



Contents



05

Introduction

- 1.1. The Ministry
- 1.2. Allocation of Business Rules
- 1.3. Budget Allocation

09

Skilling and Entrepreneurship Landscape in India : Overview

- 2.1.Challenges in skilling and entrepreneurship landscape in India
- 2.2.Incremental Human Resource requirement across sectors

15

Policy Interventions by MSDE

- 3.1.National Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Policy 2015
- 3.2.National Skill Development Mission
- 3.3.Common Norms

19

Major Institutions of the Ministry

- 4.1.Director General of Training
- 4.2.National Skill Development Agency
- 4.3.National Skill Development Corporation
- 4.4.Sector Skill Councils
- 4.5.National Skill Development Fund
- 4.6.National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small Business Development
- 4.7.Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship

39

Major Schemes of the Ministry

- 5.1.Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- 5.2.Udaan
- 5.3.Craftsmen Training Scheme
- 5.4.Craftsmen Instructor Training Scheme
- 5.5.Skill Development Initiative Scheme
- 5.6.Apprenticeship Training Scheme
- 5.7.Schemes for Upgradation of ITIs
- 5.8.Training of Trainers through Distance Learning Programme
- 5.9.Other Central Ministry Schemes
- 5.10.Multi Skill Training Institutes(MSTIs) in PPP mode
- 5.11.National Board for Skill Assessments & Certification
- 5.12.World Bank Assistance- STEPPP & STRIVE
- 5.13.Initiatives in the DGT Landscape

51

International Engagements

55

Organisational Details

63

Annexures

- 8.1.Skill Development Schemes of Central Ministries/Departments
- 8.2.Number of persons trained in 2015-16

Introduction



Skill India
कौशल भारत - कुशल भारत



Skill India
कौशल भारत - कुशल भारत

कौशल भारत - कुशल भारत

1. Introduction

1.1 Establishment of the Ministry and its role in Skill Development

Skill development and entrepreneurship efforts across the country have been highly fragmented so far. As opposed to developed countries, where the percentage of skilled workforce is between 60% and 90% of the total workforce, India records an abysmal 4.69% of workforce with formal vocational skills. There is a need for speedy reorganization of the ecosystem of skill development and entrepreneurship promotion in the country to suit the needs of the industry and enable decent quality of life to its population.

Currently, over 40 skill development Programmes (SDPs) are being implemented by over 18 Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. (List of Schemes at Annexure-I for reference) However, there are gaps in the capacity and quality of training infrastructure as well as outputs, insufficient focus on workforce aspirations, lack of certification and common standards and a pointed lack of focus on the unorganized sector. Recognizing the need and urgency of quickly coordinating the efforts of all concerned stakeholders in the field of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, according to the needs of the Industry, Government of India notified the formation of the Department of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship on 31st July, 2014. The department was subsequently upgraded to a full fledged Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship on 9th Nov, 2014.



Candidates Undergoing Beauty Therapy Training



1.2 Allocation of Business

- 1.2.1 Coordination with all concerned for evolving an appropriate skill development framework, removal of disconnect between the demand for and supply of skilled manpower through vocational and technical training, skill up-gradation, building of new skills, innovative thinking and talents not only for the existing jobs but also the jobs that are to be created.
- 1.2.2 Mapping of existing skills and their certification.
- 1.2.3 Expansion of youth entrepreneurship education and capacity through forging strong partnership between educational institutions, business and other community organisations and set national standards for it.
- 1.2.4 Role of coordination relating to skill development.
- 1.2.5 Doing market research and devising training curriculum in important sectors.
- 1.2.6 Industry-Institute linkage.
- 1.2.7 Bringing Public Private Partnership element in this activity - partnership with the industry who need the skilled manpower.
- 1.2.8 Making broad policies for all other Ministries/Departments with regard to market requirements and skill development.
- 1.2.9 To frame policies for soft skills.
- 1.2.10 Large scale Skill Development related to Information Technology and computer education.
- 1.2.11 Academic equivalence of skill sets.
- 1.2.12 Work relating to Industrial Training Institutes.
- 1.2.13 National Skill Development Corporation.
- 1.2.14 National Skill Development Agency.
- 1.2.15 National Skill Development Trust.
- 1.2.16 Skilling for entrepreneurship development for Science and Technology.
- 1.2.17 National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, NOIDA.
- 1.2.18 Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati.



1.3 Budget Allocation

The details of the Plan and Non-Plan Budget allotted to the Ministry for the financial year 2015-16 is placed below

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship												
										(Rs. In crore)		
Budget Estimates 2015-16			Revised Estimates			Actual Expenditure 2015-1 (Feb 2016)			Budget Estimates 2016-17			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
MSDE	1500.00	43.46	1543.46	1000.00	37.59	1037.59	500.00	31.27	531.27	1400.00	41.00	1441.00
DGT	380.41	59.95	440.36	252.00	56.39	308.39	114.97	51.58	166.55	300.00	63.28	363.28
Total	1880.41	103.41	1983.82	1252.00	93.98	1345.98	614.97	82.85	697.82	1700.00	104.28	1804.28

Note: Amount of DGT Sectt. Not included in the BE 2015-16 & RE 2015-16



Stitching Training Imparted to Candidates at a Training Center



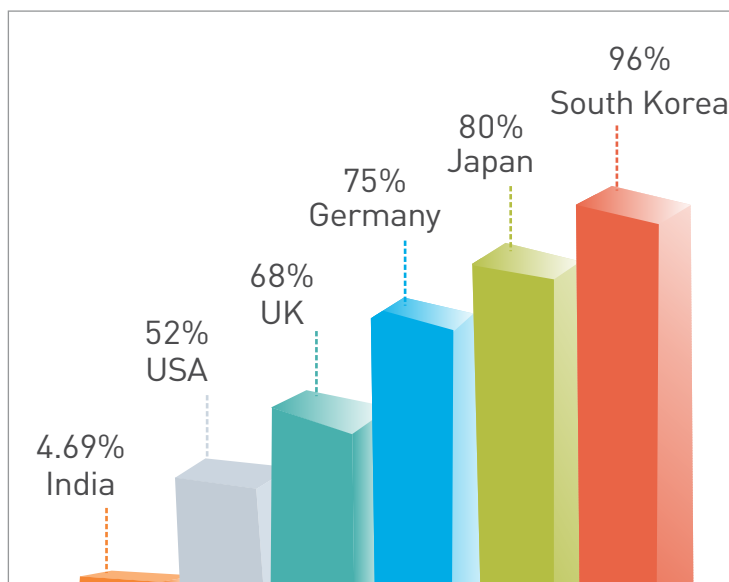
Skilling and Entrepreneurship Landscape in India



2. Skilling and Entrepreneurship Landscape in India

2.1 Challenges in skilling and entrepreneurship landscape in India

Skills and knowledge are driving forces of economic growth and social development for any country. Countries with higher levels and better standards of skills adjust more effectively to the challenges and opportunities in domestic and international job markets. The country, however, has a big challenge ahead as it is estimated that only 4.69% of the total workforce in India has undergone formal skill training as compared to 68% in UK, 75% in Germany, 52% in USA, 80% in Japan and 96% in South Korea. While the debate on the exact quantum of the challenge continues, there is no disputing the fact that it is indeed a challenge of formidable proportion.



There exist several challenges in the skilling and entrepreneurship landscape in the country; a few of the many are enumerated below:

- 2.1.1 Public perception that views skilling as the last option meant for those who have not been able to progress/opted out of the formal academic system.
- 2.1.2 Skill development programmes of the Central Government are spread across more than 18 Ministries/Departments without any robust coordination and monitoring mechanism to ensure convergence.
- 2.1.3 Multiplicity in assessment and certification systems that leads to inconsistent outcomes and causes confusion among the employers.
- 2.1.4 Paucity of trainers, inability to attract practitioners from industry as faculty
- 2.1.5 Mismatch between demand and supply at the sectoral and spatial levels
- 2.1.6 Limited mobility between skill and higher education programs and vocational education
- 2.1.7 Very low coverage, poorly designed apprenticeship programs devoid of industry linkages
- 2.1.8 Narrow and often obsolete skill curricula
- 2.1.9 Declining labour force participation rate of women
- 2.1.10 Pre-dominant non-farm, unorganized sector employment with low productivity but no premium for skilling
- 2.1.11 Non inclusion of entrepreneurship in formal education system
- 2.1.12 Lack of mentorship and adequate access to finance for startups
- 2.1.13 Inadequate impetus to innovation driven entrepreneurship

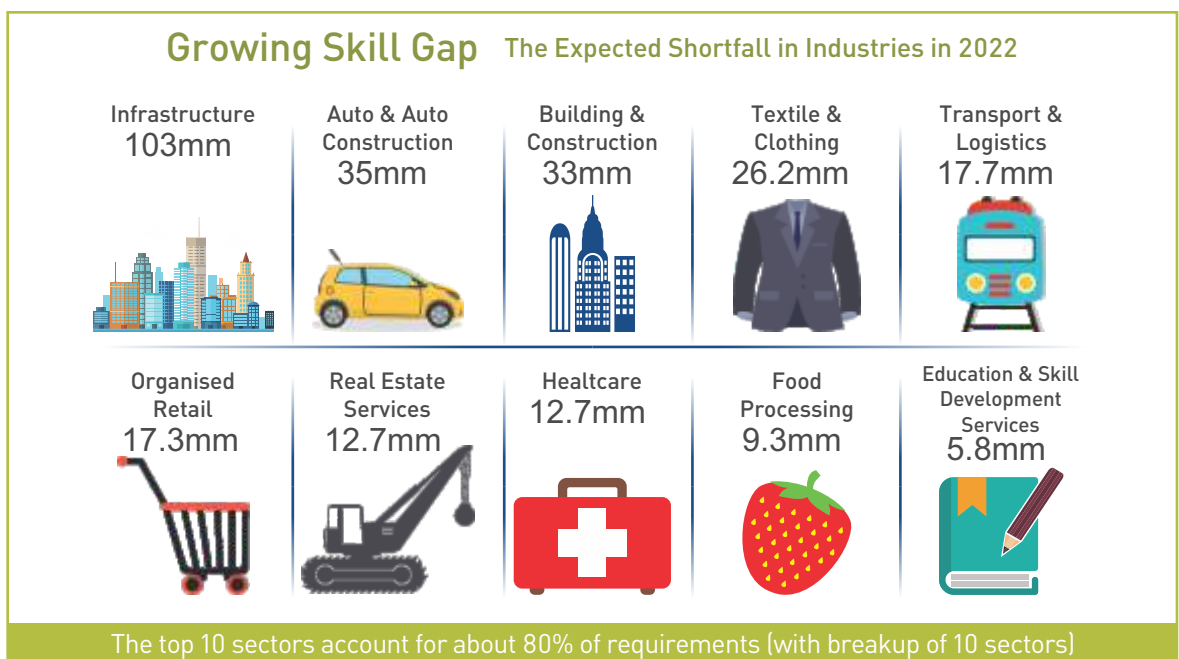
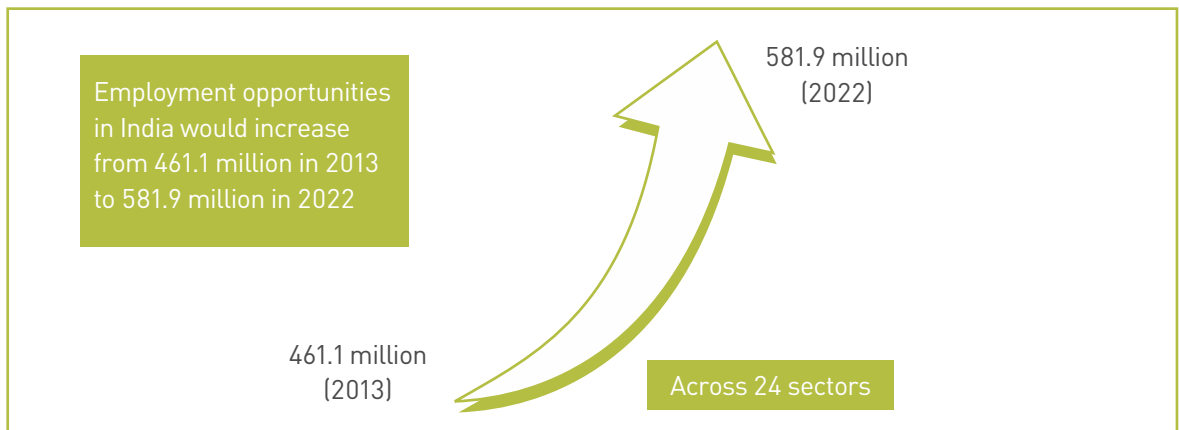
¹Extrapolated based on formal skilling data for working age population from NSSO(68th Round)2011-12

²Source: Global Education Digest, UNESCO, 2012; Education at a Glance Report, OECD 2014, NSDC, Economic times Jul 5 2014, Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012



2.2 Incremental Human Resource requirements across sectors (2013-22)

- 2.2.1 The Human Resource and Skill Requirement Reports were commissioned by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The objective of these skill gap reports is to understand the sectoral and geographical spread of incremental skill requirements across 24 high priority sectors between 2013-17 and 2017-22.
- 2.2.2 The research provides a detailed overview of the sector from a skills perspective, assesses the demand for skills, highlights key job roles, maps the available supply side infrastructure and suggests actionable recommendations for the stakeholders in the system. The studies have been conducted through extensive primary interaction with key stakeholders including industry, training providers, trainees, sector skill councils and government. More than 1000 industry experts, 500 job roles and 1500+ trainees have been engaged for the studies.
- 2.2.3 On the basis of these studies, it is estimated that an incremental 109.7 million skilled people will be required by 2022 across these 24 sectors whereby the top 10 sectors including automobile, retail, handloom, leather, etc account for about 80% of requirements. Employment opportunities in India would increase from 461.1 million in 2013 to 581.9 million in 2022. Considering the overlap in the human resource requirement across number of sectors, the incremental human resource requirement number is approximately 120 million, while the unique number is 109.7 million.



