



सत्यमेव जयते
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT
& ENTREPRENEURSHIP



Skill India
कौशल भारत - कुशल भारत

MAINSTREAMING ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS THROUGH SKILL DEVELOPMENT



Primer on Skill Development Schemes

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1. SKILL ECOSYSTEM IN INDIA



1.1. National Skill Development Mission:

The National Skill Development Mission was approved by the Union Cabinet on 01.07.2015, and officially launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15.07.2015 on the occasion of World Youth Skills Day. The Mission has been developed to create convergence across sectors and States in terms of skill training activities. Further, to achieve the vision of 'Skilled India', the National Skill Development Mission not only consolidates and coordinates skilling efforts, but also expedites decision making across sectors to achieve skilling at scale with speed and standards. It is being implemented through a streamlined institutional mechanism driven by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). Key institutional mechanisms for achieving the objectives of the Mission have been divided into three tiers, which consists of a Governing Council for policy guidance at apex level, a Steering Committee and a Mission Directorate (along with an Executive Committee) as the executive arm of the Mission. Mission Directorate is being supported by three other institutions: National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), and Directorate General of Training (DGT) – all of which have horizontal linkages with Mission Directorate to facilitate smooth functioning of the national institutional mechanism.

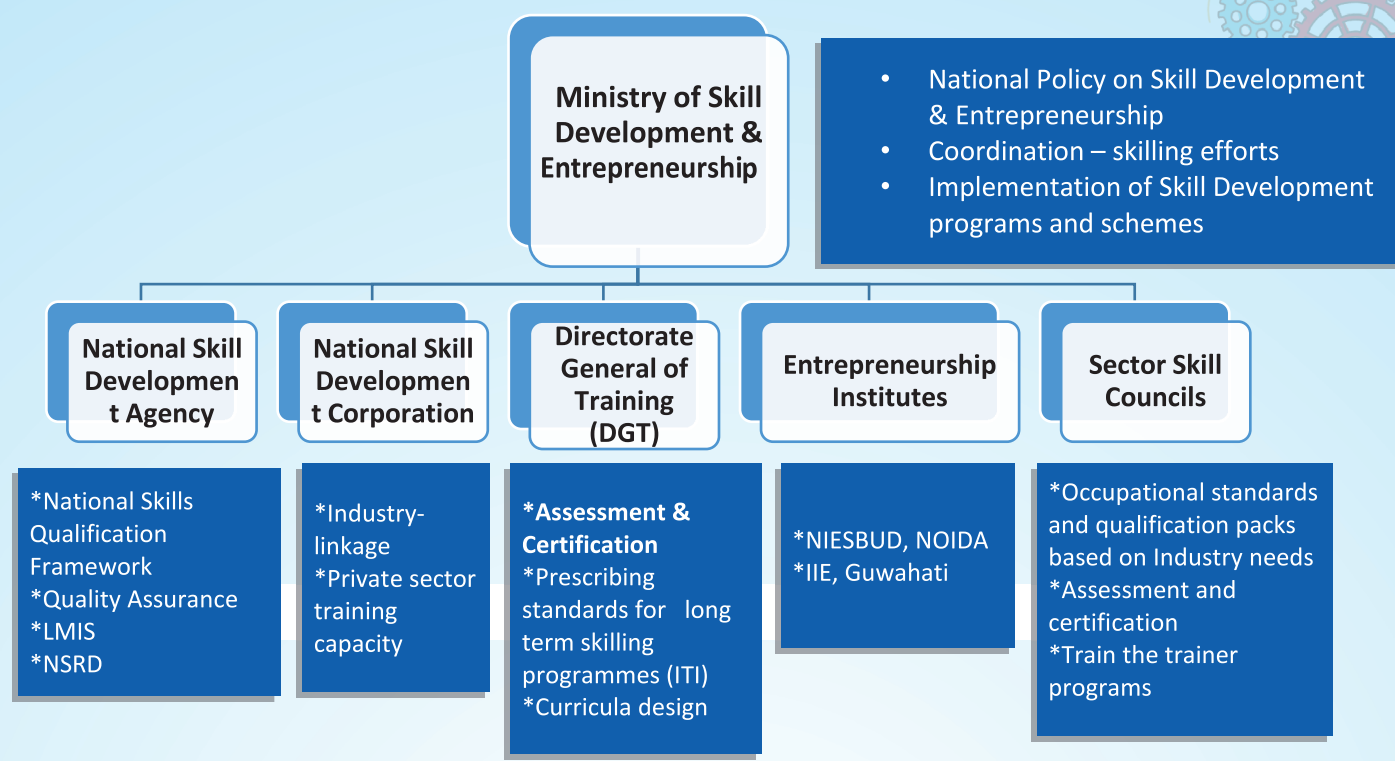
1.2. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship:

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is responsible for co-ordination of all skill development efforts across the country, removal of disconnect between demand and supply of skilled manpower, building the vocational and technical training framework, skill up-gradation, building of new skills, and innovative thinking not only for existing jobs but also jobs that are to be created.

