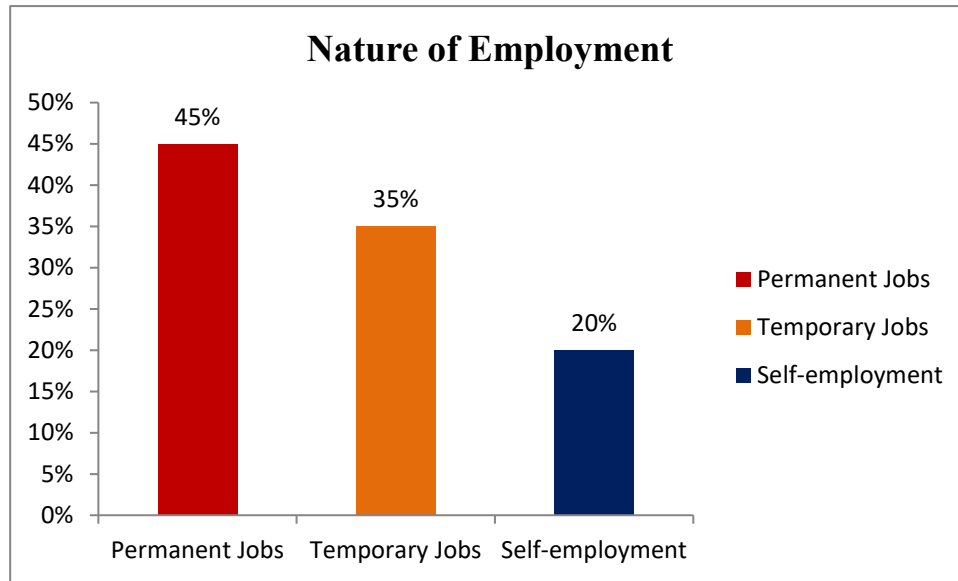


Table-10, States that Nature of Employment, a large portion of respondents are engaged in temporary jobs, indicating the need for more stable employment opportunities.

IX. Findings of the Study

The findings of the study are based on the analysis of primary and secondary data collected from Sangareddy district regarding the **role of skill development and employment generation** under the vision of **Viksit Bharat 2047**.

1. Most respondents are aware of skill development programs, and a significant proportion of youth actively participates in training initiatives. However, awareness levels are comparatively lower in rural areas.
2. Skill development programs have a positive impact on employment generation. Individuals who have undergone training show higher chances of securing jobs compared to those without training. Employment opportunities are mainly observed in sectors such as manufacturing, IT, construction and retail.
3. More than half of the respondents reported an increase in income after completing skill training. Technical and vocational training, in particular, provides better income-generating opportunities.
4. Male participation in skill development programs is higher than female participation. However, women who do participate tend to perform well in self-employment and small-scale business activities. This indicates a need to improve women's access to training programs.
5. The study finds that youth in the age group of 18-25 years are the most active participants in skill development programs. In contrast, middle-aged individuals demonstrate better employment stability and income growth.
6. Higher educational qualifications are associated with better employment outcomes. Individuals with ITI and Diploma qualifications exhibit higher employability compared to those with lower levels of education.
7. Urban respondents have better access to training facilities and job opportunities. Rural areas, on the other hand, face challenges such as lack of awareness and limited training infrastructure.

8. Government initiatives such as PMKVY and ITI programs play a significant role in enhancing employability. However, there is a need to strengthen both awareness and implementation of these schemes.
9. The study identified the major challenges such as lack of awareness in rural areas, insufficient training centers, limited placement opportunities, and financial as well as social barriers.

X. Policy Recommendations

Based on the study of **skill development and employment generation in Sangareddy district**, several policy suggestions are given to improve effectiveness and support the vision of **Viksit Bharat 2047**.

1. Establish more skill development centers and training institutes in rural and semi-urban areas. Upgrade existing ITIs with modern equipment and industry-relevant courses.
2. Conduct regular awareness campaigns in villages and towns about government skill schemes. Use social media, schools, colleges, and local community programs for better outreach.
3. Ensure training programs are aligned with industry requirements and latest technologies. Recruit qualified trainers and provide regular skill upgradation for instructors.
4. Introduce women-specific skill development programs with flexible timings. Provide **safety**, transport, and financial support to encourage female participation.
5. Improve collaboration between industries and training institutes for better job placements. Promote on-the-job training and apprenticeships in local industries.
6. Provide financial assistance, loans, and subsidies for small businesses and start-ups. Offer entrepreneurship training to encourage youth to become job creators instead of job seekers.
7. Set up mobile training units to reach remote rural areas. Improve digital infrastructure to support online skill training programs.
8. Establish career counseling centers in educational institutions. Increase placement drives and job fairs at district level.
9. Regular monitoring of skill development programs to ensure quality and effectiveness. Collect feedback from trainees to improve training modules.
10. Promote training in digital literacy, AI, data entry, and IT skills. Encourage online learning platforms for flexible education.

XI. Conclusion

The study on the **Role of Skill Development and Employment Generation in Sangareddy District towards Viksit Bharat 2047** highlights the strong connection between skill acquisition and improved employment outcomes. Skill development programs play a crucial role in enhancing the knowledge, abilities, and employability of youth, especially in a rapidly changing economic environment.

The analysis shows that individuals who undergo skill training have better chances of securing employment, earning higher income, and engaging in self-employment activities compared to those without training. Sectors such as manufacturing, IT, construction, and services have emerged as major sources of employment in Sangareddy district, largely supported by skilled manpower.

The study also reveals certain gaps such as rural–urban disparities, gender imbalance in participation, limited awareness of schemes, and insufficient training infrastructure in rural areas. These challenges need to be addressed to ensure inclusive and balanced development.

Government initiatives like **PMKVY, ITIs, and other skill development programs** have contributed significantly to improving employability. However, their effectiveness can be further enhanced through better awareness, industry collaboration, and quality training aligned with market demands.

Overall, skill development and employment generation are essential pillars for achieving sustainable economic growth and social development. Strengthening these areas in districts like Sangareddy will not only improve local livelihoods but also contribute significantly to the broader national vision of **Viksit Bharat 2047**, where India aims to become a developed, skilled, and self-reliant nation.

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