Incremental Human Resource Requirement Across Sectors: 109.73 Million

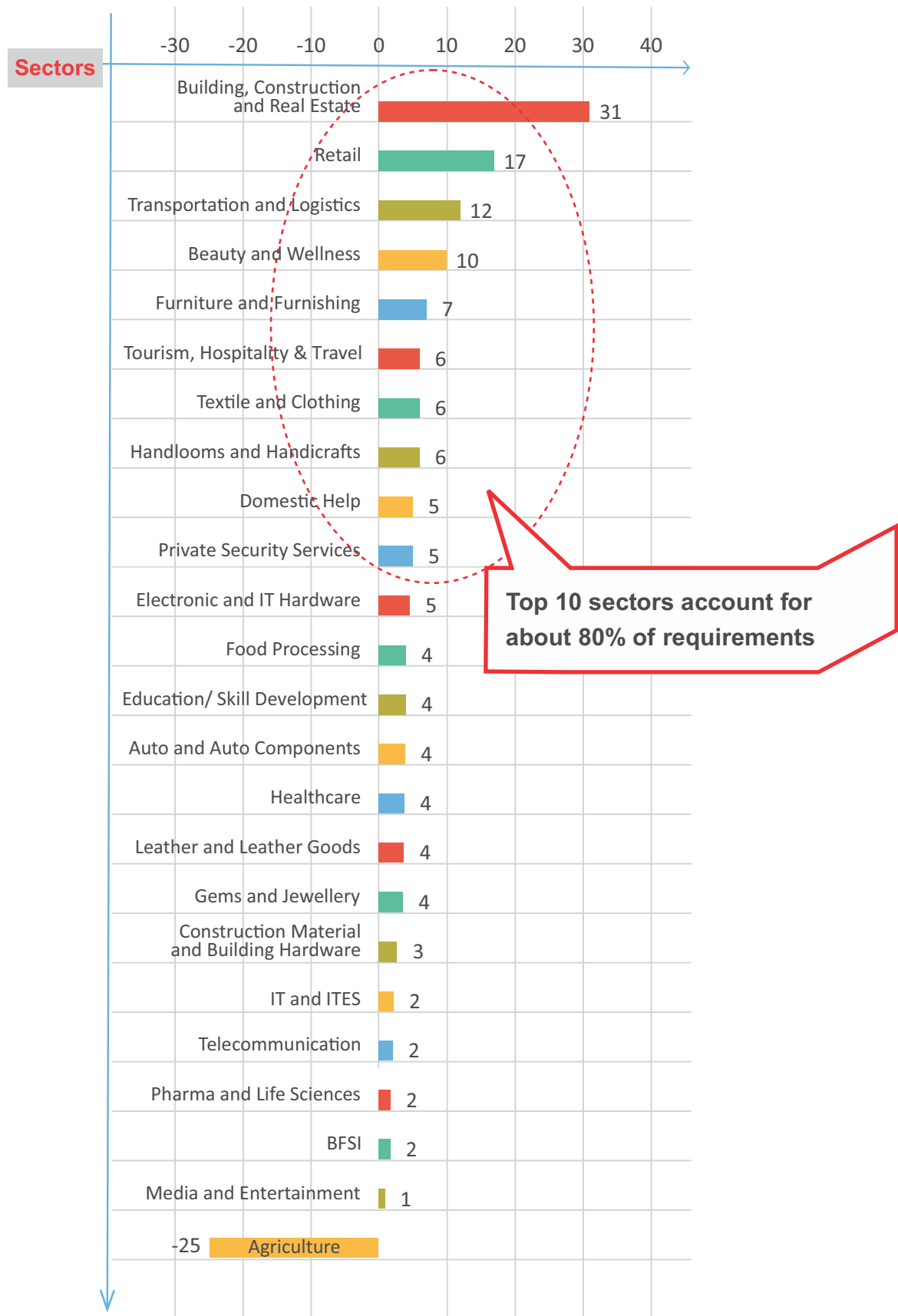




Table 1: Break Up of Incremental Requirement Across Sectors

S.No	Sector	Employment Base in 2013 (million)	Projected Employment by 2022 (million)	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (2013-2022)
1	Auto and Auto Components	10.98	14.88	3.9
2	Beauty and Wellness	4.21	14.27	10.06
3	Food Processing	6.98	11.38	4.4
4	Media and Entertainment	0.4	1.3	0.9
5	Handlooms and Handicrafts	11.65	17.79	6.14
6	Leather and Leather Goods	3.09	6.81	3.72
7	Domestic Help	6	10.88	4.88
8	Gems and Jewellery	4.64	8.23	3.59
9	Telecommunication	2.08	4.16	2.08
10	Tourism, Hospitality & Travel	6.96	13.44	6.48
11	Furniture and Furnishing	4.11	11.29	7.18
12	Building, Construction and Real Estate	45.42	76.55	31.13
13	IT and ITES	2.96	5.12	2.16
14	Construction Material and Building Hardware	8.3	11	2.7
15	Textile and Clothing	15.23	21.54	6.31
16	Healthcare	3.59	7.39	3.8
17	Security	7	11.83	4.83
18	Agriculture	240.4	215.6	(24.8)
19	Education/skill development	13.02	17.31	4.29
20	Transportation and Logistics	16.74	28.4	11.66
21	Electronic and IT Hardware	4.33	8.94	4.61
22	Pharma and Life Sciences	1.86	3.58	1.72
23	BFSI	2.55	4.25	1.7
24	Retail	38.6	55.95	17.35
Grand Total		461.1	581.89	120.79

Removal of Duplications in Retail Sector

To make the individual reports as actual representation of the sectors requirement, the below projections have been counted in both the standalone retail sector and their respective larger sectors. To avoid the double counting in terms of the total requirements, the component has been removed from the retail segment.

S.No	Sector	Employment Base in 2013 (million)	Projected Employment by 2022 (million)	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (2013-2022)
1	Retail segment of Auto and Auto Components	1.5	1.95	0.45
2	Retail segment of Gems & Jewellery	1.5	3.14	1.64
3	Retail segment of Food Services	4.6	10.49	5.89
4	Retail segment of Furniture and Furnishing	0.29	0.61	0.32
5	Retail segment of Electronics & IT Hardware	1.58	3.34	1.76
6	Retail segment of Pharma and Life Sciences	0.9	1.9	1
Total	10.37	21.43	11.06	
Grand Total of the Requirement (After removing duplication)		450.73	560.46	109.73

Table 2: Incremental Human Resource requirements across states (2013-22)

State	Incremental HR Requirements Total 2012-22
Andhra Pradesh	10871315
Arunachal Pradesh	147046
Assam	1234357
Chhattisgarh	3043736
Delhi	6341921
Goa	227261
Gujarat	5756711
Haryana	3484731
Haryana	93268
Himachal	1206379
Jammu and Kashmir	1122787
Jharkhand	4452801
Karnataka	8476134
Kerala	2956896
Madhya Pradesh	7816045
Maharashtra	15522185
Manipur	233446
Meghalaya	248954
Mizoram	140188
Nagaland	97382
Odisha	3345584
Punjab	2899005
Rajasthan	4242438
Sikkim	147821
Tamil Nadu	13552000
Tripura	259330
Uttar Pradesh	11011055
UttaraKhand	2061143
West Bengal	9342561
Grand Total	120334478



Policy Interventions



HON'BLE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

Launch of National Policy for Skill Development by Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on World Youth Skills Day at Vigyan Bhawan, 15th July 2015

3. Policy Interventions

3.1 National Policy for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship 2015 (Notified on 15th July, 2015)

Background

The first National Policy on Skill Development (NPSD) was notified in 2009. The NPSD 2009 laid out the broad framework as well as objectives and outcomes for the skilling landscape in the country. Given the paradigm shift in the skilling ecosystem in the country and the experience gained through implementation of various skill development programmes in the country, there was an imminent need to revisit the earlier policy. Moreover, the 2009 Policy itself provided for review every five years to align the policy framework with the emerging trends in the national and international milieu.

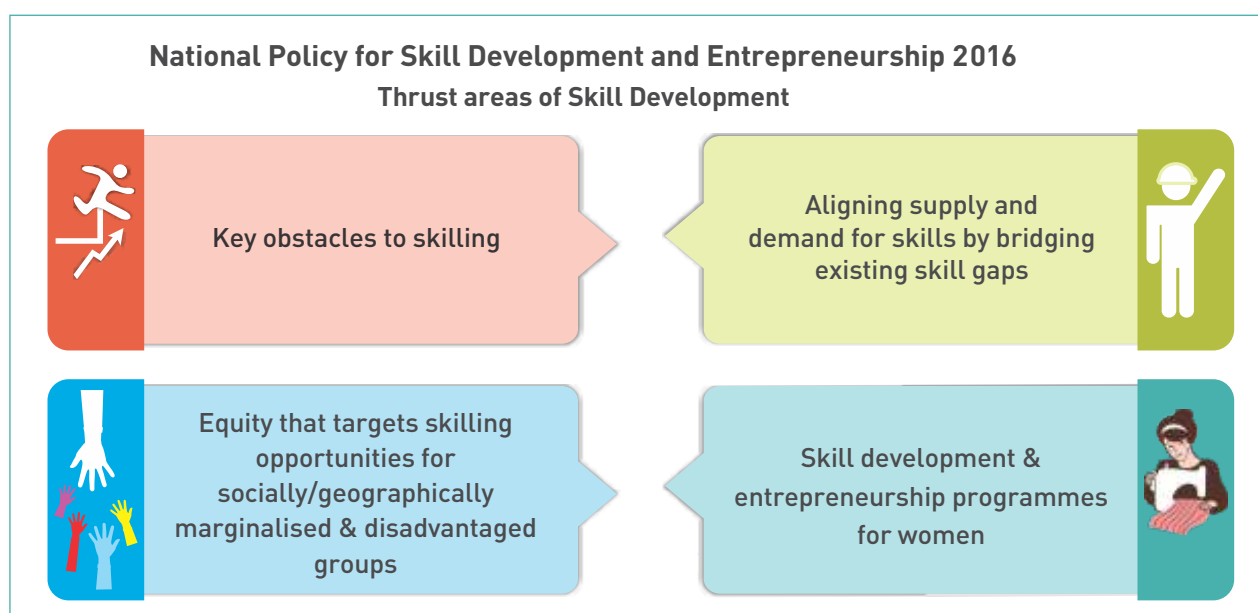
• Aspiration and Advocacy	• Global Partnerships
• Capacity	• Outreach
• Quality	• ICT Enablement
• Synergy	• Trainers and Assessors
• Mobilization and Engagement	• Inclusivity
• Promotion of skilling among women	

Vision Statement

“To create an ecosystem of empowerment by Skilling on a large Scale at Speed with high Standards and to promote a culture of innovation based entrepreneurship which can generate wealth and employment so as to ensure Sustainable livelihoods for all citizens in the country.”

Skill Component of Policy

The skill component of the Policy addresses key issues in the skill landscape: low aspirational value, non-integration with formal education, lack of focus on outcomes, quality of training infrastructure and trainers - among others. The Policy aims to align supply with demand, bridge existing skill gaps, promote industry engagement, operationalise a quality assurance framework, leverage technology and promote apprenticeship to tackle the identified issues. It also aims to promote equitable skilling opportunities for socially/geographically marginalised and disadvantaged groups as well as women.





Entrepreneurship Component of Policy

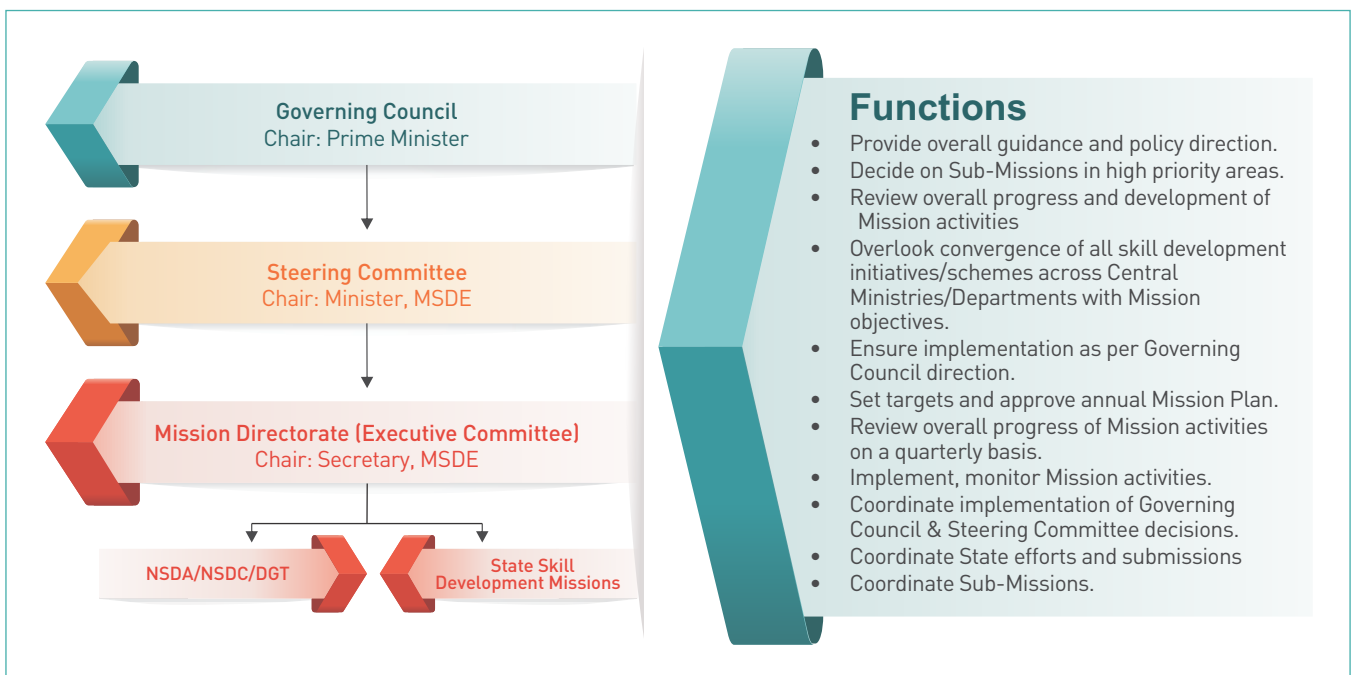
In the entrepreneurship domain, the Policy seeks to promote entrepreneurial culture through advocacy and integration of entrepreneurship education as part of formal/skill education, enhance support for entrepreneurs in terms of credit and market linkages, foster innovation driven and social enterprises and improve ease of doing business. It also suggests ways to further fillip entrepreneurship among women besides endeavouring to meet the entrepreneurial needs of socially/geographically marginalised and disadvantaged groups.

3.2 National Skill Development Mission

National Skill Development Mission aims to create convergence and expedite cross-sectoral decisions through a high powered decision making framework. It is expected to converge, coordinate, implement and monitor skilling activities on a pan-India basis.

The Mission consists of a three tier institutional structure, where the cascading functions of the bodies consist of providing policy directives and guidance, reviewing and monitoring overall progress, and actual implementation in line with Mission objectives.

The detailed framework has been given below:



Functions

- Provide overall guidance and policy direction.
- Decide on Sub-Missions in high priority areas.
- Review overall progress and development of Mission activities
- Overlook convergence of all skill development initiatives/schemes across Central Ministries/Departments with Mission objectives.
- Ensure implementation as per Governing Council direction.
- Set targets and approve annual Mission Plan.
- Review overall progress of Mission activities on a quarterly basis.
- Implement, monitor Mission activities.
- Coordinate implementation of Governing Council & Steering Committee decisions.
- Coordinate State efforts and submissions
- Coordinate Sub-Missions.

- The Mission will also run select sub-missions in high priority areas. The power to identify sub-missions will lie with Governing Council. At the outset, seven sub-missions have been proposed in the following areas: (i) Institutional Training, (ii) Infrastructure, (iii) Convergence, (iv) Trainers, (v) Overseas Employment, (vi) Sustainable Livelihoods, (vii) Leveraging Public Infrastructure
- Governing Council, Steering Committee & Executive Committee of NSDM notified on 27th Nov, 2015. Meeting of Executive Committee was held on 16th February.

