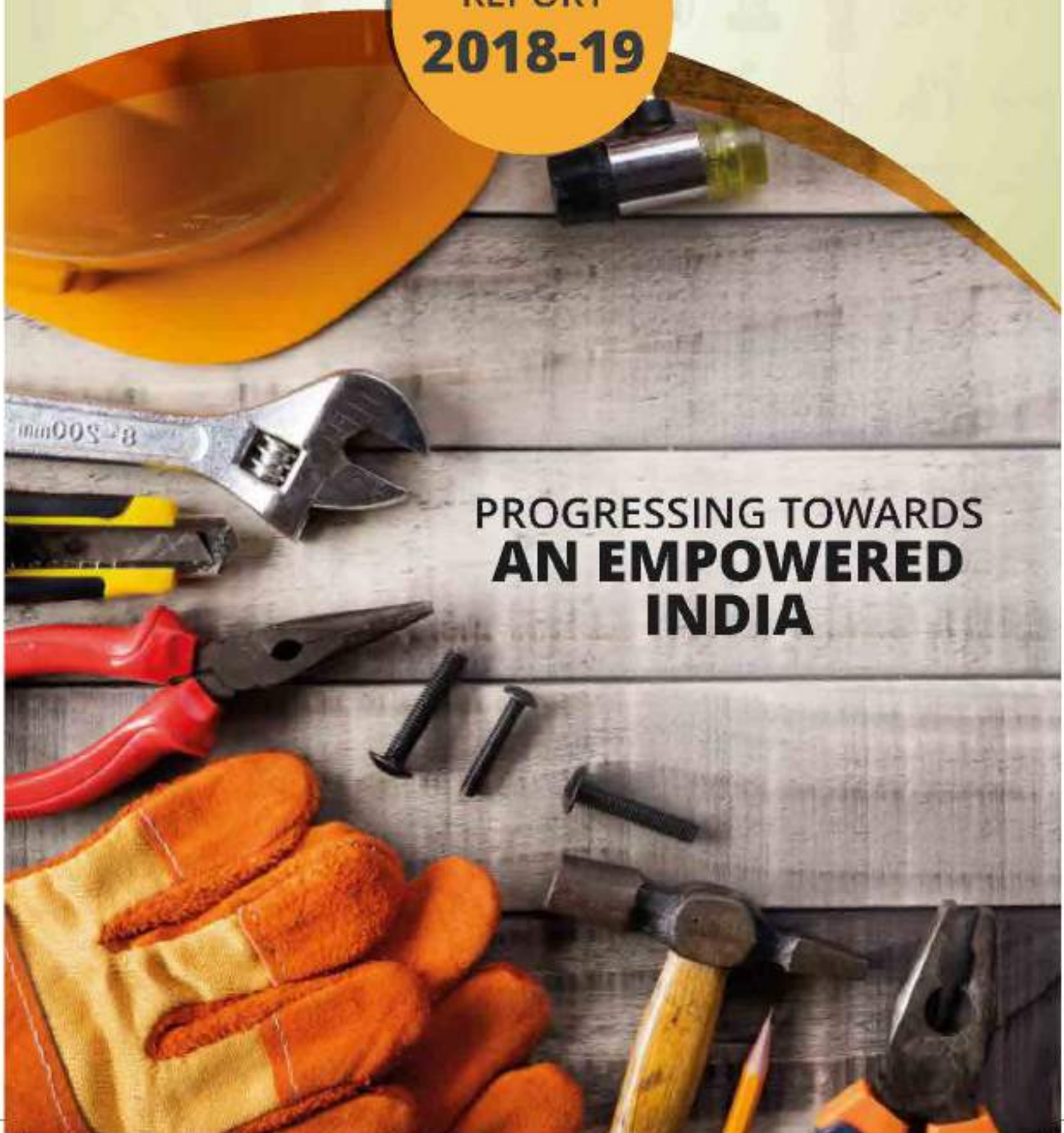MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT
AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Skill India
कौशल भारत-कुशल भारत

ANNUAL
REPORT
2018-19

PROGRESSING TOWARDS
**AN EMPOWERED
INDIA**

> **I call upon the nation to take a pledge to make India the skill capital of the world**

NARENDRA MODI
Prime Minister

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Establishment of the Ministry and its Role in Skill Development and promotion of Entrepreneurship

India is paving the way towards becoming the Skill Capital of the world. With one of the youngest populations in the world, India can realise its demographic dividend through a workforce that is trained in 'employable' skills and is industry-ready. Harnessing this potential into a positive force for development, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), has collaborated with Central Government Ministries, State Governments, Industry, Non-Profits and Academia to synergize and accelerate the skilling efforts across geographies. The collective efforts by all stakeholders has steered positive outcomes with substantial growth in skill training.

This year, MSDE has entered into a 5th successful year since its inception in 2014. The Department of Skill Development was notified on 31st July 2014 under Ministry of Sports & Youth Affairs which later got notified as Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship in November 2014 (9.11.2014). Annually, more than One Crore youth, have been joining and benefitting from the Skill India program, a mission under the Ministry to equip youth with skills for better livelihood.

Over time, MSDE has taken up several additional roles through multiple organizations and skilling schemes, namely PMKVY, PMKK NSDC, NCVT, NIESBUD, IIE, Directorate General of Training (DGT). The details on various schemes implemented by MSDE and its attached organizations have been provided in the subsequent chapters.

India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world and a need was felt to expand the scope in services sector and to integrate training courses with apprenticeship. With a view to foster apprenticeship in the country, Apprenticeship Act was reformed in December 2014 and subsequently National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) was launched in August 2016 to incentivize the employers to take on more apprentices. The efforts have borne fruit during the last five year with significant improvements in apprentices' enrolment.

Skill development alone is not going to matter, unless it is complemented with employment generation, therefore, there is a need for the government to generate enough employment. And to do that it has to focus on industries that are labour intensive and not merely capital-intensive or technology-driven.

Supporting the growth and development of the SME sector can play a pivotal role in creating the additional employment opportunities required to absorb and engage the entire workforce.

Keeping in view the mandate of MSDE, entrepreneurship orientation module has been integrated under the Employability, Entrepreneurship and life Skills as one of the NOS (National Occupational Standard) in the PMKVY courses. In ITI courses, the module on Entrepreneurship is already integrated as a section in the employability skills. To promote a culture of entrepreneurship among youth, Ministry instituted National Entrepreneurship Awards (NEA) in 2016 to recognise and honour outstanding entrepreneurs and ecosystem builders. The award seeks to highlight model of excellence for others to emulate and improve upon. The 3rd edition of NEA was held in New Delhi on 4th January, 2019.

1.2   Allocation of Business

i.   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

ii.   Mapping of existing skills and their certification.

iii.   Expansion of youth entrepreneurship education and capacity through forging strong partnership between educational institutions, business and other community organizations and set national standards for it.

iv.   Role of coordination relating to skill development.

v.   Doing market research and devising training curriculum in important sectors.

vi.   Industry-Institute linkage.

vii.   Bringing Public Private Partnership element in this activity - partnership with the industry who need the skilled manpower.

viii. Making broad policies for all other Ministries/Departments with regard to market requirements and skill development.

ix.   To frame policies for soft skills.

x.   Large scale Skill Development related to Information Technology and computer education.

xi.   Academic equivalence of skill sets.

xii.   Work relating to Industrial Training Institutes.

xiii. National Skill Development Corporation.

xiv.   National Skill Development Agency.

xv.   National Skill Development Trust.

xvi.   Skilling for entrepreneurship development for Science and Technology.

xvii. National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, NOIDA.

xviii. Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati

1.3   Budget Allocation

1.3.1 Gender Budgeting

Gender Budgeting is a powerful tool for achieving gender mainstreaming so as to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men. The Central Government introduced Gender Budgeting in 2005-06 as a budgetary practice with the objective to ensure that policy commitments and financial outlays are made on a gender perspective. In this respect, a review meeting on Gender Budgeting was organized in Ministry of Women & Child Development wherein the need to strengthen the Gender Budgeting Cell in all Ministries was emphasized and it was suggested that capacity building on Gender Budgeting issues may be undertaken in all Ministries in collaboration with Ministry of Women & Child Development. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship therefore constituted a Gender Budget Cell with objective of influencing and effecting a change in the Ministry's policies, programs in such a way that could tackle gender imbalances, promote gender equality and ensure that public resources through the Ministry's budget are allocated and managed accordingly.

1.3.2 Gender Budget Statement

To ensure gender equality and to fulfill financial obligation under Gender Budgeting, Gender Budget Statement as a part of Expenditure Budget has been incorporated. The allocation under Gender Budgeting with respect to various schemes of the Ministry viz Schemes with 100% allocation for women and schemes with allocation between 30% and 99% has been prepared to reflect upon the gender sensitiveness (Table-1).

1.3.3 Capacity Building Initiatives
Workshops and Trainings

Trainings on Gender Responsive Budgeting were organized jointly with National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM) on 18th and 19th Dec 2018. The Officers of the Ministry, DGT, NSDA,NSDC actively participated in the training. The Gender Budget Cell conducted two meetings in the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2018. Detailed discussions were held with officers of MSDE, NSDC and DGT for gender mainstreaming.