The Ministry aims to Skill on a large Scale with Speed and high Standards in order to achieve its vision of a 'Skilled India'.

It is aided in these initiatives by its functional arms – National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), Directorate General of Training (DGT) and 37 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) as well as network of over 5000 training centres registered with NSDC. The Ministry also intends to work with the existing network of skill development centres, universities and other alliances in the field. Further, collaborations with relevant Central Ministries, State governments, international organizations, industry and NGOs have been initiated for multi-level engagement and more impactful implementation of skill development efforts.





2. MAJOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES OF MSDE

2.1 Short Term Training:

A. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

Brief Description:

This is the flagship scheme for skill training of youth implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Under this Scheme, Training and Assessment fees are completely paid by the Government. Skill training is done based on the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and industry led standards.

Eligibility:

In line with the scheme objectives, the scheme is applicable to any candidate of Indian nationality who:

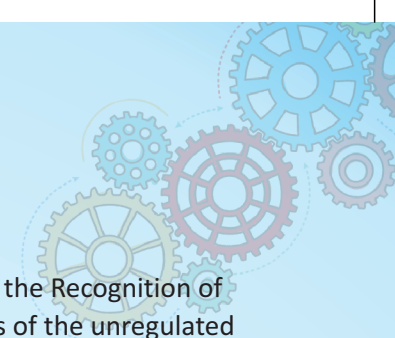
- an unemployed youth, college / school dropout
- Has a verifiable identity proof - Aadhaar / Voter id and a Bank Account

Key Features:

a. **Short term training:**

The Short Term Training imparted at PMKVY Training Centres (TCs) is expected to benefit candidates of Indian nationality who are either school/college dropouts or unemployed. Apart from providing training according to the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF), TCs shall also impart training in Soft Skills, Entrepreneurship, Financial and Digital Literacy. Upon successful completion of their assessment, candidates are provided placement assistance by Training Partners (TPs). Under PMKVY, the entire training and assessment fees are paid by the Government. Pay-outs are provided to the TPs in alignment with the Common Norms.





b. Recognition of Prior Learning:

Individuals with prior learning experience or skills are assessed and certified under the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) component of the Scheme. RPL aims to align the competencies of the unregulated workforce of the country to the NSQF. Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs), such as Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) or any other agencies designated by MSDE/NSDC, are incentivized to implement RPL projects in any of the three Project Types (RPL Camps, RPL at Employers Premises and RPL centres). To address knowledge gaps, PIAs may offer Bridge Courses to RPL candidates.

c. Special Projects:

The Special Projects component of PMKVY envisages the creation of a platform that facilitates trainings in special areas and/or premises of Government bodies, Corporates or Industry bodies, and trainings in special job roles not defined under the available Qualification Packs (QPs)/National Occupational Standards (NOSs). Special Projects are projects that require some deviation from the terms and conditions of Short Term Training under PMKVY for any stakeholder. A proposing stakeholder can be either Government Institutions of Central and State Government(s)/Autonomous Body/Statutory Body or any other equivalent body or corporates who desire to provide training to candidates.

d. Kaushal and Rozgar Mela:

Social and community mobilisation is extremely critical for the success of PMKVY. Active participation of the community ensures transparency and accountability, and helps in leveraging the cumulative knowledge of the community for better functioning. In line with this, PMKVY assigns special importance to the involvement of the target beneficiaries through a defined mobilisation process. TPs conduct Kaushal and Rozgar Melas every six months with press/media coverage; they are also required to participate actively in National Career Service Melas and on-ground activities.

e. Placement Guidelines:

PMKVY envisages to link the aptitude, aspiration, and knowledge of the skilled workforce it creates with employment opportunities and demands in the market. Every effort thereby needs to be made by the PMKVY TCs to provide placement opportunities to candidates, trained and certified under the Scheme. TPs also provide support to entrepreneurship development.

f. Monitoring Guidelines:

To ensure that high standards of quality are maintained by PMKVY TCs, NSDC and empanelled Inspection Agencies use various methodologies, such as self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits, and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS). These methodologies are administered through use of latest technologies.

g. Implementation:

- The scheme is implemented through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). In addition, Central / State Government affiliated training providers are also be used for training under the scheme.
- All training providers have to register on the SMART portal before being eligible for participating under this scheme.
- Training also include soft skills, personal grooming, behavioural change for cleanliness, good work ethics.
- Sector Skill Councils and the State Governments closely monitor skill training that will happen under PMKVY.





B. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKK)

Brief Description:

Vocational training needs to be made aspirational to transform India into the skill capital of the world. In line with the same, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) intends to establish visible and aspirational Model Training Centres (MTCs) in every district of the country. So far 502 PMKKs have been established across the country. NSDC is the implementation agency for the project.

The model training centres envisage to:

- Create benchmark institutions that demonstrate aspirational value for competency-based skill development training.
- Focus on elements of quality, sustainability and Connection with stakeholders in skills delivery process.
- Transform from a Mandate-driven footloose model to a sustainable institutional model.

These training centres are state-of-the-art Model Training Centres, called as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK)

Key features:

- a. Coverage: NSDC has followed a cluster based approach for the coverage of this programme across the country. To ensure a mix of districts with different levels of skill based developmental activities clusters have been created keeping in mind their socio-economic, demographic and skill based training abilities. Clustering has not been done in the North Eastern states, Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territories due to the challenges faced in these areas. This will also ensure maximum participation of the skill based training agencies.
- b. Infrastructure: The PMKK centres are divided into three categories based on the district population. Each category has a different minimum area requirement. The three categories A, B and C will have a minimum centre size of 8000, 5000 and 3000 sq ft respectively. The population in these categories is above 4 lakh for category A, 1-4 lakh for category B and less than 1 lakh for category C.
 - The PMKK centres have to follow the branding specifications provided by NSDC for colour specifications, designs and templates etc.
 - The training centres have to be easily accessible to people, located close to a main road and well connected by public transport with adequate lighting and movement of people.
 - Similarly, there are specifications laid out by NSDC/MSDE for the equipment in the centres, hostel facilities, classrooms, counselling and placement services etc.
- c. Financial Support:
 - For setting up the PMKK centre NSDC will provide funding in the form of a loan to cover 70% of its expenditure at an applicable rate of interest with a repayment period of 4 years.
 - The loan is capped at a maximum limit of 70lakhs per centre and will be utilised for infrastructure, training aids and internal renovation.
 - The loan cannot be utilized for immovable property like land or buildings.
 - Additional loan can be provided, over and above 70 lakhs, for using pre-fabricated structures for setting up of PMKK centres. NSDC and promoter contribution to the loan shall be in a ratio of 75:25, respectively.
 - Each PMKK should maintain a bank account in a commercial bank and the release of funds will be made for each phase based on milestone completion specified by NSDC.



d. Training delivery: Following are some of the parameters for training delivery in terms of expectations to be met by the trainers, the trainees and other specifications.

- All trainers hired should have a minimum specified academic qualification and minimum experience as per the SSC. The centre should have sufficient amount of trainers and in addition to the course trainers one soft skills and English trainer and faculty for employment readiness also should be available in every centre.
- The trainees also have to meet the specified eligibility criteria for every skill program at the time of admission. Guidelines are provided for the duration and quality of the courses provided.
- Assessment and Certification is the responsibility of bodies recognised by NSDC/MSDE. The assessment has to be done within a week of the course completion and the certificates issued in the next 7 days.
- Those who complete the training successfully will be provided with placement assistance and on the job training also included part of the training program.

Several PMKK Centres have been inaugurated across the country. As the numbers and geographical coverage increase, PMKK has the potential to become the benchmark of skill development infrastructure, training, and placement in the respective district and also in the entire country and will make skill development quality oriented, sustainable and aspirational.

C. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)

Brief Description:

Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSSs) are established to provide vocational training to non-literate, neo-literate, as well as school drop outs by identifying skills as would have a market in the region of their establishment. The scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) is a unique scheme crafted by the Government of India. The Jan Shikshan Sansthans are unique in that they do not provide just skill development, but link literacy with vocational skills and provide large doses of Life Enrichment Education (LEE) to the people. They do not work in isolation but aim for convergence with other stakeholders in society. It is their endeavour to shape their beneficiaries into self-reliant and self-assured employees and entrepreneurs.