Projects in the pipeline

- STEPPP (Skill Training for Employability Leveraging Public Private Partnership) Project with a World Bank assistance of \$ 1 Billion approved by Screening Committee of DEA to operationalize the NSDM along with its sub missions.
- The main objectives of STEPPP includes: leveraging existing public infrastructure, building a pool of quality instructors, creating convergence among all skill training activities at the state level, establishing robust monitoring and evaluation system for skill training programs, providing access to skill training opportunities to the disadvantaged sections and most importantly supplement the Make in India initiative by catering to the skill requirements in relevant manufacturing sectors.

3.3 Common Norms

The Government of India had constituted a 'Committee on Dovetailing/ Rationalization of Central Government Schemes on Skill Development under the chairmanship of the Chairman, National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) vide Notification dated 02.12.2013 for providing norms for skill development schemes implemented by Government of India. After several rounds of deliberations, the Committee came up with its recommendations on norms across the various skill development programmes while allowing flexibility to meet the requirements of different parts of the country/ different socio economic groups. The Committee in its report covered the whole spectrum covering skill development, inputs/output, funding/cost norms, third party certification and assessment, cost committee etc. The report of the Committee was put on the website for public awareness and comments. On the basis of the Report of the Committee and the inputs/feedback received from the stakeholders, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship has framed the Common Norms for Skill Development Schemes implemented by Government of India. The Common Norms have been notified by Government of India and all Central Skill Development Schemes implemented across Ministries needs to be aligned to Common Norms by April 2016.



Launch of National Skill Development Mission by Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on World Youth Skills Day at Vigyan Bhawan, 15th July 2015

Major Institutions



ITI Trainee is Felicitated with a Skill Card by Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on World Youth Skills Day at Vigyan Bhawan, 15th July 2015

4. Major Institutions

4.1 Directorate General of Training (DGT)

Directorate General of Training (DGT) in Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship is an apex organization for development and coordination of the vocational training including Women's Vocational Training to the employable youth in the country and to provide skilled manpower to the industry besides providing Employment Services. In pursuance of the Cabinet Secretariat Order No. 1/21/9/2014-Cab dated 16th April, 2015 & Ministry of Labour & Employment Order No. DGE&T-A-22020/01/2015-Adm-II dated 21.04.2015, two verticals of Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) working under Deputy Director General (Training) & Deputy Director General (Apprenticeship Training) along with their support system were transferred to Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

Major roles of DGT include-

01 Policy Formulation on Vocational Training

02 Laying Down Standards

03 Revise Course Curricula

04 Granting Affiliation

05 Trade Testing

06 Certification

Functions: DGT offers a wide range of training courses catering to the needs of different segments in the Labor market. Courses are available for school leavers, ITI pass outs, ITI instructors, industrial workers, technicians, junior and middle level executives, supervisors/foremen, women, physically disabled persons and SC/STs. It also conducts training oriented research and development of instructional media packages for the use of trainees and instructors etc. resource requirement number is approximately 120 million, while the unique number is 109.7 million.

National Council for Vocational Training

National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) a tripartite body was set up through a resolution by Ministry of Labour in 1956, to advice on issues relating to "vocational training" including Craftsmen Training Scheme such as designing of curricula, maintaining quality standards, deciding norms for affiliation, granting affiliation to institutes, trade testing and certification.

After being transferred to MSDE, NCVT has been partially re-constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, w.e.f. 13/05/2015 upto 30th September, 2016.



Skill India Pavilion at Make in India Week, Mumbai, February 2016



The Council consists of representatives of Central Ministries, State Governments, Employers Organizations, Employees' Organizations, Secretarial support to NCVT is provided by DGE&T. Professional Learned Bodies, Experts and representatives of SC/ST.

The major functions of the NCVT are:

- establish and award National Trade Certificates in engineering and non engineering trades and such other trades as may be brought within its scope by the Government of India;
- prescribe standards in respect of syllabi, equipment, and scale of space , duration of courses and methods of training;
- arrange trade tests in various trade courses and lay down standards of proficiency required for a pass in the trade test leading to the award of National Trade Certificate;
- arrange for ad-hoc or periodical inspections of training institutions in the country to ensure that the standards prescribed by the council are being followed;
- recognize training institutions run by government or by private agencies for purposes of the grant of National Trade Certificates and lay down conditions for such recognition;
- prescribe qualification for the technical staff of training institutions;
- prescribe the standards and conditions of eligibility for the award of National Trade Certificates;
- generally control the conditions for the award of National Trade Certificates;
- recommend the provision of additional training facilities wherever necessary and render such assistance in the setting up of additional training institutions or in the organisation of additional training programmes as may be possible;
- advice the Central government regarding distribution to State governments of the contribution of the Government of India towards expenditure on the Craftsmen Training Scheme;
- perform such other function as may be entrusted to it by the Government of India;
- perform such functions as are assigned by or under the Apprentices Act, 1961.

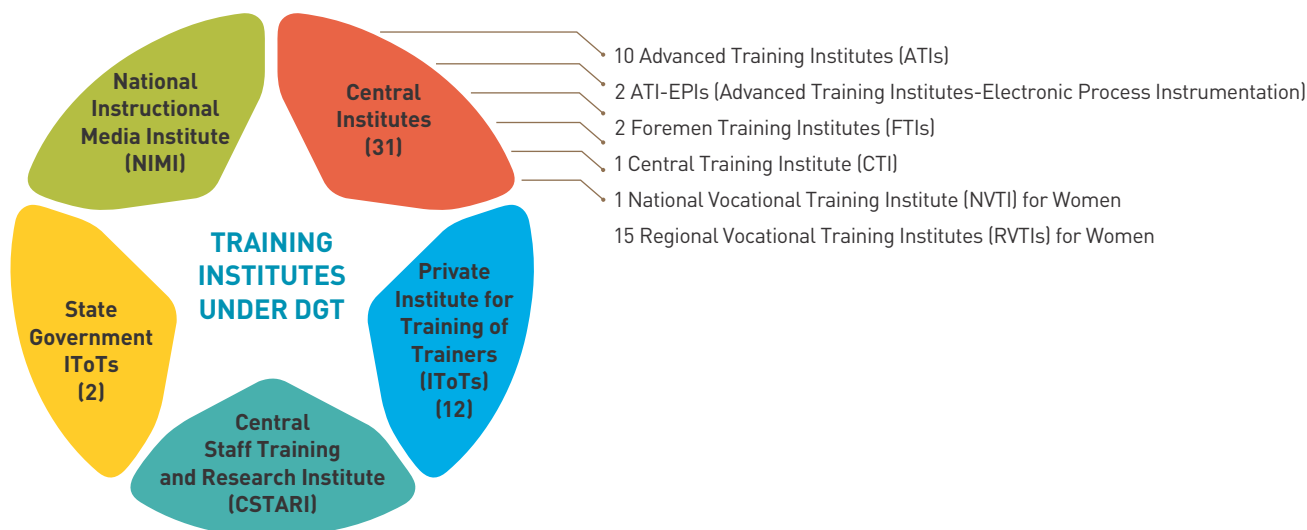
Similar Councils known as State Council for Vocational Training (SCVT) are constituted to advise respective State Governments on issues relating to skill development. These SCVTs have been advised by NCVT to be registered society under Society Registration Act 1861.



Representatives from Parliament and Industry present at National Industry Conclave on Skills, Mumbai, 12th January 2016

Training Institutes under DGT:

Following training institutes/offices have been established to implement various vocational training programmes under the aegis of DGT.



Flexi MoU

- Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship erstwhile part of DGE&T, Ministry of Labour & Employment has allowed industries to take advantage of various schemes for conducting training programmes in higher employment potential courses according to needs of industries. Window has been opened under Craftsmen Training Scheme (courses conducted through Industrial Training Institutes), Skill Development Initiative based on Modular Employable Skills Courses, to be used by industry for training and employment of youth. MoUs have been signed between Directorate General of Employment and Training and Industry/ Employer or any eligible organization, to take the advantage of this window. The courses are proposed in high potential areas and Industry/ Employer will have to ensure minimum 80% of employment for minimum of six months duration.
- So far, 16 MoUs have been signed with organizations as listed below:

Table 2: Incremental Human Resource requirements across states (2013-22)

S.No.	Organization
1.	Flipkart Internet Private Limited
2.	Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited (GIPCL).
3.	LabourNet Managed services (LabourNet)
4.	STIR (Skilled Tailoring Institute by Raymond)
5.	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited
6.	Maruti Suzuki India Limited
7.	TATA Motors Limited
8.	Apparel Training & Design Centre (ATDC)
9.	INDIA Yamaha Motors Pvt. Ltd
10.	Indo German Tool Room, Aurangabad
11.	Raymond Limited, Pune
12.	Yashasvi Academy of Skills, Pune
13.	Trident Limited
14.	Centurion University of Technology & Management
15.	JN Tata Vocational Training Institute
16.	Driving Skill Institute & Research (DSIR)



Women’s Vocational Training Programme

Development policies, plans and programmes of Government have always aimed at women’s advancement in different spheres. In this endeavor, DGT, being the nodal agency looking after vocational training in the country, has taken a number of steps for providing training to women under various skill training programmes as well as instructor training programs. In order to provide impetus to the vocational training of women and pursuing long term policies related to women’s vocational training in the country, RVTIs have been established in different States.

Institutional Network

A network of Institutes, both under the Central & State Governments have been set up for extending skill training facilities to women, which aim at stimulating employment opportunities among women of various socio- economic levels and different age groups. The Institutional Network includes 16 central Institutes viz. National Vocational Training Institute for Women at Noida & 15 Regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women. These institutes are providing training facilities exclusively for women in skills having high wage-employment and self-employment potential besides Instructors Training & Training of trainers’ programmes. The location & year of establishment of the institutes are given below:

S.No	Name of the Institute	Place	Year of Establishment
I	National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) (W)	Noida	1977
ii	Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI)(W)	Mumbai	1977
iii	Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI)(W)	Bangalore	1977
iv	Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI)(W)	Thiruvananthapuram	1983
v	Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI)(W)	Panipat	1986
vi	Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI)(W)	Kolkata	1986
vii	Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI)(W)	Tura	1986
viii	Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI)(W)	Allahabad	1991
ix	Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI)(W)	Indore	1992
x	Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI)(W)	Vadodara	1993
xi	Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI)(W)	Jaipur	1994
xii	Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI)(W)	Shimla	2015
xiii	Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI)(W)	Rajpura	2015
xiv	Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI)(W)	Trichy	2015
xv	Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI)(W)	Agartala	2015
xvi	Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI)(W)	Patna	2015



Amendments to the Apprenticeship Act, 1961

Government of India has recently introduced several comprehensive reforms in apprenticeship regime after careful examination of problems faced by the industry and apprentices. Apprenticeship Act has been amended with effect from 22nd December, 2014 to make Apprenticeship Act more responsive to the youth and industry. Amended Apprenticeship rules were notified on 18th June, 2015.

Some major changes introduced by the Government include dismantling of outdated system of trade wise and unit wise regulation of apprentices. Now establishments can engage Apprentices within a band of 2.5% to 10% of total strength of establishment including contractual staff, linkage of the Stipend payable to trade apprentices to minimum wages of semi skilled worker at the state level, permission of engaging apprentices in optional trades other than notified designated trade thus expanding the scope of apprenticeship, relaxed penalties for non compliance, mandatory deployment of apprentices in service sector, etc. State Government facilitates the Apprentice engagement in Private Sector industries and State PSU's while engagement in Central PSUs is facilitated by 6 Regional Directorates of Apprenticeship Training (RDAT) under Directorate General of Training (DGT), MSDE.

Major initiatives/activities undertaken:

- In order to scale up apprenticeship opportunities in the country guidelines for Third Party Agencies (TPAs) have been issued. TeamLease Services, Yashaswi Institute and Centurion University have been appointed as TPAs for scaling up apprenticeship in MSME sector.
- A proposal to allow spend on apprenticeship beyond mandatory 2.5% under CSR, sent to corporate affairs ministry.
- Advocacy measure for promoting apprenticeship training initiated in the form of TV shows and pan India awareness workshops in industry clusters (14 so far).
- For ease of Apprenticeship Management, an online Apprenticeship Portal was launched on 15th July, 2015 by the PM.
- Apprentices increased from 2.70 lakhs to 2.92 lakhs in the past one year

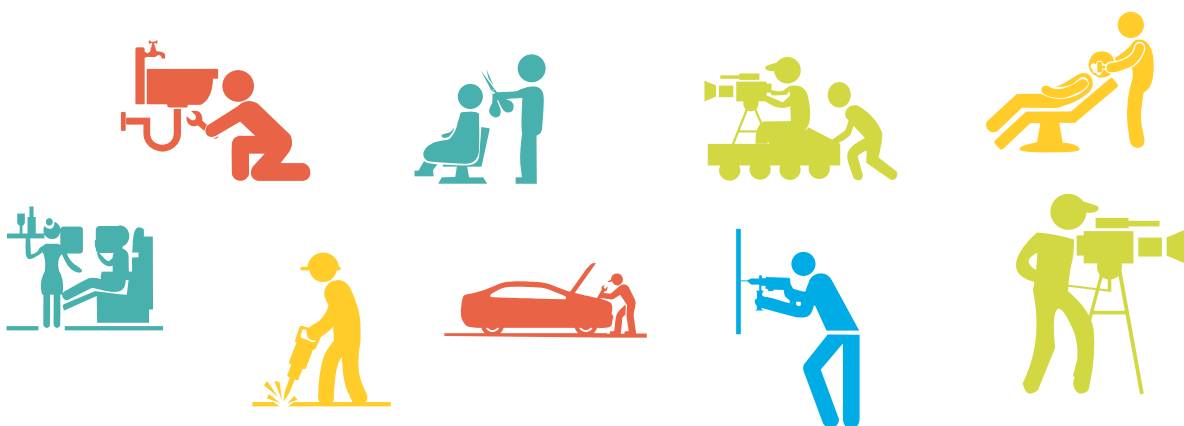


Hospitality Management



Amendments in the Apprenticeship Act, 1961

1. The outdated system of trade-wise and unit-wise regulation of apprentices under a prescriptive regime has been dismantled and substituted with a minimum target equivalent to 2.5% of employees (maximum permissible apprentices – 10% of employees, which is also being considered for further relaxation).
2. Instead of being confined to 259 designated apprenticeship trades of NCVT, the industry can have onboard apprentices in Optional Trades based on state technologies and new generation businesses.
3. Scope of apprenticeship has been expanded to include all undergraduate, post-graduate and other approved vocational courses.
4. Deployment of apprentices in service sector has also been made compulsory now.
5. Penalties like imprisonment have been removed and industry has been allowed to self-regulate and report its achievements vis-à-vis the targets. Defaulting units would be subject to a token financial fine for non-compliance.
6. In house infrastructure for Basic Training is no longer compulsory and companies are now allowed to outsource Basic Training. Third Party Agencies would be encouraged to undertake Basic Training wherever some companies do not have internal facilities to do so. Not only this, if an MSME unit does not have all facilities to run the complete Practical Training in-house, it would be allowed to split it across 2-3 industrial units.
7. Duration of apprenticeship has been rationalized and would now be 6 months (minimum) to 3 years (maximum) whereas efforts are in progress to restrict the upper limit to 2 years.
8. Inspection of apprenticeship matters by authorities can only be done very selectively and after prior written approval of senior officers.
9. Restrictions on deployment of apprentices from outside the state have been removed and they are now allowed to seek apprenticeship in any unit anywhere in India.
10. A web-based Apprenticeship Portal (www.apprenticeship.gov.in) was recently launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister, which can be used by the companies to host their trade-wise requirement of apprentices. Apprentices would also be encouraged to apply online. Apprenticeship contract approval would also be online. This would enable online interaction among apprenticeship applicants, companies and the Government. Companies would also publish apprenticeship details on this portal (instead of submitting tedious returns) and Government would get data directly from the portal.
11. Stipend payable to trade apprentices is now directly linked to minimum wages of semi skilled worker at the state level (70%, 80% and 90% of the minimum wages in year 1,2 and 3 respectively). Industry should be free to pay higher stipend to apprentices.
12. Apprentice Protsahan Yojana has been started wherein 50% of the prescribed stipend payment would be made by MSDE, subject to certain conditions, with highest priority to MSMEs in manufacturing sector.
13. If any company onboards apprentices in 4 States or more, it will be free to deal directly with the designated officer of MSDE at centre, for all apprenticeship matters.