1.3.4 Gender Annual Action plan

The Annual Gender Action Plan based on the guidelines of Ministry of Women and Child Development has been prepared to ensure women's empowerment and gender equality in the schemes of the Ministry. The average participation of women under the Flagship Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) has been 50.8% during the last 3 years. Gender review of PMKVY has also been planned during 2018-19.

Table - 1

Grant No.88 - Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship			
Format for furnishing information on Gender Budgeting			
100% provision towards women			
			Rs. In crore
Details of Scheme	BE 2018-19	RE 2018-19	BE 2019-20
Apprenticeship & Training (Umbrella Scheme) - Establishment, Operation, Maintenance & Upgradation of DGT Institute (Building, Equipment & Establishment of NSTI(W))	67.37	51.20	72.00
Women Apprenticeship Training Institute	3.50	0.00	0*
TOTAL	70.87	51.20	72.00
* Scheme discontinued.			
Pro-women (at least 30% of provision)			
			Rs. In Crore
Details of Scheme	BE 2018-19	RE 2018-19	BE 2019-20
National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)	31.00	20.00	20.00
Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	*	*	*

*There are no specific provisions for Gender Budgeting under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). However, Gender- wise expenditure incurred under CSCM component of PMKVY is as below:

				(Rs. in crores)
Gender	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
Female	74.18	852.75	385.39	1312.3

1.3.5 Budget Allocation- 2018-19

Table - 2

	BE 2018-19			RE 2018-19			Actual Expenditure 2018-19 (upto 31.01.2019)			BE 2019-20		
GRANT NO.88 - Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Details of Budget Allocated to Ministry (Rs. in crore)												
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
MSDE	2596.95	56.66	2653.61	2383.03	3.00	2386.03	1615.67	0.00	1615.67	2511.71	3.00	2514.71
DGT	544.05	202.34	746.39	367.51	66.52	434.03	268.11	25.66	293.77	414.40	60.10	474.50
Total: MSDE	3141	259	3400.00	2750.54	69.52	2820.06	1883.78	25.66	1909.44	2926.11	63.10	2989.21

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. As per NSSO, 2011-12 (68th round) report on Status of Education and Vocational Training in India, among persons of age 15-59 years, about 2.2% reported to have received formal vocational training and 8.6% reported to have received non-formal vocational training. 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:

i.   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.

ii. Skill development programmes of the Central Government are spread across more than 20 Ministries/Departments without any robust coordination and monitoring mechanism to ensure convergence.

iii. Multiplicity in assessment and certification systems that leads to inconsistent outcomes and causes confusion among the employers.

iv. Paucity of trainers, inability to attract practitioners from industry as faculty.

v.   Mismatch between demand and supply at the sectoral and spatial levels.

vi. Limited mobility between skill and higher education programs and vocational education.

vii. Very low coverage of apprenticeship programs.

viii. Narrow and often obsolete skill curricula.

ix. Declining labour force participation rate of women.

x.   Pre-dominant non-farm, unorganized sector employment with low productivity but no premium for skilling.

xi. Non-inclusion of entrepreneurship in formal education system.

xii. Lack of mentorship and adequate access to finance for startups.

xiii. Inadequate impetus to innovation driven entrepreneurship.

2.2 Incremental Human Resource Requirements across 24 Sectors (2017-22)

The Human Resource Requirement Reports were commissioned by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The objective of these Reports was to understand the sectoral and geographical spread of incremental skill requirements across 24 high priority sectors between 2013-17 and 2017-22.

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 were conducted through extensive primary interaction with key stakeholders including industry, training providers, trainees, sector skill councils and government. These included more than 1000 industry experts, 500 job roles and 1500+ trainees.

The Environment Scan of 2016 updated the findings of the earlier Reports by factoring in the likely impact of major flagship initiatives of the Government on human resource requirement. The study estimated incremental human resource requirement of 103 million during 2017-2022 across these 24 sectors. A summary of the findings are presented in Table below.

Table 3: Break Up of Incremental Human Resource Requirement across 24 Sectors
(Estimates in Millions)

Sl. No.	Sector	Human Resource Requirement Estimates		Incremental Human Resource Requirement
		2017	2022	(2017 -2022)
1	Agriculture	229	215.5	-13.5
2	Building Construction & Real Estate	60.4	91	30.6
3	Retail	45.3	56	10.7
4	Logistics, Transportation & Warehousing	23	31.2	8.2
5	Textile & Clothing	18.3	25	6.7
6	Education & Skill Development	14.8	18.1	3.3
7	Handloom & Handicraft	14.1	18.8	4.7
8	Auto & Auto Components	12.8	15	2.2
9	Construction Material & Building Hardware	9.7	12.4	2.7
10	Private Security Services	8.9	12	3.1
11	Food Processing	8.8	11.6	2.8
12	Tourism, Hospitality & Travel	9.7	14.6	4.9
13	Domestic Help	7.8	11.1	3.3
14	Gems & Jewellery	6.1	9.4	3.3
15	Electronics & IT Hardware	6.2	9.6	3.4
16	Beauty and Wellness	7.4	15.6	8.2
17	Furniture & Furnishing	6.5	12.2	5.7
18	Healthcare	4.6	7.4	2.8
19	Leather & Leather Goods	4.4	7.1	2.7
20	IT & ITeS	3.8	5.3	1.5
21	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance	3.2	4.4	1.2
22	Telecommunication	2.9	5.7	2.8
23	Pharmaceuticals	2.6	4	1.4
24	Media and Entertainment	0.7	1.3	0.6
	Total	**510.8**	**614.2**	**103.4**

Source: Environment Scan Report, 2016 (NSDC)

2.3   Skill Action Plan

Based on the finding of the above Studies, protracted discussions were held across 34 sectors with the Ministries/Departments concerned from October, 2015 to September, 2016 under Secretary, MSDE to identify the sectoral training needs up to 2022 and develop a Skill Action Plan. The estimated training need in 34 sectors is given in the Table below.

Table 4: Incremental Training Need across 34 Sectors (2017 to 2022) (in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	Incremental Human Resource Requirement and Training Need
1	Agriculture	24.5
2	Animal Husbandry	18
3	Fertilizer	1
4	Textile Handloom and Handicraft	60
5	Automotive, Auto Components & Capital Goods	41*
6	Gems & Jewelry	35
7	Food Processing	33.7
8	Leather	25
9	Pharmaceuticals	14
10	Chemicals & Petrochemicals	12
11	Steel	7.5 (by 2025)
12	Rubber Manufacturing	6.7
13	Road Transport & Highways	62.2**
14	Ports & Maritime	25
15	Aviation & Aerospace	14.2
16	Railways	0.12 (by 2018)
17	Power	15.2
18	Oil & Gas	7.3
19	Renewable Energy	6
20	Coal & Mining	2.6
21	Construction	320**
22	Furniture & Fittings	52.6
23	Paints & Coatings	9
24	Electronics and IT-ITeS	69 #
25	Telecom	38.6
26	Retail	107**
27	Beauty & Wellness	82
28	Media & Entertainment	13
29	Tourism & Hospitality	49
30	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI)	12
31	Logistics	42.9**
32	Healthcare	32 (by 2025)
33	Security	31
34	Media & Entertainment	13
	Total	**1282.12**

*Capital Goods – 19 lakh , Automotive – 22 lakh   ** Overlaps with other sectors   # Electronics – 53 lakh, IT-ITeS –16 lakh

2.4 Human Resource Requirement at State level

Various studies were conducted to assess the incremental human resource requirement across States. This is given in Table below.

Table 5: Incremental Human Resource Requirement across States (2013-22)

{in lakh}

Sl.No.	State	Incremental HR Requirements
1	Andhra Pradesh	108.71
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.47
3	Assam	12.34
4	Chhattisgarh	30.43
5	Delhi	63.41
6	Goa	2.27
7	Gujarat	57.57
8	Haryana	34.84
9	Haryana	0.93
10	Himachal	12.06
11	Jammu and Kashmir	11.22
12	Jharkhand	44.52
13	Karnataka	84.77
14	Kerala	29.57
15	Madhya Pradesh	78.16
16	Maharashtra	155.22
17	Manipur	2.33
18	Meghalaya	2.49
19	Mizoram	1.40
20	Nagaland	0.97
21	Odisha	33.45
22	Punjab	28.99
23	Rajasthan	42.42
24	Sikkim	147.82
25	Tamil Nadu	135.52
26	Tripura	2.59
27	Uttar Pradesh	110.11
28	Uttarakhand	20.61
29	West Bengal	93.42
	Grand Total	**1203.34**

3. POLICY INTERVENTIONS BY MSDE

3.1. National Policy for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, 2015

3.1.1 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.

Accordingly the new National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship was notified on 15th July, 2015 and supersedes the policy of 2009. The primary objective of this policy is to meet the challenge of skilling at scale with speed, standard (quality) and sustainability. It aims to provide an umbrella framework to all skilling activities being carried out within the country, to align them to common standards and link skilling with demand centres.

3.1.2 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."

3.1.3 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, operationalize 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.

3.1.4 Entrepreneurship Component of Policy

In the entrepreneurship domain, the policy seeks to promote an entrepreneurial culture through advocacy and integration of entrepreneurship education as a 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

The National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th July, 2015 on the occasion of World Youth Skills Day. It 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 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 Institutional Framework of the NSDM is given in the chart below.