Key Features:

- a. Objectives:** The objectives of JSS were redefined in the context of the literacy movement which was graduating rapidly into Post-Literacy (PL) and Continuing Education (CE) phases, with vocational and life skill up-gradation as a part of their agenda. The enhanced role of the JSS included the following:
- (i) impart vocational skills, life skills and technical knowledge to neo-literates and their trainees and raise their efficiency and increase their productive ability;
 - (ii) provide academic and technical resource support to Zila Saksharta Samiti (ZSS), including training its Resource Persons, Master Trainers and Preraks, to take up vocational and skill development programmes primarily for neoliterates;
 - (iii) serve as Nodal Continuing Education Centre (NCEC) and also to manage, coordinate, supervise and monitor 10-20 CECs, as envisaged in the Scheme of Continuing Education Programme;
 - (iv) organize equivalency programmes for its beneficiaries through National and State Open Schools;
 - (v) through Life Enrichment Education (LEE), wide the knowledge and understanding of the social, economic and political systems among its beneficiaries in order to create a critical awareness about the environment;



- (vi) promote national goals such as secularism, national integration, women's equality, protection and conservation of the environment.
- b. Categorisation of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs): Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs), have been categorized into three categories, namely, Category 'A', Category 'B' and Category 'C'.

Category A: Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata & Mumbai (Worli)

Category B: Ajmer, Aurangabad(M.S), Chandigarh, Coimbatore, Cuttack, Faridabad, Guntur, Indore, Jammu, Jamshedpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kanpur, Kota, Lucknow, Madurai, Mysore, Nagpur, Narendrapur, Pune, Ranga Reddy, Rourkela ,Surat, Tiruchirapalli, Thiruvananthapuram, Vadodara, Vijayawada & Vishakhapatnam.

Category C: Remaining JSSs are under Category C.

c. Funding: The Government of India provides annual lump sum grant to these institutes in a set pattern. The funds provided by the government are to be spent under different heads, the ceiling for which, have also been prescribed in the guidelines prepared by the Government. There is no interference of the Government in the affairs of the Sansthan except monitoring their performance and also ascertaining before releasing further grants whether the funds are being utilized as per the guidelines issued by it. d. Funding Pattern: The funding pattern for different categories of Jan Shikshan Sansthan is as under:

Category A	Rs. 35 lakh
Category B	Rs. 30 lakh
Category C	Rs. 25 lakh

NON RECURRING

Category A	Rs. 15 lakh
Category B	Rs. 10 lakh

2.2 Long Term Training:

A. Craftsmen Training Scheme(CTS)

Brief Description:

Training courses under Craftsmen Training Schemes are being Offered through a network of 14866, Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) located all over the country with total seating capacity of 33.28 lakh with an objective to provide skilled workforce to the industry in 132 (71 Engineering, 56 Non Engineering and 05 Divyang) trades. ITIs are functioning under the administrative control of the respective state Governments/UTs/Private Organisations. The Scheme is implemented through Directorate General of Training.

Eligibility:

Candidates with Minimum age of 14 years with no upper limit.

How to Apply:

Interested candidates can apply through prescribed application form. Application form can be obtained from respective state Directorate dealing with Craftsmen Training Scheme or from the Principal of the concerned Industrial Training Institute conducting training programme under the Craftsmen Training Scheme.





B. Scheme of Polytechnics

Brief description:

Directorate General of Training (DGT), MSDE is dealing with the following four components of 'Scheme of Polytechnics':

- a. Setting Up of New Polytechnics in Un-served & Underserved Districts
- b. Construction of Women's Hostels in selected Polytechnics
- c. Up-gradation of selected Polytechnics
- d. Community Development Through Polytechnics (CDTP)

Out of the four components mentioned above, CDTP is a skill development scheme. This scheme envisages providing non formal, short term, employment oriented skill development programmes, through 518 AICTE approved Polytechnics, to various sections of the community, particularly the rural, unorganized & disadvantaged sections of the society, to enable them to obtain gainful self / wage employment. Duration of training usually ranges from three to six months. These courses are being offered by the Polytechnics in their premises, as well as through extension centres, set up in nearby locations, from where, these courses can be offered to the local community.

Eligibility:

- The skill programs offered are flexible and non-formal with open access to all, without any precondition of age, sex and educational qualification.

Key Features:

No fee is charged from the trainees under this Scheme and there is no restriction of age and qualification for the trainees. Recurring grant upto Rs. 17.00 lakh per polytechnic per annum is provided by Central Government for running the skill development programmes under CDTP scheme.