Initiatives in the North East and LWE Regions

'Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism'

The scheme was formulated in 2011 to create Skill Development infrastructure in those districts closer to the people of left wing extremism (LWE) affected districts. The objective of the scheme is to establish one ITI & two Skill Development Centers (SDCs) in each of 34 districts and to run demand driven vocational training courses both long term and short term to meet the requirement of skilled manpower of various sectors of economy in and around these areas and to provide opportunities to youth and decent livelihood. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 241.65 crore.

Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism

- 1000 youth in Long Term Training @ 30 per district
- 4000 youth in Short Term Training @ 120 per district
- 340 youth in Instructor Training @ 10 per district
- An amount of Rs. 117.85 lakh has been released to 09 states
- To establish 34 ITIs and 68 SDCs along with Skill Training to 4290 youth in 9 States



Telangana Khamam	Bihar Jamui, Gaya, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Arwal	Chhattisgarh Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandgaon, Bijapur, Narayanpur
Jharkhand Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar, Hazaribagh	Madhya Pradesh Balaghat	Maharashtra Gadchiroli K, Gondia
Odisha Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Deogarh, Sambalpur	Uttar Pradesh Sonebhadra	West Bengal Paschim Midnapur (Lalgarh Area)
Total 34		



‘Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States and Sikkim’

The scheme was formulated in 2011 at a total of Rs. 57.39 crore to enhance the existing infrastructure of skill development in North Eastern States. The covered states are Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura Sikkim & Meghalaya. The scheme is aimed for Upgradation of 20 ITIs by introducing three new trades per ITI and Supplementing infrastructure deficiencies in 28 ITIs by constructing new hostel, boundary wall and supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment.

The scheme has been modified during the FY 2014-15 at a revised cost of Rs. 298.13 crore with an additional component of establishment of new 22 ITIs in 8 Northeastern States.

A total of Rs. 96.69 crore has been released to eight States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Sikkim & Meghalaya.

4.2 National Skill Development Agency

The National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), an autonomous body, (registered as a Society under the Society’s Registration Act 1860) was created with the mandate to coordinate and harmonise the skill development activities in the country, is now part of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

As per the Gazette Notification dated 6th June, 2013 the functions assigned to the NSDA include:

- Take all possible steps to meet skilling targets as envisaged in the 12th Five Year Plan and beyond
 - Ensure that the skilling needs of the disadvantaged and the marginalized groups like SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, women and differently abled persons are taken care of
 - Nodal agency for State Skill Development Missions
 - Coordinate and harmonize the approach to skill development among various central Ministries and departments, State Governments, NSDC and private players
 - Anchor and operationalize the NSQF
 - Raise extra-budgetary resources for skill development
 - Evaluate existing skill development schemes to assess their efficacy, and to suggest corrective action
 - Create and maintain a national data base related to skill development including development of a dynamic Labour Market Information System (LMIS)
 - Affirmative action for advocacy
- 3.2.10 Discharge any other function entrusted by the Government



Activities undertaken by NSDA

Creation of an integrated Labor Market Information System

To address the need for an integrated approach to Labour Market Information, National Steering Committee on Labour Market Information System (LMIS), housed in the NSDA, was notified on 24 Oct 2013 by the Government. The prime objective behind developing National Labour Market Information System (LMIS) is to provide a single window system for managing the information for Skill Development activities/programmes of different GoI Ministries, State Governments, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), Training Providers/Agencies, Assessment Agencies, Industry Bodies Placement Agencies etc. The system is aimed to provide a consolidated and unified view of various stakeholders at any given point of time, thereby empowering the Government and policy makers to take informed decisions.

In the above context, NSDA has initiated the process of creation and development of the National LMIS, adopting a modular approach. The National Informatics Centre (NIC) is working as technological partner for development of National LMIS and first phase of the portal would be launched by the end of March, 2016.

Engagement with Ministries and States on NSQF

NSQF workshops have been conducted across 16 states such as Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Tripura, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Puduchery, Kerala, Punjab and Haryana.

Core Committee on NSQF formed in Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. Odisha and Haryana have also submitted few qualification files for review of NSDA.

Workshops on NSQF held at Ministry of IT & Communication and Ministry of Tourism (core committee on NSQF also formed).

Skills Innovation Initiative –A committee has been set up under the Skills Innovation Initiative housed under the NSDA. The NSDA invites innovative ideas, concepts and practices on skill development. The Committee reviews all the proposals of innovations to facilitate their application on a wider scale. Selected innovative practices will be facilitated and propagated for wider application. Ten innovative approaches and solutions have already been identified for wider propagation.

Quality Assurance Framework: A National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF), which will underpin the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF), is being developed at NSDA. The NQAF entails an overview manual along with a set of seven manuals addressing the Quality requirements to be met by different stakeholders in order to impart NSQF Qualifications. The manuals are:

- i. Registration of NSQF Qualifications Manual
- ii. Accreditation of Training and Education Institutions Manual
- iii. Accreditation of Assessment Bodies Manual
- iv. NQAF Auditor's Manual
- v. Risk Assessment Framework Manual
- vi. Quality Assurance of Industry Bodies Manual
- vii. Quality Assurance for National and State Level Bodies Manual

The seven manuals are being developed through widespread consultations with various stakeholders groups. So far, two manuals i.e. Accreditation of Training/Education Institution Manual and Accreditation of Assessment bodies Manual have been developed.

National Credit Accumulation and Transfer System:

In the light of adoption of the National Skill Qualification Framework across General education, Vocational Education and Training, and to facilitate mobility of candidates within and across these domains of learning, a unified Credit Accumulation and Transfer System is proposed in the NSQF Notification.



With a view to learn from, and build upon the existing credit systems, and to develop a common understanding of Credit system and its components for the benefit of all the stakeholders of the NSQF, NSDA is holding consultations with experts and stakeholders to come up with a unified system of Credit accumulation and Transfer.

Draft legislation on skill development: In order to give statutory backing to the NSQF, introduce quality assurance norms in TVET, and to provide an institutional mechanism for carrying out these roles, the need for legislation on skill development was felt. The NSDA prepared and submitted to the Ministry a draft Skill India Act which addresses these issues.

National Skills Research Division:

A National Skills Research Division (NSRD), is being constituted within NSDA at the national level. As per National Policy of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, 2015, the role of the division will be to conduct skill surveys including aggregation of the environmental scans done by SSCs, study emerging demand trends, operate the LMIS and other skilling platforms and databases. This body will have close involvement of private sector subject experts and will be the strategy think tank for MSDE. It will also keep a close watch on developments taking place internationally in these areas and align our policy response to enable engagement with various stakeholders in the skilling ecosystem and ensure that skill sets of our people are also aligned with international requirements/benchmark, ensuring their global mobility. NSDA is in a process of setting up an expert advisory committee on NSRD.

Recognition of Prior Learning

Pilot studies in RPL were undertaken in five sectors i.e. Construction, Healthcare, Gems & Jewellery, Domestic worker and Agriculture. The draft report of the same has been submitted to NSDA and MSDE. The learning from Pilot studies have further assisted in refining the draft RPL policy.

NSDA has also undertaken extensive field visits to handloom clusters in Varanasi, Maheshwari and Kanchipuram, Gems and Jewelry in Jaipur and Diamond clusters in Surat to get the practical nuances in the RPL process. NSDA has been actively involved in formulating the guidelines for RPL implementation under PMKVY scheme of MSDE and will also incorporate the learnings from PMKVY scheme into its final policy. NSDA will document different contextualized models of RPL execution towards incorporation of the informal sector.



Technical Training being Imparted to trainees at Madhya Pradesh ITOT

Engagements with Institutions of Higher Learning

The NSDA has been organising series of brainstorming sessions/workshops with some of the reputed universities/institutions of higher learning along with the key regulatory authorities such as the UGC, AICTE, CBSE and NIOS. The objective of these workshops is to define the competencies of qualifications in terms of the level descriptors in the NSQF for diplomas, associate degrees, bachelor degrees, masters degrees etc. being awarded by these institutions.

Alignment of NCVT Courses to the NSQF

NSDA has also initiated the process of aligning the NCVT courses of DGT under Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The process began for the three most popular trades under NCVT, namely – Fitter, Turner and Electrician. The total number of Qualifications approved from March 2015 to September 2015. Out of approved 1460 qualifications, 1344 qualifications are from various SSCs while 116 qualifications are from NCVT.

Study Visit to Australia

The India –EU Skills project organized a study tour to Australia in order to build on the understanding of the TVET system. A delegation of 12 members from Ministries, States, Sector Skill Councils, National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) was part of this study tour. The purpose was to provide an overview of Australia's technical vocational education and training system, understand how industry drives the TVET agenda and how skill councils respond to industry needs, the role of government agencies and private sector, and possible collaboration between Australian and Indian counterparts

4.3 National Skill Development Corporation

NSDC is a one of its kind, Public Private Partnership in India. It aims to promote skill development by catalyzing creation of large, quality, for-profit vocational institutions. It has a target to skill 150 million Indians by 2022. It is now part of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.



In its efforts to scale up skill development efforts, NSDC strives towards the following-

- Develop low cost, high-quality, innovative business models
- Attract significant private investment
- Ensure that its funds are largely “re-circulating”; i.e. loan or equity rather than grant
- Build a strong corpus

To ensure superior decision-making with speed and scale, the NSDC has a structure and governance model that provides it with autonomy, stature and continuity. Thus, the organisation has a tiered decision-making structure comprising of the Board of Directors, Board Sub Committees and the Executive Council. The Board of Directors of NSDC comprise of 15 members with 6 from the government (including 2 nominees from the private sector) and 9 (including the MD & CEO) from the private sector. The Board is chaired by Mr. S. Ramadorai. NSDC works in the three main areas as mentioned below-

- Provide Debt and Equity support to Private Training Centres
- Sector Skill Councils
- Skills training with the help of schemes such as PMKVY, UDAAN and STAR

Participation in WorldSkills India

WorldSkills India is an initiative of NSDC. NSDC, through its WorldSkills India initiative, has been leading the country's participation at WorldSkills International competitions since 2011. The key objectives of WorldSkills India are to promulgate skills in the society and motivate the youth to pursue vocational education and encourage buy-in of stakeholders through inviting sponsorships to organize the local, regional, national and international skills competitions and also host international competitions.





A young team of 29 participants in 27 skill categories represented India this year led by, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under the guidance of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) at 43rd WorldSkills Competition, Sao Paulo, Brazil. The Indian team was competing with more than 1000 candidates from 59 other WorldSkills member countries.

The winners of Medallions for Excellence at the WorldSkills International Competition 2015 (Sao Paulo, Brazil) are as follows –

Sr. No.	Skill Category	Contestant(s)	City
1.	Beauty Therapy	Ms. Neha Chande	Mumbai
2.	Brick Laying	Mr. Parashuram Nayak	Pune
3.	Graphic Design	Mr. Sriram Govindasamy	Chennai
4.	Hair Dressing	Mr. Pradeep Ved	Udaipur
5.	Jewellery Making	Mr. Surajit Kumar Rana	Kolkata
6.	Prototype Modelling	Mr. Abhishek BS	Bangalore
7.	Plastic Die Engineering	Mr. Sunil Kumar Sharma	Coimbatore
8.	Welding	Mr. Sachin Narale	Pune

All the 8 medallion winners along with their experts got felicitated and was awarded a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh each. The 44th WorldSkills Competition will be held at the Abu Dhabi National Exhibition Centre, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates in October 2017.



Felicitation of WorldSkill International Competition 2015 Winners at National Industry Conclave on Skills, Mumbai, 12th January 2016

NSDC PERFORMANCE DURING 2014-15

Item	Details
Proposals Approved	267
SSC Approved	39
Candidates Trained This Year	7,33,536
Centers Active (Break Up) (This includes 394 mobile centers)	4415
States Covered	28
UT Covered	5
Placement Percentage	55%
Districts Covered	537
Courses Active	1552
Job Roles Standardized	1319

** Placement percentage is based on trainings through NSDC funded training partners and does not include trainings under special schemes such as STAR and Udaan.



ITI Balaghat - Madhya Pradesh



4.4 Sector Skill Councils

Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) are set up as autonomous bodies and Not-for-Profit organizations by National Skill Council. They create Occupational Standards, develop competency framework, conduct Train the Trainer Programs, affiliate Vocational Training Institutes, conduct skill gap studies in their sector leading to a Labor Market Information System and most importantly Assess and Certify trainees on the curriculum aligned to National Occupational Standards developed by them.

Sector Skill Councils are designed to be national partnership organizations that bring together all the stakeholders – industry, labor and the academia. As on date 40 Sector Skill Councils are approved covering all the priority and high growth sectors like Automotive, Retail, Healthcare, Leather, Food Processing, etc. and informal sectors like Beauty & Wellness, Security, Domestic Workers & Plumbing. The list includes 20 High Priority Sectors identified by the Government and 25 of the sectors under make in India.

SSCs are led by industry leaders in respective sectors. For example, Healthcare SSC by Dr Naresh Trehan, Construction SSC by Mr Ajit Gulabchand, Electronics SSC by Mr Ajai Chowdhry, Telecom by Mr Akhil Gupta, Automotive by Mr. Vinod Dasari, Plumbing by Mr R. K Somani, Leather SSC by Mr. Habib Hussain, and Apparels SSC by Dr Shaktivel and so on.

NSDC with the help of its Sector Skill Councils has identified 251 popular job roles across 28 sectors for which Model Curriculum booklets have been released. Each Model curriculum is mapped to a specific Qualification Pack, covering modules aligning with the specific National Occupational Standards. In addition, Equipment, Theory and Practical duration for each module is detailed. Trainer Prerequisites and Assessment Criteria for the targeted Qualification Pack are also included. This will ensure standardization and quality assurance across trainings getting conducted in these Qualification Packs.