Chart 1: Institutional Framework of NSDM

Key Institutional Mechanisms	Functions
Governing Council Chair: Prime Minister	• Provide overall guidance and policy direction • Decide on Sub-Missions in high priority aras • Review overall progress and development of Mission activities • Overlook convergence of all skill development initiatives/schemes across Central Ministries/Departments with Mission objectives.
Steering Committee Chair: Minister, SDE	• Ensure implementation as per Government Council directions • Set targets and approve annual Mission Plan • Review overall progress of Mission activities on a quarterly basis
Mission Directrate (Executive Committee) Chair: Secretary, SDE	• Implement, monitor Mission activities • Coordinate implementation of Governing Council & Steering Committee decisions • Coordinate State efforts and submissions • Coordinate Sub-Missions.
NDSA/NSDC/DGT	**State Skill Development Missions**

The first meeting of the Governing Council under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India was held on 2nd June, 2016. The first meeting of the Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble MoS (I/C), SDE was held on 24th March, 2017. So far, three meetings of Executive Committee of NSDM have been held on 16th February, 2017, 12th August, 2016 and 10th October, 2017 respectively, to take forward the decisions of the Governing Council.

Update in 2018-19:

Under the National Skill Development Mission, one of the major elements was convergence of all skilling initiatives within the ecosystem comprising of all central ministries concerned. Skill development is being undertaken by 21 Ministries/ Departments of Government of India. This has led to need for a convergence framework due to multiplicity of effort, lack of synergies and improved outcomes. For this purpose, a highest level monitoring/ review has been initiated where in the skilling efforts along with challenges being faced and future steps are discussed with Cabinet Secretary in consultation with all the Secretaries of the Skilling Ministries.

Starting from January, 2018 to December 2018, eight such review meetings have already been held and the actions taken based on these major decisions are as follows:

1) **National Skills Qualification Framework alignment:** The Ministry has taken requisite measures and is in the process of completing the NSQF alignment of courses. The Ministry is also examining all courses on the National Qualification Register (NQR) as part of the de-duplication exercise.

2) **Pendency in Assessments and Certifications:** The Ministry is reconciling data to liquidate pending assessment and certification cases with the concerned Ministries/Departments (especially Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs).

3) **The possibilities of convergence with existing training infrastructure of other Ministries/Departments are also being explored.**

4) **Exemption from Common Norms:** Various Ministries & Departments has been raising concerns regarding compliance to common norms. As per the directions of Cabinet Secretary, the Ministry has reviewed the proposals of Ministries/Departments for exemption from Common Norms. Appropriate decisions were taken after due consultations.

5) **Common skilling portal:** The Ministry has put efforts in creating a common unified portal-Skill Development Management System (version 2.0) portal for capturing skilling related information. The portal will capture skill training related data of various schemes of Ministries/Departments, CSR funding and fee-based training provided by institutes in their respective domains.

6) **Apprenticeship:** The Ministry is in the process of integrating all short-term courses with apprenticeship training to ensure placements. The embedded apprenticeship program will be starting in the coming year.

7) **Regional skill development:** The Ministry is encouraging all states to create separate Departments of Skill Development. At present, 21 States have State Skill Development Missions and 11 States have separate departments for implementing skill development programs. Further, it has been decided that ITIs shall be the nodal point for skilling in the districts. A District Skill Development Committee (DSDC) is to be established by States for looking after skill development & entrepreneurship at the district level and Principals of Nodal ITIs to be the convener for DSDC.

8) **The Ministry is focusing on promoting self**: employment by linking Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras with Rural Self Employment Training Institutes and Small Industries Development Bank of India.

3.3 Common Norms

The Government of India had constituted a Committee on Dovetailing/Rationalisation of Central Government Schemes on Skill Development' under the chairmanship of the Chairman, National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) vide Notification dated 2nd December, 2013 for providing norms for skill development schemes implemented by the 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 stakeholders, the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship has framed the Common Norms for Skill Development Schemes implemented by the Government of India. The Common Norms have been notified by Government of India and all Skill Development Schemes implemented across Ministries need to be aligned to Common Norms. To facilitate aligning the various skilling schemes being run by Ministries/Departments, five meetings of the Common Norms Committee have been held on 11thDecember, 2015, 22nd March, 2016, 29th September, 2016, 20th January, 2017, 16th February, 2018 and 5th November, 2018 where 3rd meeting took place in two parts. Common Norms Committee has amended the notification three times dated 20.05.2016, 28.02.2017 and 04.01.2019.

In the third amendment, the base cost for different sectors is further increased to 10% rounded off to next 10 paisa, with effect from 01.04.2019. Current base cost for different sectors will be as under with effect from 01.04.2019.

- Rs 46.70 per hour of training for trades/sectors listed in category I of Schedule-II
- Rs 40.00 per hour of training for trades/sectors listed in category II of Schedule-II
- Rs 33.40 per hour of training for trades/sectors listed in category III of Schedule-III

3.4 National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET)

In an effort to realize India's demographic dividend, India's workforce needs to be equipped with employable skills and knowledge so that they can contribute to economic growth in a substantive manner. In the past, most of the country's skill training needs were met through courses offered by the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and under the Modular Employable Scheme (MES), regulated by the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT). Since this infrastructure was not enough to meet the increasing skill requirements of the country, the Government took a number of initiatives to scale up the skilling efforts. These efforts resulted in a large expansion of training infrastructure, much of which is in the private sector. At present, there are 20 Ministries/ Departments implementing skill development programs mostly using private sector training providers.

However, in the absence of adequate regulatory oversight, numerous stakeholders have been offering training programs of varying standards with multiplicity in assessment and certification systems which are not comparable, with serious consequences for the vocational training system and thus the employability of the country's youth. A step in this direction was taken with the establishment of National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), to coordinate and harmonize the skill development efforts of the government and the private sector. The primary role of NSDA has been to anchor and operationalize the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) to ensure that quality and standards meet sector specific requirements.

However, a need was felt for an overarching regulatory authority which could tend to all aspects of skill-based training. Keeping this in view, the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) notified the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) on 5th December 2018 to function as an overarching regulator mandated to regulate both long and short-term vocational training in the country. NCVET has been notified as a non-statutory regulatory body, by merging the existing NCVT and NSDA.

The rationale for regulating vocational education and training comes from the understanding that (a) vocational education and skill development are "merit" goods calling for large scale public funding of these activities and (b) at the same time for a variety of reasons, the Government cannot be the sole or dominant deliverer of vocational education and training. In order to encourage private investment and employer participation in vocational training, it is necessary to create standards for the operation of training institutions. This will incentivize reputed and competent training providers to expand their operations and discourage sub-standard training providers.

Another important reason for regulating the vocational training sector is to protect consumers, or trainees who choose to undergo vocational education and training. Proper information has to be provided regarding the utility of the training and the quality of the training provider for enabling rational decision making on the part of the trainees.

The NCVET has been entrusted with the development, qualitative improvement and regulation of vocational education and training. It will grant recognition to and monitor the functioning of entities involved in the skill development ecosystem such as awarding bodies and assessment agencies. The awarding body is one of the most important stakeholders in the skills ecosystem as it has the main responsibility of ensuring quality of a Qualification, setting related assessment norms and issuing certificates to successful learners. The recognized awarding bodies will in turn recognize and monitor the training providers. The assessment agencies are responsible for carrying out assessments as per assessment norms.

NCVET, as such, is being set up as an independent regulator that would incentivize private sector involvement in the vocational training sector and protect trainees against incompetent or disingenuous training providers. The main functions of NCVET would be:

i)   Recognition and regulation of Awarding Bodies, Assessment Agencies and Skill related Information Providers and that of training providers through Awarding Bodies

ii) Approval of Qualifications

iii) Monitoring and supervision of recognized entities

iv) Grievance Redressal

The Council would be headed by a Chairperson and will have Executive and Non-Executive Members. Once NCVET comes into force, the quality of vocational education and training in the country is expected to improve which will enhance the employability of the students. The NCVET shall create regulatory standards that will result in innovation in pedagogic methods in vocational training, thereby leading to the development of a new training ecosystem in the country.

Being a regulator of India's skill ecosystem, NCVET will have a positive impact on each individual who is a part of vocational education and training in the country. The idea of skill-based education will be seen in a more inspirational manner which would further encourage students to apply for skill-based educational courses. This is also expected to facilitate the ease of doing business by providing a steady supply of skilled workforce to the industry and services.

3.5   Skills Universities

National Skill Policy- 2015 envisaged National Skills Universities and Institutes to be promoted in partnership with States as centres of excellence for skill development and training of trainers, either as de-novo institutions or as a part of existing university landscape. A Committee of Secretaries (CoS) meeting was held on 29.07.2016 wherein it was decided that a model framework needs to be developed by MSDE as a guideline for the State Governments to adopt for setting up Skill Universities in their respective States.

Skills based education differs from its general counterpart in terms of curriculum, pedagogy, faculty, mode of delivery, eligibility and assessment criteria, etc. and thus, would require a separate set of norms. The purpose of these guidelines is to lay down minimum norms for the establishment and working of Skills Universities to ensure a level of standardization as India ventures into these new skilling avenues. Accordingly, MSDE has formulated a model framework in consultation with multiple stakeholders and existing Skills Universities and was placed in public domain for comments. These guidelines once finalised shall be adopted by UGC as a checklist while establishing any University offering skill development courses under the State Acts.