How to Apply:

The candidates desirous of enrolling for the skill development courses under the CDTP scheme may contact the polytechnics running these courses under the scheme and their extension centres.

2.3 Apprenticeship:

A. National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)

Brief Description:

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme, launched on 19th august 2016, is considered to be one of the most efficient ways to develop skilled manpower for the country. It provides for an industry led, practice oriented, effective and efficient mode of formal training

Key Features:

- As per the scheme, Government of India will share 25% of prescribed stipend subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500 per month per apprentice with the employers. Government of India will also share maximum Rs.7500 per fresher apprentice (without any formal trade training) as a cost of basic training with Basic Training Providers.
- Scheme has a provision for greater partnership and ownership with industry, by making job role as per industry requirement. The service sector has also been encouraged to bring their industry specific job roles.



- The scheme commenced on 1st October, 2016. State Apprenticeship Advisers (SAAs) and Regional Directorates of Apprenticeship (RDATs) will act as implementing agencies in their respective State/Regions.

Objective of the Scheme:

The main objective of the scheme is to promote apprenticeship training and to increase the engagement of apprentices to 50 lakhs cumulatively by 2020.

a) Components of the Scheme

Sharing of 25% of prescribed stipend subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500/- per month per apprentice with the employers. The stipend support would not be given during the basic training period for fresher apprentices.

Sharing of basic training cost in respect of apprentices who come directly to apprenticeship training without any formal trade training. Basic training cost will be limited to Rs. 7500/- for a maximum of 500 hours/3 months.

b) Scope of the Scheme: This scheme will cover all categories of apprentices with designated and optional trades as well as new job roles identifies through sector skill councils.

c) Implementing Agencies: Majorly the scheme will be implemented by Directorate General of Training (DGT) through Regional Directorates of Apprenticeship Training (RDATs) and Sate Apprenticeship Advisers (SAA) and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) through sector skill councils (SSCs). The CEOs of SSC have been designated as Joint Apprenticeship Advisers

B. Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS)

Brief Description:

There are four categories of apprentices namely; trade apprentice, graduate, technician and technician (vocational) apprentices. Only trade apprentices fall under the purview of DGT, MSDE. DGT is responsible for implementation of the Apprenticeship ACT in respect of Trade Apprentices in the Central Government Undertakings and Departments. This is done through its 9 Regional Directorates of Apprenticeship Training located at Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Faridabad, Bhopal, Chandigarh and Guwahati.

Keeping in view the importance of Apprenticeship Training, the scheme for “Promoting Apprenticeship Training” was placed before the Cabinet for its approval and the Cabinet approved “National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme”.

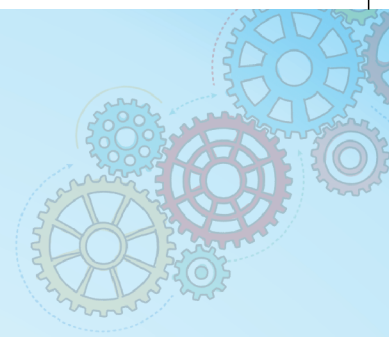
The main objective of the scheme is to promote apprenticeship training and to increase the engagement of apprentices to 50 lakhs cumulatively by 2020.

Eligibility:

Eligible Employers: Any establishment where trade, occupation or subject field in engineering or technology is carried out in terms of Apprenticeship Act 1961 as amended from time to time.

Eligible Apprentices: Any candidate who is above 14 years of age and fulfils the requirements of the





Apprenticeship Act 1961 as amended from time to time.

Key Features:

The scheme has the following two components:

1. Sharing of 25% of prescribed stipend subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500/- per month per apprentice with the employers. The stipend support would not be given during the basic training period for fresher apprentices.
2. Sharing of basic training cost in respect of apprentices who come directly to apprenticeship training without any formal trade training. Basic training cost will be limited to Rs. 7500/- for a maximum of 500 hours/3 months.

How to Apply:

The Regional Directors/State Apprenticeship Advisers conduct surveys in various establishments under the Central and State Governments (Including PSUs and Private sector) to identify seats in vocational trades for which the infrastructure is available. The Establishments advertise for registering the Apprentices. RDATS and State Directorates also publish necessary information in this regard. Interested

3. IMPORTANT SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES OF OTHER MINISTRIES:

3.1 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) (Ministry of Rural Development)

Brief Description:

DDU-GKY has its origins in the Aajeevika Skills programme and the 'Special Projects' component of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The scheme focuses on catering to the occupational aspirations of rural youth and enhancing their skills for wage employment.