Table: Sector wise details of developed Model Curriculum

S.NO	Sector	# Qualification Packs for which Model Curriculum released
1	Agriculture	15
2	Apparels	5
3	Automotive	5
4	Beauty & Wellness	10
5	BFSI	10
6	Capital Goods	10
7	Construction	10
8	Electronics & Hardware	10
9	Food Processing	10
10	Furniture & Fittings	5
11	Gems & Jewellery	13
12	Green Jobs	5
13	Handicrafts	7
14	Healthcare	10
15	Infrastructure Equipment	8
16	Iron & Steel	11
17	IT-ITeS	12
18	Leather	11
19	Life Sciences	8
20	Mining	11
21	Plumbing	4
22	Power	4
23	Retail	7
24	Rubber	7
25	Security	6
26	Telecom	10
27	Textiles & Handlooms	17
28	Tourism & Hospitality	10
		251

Achievements of SSCs

Since their approval by the NSDC Board, SSCs have

- Over 460 corporate and Government leaders are represented in the Governing Councils of the SSCs.
- SSCs have a full-fledged professional team with domain and functional expertise.
- 33 SSCs have created 1660 qualification packs with 4412 unique National Occupational Standards which are validated by over 1760 companies.
- Sector Skill Councils have assessed and certified more than 20 lakh trainees
- Under the STAR scheme, SSCs have affiliated 719 Training Organizations having 17,250 centers, 29 Assessment Agencies with 2808 Assessors are affiliated to the Sector Skill Councils.
- SSCs have tie-ups for in-house training of organization employees – like Retail, Rubber, Plumbing; Automotive etc. over 500 companies have indicated that they will prefer SSC certificate holders.
- Through NSDC, SSCs work with multiple agencies including Central Ministries, State Governments, Educational Bodies and Institutions, and others operating in the skills development space.
- SSCs also provide thought leadership in sector-specific growth objectives of State Governments thus enabling an ecosystem for investments and job creation for certified and skilled manpower.

SSCs also address challenges faced by specific groups including persons with disabilities, local governance institutions like Panchayats, rural entrepreneurs, etc



Hon'ble Minister for MoHUPA, Shri Venkaiah Naidu at National Industry Conclave on Skills, Mumbai, 12th January 2016



4.5 National Skill Development Fund

The National Skill Development Fund, a trust fully owned by the Government of India, has been set up by Government of India with the objective of facilitating and encouraging skill development of employable youth in the country by collecting and utilizing the funds of the Trust, and to implement programmes through the instrumentality of NSDC. The Trust further acts as a custodian of funds received from contributors. It accepts donation, contribution in cash or kind from the Contributors for furthering its objectives. It is managed by the Board of Trustees appointed by Gol. The Chief Executive Officer of the Trust is appointed by Gol and is responsible for day-to-day administration and management of the Trust.

The Fund meets its objectives through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) which is an industry led 'Not For Profit Company' set up for building skill development capacity and forging strong linkages with the market. NSDC acts as a catalyst in skill development by providing funding to enterprises, companies and organizations that provide skill training. It also develops appropriate models to enhance, support and coordinate private sector initiatives. Till Dec, 2015, NSDF has released Rs. 2838 crore to NSDC towards skill development programmes including Skilling, STAR, PMKVY and UDAAN Scheme (J&K oriented). As on 17.1.2016, NSDC with 249 training partners and 3222 training centres has so far trained around 55.70 lakh persons across India.

NSDF through NSDC works with Corporates, Foundations, Government, and community-based organizations in structuring high impact collaborative projects. The Company Act, 2013, which came into effect on 1st April 2014, lists Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) mandate for Indian companies. Over the past year, NSDC has evolved a robust framework to solicit funds for skill development projects in line with these guidelines. While many private and public sector enterprises have supported vocational training programs in the past, the Act provides an opportunity to tap into these funds in a structured manner. Today, NSDC can assist any entity to design structure and manage skill development projects due to its nation-wide presence through its training organizations. All projects are implemented through approved training partners of NSDC, with monitoring and reporting of project outcomes provided centrally by NSDC. NSDC actively participates in CSR discussions to advocate for skill development through outreach events, industry forums, one-on-one consultations and other ways.

NSDC CSR Engagements for Skill Development:

- 1) POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED
- 2) Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited (CIFCL)
- 3) NTPC I
- 4) Essar Group Foundation
- 5) NTPC II
- 6) RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPORATION LIMITED (REC)
- 7) COMPUTER AGE MANAGEMENT SERVICES (CAMS)
- 8) HINDUSTAN COPPER LIMITED (HCL)
- 9) MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPORATION LIMITED (MECL)

4.6 National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD)

The National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development is a society under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship engaged in Training, Consultancy, Research and Publication, in order to promote entrepreneurship. The institute has been financially self sufficient since 2007-08.

The Institute is operating from an integrated Campus in Noida, Uttar Pradesh. It is established in an area of 10,000 sq. meters with about 40,000 sq. feet of built up area. The infrastructure comprises of 8 class rooms, 1 auditorium, and 1 conference hall, besides library. There is also a hostel consisting of 32 rooms, and other facilities.

Major Activities

The major activities of the Institute inter alia include:

- **Training:** The different kind of training programmes being organized by the Institute inter-alia include Trainers' Training Programmes (TTPs); Management Development Programmes (MDPs); Orientation Programmes for Head of Departments (HoDs) and Senior Executives; Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs); Entrepreneurship-cum-Skill Development Programmes (ESDPs) and specially designed sponsored activities for different target groups.
- **Research/Evaluation Studies:** Besides the primary/basic research, the Institute has been undertaking review/evaluation of different government schemes/programmes, training need assessment- Skill Gap studies, industrial potential survey etc. The broad objective of these activities is the promotion of the MSME Sector.
- **Development of Course Curriculum/Syllabi:** The Institute has developed Model Syllabi for organizing Entrepreneurship Development Programmes. It has also assisted in Standardization of Common Training programmes of Ministry of MSME.
- **Cluster Interventions:** The Institute has been actively involved in undertaking developmental programmes (Soft and Hard Interventions) in Clusters in different capacities. The Institute has so far handled a total of 24 Industrial Clusters. The Institute is acting as facilitator under "Recognition of Prior Learning" component of PMKVY
- **Incubation Centres:** The Incubator sponsored by the Ministry of MSME and functioning at the Campus of the Institute, has been instrumental in providing hands-on training and familiarizing the beneficiaries with the real factory/market conditions/ situations in the area of stitching, Mobile Repairing, Home Décor products, Beautician and Art Incubation. Following activities are organized for the same:
 - Self Employment Fair
 - Functioned as Udyami Mitra under Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana
 - Business plan preparation
 - Institutional arrangements with Financial Institutes/ support organization(s)
 - Linkage with Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
 - Post training follow up with the participants
 - Hand-holding for Enterprise Creation and Employment Assistance to the Trainees: The Institute provides hand-holding services to candidates interested in self-employment and assists to find suitable wage employment if they do not opt for self-employment. For the same, an interaction platform called Rojgar Mela(s) is organized for prospective employees and trained persons.
 - Collaborative Activities: With different domestic and overseas/multi-lateral institutions including Government of West Bengal, Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation(RSLDC), International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, Snapdeal etc. to promote entrepreneurial culture/provision of support services for different target groups
 - International Activities: The Institute conducts 8-weeks' training programmes under the Fellowships of the Ministry of External Affairs: ITEC/SCAAP/COLOMBO Plan for the participants from different countries. Besides, the Institute also designs and conducts special /request training programmes for overseas agencies and has also been assisting other countries through consultancy assignments primarily in assessing the industrial potential of different Regions.
 - Consultancy Services (National and International): Offering consultancy services in the area of entrepreneurship especially for MSMEs. It Offers advice and consultancy to other Institutions engaged in entrepreneurial training either in the Government or in the Private Sector. Advising Governments (both Central & State) and foreign Governments as well in the area of entrepreneurship and MSMEs.



Achievements for 2015-16

The Institute has trained 4,11,000 trainees in the year 2015-16 till February 2016. Out of this, approx 3,50,000 have been trained under CD based Entrepreneurship Orientation Programmes. Also, in the year 2014-15, the institute assisted 16,578 participants to set up their unit and 48,765 to get wage employment. The Institute will be creating 10,000 entrepreneurs under a pilot project of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship by the end of March, 2016

4.7 Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE)

The Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) was established in the year 1993 in Guwahati by the erstwhile Ministry of Industry, Department of SSI & ARI (now the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship), Government of India as an autonomous national institute with an aim to undertake training, research and consultancy activities in small and micro enterprises focusing on entrepreneurship development. It is also An ISO 9001:2008 Certified Organisation.

The Institute is located at Lalmati, BasisthaChariali, 37 National Highway Bypass, Guwahati. The Institute consists of two Administrative Blocks, two hostels, 24 staff quarters, 12 flats for officers and a residential quarter for the Director inside the campus of IIE. The institute also has state offices in seven states - Nagaland, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, and Meghalaya.

Objectives

1. To promote and develop entrepreneurship.
2. To conduct research and provide consultancy for entrepreneurship development.
3. To coordinate and collaborate with other organizations in undertaking training, research and other activities to increase outreach of the institute.
4. To provide consultancy and monitoring service to potential entrepreneurs and enhancing employability of participants.
5. To promote greater use of information technology in the activities/ functions of the IIE.
6. To comply with statutory responsibility.

Functions

1. Designing and organising training activities for different target group and undertaking research in the relevant field.
2. Improving the efficiency, effectiveness and delivery of the change agents and development practitioners i.e. trainers, support organizations engaged in enterprise building. etc.
3. Provide consultancy service to the prospective and existing entrepreneurs.
4. Increasing the outreach of activities of the institute through collaborative activities and increasing their effectiveness through use of different tools of information technology.

Major Activities

- Training Programmes: The Institute organises training programmes for prospective entrepreneurs, students, teachers, development functionaries. These programmes are classified as: Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP); Entrepreneurship awareness programme/camp (EAP/EAC); Training of Trainers (TOT); Faculty Development Programme (FDP); Skill Development Programme (SDP); Management Development Programme (MDP); Entrepreneurship Orientation Programme (EOP); and Incubation Training.
- Research: The Institute undertakes research and studies either on its own or on sponsored basis and provides consultancy in the field of growth and development of SME across North East India and beyond. The Institute also acts as a catalyst and a resource centre for providing various inputs on policy formulation for promoting entrepreneurship and skill development in SME sector. Another major focus area is evaluation of various Central and State government organisations and schemes. Action Research is also undertaken on development of SMEs.

- **Consultancy:** It offers advice and consultancy in the various areas of entrepreneurship, including, Enterprise planning; Enterprise Management; Enterprise Expansion, Diversification & Growth; Management Consultancy; Marketing consultancy with specialization on export and border trade; Technology sourcing; Technology propagation; Project and Reports.
- **Seminars and Workshops:** The Institute organizes Seminars and Workshops to share experiences on implementation of programmes of self-employment and entrepreneurship, On current topics and awareness generation. Besides, the institute organizes Entrepreneurs Meet to understand and appreciate their problems in launching projects and managing them successfully.
- **Projects:** The institute has also undertaken various projects such as, Centre for Sustainable Livelihood promotion (CSPL); Regional Resource Centre (RRC) for Cluster Development; Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development (STED) Project; and Rural Industries Programme (RIP)
- **Publications:** The institute publishes Newsletters, Books, Annual Reports, Study report.



*Demonstration on
Mechanic Motor
ITI Mandla
Madhya Pradesh*

Collaborations

Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Ministry of Youth affairs and sports (NSS cell); National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC); Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS); Nodal Agency for SFURTI – (MSME); Technical Agency for ASPIRE and SFURTI – (MSME) RRC; National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (for IIFCL –NSTFDC, CSR implementation); Oil India Limited (OIL –Duliajan); Central Silk Board; National Centre for Design & Product Development.(NCDPD); Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH); National Skill Development Corporation(NSDC); PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industries(PHDCCI); Guwahati University(GU); Assam Rajiv Gandhi University of Cooperative Management(ARGUCM); and North Eastern Regional Institute of Science & Technology(NERIST).

Achievements

IIE trained 2899 participants in EDP, ESDP, MDP, EAC, EAP, Seminar, Workshops etc. It will complete training of 11380 trainees under various other training programs by 31, March 2016. Out of this 6000 entrepreneurs will be created. It has implemented CSR project of Oil India Ltd and trained 660 trainees and placed 528 in self/job employment. It has been awarded prestigious NULM project of Govt. of Assam to conduct ESTP programs in 25 districts of Assam. IIE also won French Govt funded COMPELO project of Assam State Forest & Biodiversity Conservation Society to give sustainable livelihood to 210 JFMCs and EDCCs. IIE has been appointed Nodal and Technical Agency for Revamped SFURTI and ASPIRE of MSME and its has got 8 clusters sanctioned and 3 LBIs approved. NSTFDC has given 8 CSR projects in 8 states of NER. IIE has set up 2 business incubators in campus and established Udyami Mitra Cell and Job-Skill Exchange. IIE has set up a Green Entrepreneurs' Haat and Entrepreneurs Haat to give market linkages and participated in IITF, IHGF, Destination North east Fairs. To empower PwDs 260 persons and 800 OBC trainees were trained.

Major schemes of the Ministry



WORLD YOUTH SKILLS DAY

JULY 15 | VIGYAN BHAVAN

*Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India
addressing the audience on World Youth Skills Day 15th July*



5. Major Schemes of the Ministry

5.1 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

PMKVY is the flagship outcome-based skill training scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). **The objective of this skill certification and reward scheme is to enable and mobilize a large number of Indian youth to take up outcome based skill training and become employable and earn their livelihood.** Under the scheme, monetary reward would be provided to trainees who are successfully trained, assessed and certified in skill courses run by affiliated training providers. The scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 20th March 2015. The scheme has an outlay of Rs 1500 crores and aims to impart skill/training to 24 lakh persons (14 lakh fresh training; 10 lakh RPL). It is being implemented through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).



Under the scheme, monetary reward would be provided to trainees who are successfully trained, assessed and certified in skill courses run by affiliated training providers. The scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 20th March 2015. The scheme has an outlay of Rs 1500 crores and aims to impart skill/training to 24 lakh persons (14 lakh fresh training; 10 lakh RPL). It is being implemented through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

5.1.1 Key features of the PMKVY are:

- Demand-driven: Targets based on assessment of skill demand from 'Skill Gap Studies', Feedback from Central Ministries / Departments, Sector Skill Councils, State Government, industry and businesses
- Mobilise youth for skill training through local camp-based approach ('Skill Melas'): Involving the State Governments, Local Bodies, Members of Parliament and Citizen Service Centres (CSCs)
- Skill training under PMKVY is focused on first time entrants to labour market, mostly school dropout students after class 10 and class 12.
- Provision of mentorship to trainees who have successfully completed the training programme and are in the process of looking for employment opportunities. Incentives for mentorship and placements will be provided to training providers.
- Focus on North Eastern States through 10% dedicated allocation of funds
- Inclusion of 50,000 persons with disabilities
- Regime for registration of training providers has been made more robust under PMKVY, even the government affiliated training providers would undergo due diligence as per the process manual.
- Improved curricula, better pedagogy and trained instructors: All skill training would include soft skill training, personal grooming, behavioural change for cleanliness, and good work ethics as a part of the training curricula.
- Enhanced monitoring: SSCs are tasked with verifying and recording details of all training centres on Skill Development Management System (SDMS), and ascertain quality of training locations and courses through certified assessors during the time of assessments.