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4. MAJOR INSTITUTIONS OF THE MINISTRY

4.1 Directorate General of Training (DGT)

Directorate General of Training (DGT) in Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship is an apex organisation for the development and coordination of the vocational training including Women's Vocational Training of the employable youth in the country and to provide skilled manpower to the economy. 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 21st April, 2015; two verticals of Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) working under the Deputy Director General (Training) & Deputy Director General (Apprenticeship Training) along with their support systems were transferred to the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.

Major roles of DGT include-

- Policy formulation on Vocational Training
- Laying down standards
- Revising course curricula
- Granting affiliation
- Trade testing
- Certification

4.1.1 Functions

DGT affiliated institutions offer a wide range of training courses catering to the needs of different segments in the labour 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 develops instructional media packages for the use of trainees and instructors etc.

DGT acts a secretariat and implementing arm of the National Council for Vocational Training

4.1.2 National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT)

National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT), a tripartite body was set up through a resolution by Ministry of Labour in 1956, to advise on issues relating to vocational training, including Craftsmen Training Schemes 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 modified and re-constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State(IC), Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, w.e.f. 13th May, 2015.

The Council consists of representatives of Central Ministries, State Governments, Employers Organisations and Employees' Organisations, Professional Learned Bodies, Experts and representatives of SC/ST. Secretarial support to NCVT is provided by the DGT.

4.1.3 The major functions of the NCVT are:

- Establish and award National Trade Certificates in engineering and non-engineering trades.
- 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 to pass in the trade test.
- Arrange for ad-hoc or periodical inspections of training institutions in the country.
- Lay down conditions & to recognise training institutions run by the government or by private agencies for purposes of the grant of National Trade Certificates.
- Prescribe qualification for the technical staff of training institutions.
- Prescribe the standards and conditions of eligibility 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.

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 the NCVT to be registered as societies under the Society Registration Act, 1861.

4.1.4 NCVT MIS Portal

- Directorate General of Training has launched NCVT MIS portal to access online information related to ITIs including:
- Information of all affiliated Government & Private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).
- Candidates seeking skilling training/apprenticeship and training.
- Employers seeking skilled workers.
- Citizen information & feedback.
- ITI & approved courses.
- Enrolment transparency.
- Training/academic schedule.
- Visibility on self-profile and training progress.
- Online access to e-marksheet & e-certificates.
- E-mail & SMS alerts.
- Placement facilitation.
- STAR Grading of ITIs.

More details related to NCVT-MIS portal are available at. www.ncvtmis.gov.in

4.1.5 Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Training (RDAT)

Regional Directorates of Apprenticeship Training (RDATs) are responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Apprenticeship Act for trade apprentices in Central Government Undertakings/Departments.

At present, there are 9 RDATs which are located at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Chandigarh, Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Faridabad (Haryana), Guwahati (Assam), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), Kolkata (West Bengal), and Mumbai (Maharashtra).

4.2   National Skill Development Agency (NSDA)

The National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) is a quality assurance and policy research body of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in the skilling ecosystem. The National Skill Development Agency was notified in June, 2013 by subsuming the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development, the National Skill Development Coordination Board and the Office of the Adviser to Prime Minister on Skill Development. It is an autonomous body registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is the nodal ministry for the NSDA.

4.2.1 As per the Gazette Notification dated June 6, 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 marginalised groups like SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, women and differently abled persons are taken care of.
- Nodal agency for State Skill Development Missions.
- Coordinate and harmonise 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 database related to skill development, including development of a dynamic Labour Market Information System (LMIS).
- Affirmative action for advocacy.
- Discharge any other function entrusted by the Government.

  (Source: NSDA Gazette Notification dated June 6, 2013)

4.2.2 National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF)

The National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) is a competency-based framework that organises all qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude. These levels, graded from one to ten, are defined in terms of learning outcomes which the learner must possess regardless of whether they are obtained through formal, non-formal or informal learning.

NSQF in India was notified on 27th December, 2013. All other frameworks, including the NVEQF (National Vocational Educational Qualification Framework) released by the Ministry of HRD, have been superseded by the NSQF. Government funding is also expected to be on preferential basis for NSQF compliant training/educational programmes/courses.

The NSQF would facilitate a paradigm shift from education focused on inputs to an outcomes/competency-based education – which would help in the Recognition of Prior Learning, and simultaneously enable the alignment of Indian qualifications with international ones.

It is a competency based framework that organises qualifications into ten levels, with the entry level being 1, and the highest level being 10. Each of these levels is characterised by the following categories of competencies:

1. **Professional knowledge** – what the person must know at that level.
2. **Professional Skills** – what the person should be able to do at that level.

3. **Core skills** – which include soft and interpersonal skills.
4. **Responsibility** – the degree of supervision that needs to be exercised over the person while doing the job, or the degree of supervision that person is capable of exercising over others.
5. **Process** – is a general summary of the other four domains corresponding to the level.

4.2.3 Process of NSQF Alignment

Awarding bodies submit their qualifications/courses to the NSDA in order to seek approval from NSQC for NSQF alignment. In an effort to formalise this process the NSDA introduced a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), laying down timelines for the various steps involved in the same. This SOP is adhered to for scrutinising all qualifications submitted for alignment to the NSQF. The awarding bodies submit their information in a template called Qualification File.

Chart 2: Process of NSQF Alignment

The Qualification File is the means by which awarding bodies present evidence to the National Skills Qualification Committee that their qualifications are NSQF compliant. A Qualification File captures all necessary information to establish NSQF compliance for a Qualification. The Qualification File is a folder which contains:

- A summary sheet in which headline information about the qualification must be entered.
- A structured document in which information showing that the qualification meets the NSQF requirements must be entered.

Step 1:
Initial Scrutiny of Proposal against checklist
- The proposal will be scrutinized for compliance to various principles as indicated under NSQF
- NSDA's comments will be shared with the submitting body who will address these comments and resubmit the proposal.
- Timeline : Week 1

Step 2:
Proposals uploaded on public domain
- NSDA will upload the files on the public domain for comments and feedback from stakeholders.
- In case of any conflict, NSDA will hold consultative sessions with relevant stakeholders to address the same.
- Timeline: Week 2 & 3 (10 days)

Step 3:
Comments shared , addressed and proposal resubmitted to NSDA
- Feedback received from stakeholders will be addressed by the submitting body and the proposal is resubmitted to NSDA.
- Timeline: Week 4

Step 4:
Proposals shared with NSQC members and sectoral representatives
- NSDA will share revised proposals with NSQC members and other sectoral representatives prior to the NSQC meeting.
- Timeline: Week 5 & 6 (10 days)

Step 5: Presentation to the NSQC
- Final proposals will be tabled at the next NSQC metting by NSDA for approval.
- Approved proposals become part of the National Qualification Register.
- Proposals not approved will be returned to the submitting body with comments.
- Timeline: Week 7

- Supporting evidence attached to the Qualification File – i.e. already existing documents which are included to back up the information in the completed file.

Beauty & Wellness Course at Jan Shikshan Sansthan

Chart 3

SUMMARY	
Qualification Title:	Enter the full title of the qualification, as it will appear on certificates. Titles should be as clear and informative as possible. Any identification number which has been formally allocated to the qualification by the certificating body should be included here.
Nature and purpose of the qualification:	Indicate the nature of the qualification. For example, a Qualification Pack (QP), a Trade Certificate aligned to a QP, a Diploma which incorporates National Occupational Standards (NOS), or a qualification which is not directly linked to any QP or NOS. Indicate the main purpose of the qualification and the target learners- eg. Designed to get people into work, a qualification intended for people already in work, a qualification to allow people to add new skills based on technological change.
Body/bodies which will award the qualification:	Enter the name(s) of the body/bodies here. This is the body which ultimately decides who should be awarded a qualification and ensures that no unjustified or fraudulent certificates are issued. If this body will delegate the issuing-of certificates to candidates, this should be noted here. Details of these arrangements can be given in your response to section 1, below.
Body which will accredit providers to offer courses leading to the qualification:	Enter the name of the body here. Only a name/names required here. Further details can be given in section 1, below, if appropriate.
Body/bodies which will be responsible for assessment:	This means assessment which will count towards certification. The response here will vary depending on the qualification. It may be in two parts: (i) Enter the name of the body that is responsible for ensuring the quality of assessment for the qualification i.e. making sure that the assessment is valid, consistent/reliable, fair, etc. (ii) If the actual assessment of the candidates is delegated to a large number of assessment bodies, indicate the kind(s) of bodies which will actually carry out assessment for certification.

4.2.4 Interaction of NSDA with States

NSDA launched State Advocacy Visits with the objective of creating awareness about the Skill India Mission including NSQF. The workshops brought together all the key stakeholders like MSDE, NSDA, NSDC and DGT on one platform thereby facilitating adequate information dissemination about the skill initiatives by various constituents of the Ministry. It also facilitated understanding states initiatives and address the challenges and issues states are facing. So far workshops have been held in 23 States. It was attended by State departments engaged in skill development, industry partners, educational institutes, Sector Skill councils, Training Providers, and prospective candidates. Common Challenges, best practices and action points for each State workshop have been identified. The key takeaways from the workshops are:

* Need for proper Mobilization and counselling strategy
* Strengthening Information dissemination system
* Mapping aspirations of youth and demand of the industry through skill gap study
* Strengthening Institute Industry linkages
* Achieving convergence for optimum utilization of resources
* Adequate training of trainers and assessors to ensure quality and better outcome
* Framework for monitoring and evaluation
* Compiling and disseminating best practices for better cross learnings.