Implementation of DDU-GKY involves State Governments, Technical Support Agencies like the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR), and Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs).

MoRD has notified the Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to be followed while implementing the programme. It is mandatory for all project functionaries under DDU-GKY to be trained, assessed and certified in the Standard Operating Procedures. This e-learning portal is designed to facilitate self-learning of the SOP as well as certification.

Eligibility:

- Rural Youth:15 - 35 Yrs
- SC/ST/Women/PVTG/PWD: upto 45 Yrs

Key Features:

- a. **Implementation:** DDU-GKY follows a 3-tier implementation model. The DDU-GKY National Unit at MoRD functions as the policy-making, technical support and facilitation agency. The DDU-GKY State Missions provide implementation support; and the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) implement the programme through skilling and placement projects.
- b. **Project Funding:** DDU-GKY provides funding support for placement linked skilling projects that address



the market demand with funding support ranging from Rs. 25,696 to over Rs. 1 lakh per person, depending on the duration of the project and whether the project is residential or non-residential. DDU-GKY funds projects with training duration from 576 hours (3 months) to 2304 hours (12 months).

Funding components include support for training costs, boarding and lodging (residential programmes), transportation costs, post-placement support costs, career progression and retention support costs.

c. Training Requirements:

- DDU-GKY funds a variety of skill training programs covering over 250 trades across a range of sectors such as Retail, Hospitality, Health, Construction, Automotive, Leather, Electrical, Plumbing, Gems and Jewellery, to name a few. The only mandate is that skill training should be demand based and lead to placement of at least 75% of the trainees.
 - The trade specific skills are required to follow the curriculum and norms prescribed by specified national agencies: The National Council for Vocational Training and Sector Skills Councils.
 - In addition to the trade specific skills, training must be provided in employability and soft skills, functional English and functional Informational technology literacy so that the training can build cross cutting essential skills.
- d. Scale:** DDU-GKY is applicable to the entire country. The scheme is being implemented currently in 13 States/UTs across 460 districts

3.2 RSETIs (Rural Self Employment Training Institutes) (Ministry of Rural Development):

Brief Description:

RSETIs stand for Rural Self Employment Training Institutes. RSETIs are managed by Banks with active co-operation from the Government of India and State Government. Dedicated institutions designed as to ensure necessary skill training and skill up gradation of the rural BPL youth to mitigate the unemployment problem. These are promoted and managed by banks with active cooperation from state governments. RSETI concept is based on RUDSETI (Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute), a society established jointly by three agencies i.e. Syndicate Bank, Canara Bank and Sri Manjunatheswara Trust based at Ujire in Karnataka.

One RSETI is established in every district in the country. Concerned bank is the lead bank in the district takes responsibility for creating and managing it. Government of India will provide one - time grant assistance, upto a maximum of Rs. 1 crore for meeting the expenditure on construction of building and other infrastructure. After successful completion of the training, they will be provided with credit linkage assistance by the banks to start their own entrepreneurial ventures.

Key features:

a. Infrastructure:

The common minimum infrastructure of each RSETI will be

- 2-3 classrooms with toilet facilities (separate for women and physically challenged friendly).
- Two workshops, two dormitories with bath facilities.
- Adequate physical infrastructure for training, administration, hostel, staff quarters etc.

b. Programme Structure & Contents:

Each RSETI should offer 30 to 40 skill development programmes in a financial year in various avenues.





The programmes are of short duration ranging from 1 to 6 weeks and could fall into the categories listed below:

- Agricultural Programmes – agriculture and allied activities like dairy, poultry, apiculture, horticulture, sericulture, mushroom cultivation, floriculture, fisheries, etc
- Product Programme – dress designing for men and women, rexine articles, incense sticks manufacturing, football making, bag, bakery products, leaf cup making, recycled paper manufacturing, etc.
- Process Programmes – two wheeler repairs, radio/TV repairs, motor rewinding, electrical transformer repairs, irrigation pump-set repairs, tractor and power tiller repairs, cell phone repairs, beautician course, photography and videography, screen printing, domestic electrical appliances repair, computer hardware and DTP.
- General Programmes – skill development for women
- Other Programmes – related to other sectors like leather, construction, hospitality and any other sector depending on local requirements.