Key Features of PMKVY

Standards	Direct Fund Transfer	Demand Driven Targets	Target aligned to national flagship programmes and regions	Supply side perspective in target fixation
Recognition of prior learning (RPL)	Variable amount of monetary reward	Robust regime for registration of training providers	Focussed awareness building and mobilisation activities	Enhanced monitoring and mentorship support



- Evaluation: Trainee feedback based on validated standard format obtained at the time of assessment will become the key element of the evaluation framework to assess the effectiveness and scale up of PMKVY in future.
- Grievance redressal: A proper grievance redressal mechanism would be put in place. Online Citizen's Portal would be set up to disseminate information about PMKVY.
- Indicative reward amount of fresh skill training ranges from Rs 5000 to Rs 12,500 with higher reward amount for Manufacturing, Plumbing and Construction sectors
- Indicative reward for Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) amounts to Rs 2,500 for Manufacturing, Plumbing and Construction sectors and Rs. 2,000 for other sectors

5.1.2 Current Status (as on 01.03.2016)

- | |
|--|
| • Launched by the Hon'ble PM on 15th July, 2015 |
| • 410 Kaushal Melas organized across 261 Lok Sabha constituencies to mobilize candidates |
| • More than 15 lakh youth enrolled under PMKVY across 596 districts in the country |
| • Training conducted in 8749 centres across 375 job roles |

5.2 UDAAN

2.5.1 Udaan, the Special Industry Initiative (SII) for J&K is funded by Ministry of Home Affairs and implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The programme is a part of the overall initiative for addressing economic issues in J&K. Udaan programme is a special initiative to address the needs of the educated unemployed in J&K. Udaan program is focused on youth of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) who are graduate, post graduate and three year diploma engineers. The aim is to provide skills and job opportunities to the youth. Simultaneously, the aim is also to provide exposure to corporate India towards the rich talent pool available in J&K. The target was to reach out to 40,000 youth in J&K over a period of 5 year. "Udaan", aims at providing the skill and employability to 40,000 unemployed youth of J&K who are graduates/ post graduate or 3 years Engineering Diploma holders over a period of 5 years. This scheme has two objectives:



- To provide exposure to the graduates and post graduates of Jammu and Kashmir to the best of corporate India
- To provide corporate India with exposure to the rich talent pool available in the state

2.5.2 69 leading corporates and PSUs across different sectors like Retail, IT, ITES, Manufacturing, BFSI, Auto, Real Estate, Infrastructure, and Textiles etc. have committed to train 78,730 youth over a five year period. 69 corporates like TCS, Infosys, Accenture, KPMG, Indian Overseas Bank, Yes Bank, Apollo Medskills, Frost & Sullivan, Bajaj Allianz, Tata Motors, Genpact, Cognizant etc. have so far under the scheme have taken part in 62 Udaan Mega selection drives, selecting 12,048 candidates for training under different sectors in current year. Udaan Mega Drives act as a platform where multiple corporates go together to mobilize youth of J&K for Udaan training program and are organized across the state.

2.5.3 The scheme has engaged more than 64,600 youth across different sectors. Till date 18,339 candidates have joined training of which 5,635 are currently undergoing training in 15 cities across India. 10,232 candidates have completed training of which 7,819 candidates have been placed.

Significant Initiatives taken during 2015-16:

- i) Udaan wins World Education Award 2015
- ii) World Youth Skills Day has been observed by all corporates at their training centers. Mr. Rajit Punhani, Joint Secretary (J&K), MHA visited Accenture Gurgaon center. Interaction with candidates and felicitation of candidates who completed the training
- iii) Delegation of Government Degree College principals from Jammu and Kashmir had visited Udaan training centers located in Delhi/NCR by mid-September, 2015
- iv) Aadhaar integration with the database on the portal – Enrolment camps being held at Udaan mega drives to ensure Aadhaar compliance from entry point
- v) Udaan Mobile App – To facilitate offline registration at drives along with providing notifications to target audience
- vi) Engagement of local bodies from the state – Active involvement of College Principals, BDOs, DCs, Employment exchange, student ambassadors, and Udaan Mission Management Unit further strengthens the scheme implementation
- vii) 50+ centre visits done so far in the year to ensure smooth implementation of the scheme

5.3 Craftsmen Training Scheme

- 5.3.1 Training courses under Craftsmen Training Scheme are being offered through a network of 13,105 Government (2293) and Private (10812) Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) located all over the country with total seating capacity of 18.65 Lakh with an objective to provide skilled work force to the industry in 126 trades. Candidates with 14 years and above can be enrolled under this scheme.
- 5.3.2 The training infrastructure in terms of Government & Private Industrial Training institutes saw a significant increase to reach a level of 13,105 in the mid of Twelfth Five Year Plan from about 5,114 in the beginning of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The seating capacity also increased from 7.42 lakhs in 2007 to 18.65 lakhs as on 31.08.2015.



State Chief Ministers and other Dignitaries present at Vigyan Bhawan on World Youth Skills Day, 15th July 2015



5.3.3 Objectives of the Scheme are as under:

- To provide life long career through skill training
- To equip the work force with appropriate skills / multi skills as per requirement of various sector of economy.
- To make youth productive by providing employable skills, both for wage and promote entrepreneurship
- To produce craftsmen of high quality.
- To ensure steady flow of skilled workers in industrial/service sectors.
- To raise the quality and quantity of industrial production by systematic training of potential workers.

5.3.4 Salient Features of the Scheme

- Aspirants of age 14 years and above are eligible to seek admission in Government and Private ITIs.
- Admissions in Government and Private ITIs are done in month of August every year
- Tuition fee in the ITIs is decided by the respective State Government as deemed fit based on the recommendation of the concerned State Council for Vocational Training. Tuition fee in case of institutes under DGT / UT Administration is Rs.100/- per month per trainee. However no fee is being charged from SC/ST candidates and persons with special abilities.
- Trainees are also provided with library, sports and medical facilities.
- Seats are reserved for SC/ST candidates in proportion to their population in respective State/UT. Guidelines for reserving 3% seats for persons with disability and 30% for women candidates have been issued to State Governments and these could be filled based on the general reservation policy of each State/UT and total reservation is limited to 50%. Seats are also reserved for the wards of defense personnel. Seats for OBC candidates have also been reserved in proportion to the seats reserved for them in Government Services in the respective States.
- There is a provision of second and third shifts in Government and Private ITIs with segregated timing, for optimum utilization of infrastructural facilities. They are encouraged to introduce second shift by appointing one additional trade instructor and additional trainee kit for trainees.
- A "Placement Cell" in every Government and Private ITIs is set up to facilitate the graduates in getting placement in different industries.
- Institute Management Committee (IMCs) have been formed for ITIs' in consultation with apex Industry bodies to improve cooperation between Industry and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).



Launch of Skill India Mission by Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on World Youth Skills Day at Vigyan Bhawan, 15th July 2015

5.4 Craftsmen Instructor Training Scheme

5.4.1 Craft Instructor Training Programmes are offered through one Central Training Institute, ten Advanced Training Institutes (ATIs), two Advanced Training Institutes for Electronics for Process Instrumentation (ATI-EPI), Foremen Training Institute (FTI), fifteen Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI) exclusively for women and twelve private Institutes for Training of Trainers (IToT) with a view to provide comprehensive training both in skill development and training methodology. To make training programme more flexible, semester pattern of Craft Instructor Training in place of conventional one year training has been introduced in these institutes with effect from session starting from August 2014. The total seating capacity of these institutes is about 10,812 trainees per year. Admission in these institutes is made through Common Entrance Examination for Craft Instructor Training Course- Semester Pattern in ATIs/ CTI/ ATI-EPIs/ NVTI/RVTIs conducted from 1st August, every year. Entry qualification to appear in the above examination is NCVT certificate in relevant trade or Diploma / Degree from recognized Board of Technical Education/University or equivalent.

5.4.2 Institutes offering Instructors Training:

A. Central Institutes:

1. ATIs at Hyderabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Kanpur, Ludhiana.
2. ATI-EPIs at Dehradun and Hyderabad.
3. FTI at Bangalore
4. CTI at Chennai
5. ATIs at Choudwar, Calicut, Haldwani, Jodhpur (erstwhile MITIs)
6. NVTI for Women at Noida
7. RVTIs for Women at Panipat, Indore, Jaipur, Allahabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Bangalore, Kolkata, Mumbai, Vadodara, Patna, Trichi, Shimla, Mohali, Agartala

B. Institute of Training of Trainers (15 Pvt. & State Govt. ITOTs):

S. No.	Name of the Institute	Email address
1.	SDM IToT, Hissar	sdmitc@rediffmail.com
2.	Modern Pvt. IToT, Kangra, HP	Modernitothimachal@rediffmail.com
3.	SBS IToT, Kalanwali, Sirsa	sbsitot@gmail.com
4.	S. Gita Ram IToT, Matloda, Hisar	Sh.ramitc@gmail.com
5.	Syadwad IToT, Baghpat, UP	admin@syadwad.org
6.	Jain IToT, Fazilka, Punjab	Vikas.jain397@gmail.com
7.	Saraswati IToT, Punjab	saraswatiknowledgepoark@gmail.com
8.	Shivalik IToT	Doctorahuja74@gmail.com
9.	SR IToT, Ambala	sresambala@gmail.com
10.	Khattuji IToT, Fazilka, Punjab	khattujieducation@gmail.com
11.	Bagar IToT, Rajasthan	Jyoti_foundation@yahoo.co.in
12.	Centurion ITOT, Odisha	admissions@cutm.ac.in
13.	Govt. ITOT, Rohtak, Haryana	
14.	Govt. ITOT, Talcher, Odisha	
15.	Govt. ITOT, Lucknow	



CoE Blocks – Orissa

5.5 Skill Development Initiative Scheme

- 5.5.1 The SDIS aims to provide vocational training to develop skilled manpower for the industry since May 2007 through a network of Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) located across the country. Activities of SDI scheme are executed through an online portal since 1st January 2012. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan period (2007-12), against an approved outlay of Rs 500 crore, an amount of Rs 407 crore was spent and 13.67 lakh persons were trained or directly tested under the scheme. The scheme has been continued for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period with some changes. An outlay of Rs 2000 crore has been kept for the scheme for 12th plan period. It is estimated that a total of 25 lakh people would be skilled & certified during the 12th plan period.
- 5.5.2 Funds to States/UTs to meet expenses towards reimbursement of training cost and assessment cost to VTPs and Assessment Bodies (ABs) respectively and administrative expenses are provided by DGT. Till date 36.31 lakh of youth have been trained/ tested under the scheme. Successful candidates are awarded National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) Certificate. Skills of candidates acquired through informal means are also assessed on pre-determined parameters & successful candidates are awarded NCVT certificate.
- 5.5.3 Features of the Scheme:
- At present there are 613 modules developed in 70 sectors. Modules are added and deleted based on the market requirements.
 - Training on Soft and Entrepreneurship Skill module has been made mandatory for the modules more than 300 hours to equip students with life and entrepreneurship skills.
 - Emphasis is laid on including those modules, which have an employment potential.
 - Successful persons are awarded certificate issued under the aegis of National Council for Vocational training (NCVT).
 - Day boarding and transportation charges are allowed to person living in North Eastern States, LWE and hilly areas when they come out of these areas for training.
 - Installation of biometric devices to capture attendance of trainees at VTPs.
 - Placement tracking of successful trainees by a VTP and entering details on web portal.

During FY 2015-16: 3.84 lakh persons have been trained/ tested. (As on 09-02-2016)

5.6 Apprenticeship Training Scheme

- 5.6.1 The Apprentices Act, 1961 was enacted with the objective of regulating the programme for apprentices in the industry by utilizing the facilities available therein for imparting on-the-job training. There are four categories of apprentices namely; trade apprentice, graduate, technician and technician (vocational) apprentices. Only trade apprentices fall under the purview of DGT. Department of Higher Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development is responsible for implementation of the Act in respect of Graduate, Technician & Technician (Vocational) Apprentices. This is done through four Boards of Apprenticeship Training located at Kanpur, Kolkata, Mumbai & Chennai. Qualifications of trade apprentices vary from class VIII pass to XII pass (10+2) system. However, B.Sc. pass can also go for apprenticeship training in certain trades. Period of training varies from 6 months to 4 years.
- 5.6.2 Government of India has recently introduced several seminal reforms in apprenticeship regime after careful examination of problems faced by the industry. Radical amendments have been carried out in the Apprenticeship Act as recently passed by both Houses of Parliament. We are moving towards a self regulated regime that would hopefully result into an appreciable increase in the number of apprentices in India.
- 5.6.3 DGT under MSDE monitors the implementation of the scheme of apprenticeship training in respect of Trade Apprentices. Six Regional Directorates of Apprenticeship Training (RDATs) located at Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kanpur and Faridabad monitor the implementation of apprenticeship training in Central Government Undertakings & Departments. State Apprenticeship Advisers control the Scheme in State Government Undertakings/ Departments and Private Establishments. 3.95 lakh seats have been located in 259 designated trades for trade apprentices in 28,500 establishments out of which 2.20 lakh seats are utilized.



Launch of Apprenticeship Training Portal by Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India



5.6.4 Training of Trade Apprentices

- Minimum age is 14 years.
- Qualifications vary from Class VIII pass to XII class pass (10+2) system.
- Period of training varies from 6 months to 4 years.
- Training comprises Basic Training and Practical Training followed by Related Instructions as per prescribed syllabus for each trade.
- Basic Training & Related Instructions are conducted in Basic Training Centres (BTCs) or Related Instruction Centers (RICs) set up within the establishments or in a BTC or RIC set up by the Government.
- 259 trades in 39 trade groups have been designated.
- Seats for trade apprentices are located by the Apprenticeship Adviser on the basis of prescribed ratio of Apprentices to Workers and availability of training facilities.
- Every apprentice and employer has to enter into a contract of apprenticeship training, which is registered by the Apprenticeship Advisers.
- Employers and apprentices have to fulfill their obligations under the Act.
- Qualifications vary from Class VIII pass to XII class pass (10+2) system.
- Period of training varies from 6 months to 4 years.
- Training comprises Basic Training and Practical Training followed by Related Instructions as per prescribed syllabus for each trade.
- Basic Training & Related Instructions are conducted in Basic Training Centres (BTCs) or Related Instruction Centers (RICs) set up within the establishments or in a BTC or RIC set up by the Government.
- 259 trades in 39 trade groups have been designated.
- Seats for trade apprentices are located by the Apprenticeship Adviser on the basis of prescribed ratio of Apprentices to Workers and availability of training facilities.
- Every apprentice and employer has to enter into a contract of apprenticeship training, which is registered by the Apprenticeship Advisers.
- Employers and apprentices have to fulfill their obligations under the Act.