4.2.5 Present Status of NSQF in Central Ministries

In the meeting of 22nd NSQC held on December 19, 2018, the alignment status of the Central Ministries has been updated to 505 (36 Qualifications were granted extension for two years in 22nd NSQC). The above data includes 113 Qualifications of Indian Air force, Ministry of Defence which was approved in 20th Meeting of NSQC.

The interactions took place with some of the following ministries:

* Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
* Ministry of Commerce and Industries
* Ministry of AYUSH
* Ministry of MSME
* Ministry of Textiles
* Ministry of Rural Development
* Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
* Ministry of Defence
* Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
* Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

4.2.6 Approval of NSQF aligned Qualification

The NSQF is being implemented through the National Skills Qualifications Committee (NSQC). NSQC approves qualifications submitted by various submitting bodies. NSQC has started the approval process of NOS/QPs from the meeting of 4th NSQC held on 26th March, 2015. A total of 3176 Qualifications were approved till 22nd NSQC which was held on December 19, 2018.

4.2.7 Development of National Qualifications Register (NQR)

A National Qualifications Register has been developed which is the repository of all approved qualifications with their corresponding NSQF levels. The register comprising of approved qualification is online for public viewing at www.nqr.gov.in.

4.2.8 National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF)

Quality lies at the heart of effective education and training/skills programmes. Learners, employers and the public need to be assured that the training and qualifications provided through education and training/skills programmes are of a high quality, regardless of where they are delivered and assessed.

In this direction, the National Skill Development Agency (an autonomous body under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship) has developed a national quality assurance framework which includes a set of manuals on quality assurance for each stakeholder involved in the process of vocational educational and training.

The manuals are:

1. NQAF Overview Manual
2. Registration of NSQF Qualifications Manual
3. Accreditation of Training and Educational institutes
4. Accreditation of Assessment Bodies and Quality Assurance in Assessment Manual
5. NQAF Auditors Manual
6. NQAF Risk Assessment Manual

The National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) aims to improve the quality of all education and training/skills programmes in India.

The NQAF provides the benchmarks or quality criteria which the different organisations involved in education and training must meet in order to be accredited to provide education and training/skills activities.

The NQAF was launched by Shri Arun Jaitley, Hon'ble Finance Minister on the occasion of 3rd Anniversary of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship i.e. 9th November, 2017.

These six manuals are also being translated in four languages namely Hindi, Gujarati, Kannada and Odiya.

Brief about manuals:

The first manual i.e. the Overview Manual provides an introductory overview of the entire regulatory framework and the quality standards covered for each stakeholder in the remaining manuals of the framework.

The second manual i.e. Registration of NSQF Qualification lays down the important aspects of a qualification, the process of aligning the same with the NSQF, and registration on the National Qualification Register. The manual defines the role of competent bodies in alignment of qualifications, and describes the parameters and tools for alignment and review of qualification under NSQF.

The third manual is on Accreditation of Training/Education Institutions which lays down the norms and standards against which a training/education institute should be assessed in order to impart quality training services. It proposes a tiered approach with four tiers of accreditation, depending upon the quality of services and operations. This provides the training provider with an inclusive accreditation framework and an opportunity of continual improvement in the VET space.

The fourth manual, Accreditation of Assessment Bodies and Quality Assurance in Assessments lays down norms and standards against which Assessment bodies will be accredited to conduct assessments in VET space. The manual provides best practices at each stage of assessment and acts as a guide to assessors for delivering high quality assessment.

The fifth and the sixth manuals i.e. the NQAF Auditor's Manual and the Risk Assessment Framework Manual provide processes and indicators for evaluation of compliance to NQAF Standards by service providers. While the Auditor's Manual provides information on Audit processes under the NQAF, the Risk Assessment Framework highlights the compliance status of service providers, measured against risk indicators and how the same will be used for monitoring and continuous improvement of the TVET system.

In addition to the six manuals, two more manuals are being prepared at NSDA i.e. Industry Bodies/Sector Skill Councils Manual and National and State Body manual which is mostly an implementation manual.

4.2.9 National Labour Market Information System (N-LMIS)

NSDA has developed a single window platform to aggregate supply and demand trends in the Indian vocational education and training space, referred to as the National Labour Market Information System (LMIS). The portal was formally launched by Honourable President of India on the 15th of July, 2016. It is now known as Skill Exchange - A Labour Market Information System.

LMIS is an integrated set of institutional arrangements, procedures, mechanisms and data systems designed to produce labour market information as per global standards and best practices. The system brings together statistical (quantitative) and non-statistical (qualitative) information concerning labour market actors and their environment and generate key analysis and reports which can be used for various policy interventions by different government stakeholders, as well as by the industry at large.

The data on the National LMIS is displayed in the form of ten National Repositories namely Certified Candidates, Trainers, Training Centres, Training Providers, Assessors, Assessment Agencies, Employers, Courses and Prospective Candidates. Each repository contributes in building a holistic picture of the skill ecosystem in the country. Data of 82 lakh certified candidates is being reflected on the National LMIS.

Presently, the data of five central ministries, which includes eight major central skill development schemes, is reflected on the National LMIS.

Table 6.

S.No	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
1	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE)	Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS)
		Schemes under National Council for Vocational Training
		Standard Training Assessment and Reward (STAR)
		Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 1.0)
2	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	MSME -Advanced Training Institutes
		MSDE Development Institutes
		MSME-Tool Room
3	Ministry of Minority Affairs	Seek ho Aur Kamao
4	Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (Earlier known as MoHUPA)	Employment through Skill Training & Placement (ES&TP) under DAY -NULM component.
5	Ministry of Textile	Integrated Skill Development Scheme

NSDA is developing a roadmap for integrating all remaining data sources including States, Central Ministries and other agencies working in the skill development space. The first step in this direction is to undertake a scoping study of all skill development MIS systems in the country. Following this study, the NSDA will develop an action plan for state integration and roll out which will include strengthening of state and institutional MIS systems in a systematic phase wise approach.

The employment linkage on the LMIS has been facilitated through integration with the National Career Services Portal maintained by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Through this integration, candidates trained and certified through Government Schemes and programs will reflect as potential job seekers on the NCS portal.

LMIS is envisioned as a system that provides a consolidated and unified view of various stakeholders at any given point of time and empowers the Government and other agencies to take informed decisions by providing intelligent and insightful reports, as required.

Also, stakeholders can access key analytics, and trends, including skilling and employment opportunities through various channels.

LMIS has been integrated with National Career Service Portal of Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India.

4.2.10 International Engagements of NSDA

NSDA officials have visited the following countries to participate in international events till date:

1. Sub regional Workshop South Asia Cluster, TVET Systems for Sustainable Development-Innovation and Best Practices in Quality Assurance of TVET in South Asia, Colombo, Sri Lanka, February 20-22, 2017

2. Statistical and Capacity Building Programme, NCVER, Australia, March 20- April 7, 2017
3. International Workshop on RPL organized by ILO, South Africa, 25-29 September 2017
4. 44th World's Skills Competition, Abu Dhabi, October 2017
5. India-Oman Skill Development Conclave' in Muscat, July 8, 2018

4.2.11   National Skills Research Division
The following activities were undertaken by NSRD:

1. **Future Skills with British Council:** NSRD and British Council prepared a report titled "Future Skills in India – a Foundation Report" in December 2017, as a part of joint research project. Subsequently, a research proposal for "Future of work in India" has been prepared and proposed.

2. **PMKVY 2 Wage Rate Analysis:** Wage rate analysis was conducted for top five sectors at level 3 and 4. These sectors were selected based on placements records of the candidates. Based on the data of their monthly wages, the state-wise weighted average were calculated and compared with the minimum wages defined by states and the Centre. The wage categories were unskilled, semi skilled, skilled and highly skilled.

3. **PMKVY 2 Phone Call Validation Report:** PMKVY 2 call validation report was started to validate the accuracy of data and evaluate the program outcome on certain parameters. A total of 1284 calls were made during August 2017 to October 2017 by NSDA staff out of which 698 calls were received. The calls were made in the 20 sectors from 11 states (Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Goa and Haryana).

4. **Review of SSC Qualifications:** NSRD was given the mandate to review the Qualifications of SSC based on the usage of their Qualifications (Candidates enrolled/trained/placed). A few SSCs shared their data and the reports were submitted.

5. **Software application for Qualification Files processing:** A Detailed Project Report along with Work Flow Architecture was developed by NSRD. The Work Flow Architecture and software components were placed at NSQC and were approved. NSRD is working on the software development for QFs processing. It is in the process.

6. **Concept Note for Informal Sector Skilling:** A detailed concept note and research proposals for promoting skill development in the informal sector was developed by NSRD.

4.3   National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
NSDC is a one of its kind Public Private Partnership in India that aims to promote skill development by catalyzing creation of large, quality, for-profit vocational institutions. NSDC is a not-for-profit company set up by the Ministry of Finance, under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 corresponding to Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013. The present equity base of NSDC is Rs.10 crore, of which the Government of India through the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) holds 49%, while the private sector has the balance 51%.