Training programmes will be decided by the institute based on the local resource situation and potential demand for the products/services. A uniform standardized curriculum would be developed and circulated among the institutes. There shall be two sets of training curriculums in all the RSETIs:

- i. Basic orientation programme courses for SGSY SHGs.
- ii. Skill development programmes for micro enterprise and wage employment/placement.

Soft skill training shall be an integral part in all the training programmes.

c. Selection of Trainees & Batch Size:

At least 70% of the trainees should be from the rural BPL category certified by the DRDA. Proper weightage, as per SGSY guidelines will be given to SC/STs, minorities, physically challenged and women.

- An ideal size of a batch should be 25-30 candidates.
- Shramadan/Yoga, presentation of Most Important Lessons Learnt Yesterday (MILLY) would become a common input in training module.

d. Recognition of RSETI trainees:

Certificates issued by an RSETI will be recognised by all banks for purposes of extending credit to the trainees. It means that RSETI trained rural youths will be free to access any scheduled bank for loan/credit.

e. Credit Linkage:


Credit needs of trainees will be appraised by RSETIs and the sense will be conveyed to the bank branches. The trainees could avail bank loans under SGSY or any other government sponsored programmes

3.3 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs):

Brief Description:

The Employment through Skills Training & Placement ((EST&P) Component under DAY-NULM is





designed to provide skills to the unskilled urban poor as well as to upgrade their existing skills. The program will provide for skill training of the urban poor to enable them setting up self-employment ventures and for salaried jobs in the private sector. The EST&P program intends to fill the gap between the demand and availability of local skills by providing skill training programs as required by the market and as per the curriculum recognized nationally.

In addition to the basic skill training on specific skills, Soft Skills, Financial Literacy and Information on other government schemes are also integrated into the course curriculum.

Trainings are provided by Skill Training Providers (STPs) who are empanelled by the State Urban Livelihoods Missions at Certified Training Centres located under various Urban Local Bodies (cities). All courses comply with National Occupational Standards (NOS) and are NSQF (National Skills Qualification Framework) aligned. Trainings under various trades come under Modular Employable Skills (MES) of NCVT (National Council of Vocational Training) and Sector Skill Councils of NSDC (National Skill Development Council).

The course duration for all skill training programs under EST&P are of a minimum 3 months (approximately 400 hours of technical training plus 30 hours for soft skill training).

Eligibility:

The candidates selected for training under EST&P component of DAY-NULM should be from the urban poor households only. The following conditions need to be adhered to in selection of the candidate:

1. The candidate should meet the minimum qualification as per NSQF Compliance courses.
2. The percentage of SC and ST candidates being trained should not be less than the percentage of SC and ST population of the town.
3. Out of the total beneficiaries for the State/UT under EST&P, minimum 30% should be women, minimum 15% should belong to the Minority community and minimum 3% of the candidates should be differently-abled. However, based on the trade and area of implementation, if the above requirement of minimum percentage cannot be fulfilled through common training programs, specific training programs targeting the above vulnerable communities maybe undertaken by the State Urban Livelihood Mission.

Key Features:

The maximum cost support provided for training under EST&P is as per Common Norms of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship ranging from INR 15,000- 20,000

However, the cost of training may vary based on the course curriculum, infrastructure and materials needed for the course, course duration, etc. The training cost includes cost of candidate mobilization, curriculum design, trainer's fees, raw materials required for training, placement linkage, MIS and post placement tracking of the candidates. No infrastructure development cost is supported under this component.

The amount mentioned above is the maximum support per candidate provided under DAY-NULM. However, if the training cost is higher than the above, then the additional cost may be borne by the state Government or by the Skill Training Provider.

How to Apply:

A Candidate submits 'an Intent to undertake a training' on a plain piece of paper or through portal, along with basic details, name, age, contact details, Aadhaar no. or other identity document to ULBs, DAY-NULM empanelled Skill Providers or other DAY-NULM



designated offices. On receipt of the Intent from the prospective candidate, the ULB office enters it into a register and a receipt is provided to the candidate.

Before commencement of the training, a counselling session for all the prospective candidates is arranged. During the session, the prospective candidate is briefed in detail about the available training program, eligibility criterion etc.

At this stage an information and application form is to be filled by the prospective candidate. The form captures all the details such as education, BPL status, residential address, other contact details, etc. On the basis of these documents their selection is done for a suitable training programme.