5.7 Schemes for Upgradation of ITIs

Modernization of training programme as well as infrastructure of ITIs is an ongoing activity of DGT. A brief on these activities are as under:

5.7.1 Updation of Curricula:

- Efforts are made on regular basis to update the curricula of trades implemented through ITIs. New trades are introduced and obsolete trades are removed from the scheme. These activities are carried out through a well-established system of trade committees/ Mentor Councils. Mentor Councils suggest changes in curriculum, requirement of equipment, duration, pedagogy, assessment systems; modern ways of training including distance education, technology enabled training and identifying infrastructure improvements etc. Recently, curricula of 63 trades were revised and new curricula for 21 new trades like Information Technology; Mechanic Air conditioning Plant, Mechanic Auto Body Painting, Data Base System Assistant etc were introduced. 20 obsolete trades have also been discontinued.
- Soft skills including English speaking, computer literacy has been made an integral part of all skill development trainings.
- With the notification of National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), action has been initiated to align curricula under CTS to comply with NSQF. So far, curricula for 33 trades have been aligned to NSQF.

- Instructors of ITIs are also imparted training in new areas based on the revisions in the curricula. For this purpose DGT conducts refresher training programmes for instructors of ITIs through distance learning mode.
- To ensure that infrastructure of ITIs is upgraded along with the addition of new equipment and machinery, new ITIs are affiliated only for a period of five years.

5.7.2 Upgradation and Modernization of infrastructure of ITIs:

Infrastructure of ITIs has been modernized by upgradation of ITIs through the following schemes:

A. Upgradation of 100 ITIs with Domestic Resources:

The objective of the scheme was to upgrade the existing 100 ITIs into “Centers of Excellence (CoE)” for producing multi skilled workforce. These ITIs were provided funds to develop infrastructural facilities for introduction of multi-skill courses catering to the needs of a particular cluster of industry in the vicinity of the ITI. 100 ITIs, spread across 22 States/UTs (other than J&K, Sikkim and NE States) in proportion to the number of Government ITIs, have been covered under the scheme. The Scheme was implemented for a period of 5 years from 2005-06 to 2009-2010. An amount of Rs. 1.6 crore was allocated to each ITI. Total central funds of about Rs. 115 crore were released till March 2010 to the States/UTs towards the implementation of the Scheme.

B. Upgradation of 400 Government ITIs - Externally Aided Project (EAP) - World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) :

The Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) envisages upgradation of 400 Government ITIs. 34 State Governments/UTs are participating under the project. About Rs. 2 to 3.5 cr. has been allocated to the ITIs for upgradation depending on the industrial sector identified by the ITI. The scheme objective also includes enhancement of knowledge and skills of ITI instructors, strengthening facilities in 14 central institutes, strengthening curriculum development, capacity building etc.

Key institutional reforms introduced under the project are constitution of Institute Management Committee (IMC) at ITI level with a chairperson from the industry. Physical component consisted of setting up of new classrooms and workshops, training of trainers, modernization of tools, equipment, machinery and ensuring a congenial environment.

The project started in Dec. 2007 and is expected to be functional until September 2016. So far, Rs. 1768 cr. Has been released to the States and centrally funded institutes against which about Rs. 1607 cr. has been utilized till September 2015. This indicates about 83% utilization of funds.

5.7.3 Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP

Under the scheme of Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP, 1227 Government ITIs have been covered and an Industry Partner (IP) is associated with every ITI covered under the scheme. Institute Management Committee (IMC), registered as a society, has been constituted in each ITI and is headed by the Industry Partner. Interest free loan of Rs. 2.50 crore per ITI was released by the Central Government directly to the IMC Society of the ITI. Financial and academic autonomy has been given to the IMC society. The interest free loan is repayable by the IMC with a moratorium of 10 years and thereafter in equal annual installments over a period of 20 years. 31 States/UTs have been covered under the scheme and Rs. 3067.50 crore has been released to 1227 Government ITIs throughout the country during the XI Plan period.

Under the above mentioned schemes, modernization/upgradation of about 5000 workshops has been covered in ITIs.



5.7.4 Upgradation of Government ITIs into Model ITI

Under this Scheme, an existing ITI in a State is being upgraded as Model ITI which will be evolved as an institution showcasing the best practices, efficient and high quality training delivery and sustainable and effective industry relationship by:

- Becoming a demand center for local industries for its expertise and best performance in training.
- Better engagement with local industries
- Signing flexi MoU with industry to conduct training program to meet specific skill requirement of the Industry. For such approved courses, examination / assessment and certification will be done by NCVT
- Training of unorganized sector workers.
- Training of existing industrial workforce

Institute Management Committee (IMC) society is to be formed for each ITI with chairperson from Industry. All major trades are to be covered by the representatives of industry in IMC. IMC is to be empowered for its efficient functioning.

The scheme was approved in Dec. 2014 for a total cost of 300 crores. Implementation period for the Scheme is 3 years i.e., until FY 2016-17. So far under the Project, 15 ITIs have been identified from 15 States and an amount of Rs. 35.50 cr. has been released including State share.

In addition to the above ongoing efforts to keep ITIs updated with changing needs of the industry and evolving technology, a system of "Rating of ITIs" has also been initiated through crowd sourcing mode, inspections etc based on both infrastructure and outcomes. It is expected that this will create a differentiation in the market and with appropriate incentives, low rated ITIs can also be encouraged to improve infrastructure and performance in the long run.

5.8 Training of Trainers through Distance Learning Programme

Providing the current industry-relevant skill training to students requires regularly updated syllabus and trainers who are trained in the latest syllabus. However, there is a severe shortage of both trainers and the capacity to train the trainers. Use of distance learning technology to train trainers was conceived as a solution to overcome the capacity constraints. A hub (speaker) and spoke (trainers) model is followed to deliver the training. The Ministry has setup 10 hubs and 194 spokes across the country to maximize the reach and minimize the travel of trainers. So far more than 18000 trainers have been trained under this scheme.

5.9 Other Central Ministry schemes

Skill development programmes of the Central Government over the years have been spread across more than 18 Ministries/Departments. Central Ministries/Departments run a total of 40 plus schemes pertaining to skill development and entrepreneurship.

*The details of the number of persons trained during 2015-16 under several Central Ministry Schemes is placed at Annexure-II

5.10 1,500 Multi Skill Training Institutes (MSTIs) in PPP mode

The scheme to set up 1,500 MSTIs in PPP mode in unserved blocks of the country has been sent to the EFC for approval.

- The scheme envisages that access to long-term skill training opportunities is available to all individuals in the country through high quality, government supported Industrial Training Institutes in all unserved blocks of the country. Currently, there are over 2,500 unserved blocks in India.
- The PPP element of the scheme will ensure that there is buy-in from the private training partner in addition the government grant in-aid.
- Status: The EFC Note has already been circulated and supported by Ministry of Finance.

5.11 National Board for Skills Assessment and Certification

Assessment processes in the country so far have been highly fragmented and varied. Poor regulation procedures and non-uniformity in assessment guidelines has called the entire skill assessment ecosystem into question.

- The Ministry is working on a concept for a National Board for Skills Assessment and Certification which will bring together the industry-led SSC certification processes and government authorised NCVT certification.
- The Board will act as a one stop shop for examinations, assessments and awarding national level certificates in compliance with National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) for skill development courses in the country.

Funding to the tune of Rs. 50 Crore in FY 2016-17 is essential to set up the Board as an autonomous organisation and ensure that the skills assessment ecosystem in the country is maintained at a high standard.

5.12 STEPPP & STRIVE

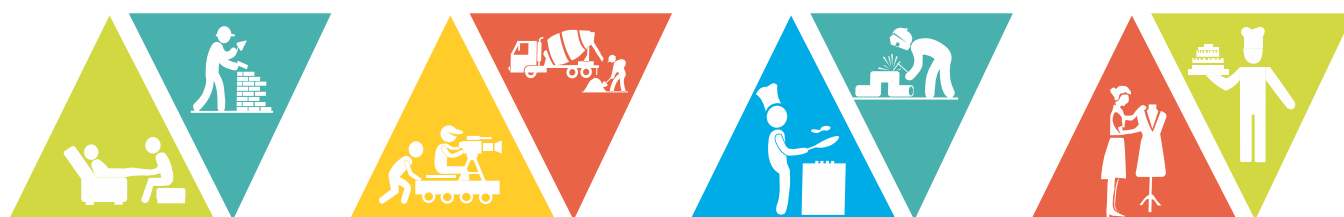
Two new World Bank funded projects have been recently approved by the DEA Screening Committee.

- The Skills Training for Employability in PPP mode (STEPPP) project with a total project cost of USD 1 bn aims to operationalize the National Skill Development Mission. It will provide support to both States and corporates/industry to set up and run quality skill training centres, in addition to creating capacity for training of trainers and overseas employment.
- STRIVE is a USD 466 mn project to upgrade ITIs. Institute Management Committees with financial and operational autonomy will take on the task of improving the quality of skilling being imparted at ITIs.
- Both the above projects are in their final stages of DPR and implementation will begin from the coming FY. Funding at this stage is crucial to set them in motion and ensure speedy implementation.

5.13 Current initiatives in DGT landscape

The following initiatives have already been approved and sanctioned under the DGT domain:

- 27 ATIs in PPP mode, 8 new RVTIs, 3 new RDATs and a Centrally funded National Institute for Skill Development have also been planned. This includes modernisation and upgradation of 30+ central training institutes under DGT.



International Engagements



6. International Engagements

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is actively engaging with the world in skill development through collaborations with foreign Governments and institutions. These collaborations broadly focus on four key areas: sharing international best practices, benchmarking Indian standards in accordance with international standards, training of trainers and enhancing the capacity of existing institutions in India's skill training ecosystem. Key agencies under the Ministry such as the Directorate General of Training, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), operationalise these partnerships, through MSDE.

Over the past year, a number of countries have expressed interest in collaborating with MSDE and support the Skill India Mission. Countries like the United Kingdom, Germany and Singapore, which are considered global leaders in the area of vocational education and skill development have offered to collaborate with MSDE to share best practices. In addition, a few countries such as Afghanistan, Malawi, Bangladesh and Bhutan were keen to understand and learn from India's experiences of skill training and seek to apply these lessons in their respective countries.

Some of MSDE's key international collaborations and engagements in this area over the past year are detailed below:

6.1 United Kingdom

MoU was signed between MSDE and the Department of Business Innovation and Skills UK in April 2015. Key areas of collaboration were identified and a number of workshops, exchange visits and training programmes have already taken place under UKIERI II. In addition, collaborations have been initiated with over 15 Indian Sector Skills Councils and their UK counterparts to benchmark Indian training standards with UK standards. UKIERI II will expire on 31 March 2015. MSDE proposes to join the UKIERI III initiative, to build on these partnerships and rapidly scale up skill development efforts across the country.

6.2 Germany

MSDE participated in the Hannover Messe in April 2015 and set up the Skill Pavilion. In April 2015, a Letter of Intent was signed between the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development and MSDE, to collaborate in the area of skill development. In October 2015, an MoU was signed between the two countries to collaborate in a number of areas which included: scaling up workplace based training in industrial clusters, training of trainers, upgradation of curricula, upgradation of existing institutions etc. Roadmap for the way forward has been agreed on by the two sides and joint activities have begun.

6.3 Australia

NSDC is working with a number of Australian institutions to operationalise this collaboration. An MoU was signed between NSDC and TAFE SA and Heraud in January 2015 for establishing a centre of excellence. A study tour to Australia was organized for key officials working on skills training to understand Australia's skills ecosystem and document lessons for India.

NSDC signed 13 MoUs with some of Canada's key skill training institutions, during the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India's visit to Canada in April 2015. The MoUs are focused on sharing best practices, international recognition of standards and creating new Centres for Excellence in India.

6.4 European Union

An MoU was signed between Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance from June 2014 to June 2016 to contribute to implementation of the skill development policy of GOI. A number of study tours, delegation visits and technical assistance programmes have taken place through this collaboration. This project is nearing completion.



6.5 France

MoU between NSDA and CNCP (Commission Nationale de la Certification Professionnelle – CNCP), France was signed in January 2015 to understand the knowledge base of developing and implementing the Qualification Register in France and India. This MoU is being operationalised.

6.6 UAE

A letter of Intent was signed between MSDE and The National Qualifications Authority, UAE to collaborate in the area of mutual recognition of qualifications. This collaboration will specifically benefit Indians who aspire to work overseas.

6.7 China

An MoU was signed with China in May 2015. The first Joint Working Group Meeting is scheduled to take place in April 2015.





Organisational Details



ÍNDIA / INDIA

*Indian Contingent at the Opening Ceremony of
WorldSkills International Competition
2015 at Sao Paulo, Brazil*

7. Organisational Details

Minister's Office

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Hon'ble Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy ji Minister (I/C)	811	23450811, 23070999-R 23070300-R	rprudy.office@gmail.com
2.	Shri Kundan Kumar PS to Minister	106 & 823	23450823, 9599823100 09431632885	kundan_ias@yahoo.com
3.	Shri Sandeep Prasad Addl. PS	121	2345084509818254553	sm.prasad@nic.in
4.	Shri Kishori Lal Sachdeva Director	115	23450845, 9811961226	klsachdeva@yahoo.com
5.	Shri Anil Verma APS to Hon'ble Minister		23070300, 23070999 9868252153	anilverma.ba@gmail.com
6.	Shri Brij Bhushan Singh APS to Hon'ble Minister		23070999, 23070300 9868207095	
7.	Shri Prashant Teki Media Adviser	116	23450811, 9818449878	Prashant.teki@gmail.com
8.	Shri Vaibhav Gupta Consultant		23070999, 23070300, 09968068736	vaibhavgpt@gmail.com
9.	Shri Prashant Chaturvedi 1st PA to MOS(I/C)	105	23450845, 08800636899	prashant.chaturvedi@nic.in
10.	Shri Dhanjay Kumar Tiwari 2nd PA to Hon'ble Minister		23070999, 23070300 9818180908	
11.	Shri Ravi Kapoor PA to Hon'ble Minister		23070999, 23070300 9810917146	
12.	Shri Ramakant Singh PA to Hon'ble Minister		9431008231	
13.	Shri S. Bandhari PA to Hon'ble Minister	100	9717660073	
14.	Shri Amit Mishra PA to Hon'ble Minister		23070999, 23070300 98910214070	
15.	Shri Manoj Gaur PS to PS	852	23450852, 09810116098	manoranjn1962@gmail.com
16.	Shri Sunder Lal Sharma UDC	845	23450845, 09013626381	sunderlalsharma.1955@gmail.com

Secretary Office

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Shri Rohit Nandan, IAS Secretary		23450837 / 39 09560876677	secy-msde@nic.in
2.	Smt. Padma Menon PS	839	23450839, 9868867068	padma.menon@nic.in
3.	Shri Mukesh Kumar PS	837	23450837, 9810723465	m.kumar@nic.in
4.	Shri Shah Nawaz Zulquarnain	837	23450829, 8467879897	shahnawazara@gmail.com

**Addl. Secretary and Financial Adviser**

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Smt. Kiran Soni Gupta, IAS 1985 (Raj.)Addl. Secretary & F.A.		24366414 9167799333	kiran.soni.gupta@gmail.com
2.	Mrs. Bimla, Sr. PPS		2436 6414, 9873925247	
3.	Shri Kailash PS		2436 6414, 9873925247	khowalkailash@gmail.com