NSDC plays three pivotal roles:

- **Funding and incentivizing** : This involves providing financing through loans or equity, providing grants and supporting financial incentives to select private sector initiatives to improve financial viability of skill training ecosystem. This includes schemes and initiatives like Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) and National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS).

- **Enabling support services** : A skills development institute requires a number of inputs or support services such as curriculum, faculty training standards, quality assurance, technology platforms, student placement mechanisms, advocacy support and so on. NSDC thus facilitates skill training, most importantly by setting up standards and accreditation systems in partnership with industry associations (sector skill councils).

- **Shaping/creating:** NSDC will proactively seed and provide momentum for large-scale participation by private players in skill development. NSDC will identify critical skill groups, develop models for skill development and attract potential private players and foster these efforts.

NSDC has established a pathway/framework for short term skilling VET in India through a network of more than 11000 centers and 38 Sector Skill Councils. It has trained about 1.8 crore individuals across its grant-based and fee-based trainings. Over the past year, NSDC has also implemented many new technology platforms, conducted several research studies and expanded into international partnerships with various countries such as Singapore, Japan and UAE.

4.3.1 NSDC performance (2018-19)

Table - 7

Highlights	Achievement
Candidates trained under CSCM Component (PMKVY 2.0) as of Dec '18	33,80,009
Reported Placement Percentage (PMKVY 2) as of Dec 2018	30.11%
Rozgar Melas in FY 18-19	550+
Training Partner Proposals approved as of Jan'19	498 (165 non-funded and 335 funded)
PMKKs established as of Jan '19	521
Total QPs created as of 16th Jan '19	2498
Teaching learning Materials created	952 Model Curriculum, 394 Participant Handbooks (including books in regional language) and 134 Guides for trainers
CSR Commitment in skill development	Over INR 181Cr
Candidates counselled under Skill Saathi as of Dec '18	2,26,811
Trainers and assessors	10,203 trainers and 6,232 assessors

4.3.2 NSDC CSR Engagements for Skill Development

As of January 2019, The NSDC CSR portfolio has signed and renewed over 60 MOU's with leading public and private sector corporates. With a total commitment of over INR 181 CR during the period of FY16-17 to FY18 December. The CSR Program is spread across 28 sectors, 30 states/UTs and 235 districts. Over 85,000 people have been trained (from a total allocation of 1,20,739) including more than 42,000 Recognition of Prior learning candidates under Mining Sector.

The vertical has successfully completed both private sector funded projects with companies such as: - Ingersoll Rand, SBI Card, Powerlinks and LTPCT and Public Sector funded projects with companies like: - HCL, MECL , DPE, NTPC, NHPC, POSOCO and BEL. Training was offered in more than 100 different courses across 28 sectors. Targets were achieved by working with more than 75 training partners who offered training in various formats such as fixed training centres, mobile training centres, camps/industrial sites and workplaces.

The Industry Partnership and CSR vertical was able to focus its initiatives across 35 Aspirational Districts. Allocations were made to 28 different PMKK's by using the spare capacity they had to offer. This allowed the PMKK's to become more self-sustainable. In the area of creating training capacity, NSDC has created Centres of Excellence and Trade-specific labs in strategic sectors such as Aviation, BFSI, Retail and Automotives with strong Industry leaders. Industry Partnership and CSR vertical at NSDC continues to engage and partner with strong Industry leaders to build a qualitative and sustainable skilling eco-system for the nation.

4.4. Sector Skill Councils (SSCs)

Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) are set up as autonomous bodies and not-for-profit organisations by the National Skill Development Corporation and are led by industry leaders in the respective sectors. 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 Labour Market Information System and most importantly, assess and certify trainees on the curriculum aligned to the National Occupational Standards developed by them.

There were 38 functional SSCs at the start of this financial year. SSC functions as defined by National Skill Development Policy, 2015 developed as part of Skill India Mission, are as follows:

- Identification of skill development needs including preparing a catalogue of types of skills, range and depth of skills to facilitate individuals to choose from them.
- Development of a sector skill development plan and maintaining skill inventory.
- Determining skills/competency standards and qualifications and getting them notified as per NSQF.
- Standardization of affiliation, accreditation, examination and certification process in accordance with NSQF as determined by NSQC. May also conduct skill based assessment and certification for QP/NOS aligned training programmes.
- Participation in the setting up of affiliation, accreditation, examination and certification norms for their respective sectors.
- Plan and facilitate the execution of Training of Trainers along with NSDC and States.
- Promotion of academies of excellence.
- Paying particular attention to the skilling needs of ST/SC, differently abled and minority groups

- Ensuring that the persons trained and skilled in accordance with the norms laid down are assured of employment at decent wages

All SSC are to showcase their achievements in their functions through Annual Business Plan submitted to NSDC every year. The major parameters for grading the SSCs are as follows:

1. Placement support and achievement
2. Apprenticeship promotion & participation
3. Assessment & Certifications
4. Standards, Curriculum & Content
5. Adherence to good governance practices
6. Activities to increase industry connect

Basis this analysis for the year FY 17-18, Agriculture Skill Council of India has stood first.

During this year NSDC has also carried out various structural reforms with the release of new guidelines for assessments and roles, guidelines to avoid conflict of interest for promoters, chairperson & GC members of SSCs and responsibilities of promoting organizations of SSCs.

4.4.1 Development of Content & Curriculum

The NSDC with the help of its Sector Skill Councils has developed content and curriculum across 37 sectors. At present the NSDC has curricula for 584 Job Roles and content for 313 Job Roles. Each model curriculum and content 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 standardisation and quality assurance across trainings conducted in these Qualification Packs.

Table 8: Sector Wise Details of Developed Model Curriculum

S. No.	SSC Name	No of Model Curriculum Developed	No of Books Created
1.	Aerospace	30	4
2.	Agriculture	54	11
3.	Apparel	13	10
4.	Automotive	21	15
5.	Beauty & Wellness	14	8
6.	BFSI	14	7
7.	Capital Goods	11	7
8.	Construction	16	9
9.	Domestic Worker	4	4
10.	Earthmoving & Infrastructure Building	12	10
11.	Electronics	15	15
12.	Food Processing	35	31
13.	Furniture & Fittings	5	3
14.	Gems & Jewellery	25	9

15.	Green Jobs	13	8
16.	Handicrafts	13	8
17.	Healthcare	18	8
18.	Iron & Steel	12	10
19.	ITES	12	7
20.	Leather	21	20
21.	Life Science	10	6
22.	Logistics	12	10
23.	Management and Entrepreneurship & Professional	4	4
24.	Media & Entertainment	8	8
25.	Mining	17	9
26.	Paints & Coatings	11	1
27.	People With Disability	14	0
28.	Plumbing	6	4
29.	Power	13	10
30.	Retail	16	4
31.	Rubber	13	10
32.	Security	4	3
33.	Sports SSC	3	3
34.	Strategic Manufacturing	3	2
35.	Telecom	18	12
36.	Textile	60	14
37.	Tourism & Hospitality	14	9
	Total	584	313

4.4.2 Achievements of SSCs

- 38 SSCs have created 2,384 qualification packs with 6,270 unique National Occupational Standards and 1,887 qualification packs have been approved by NSQC.
- Sector Skill Councils have assessed 12,39,155 and certified 10,63,540 trainees under PMKVY (2016-20) (*as on 10th January, 2018)
- SSCs have started the process of demand aggregation. 23 SSCs have aggregated jobs in over 3,447 companies across India for FY 2017-18 (till 1st September, 2017)

4.4.3 Recommendation of Sharda Prasad Committee

Based on the recommendation of Sharda Prasad committee report and stakeholder consultation, Government has advised NSDC to ensure certain steps regarding functioning, governance and financing of Sector Skill Councils.

4.5   National Skill Development Fund

The National Skill Development Fund was set up in 2009 by the Government of India for raising funds from Government and Non-Government sectors for skill development in the country. The Fund is contributed to by various Government sources, and other donors/ contributors to enhance, stimulate and develop the skills of Indians. A public Trust set up by the Government of India is the custodian of the Fund. The Fund is operated and managed by the Board of Trustees. The Chief Executive Officer of the Trust 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 December, 2018, NSDF has released over Rs. 4800 crore to NSDC towards skill development programmes including Skilling, STAR, PMKVY, and UDAAN Scheme (J&K oriented).

Accounts of the Trust are subject to CAG Audit and are also audited by a Chartered Accountant for every financial year and in such manner as may be directed by GoI.   The Trust has engaged M/s Vistra ITCL for providing micro prudential oversight on the implementing partners and monitoring the interests of Trust.

National Skill Development Fund has been incentivized by the Government through various tax and non tax Policies. It is registered under section 80G of Income Tax Act. This allows Trust to work more effectively in skill development sector by allowing tax incentives to donors of funds. Further NSDF is exempted from FCRA regulations to accept funds from foreign sources.

Board of Trustees of NSDF has also been reconstituted with Secretary, MSDE as the Chairman and Additional Secretary, NITI Aayog and JS, Department of Financial Services as the other trustee of NSDF while JS, MSDE (handling NSDF) is the CEO cum Executive Trustee of the Trust.