3.4 Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn) (Ministry of Minority Affairs):

This is a placement linked skill development scheme implemented since 2013-14 for minorities aiming to upgrade the skills of minority youth in various modern/traditional skills depending upon their qualification, present economic trends and market potential, which can earn them suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment. The scheme ensures placements of minimum 75% trainees, out of which at least 50% placement is in organized sector. The scheme is implemented through selected Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) all over the country.

3.5 Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development (USTTAD) (Ministry of Minority Affairs):

Scheme has been launched on 14th May, 2015 to preserve the rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities.

The scheme aims at

- capacity building and updating the traditional skills of master craftsmen/artisans
- documentation of identified traditional arts/crafts of minorities; set standards for traditional skills
- training of minority youths in various identified traditional arts/crafts through master craftsmen; and
- develop national and international market linkages.

The PIA has to organize training programme which shall be supported with following activities to ensure that the desired outcomes are achieved for preservation of traditional art/craft, establishment of market linkages and generating interest among young generation for taking up traditional arts/crafts as a profession.

3.6 Nai Manzil (Ministry of Minority Affairs):

Scheme has been launched on 8th August, 2015 with an aims to benefit the minority youth who do not have a formal school leaving certificate i.e. those in the category of school dropouts or educated in the community education institutions like Madarasas, in order to provide them formal education and skills, and enable them to seek better employment in the organized sector and thus to equip them for better lives.

3.7 Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (Ministry of Minority Affairs):

Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS), established on 11/11/2014 works towards meeting all skill up-gradation/development needs of Minority Communities. MANAS provides an all India level training framework based upon tie-ups with Local/National/International training organisations on PPP model, for imparting training to the Minority population in skill sets that are in line with emerging market demands. The training programme is aimed at providing meaningful and sustainable livelihood options in terms of self-employment/wage employment opportunities to all its



trainees, with primary focus on self-employment.

MANAS also provides concessional credit for minority community after meeting their Skilling Needs for expanding their existing businesses and setting up new businesses.

3.8 Samarth (Ministry of Textile):

Brief Overview:

The 'Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)' is known by the name (Samarth)", signifying the broad objective of the scheme to skill the youth for gainful and sustainable employment in the textile sector.

Key Features:

a. Objectives:

- i. To provide demand driven, placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programmes to incentivize and supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organized textile and related sectors, covering the entire value chain of textile, excluding Spinning and Weaving.
- ii. To promote skilling and skill upgradation in the traditional sectors of handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture and jute.
- iii. To enable provision of sustainable livelihood either by wage or self-employment to all sections of the society across the country.

b. Implementation:

The Scheme targets to train 10.00 lakh persons (9 lakhs in organised & 1 lakh in traditional sector)

The skilling programmes is implemented through following Implementing Agencies:

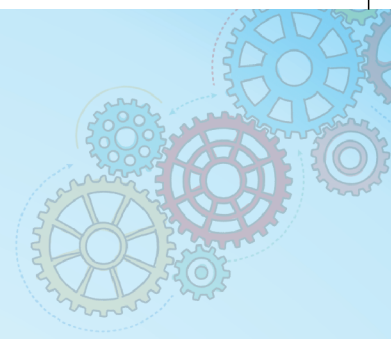
- Textile Industry.
- Institutions/Organization of the Ministry of Textile/State Governments having training infrastructure and placement tie-ups with textile industry.
- Reputed training institutions/ NGOs/ Societies/ Trusts/ Organizations/ Companies /Start Ups / Entrepreneurs active in textile sector having placement tie-ups with textile industry.

c. Monitoring and Management Information System (MIS):

A centralized web-based Management Information System (MIS) has been put in place for monitoring and implementation of the scheme. MIS shall act as an integrated platform for registration and empanelment of Implementing Agencies. All aspects of programme management and implementation such as submission of proposals, release of funds, enrolment of candidates, functioning of training, physical verification, assessment, placement, post-placement tracking etc. will be managed through MIS. The release of funds will be linked to physical progress updated on the MIS.

A Mobile Application for different stakeholders TC Coordinator, Inspection Agency, beneficiaries and grievance redressal with Geo-tag, timestamp and evaluation.is linked to the MIS modules. A Call centre setup with helpline/ Toll free number linked to MIS and Public (For detailed list of skill development schemes of all the ministries kindly visit www.nsd.gov.in/aspirational-districts.html)Dashboard.





सत्यमेव जयते

**MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
Government of India**

Shram Shakti Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi - 110001

Tel: 011-23465850 • Fax: 011- 23465800 • E-mail: skillindia@gov.in

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