Sr. Adviser

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Dr. Sunita Chibba, IES Sr. Adviser		23062392, 9810231551	sunita.hub@nic.in
2.	Shri Sunil Kumar Steno Grade 'D'		23062392, 23062394 9911257084	sunil.kr92@gov.in

Joint Secretary - 1

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Shri Pawan Kumar Agarwal, IAS Joint Secretary & DG, NSDA	813	23450838 /51, 9810806606 25788001-NSDA	pagarwal.dsde@gmail.com agarpk@nic.in
2.	Shri Sanjeev Kumar PPS	851	23450851/38, 9968316538	sanjeev_msde@hotmail.com
3.	Sitaram Kalyan PS	851	23450851/38, 9717673126	sr.kalyan@nic.in

Joint Secretary - 2

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Shri Rajesh Agrawal IAS Joint Secretary	828	23450828, 9711117660	Js-msde@gov.in
2.	Shri Narender Datt PS	831	23450831, 9868228453	naren.datt@nic.in

Joint Secretary - 3

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Ms. Jyotsna Sitling IFS Joint Secretary	827	23450827, 9717766074	jsitling@gov.in
2.	Shri K.V. Sidharthan Consultant	832	23450832, 9650447732	sidh.kailath@nic.in

Directors/Deputy Secretary/Assistant Directors

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Shri Jai Prakash Singh Director	824	23450824, 9582501000	jpsips@gov.in
2.	Dr. B.K. Ray Deputy Secretary	829	23450829, 9871255117	bkray.msde@gmail.com bkray@nic.in
3.	Miss Khayi Leishngam Assistant Director		09717104326	

Under Secretaries

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Shri G.K. Choudhary	862	23450862, 9818117814	gk.choudhary@nic.in
2.	Shri Praveen Jargar	850	23450850, 8130358125	parveen.jargar@nic.in parveenjargar@gmail.com
3.	Smt. Prabha Sharma US (Administration)	836	23450836, 9811419564	prabhasharma99@yahoo.com prabha.s72@gov.in
4.	Shri A.S.Muralee Dharan	867	23450816, 9891894788	Murali.nair65@yahoo.com
5.	Shri Vineet Saxena US (Budget)		23766704, 9911816498	
6.	Shri Dev Prakash Singh US (Budget)		23714992, 9868908351	dpsingh235@gmail.com

Section Officers

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Shri Shankar Pandit	816	23450816, 9999229256	shankar.pandit@nic.in
2.	Shri Jay Prakash	836	23450836, 9718387375	jay.prakash20@gov.in

Assistant

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Shri Virender Kumar	862	23450862, 9911002201	virender.kumar86@nic.in
2.	Shri Sudhir Kumar	850	23450850, 9210653105	sudhir.kr82@gov.in
3.	Shri Prashant Bhardwaj	846	23450846, 9990909035	prashant.bhardwaj78@nic.in
4.	Shri Jagat Lal	847	23450847, 9990965262	jagat.lal@nic.in
5.	Shri Davender Prasad	867	23450847, 9891679346	devender.p@nic.in
7.	Shri Akshay Solanki	850	9711434321	
8.	Shri Anuj Dalal		9215557622	
9.	Shri Prahlad Kumar Meena		8003823891	



Consultants

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Ayesha Khan	815	9716156984	akhan.msde@gmail.com
2.	Miss Shivi Anand	815	23450815, 8447599315	shivi.a@gov.in
3.	Miss Charvi Mehta	815	23450815, 9811651127	charvi.mehta26@gmail.com charvi.mehta@gov.in
4.	Miss Ishita Joshi	815	23450815, 8130991225	ishita.joshi@gov.in
5.	Dr.Divya Nambiar	848	23450848, 8800312819	divyanambiar1@gmail.com
6.	Shri Yas Pal	847	23450847, 9971956375	yvsp1956@gmail.com yp.singh14@nic.in
7.	Shri M. M. Kumar Malhotra	853	23450853, 9313997599	malhotrammk@hotmail.com
8.	Shri Shubham Tomar	827	23450827, 9717794366	shubham.undp@gmail.com
9.	Shri Abhay Ranjit	851/838	23450851/38, 7838693476	abhay.ranjit@gmail.com
10.	Mr. Tutan Ahmed		9899088973	tutanahmed@gmail.com
11.	Shri Dev Raj		9560083159	
12.	Shri Vikramajeet Pandey		9910646474	vikramajeetpandey@gmail.com

Finance/Accounts

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Shri B.N. Nanda, Economic Adviser		2306 3433, 9910982424	bn.nanda@nic.in bnnanda2011@yahoo.com
2.	Shri Bhupal Nanda CCA		2306 3730	
4.	Shri V. K. Sharma Sr. AO		2306 1784	
5.	Shri H. C. Batra Sr. AO		9818365565	
6.	Shri M. S. Yadav Sr. A. O		2306 3764	
7.	Shri Ajay Kumar AAO		2306 1784	
8.	Smt. Neeta Arora AAO		2306 1784	
9.	Shri Pawan Kumar Sr. Accountant		9868364989	
10.	Shri Dev Prakash Singh Under Secretary, IFD		23714992, 9868908351	
11.	Shri Vineet Kumar Saxena US, IFD		23766704, 9911816498	

NIC

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Shri Vishawajeet V. Ringe Tech. Director	802	23450802, 9312319379	
2.	Shri Anil Kumar Kashyap Scientist D (PSA)	833	23450833, 9868547045	kashyap@nic.in
3.	Shri Rohan Kumar Sharma System Engineer	833	23450833, 9716031367	rohan.sharma26@gov.in

Data Entry Operator

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Shri Jitendra	816	23450816, 9013900662	
2.	Sanjeev Kumar	839	23450839, 9013018040	sanjeev252812@gmail.com
3.	Shri Anand Kumar	850	23450850, 818873446	anandkr28june@gmail.com
4.	Mrs. Anita Juyal	816	23450816, 8750051323	anitajuyal756@yahoo.com
5.	Miss Vandana Khantwal	831	23450831, 8745061371	
6.	Shri Ayush Kumar	839	23450839, 8743917328	
7.	Shri Prakash	847	23450847, 9910773407	prakashbhardwaj.marg@gmail.com
8.	Shri Nitin Massey	851	23450851, 7503333536	
9.	Shri Rajeev Raj	847	23450847, 882628984	
10.	Shri Arvind Kumar	816	9718585281	arvindhrbl@gmail.com
11.	Shri Jatin	836	23450836, 9654586587	jatinraiprar699@gmail.com
12.	Shri Harish Kumar	836	23450836, 9911619557	krishposwalo@gmail.com
			Operation Manager	

MTS

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Shri Chand	851	23450851	8800325368
2.	Shri Prem			9911475931
3.	Shri Shyam Prasad	832	23450832	9873707951
4.	Shri Dilwar Singh	834	23450834	7503271175
5.	Shri Subodh Kumar	851	23450851	9015524165
6.	Shri Amarish Kumar	829	23450829	9911024652
7.	Shri Gaurav Kumar	837	23450837	8447702237
8.	Shri Kali Charan	840	23450840	9953440439
9.	Shri Alok Singh Bagher			9873812808
10.	Shri Karan Singh	816	23450816	9810620316
11.	Shri Abhishek			7836909479
12.	Shri Santosh Mahto	831	23450831	88268044199
13.	Shri Deepak Kumar	836	23450836	9718478959
14.	Shri Ashish Kumar	862	23450862	09540717592
15.	Shri Naveen Shankar			926862722
16.	Shri Mukesh Kumar House Keeping Staff	840	23450840	8860465118
17.	Shri Kavish Kumar House Keeping Staff	840	23450840	9868180870
18.	Smt. Sunita House Keeping Staff	840	23450840, 8585930112	



Drivers

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Shri Nand Kishor		9868988700	
2.	Shri Kartar Singh		9958865155	
3.	Shri Ravi		9654154804	
4.	Shri Ajay		7042810728	
5.	Shri Kuldeep		9560224287	
6.	Shri Pradeep		9010903870	
7.	Shri Pushkar		9868645108, 8860698554	
8.	Shri Pyare Chand		9810945186	
9.	Shri Tokha Ram		9811513658	

CANTEEN

Srl. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
1.	Shri Ramesh Bhatt		9871314227	

LIST OF INTERCOME Nos.

Room. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
201	Hon'ble Minister Table	811	23450811-(O), 23070999-R, 23070300-R	
	Hon'ble Minister's Room (Sofa)	817	23450817	
206	Shri Kundan Kumar Private Secretary to Hon'ble Minister	823/106	23450806, 9599823100 09431632885	
	Shri Sandeep Prasad Addl. PS	121	23450845, 09818254553	
	Shri Anil Verma APS to Hon'ble Minister		9868252153	
	Shri Ravi Kapoor APS to Hon'ble Minister		9810917146	
	Shri Kishori Lal Sachdeva Director to Hon'ble Minister	115	9811961226	
204	Visitors Hall	819	23450819	
202	Minister's Meeting Room	820	23450820	
217	Secretary (SD&E)	814822 (Sofa)	23450814, 23450822 8527935888	
	Smt. Kiran Soni Gupta IAS 1985(Raj.) Addl. Secretary & F.A.		24366414, 9167799333	
	Dr. Sunita Chibba, IES Sr. Adviser		23062392, 9810231551	

Room. No.	Name	Intercom	Landline.&Mobile Number	E-mail id
219	Shri Pawan Agarwal Joint Secretary & DG, NSDA	813/821(Sofa)	23450813, 23450821 9810806606	
208	Ms. Jyotsna Sitling Joint Secretary	827	23450827, 9717766074	
213	Shri Rajesh Agarwal Joint Secretary	828	23450828, 09711 117660	
212	Shri J.P. Singh, Director	824	23450829, 9582501000	
212	Dr. B.K.Ray Deputy Secretary	829	9871255117(Delhi) 09437177575(Odisha)	
215	Shri G.K. Choudhary Under Secretary	862	9818117814	
215	Shri Parveen Jargar Under Secretary	850	8130358125	
	Smt. Prabha Sharma	836	23450836, 9811419564	
209	Shri A.S.Muralee Dharan	867	23450816, 9891894788	
219	Shri Sanjeev Kumar PPS	851/838	9968316538	
215	Shri Shankar Pandit, Section Officer	816	9999229256	
222	Shri Mukesh Kumar PS	837	23450837, 9810723465	
223	Mrs. Padma Menon PS	839	23450839, 9868867068	
224	Shri Sitaram Kalyan PS	838	23450851/38, 9717673126	
209	Shri Narender Datt PS	831	23450831, 9868228453	
215	Ms. Ayesha Khan Consultant	815	9899974575	
215	Ms. Shivi Anand, Consultant	815	8447599315	
215	Ms. Charvi Mehta Consultant	815	23450815, 9811651127	
223	Dr.Divya Nambiar Consultant	848	23450848, 8800312819	
215	Miss Ishita Joshi Consultant	815	23450815, 8130991225	
209	Shri K.V. Sidharthan, PS	832	23450832, 9650447732	
215	Shri Prashant Bhardwaj Assistant	846	23450835, 9990909035	
215	Shri Virender Kumar Assistant	862	23450835, 9911002201	
215	Shri Sudhir Kumar Assistant	850	23450835, 9210653105	
215	Shri Sunil Kumar Steno 'D'	816	9911257084	
215	Shri Shahnawaz Julquarnain Steno'D'	837	23450837, 8467879897	
	Shri Yas Pal, Consultant	847	23450847, 9971956375	
210	(Conference Hall)	830	23450830	
	Pantry	840	23450840	
	Reception/Security Guard	841	23450841	

Annexure-I & II



Trainee at a Training Center

Annexure-I

Details of Schemes for Skill Development of various Ministries/Departments

S.No.	Name of Ministrie/Department	Name of the Scheme
1.	M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
		Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS)
		Craftsmen Training Scheme
		Craftsmen Instructor Training Scheme
		Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS)
2.	M/o Rural Development	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)
		Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIS)
3.	M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)
4.	M/o Textiles	Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)
5.	M/o Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	National Food Security Mission – Farmers Field School
		Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres Scheme
		Extension Reforms - Farm School
		Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKS)
6.	M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPS)
		Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programmes (ESDPS)
		Management Development Programmes (MDPS)
		Assistance to Training Institutions Scheme (ATI SCHEME)
		Skill Upgradation & Quality Improvement and Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY)
7.	M/o Tourism and Culture	Scheme of Capacity Building for Service Provides
		Hunar se Rozgar tak Initiative
8.	M/o Human Resource Development	Vocationalization of School Education
		Scheme of Community Development through Polytechnics
		National Institute of Open Schooling Distance Vocational Education Programmes (Practical Learning through Accredited Vocational Institutes (AVI)
		Jan Shikshan Sansthan
9.	M/o Communication & IT	Scheme for Financial Assistance to States for Skill Development in Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Sector
		Skill Development in ESDM for Digital India
10.	M/o Tribal Affairs	Vocational Training for Tribal Youth
11.	M/o of Women and Child Development	Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)
12.	M/o Commerce and Industry	Indian Leather Development Programme
13.	M/o Development of North Eastern Region	Capacity Building & Technical Assistance
14.	M/o Home Affairs	UDAAN
15.	M/o Minority Affairs	Seekho aur Kamao
		Nai Roshini (The Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women)
16.	M/o Social Justice and Empowerment	Financial Assistance for Skill Training of persons with Disabilities
		Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP)
		National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC)
		National Safai karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC)
		National Backward Class Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC)
17.	M/o Food Processing	Skill Development Programmes under NIFTM and IICPT
18.	M/o Chemicals and Fertilizers	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology



Annexure-II

Report on persons trained in the Financial Year 2015-16 (Updated as on Dec 2015)

S. No.	Ministry / Organization	Cumulative Achievement for 2015-16 reported till Dec 2015*	
		Number	% of annual target
1	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	1017363	42.39%
		1395104	111.61%
2	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (Entrepreneurship Training)	363639	143.90%
3	Ministry of Agriculture	569214	35.58%
4	National Skill Development Corporation (Projects apart from PMKVY)	685421	18.73%
5	Ministry of Rural Development	301992	57.20%
6	Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	251130	45.09%
7	Department of Higher Education	162213	33.24%
8	Department of Electronics & Info Technology	142153	39.49%
9	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	108987	36.25%
10	Ministry of Women & Child Development	4,094	12.40%
11	Ministry of Textiles	120368	30.09%
12	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	31,050	35.77%
13	Ministry of Tourism	69,092	69.09%
14	Ministry of Minority Affairs	30,480	53.47%
15	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	-	-
16	Ministry of Home Affairs	3,564	50.91%
17	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	-	-
18	Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers	37,730	47.16%
19	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	44,594	30.97%
20	Department of Heavy Industry	12,671	31.68%
21	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	1437	35.93%
22	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	823	74.28%
	Total	5353119	42.99%





सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय

दूसरा तल्ला, शिवाजी स्टेडियम एनेक्सी बिल्डिंग, शहीद भगत सिंह मार्ग
कनॉट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली – 110001

दूरभाष: 011 23450841 ई-मेल: contactmsde@gov.in

www.msde.gov.in • www.skilldevelopment.gov.in