4.6.   National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD)

4.6.1 Introduction

The National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) has been functioning from 6th July 1983 as a registered Society engaged in training, consultancy, research etc. in order to promote Entrepreneurship and Skill Development. The administrative affairs of the Institute are being looked after by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India since May, 2015. Presently, the activities of the Institute focus upon Mentoring and Hand-holding the middle layer of Entrepreneurs/Prospective Entrepreneurs enabling them to start their enterprises/scale-up scale of the operations besides performing the existing revenue generating functions of training, research/evaluation and consultancy.

The Campus of the Institute spread over 2.5 acre is situated in Sector 62, Noida, the Regional Centre of the Institute at Dehradun operates from its own premises. The major areas of intervention (past and present) of the Institute are training, research, Development and Standardisation of Course Curriculum, Development and Standardisation of Course Curriculum.

4.6.2 Activities of the Institute during April to December, 2018

The major activities of the Institute during April to December 2018 are as follows:

The Institute has organized a total of 1087 Training Programmes for 26951 participants from different categories as per the details given below during the first nine months of the current financial year :-

Training Programmes conducted and participants trained by NIESBUD: (April to December 2018)(Activity-wise)

Table - 9

Category	Training Program Conducted	Participants Trained
ESDP/EDP	221	5866
ESDP/EDP Paid	486	11962
MDP	208	5123
EOP	68	1635
SDP	1	26
TOT PMKVY	80	1726
TOT DGT	16	395
International	4	150
FDP	3	68
Total	1087	26951

It may be mentioned that out of total 1087 programmes, the 65 are on campus programmes (1271 participants), 954 off campus programmes (24045 participants) and 68 online Entrepreneurial orientation programmes (1635 participants) conducted by the Institute.

4.6.3 Salient Features of Training Programmes and other activities of the Institute during the period are presented below:

a) As per the guidelines of PMKVY2.0, the Institute has organised the Trainers Training Program on Employability, Entrepreneurship & Life Skills for the Trainers of PMKVY and conducted a total of 80 programmes through which 1726 trainers have been trained from April-August 2018.

b) NIESBUD has successfully conducted five days training program on "Employability, Entrepreneurship & Life Skills" and conducted a total of 16 programmes through which 395 Faculty of ITIs have been trained from the programmes are sponsored by DGT.

c) NIESBUD has successfully conducted five days training program on "Employability, Entrepreneurship & Life Skills" for 24 Faculty from college and universities of Haryana. The programme was sponsored by Haryana Vishwakarma Skill University.

d) The Institute conducted 04 International Training Programmes with 150 persons drawn from ITEC countries. These programmes were sponsored under India Technical & Economic Cooperation (ITEC) of M/o External Affairs.

e) The Institute has conducted eight programmes under the sponsorship of DGR, Ministry of Defence, for the ex-servicemen in the area of Retail Management (2) & Web Developer, and EDP and trained 215 participants.

f) The Institute has conducted seventy nine Entrepreneurship & Skills Development Programme for the daughter and wives of Construction Labourers. 1969 women participated under the sponsorship of Department of Labour, Government of Uttarakhand.

g) The Institute has conducted one Entrepreneurship & Skills Development Programme for the artisan from Cane & Bamboo crafts from FRI. The twenty five participated under the sponsorship of Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

h) The Institute is empanelled as a Training Agency for Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. For carrying out entrepreneurship training under the irrespective CSR project. The Institute has conducted 38 programmes in remote areas of Himachal Pradesh and trained 970 participants. The empanelment is extended for 2019-20 also based on performance.

i) The Institute's fee-based market driven training activities have generated awareness and out of the total such programmes, 486 were EDPs/ESDPs organized for 11962 beneficiaries.

j) Six Programmes on Entrepreneurship Development have been sanctioned by the Dr. Raghunandan Singh Tolia, Uttarakhand Academy of Administration, Nainital, Government of Uttarakhand in disaster hit areas. Out of total, five programmes have been successfully completed at Dehradun (Uttarakhand) in which 125 beneficiaries have participated.

k) The Ministry of Science & Technology has sanctioned 5 Faculty Development Programme (FDP), 50 EAC Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps and 05 Entrepreneurship Development Programmes for candidates of Science & Technology background. It may be mentioned that out of total 3 FDP ,12 EAC and 01 EDP are completed.

l) An attempt was made by NIESBUD to compile fifty success stories of trainees trained. The book was appreciated by the trainees who have attended the programme. In continuation, NIESBUD is compiling the success stories of another fifty trainees trained by the Institute.

m) The book on Entrepreneurship written by the Institute for the CBSE students for class ninth was published by NCERT.

4.6.4 Research and Evaluation

The Institute has undertaken Physical Verification of PMEGP beneficiaries of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Haryana. The PMEGP evaluations for Orissa and Maharashtra have also been sanctioned to the Institute.

4.6.5 Hand-Holding for Self-Employment and Wage Employment

a. NIESBUD has installed a Mentor Support Network for facilitating interaction between the Mentors and prospective Entrepreneurs with a view to facilitate setting up enterprises by the trained persons. The details of the mentors are uploaded on the website of NIESBUD.

b. NIESBUD is mentoring with the fourth phase of MSME Facilitation centre (MFC) in the state of West Bengal.

4.6.6 Mentoring Support Cell Position from April - August 2018

The Institute provided mentoring support to 519 prospective entrepreneurs from April-December, 2018.

4.6.7 Livelihood Business Incubators (LBI)

NIESBUD through (ASPIRE) Scheme of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India, has setup Livelihood Business Incubators in the following sectors:

a) Fashion Designing

b) Beauty and Wellness

c) Mobile Repairing

d) Food Processing

e) Electronics and Home Appliances.

The livelihood business incubator setup by NIESBUD is running smoothly. It may be mentioned that two hundred and fifty eight participants have attended the programme run by LBI from April-December, 2018.

4.6.8 Cluster Interventions

The Institute has completed work in the following clusters:

a) Detailed Project Report of (SFURTI) Aipan Cluster at Dehradun.

b) Diagnostic Study of Khadi Cluster at Bijnore.

4.7 Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE)

4.7.1 Introduction

The Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati has been working in the field of entrepreneurship development/promotion in the north-eastern region of the country since 1979. This institute started first as a branch under SIET (1979) and subsequently NISIET (1984) in the north-east region. Later, in the year 1993, the institute was established as an autonomous national institute in Guwahati by the erstwhile Ministry of Industry, Department of SSI & ARI, Government with the aim to undertake training, research and consultancy activities in small and micro enterprises focusing on entrepreneurship development. Subsequently, it came under the fold of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in 1994 and is presently under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) since 22nd March, 2015. The Institute is an ISO 9001:2015 certified organisation.

The Institute is located at Lalmati, BasisthaChariali, National Highway-37, Bypass, Guwahati. The Institute has an infrastructure of approx 77000 sqft consisting of two Administrative Blocks, two hostels, 24 staff quarters and a residential quarter for the Director inside the campus of IIE. It also has 12 flats for officers in a prime location in the city, Ganeshguri. Besides, the institute has its state offices in seven states - Nagaland, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, and Meghalaya.

4.7.2 Major Activities during FY2018-19

Training Programmes

The Institute organises training programmes for prospective entrepreneurs, students, teachers, development functionaries. These programmes are classified as: Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP); Entrepreneurship cum Skill Development Programmes (ESDP); Management Development Programmes (MDP) and other programmes including Entrepreneurship Orientation Programmes (EOP), Training of Trainers (TOT), Faculty Development Programmes (FDP), Business Incubation Training etc.

During FY 2018-19 (upto Nov. 2018), 107 programmes were carried out by IIE across different programme categories with a thrust on participation of women and socially disadvantageous sections of the society as shown in the table below:-

Table - 10

Programmes	Achievement	No of Persons Trained					
		SC	ST	W	OBC	Others	Total
EDPs	4	22	23	40	74	55	174
ESDPs	54	78	589	1043	690	146	1503
MDPs	2	3	11	10	9	11	34
Others	47	278	1246	1754	445	392	2361
Total	107	381	1869	2847	1218	604	4072

In addition to the above programmes, IIE has also ventured into innovative approaches towards training entrepreneurs through a "Design Thinking Methodology" in collaboration with Luftthansa and SAP, Germany. 22 coaches from Germany and India conducted the programme with local team of coaches covering around 100 students/entrepreneurs under this programme. At the end of the programme 15 teams pitched and 5 teams were selected for further mentorship. The methodology was liked immensely by the participants because of its hands-on approach of problem solving and iterative process.

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.

During FY 2018-19, IIE has carried out two research studies for ARIASS, Assam under World Bank funded APART Project. In addition, the Institute has been entrusted by National Handicraft Task Force led by NABARD to carry out a study titled "Craft Specific Study on Cane and Bamboo Sector in North Eastern Region". The Final Report of the study is submitted to the Task Force. Further, Khadi and Village Industries Commission has sponsored three surveys of PMEGP units in three states viz. Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland including a evaluation report on PMEGP for Assam. In addition, twelve Detailed Project Reports (DPR) are prepared by the institute for various cluster projects during the period. A report on the viability of ITI's in Lahoal in Dibrugarh, Assam has been submitted to OIL, India.

Projects and Consultancy Assignments

The Institute has also undertaken several projects during FY2018-19 for promotion of entrepreneurship as well as sustainable livelihoods through area approach.

a) **Consultancy Service for Micro Planning and Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities (COMPELO):** sponsored by Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBC) Society to undertake the micro-planning and alternative sustainable livelihood promotion activities based on traditional skill, resource available and market potential in 140 JFMCs and EDC across 26 Forest Division of Assam. The project has covered around 6000 beneficiaries amongst marginalised forest fringe communities for capacity building, technology infusion, value addition and market promotion activities.

b) **Cluster Development Programme Sponsored by NBCFDC:** Nine handicraft clusters are been promoted covering around 5000 beneficiaries from other backward classes.

c) **Centre for Sustainable Livelihood Promotion (CSLP):** Under the CSLP, two CSR projects of Oil India Limited viz. Project OIL JEEVIKA and Project OIL URJA are carried out in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam respectively. In OIL URJA project, construction and installation of the customised chullah and chimney in carried out in 3000 households across six tea gardens.

d) **Regional Resource Centre (RRC) for Cluster Development:** Six sensitisation workshops and preparation of seven DPRs have been carried out under the RRC cell across NER apart from handholding to existing clusters.

e) **Capacity Building and Training Assistance under Ministry of DoNER:** 31 capacity-building programmes are conducted covering 1165 participants across NER.

f) **Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development (STED) Project:** One first generation entrepreneurship promotion programme covering 150 prospective entrepreneurs is being carried out in Dimapur district of Nagaland.

g) **Cluster Development Programme Sponsored by NSFDC:** In the 3 approved Handicraft clusters under the project, activities like Baseline survey, Community mobilization, Preparation of detailed project report, Social institutional building etc. are being carried out as per proposed interventions.

h) **Livelihood Business Incubators under ASPIRE scheme of Ministry of MSME:** Three incubation centres are established in Assam on Wood work, Food processing and Dairy processing in order to provide incubation support to entrepreneurs.

i) **DST-NIMAT Project:** 19 programmes (5 EACs, 5EDPs, 5 WEDPs, 3TEDPs and one FDPs) are being carried out across NER.

j) **Capacity Building programmes under ASDM:** 12 skill development training programmes covering 360 beneficiaries are being carried out under the sponsorship of ASDM.

Projects Seminars/Workshops and Events

The Institute organizes seminars and workshops to share experiences on implementation of programmes of self-employment and entrepreneurship, on current topics and awareness generation.

IIE has also organised several important events like a four day North East Adventure Tourism Festival (NEATOFEST) in order to promote adventure tourism in NER and Tribal Artisan Mela (TAM) to augment the forward linkage of the produce of tribal artisans.

4.7.3 Collaborations

Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) s with the following agencies with the aim of promoting entrepreneurship in the region:

- Assam Rural Livelihoods Mission (ASRLM)
- Sustainable Environment Resource Institute (INNOVIOR)
- Assam Skill Development Mission (ASDM)

4.8 National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI)

National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI) was set up in the name of Central Instructional Media Institute (CIMI) in Chennai in December 1986 by the Government of India as a Subordinate Office under Ministry of Labour and Employment, Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T) with the assistance from Government of Germany through GTZ (German Agency for Technical Co-operation) as the executing agency. After the approval of the Cabinet for the Grant of Autonomous status to CIMI, the Institute was registered as a society on 1st April 1999 under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975 with a new name National Instructional Media Institute.

Presently it is functioning as an Autonomous Institute under the Govt. of India, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), New Delhi.

The main objective for the establishment of the Institute is to make available well prepared instructional material for the use of the trainees and trainers for securing overall improvement in the standard of training imparted in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), short term skill development courses and also for

Industries & establishments implementing the Apprenticeship training programme.

The reorganization of NIMI was completed in early 2019. The Memorandum of Association, Rules and Regulations was revised with a focus on future challenges. After reorganization, first and second Governing Council meetings of NIMI were held on 23.02.2019 and 04.04.2019 at NIMI, Chennai under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MSDE.

On the behest of Secretary, MSDE a proposal for synchronized working of NIMI and Central Staff Training and Research Institute (CSTARI) has been moved. Secretary specially mentioned 'synergy' in place of 'integration' in this regard. Hence a synergy document in this regard has been prepared and submitted by the committee involving NIMI, NSDC and CSTARI, to the MSDE.

Training in progress at Skill Centres targeted towards Women

5. SCHEMES & INITIATIVES

A. SCHEMES & INITIATIVES THROUGH NSDC

5.1 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2016-2020

5.1.1 Background

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation has implemented Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16 with a target to cover 24 lakh youth in the country. The scheme is implemented with the objective to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills were also assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) category.

During its pilot phase, PMKVY trained 19.85 lakh candidates in 375 job roles. Under PMKVY 2015-16, it was not mandatory for National Skill Development Corporation's (NSDC's) training partners to report employment data. The employment data available reflects only a fraction of the actual employment provided under the scheme. Out of the total trained candidates, around 2.53 lakh candidates have been reported as placed. It was a reward based scheme, which provided entire cost of training as reward to successful candidates.

Common Norms for uniformity and standardization of skill development ecosystem existing in the country was notified on 15th July, 2015. Based on the learnings of PMKVY 2015-16 and aligning it with Common Norms, the scheme has been revamped and the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 13th July, 2016, has approved the new version with modification and continuation of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-2020 as 'Skill Development Component' of umbrella PMKVY to skill 1 crore people over four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of Rs.12,000 crore.

5.1.2 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016-2020)

PMKVY (2016-2020) is a grant-based scheme, providing free of cost skill development training and skill certification in over 252 job roles to increase the employability of the youth. The scheme was launched on 2nd October 2016 with the following objectives:

i. Provide fresh skill development training to school dropouts, college dropouts and unemployed youth through short term courses

ii. Recognise the skill available of the current work force through skill certification

iii. Engage States in the implementation of the scheme leading to capacity development of the states

iv. Improved quality of training infrastructure along with alignment of training with the needs of the industry

v. Encourage standardization in the certification process and initiate a process of creating a registry of skills

5.1.3 PMKVY (2016-2020) has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM)

(i) Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM)

This component consists of 75% of the PMKVY (2016-2020) targets and is being implemented centrally through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). It constitutes the following

a. **Short Term Training** - Provision of 200 to 500 hour long skill-oriented training, both core and soft, at PMKVY affiliated and accredited training centres to school/college dropouts or unemployed

b. **Recognition of Prior Learning** - Recognition of existing skills after a 12 to 80 hours orientation cum bridge course by provision of PMKVY certificate to candidates

c. **Special Projects** - Provision of skill-oriented training, in special areas, employment assurance or job roles with undefined Qualification Packs such as training in Jail, Juvenile Centres or training with employment guarantee with textile associations, mortgage firms, etc.

(ii) Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM)

The CSSM component of PMKVY was launched with release of State engagement guidelines on 9th November 2016. 25% of the funds of PMKVY (2016-2020) i.e. Rs. 3,050 Crore (approx.) and a physical target of 20.18 lakh candidates shall be allocated to the States/UTs, where the State Skill Development Missions are required to provide quality skill training programmes to youth and ensure that they are gainfully employed post trainings. The role of the States/UTs includes;

- The implementation of the scheme happens in the States and the involvement of the States in scheme implementation support and monitoring is expected to significantly improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of these initiatives

- The States are better placed to articulate the skilling needs for State specific economic activities. Their involvement would enable taking up specific skill development training that cater to the local demand and aspirations

- It would increase the capacity and capability of the existing nationwide skill development system thus supporting equitable access for all

- It will support the training and capacity building initiatives for state specific traditional skills

5.1.4 Key features of PMKVY (2016-2020)

PMKVY (2016-2020) incorporated the learnings from PMKVY (2015-16) and was launched as a grant-based scheme with an increased focus on quality of training. Some of the salient features of the scheme are as follows:

a) Accreditation and affiliation of training centres.

- A dedicated online portal SMART (smartnsdc.org) has been developed to support this process – SMART has been designed, where all Training Providers (TPs) are being asked to upload their Centre details and submit an application for Centre Accreditation and Affiliation

- The centers for which applications are submitted on this portal are being inspected by third party Inspection agency

- Accreditation Standards Grading Metrics has been developed to benchmark the Training Centers (TCs) across the country

- The Accreditation and affiliation of training centres through SMART portal is necessary for any training center that has been selected by NSDC to conduct trainings under PMKVY central and state component.

b) Standardization of course content.

Sector Skill Councils have published model content curriculum for trainings prescribed under PMKVY (2016-2020) thereby ensuring standardized quality of text books. Standard Trainee handbook and Induction Kits are being provided to all trainees.

c) Mandatory Training of Trainer.

All Trainers that are associated with the PMKVY centers have to mandatorily undergo and qualify the 'Train the Trainer' program of the concerned Sector Skill Councils.

d) Unique enrolments and Aadhaar based attendance system

- Aadhaar ID of all trainees are validated from the UIDAI server at the time of batch creation which prevents bogus enrolments including duplication check to check whether candidate is being trained under any other scheme.

- Attendance through Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS) is mandatory under PMKVY except states of North East and J&K, where Aadhaar penetration is low.

e) Mobile application for assessments

The Assessment of candidates under PMKVY is through a mobile based application for transparent assessment process and quick reporting of the assessment results.

f) IT System – SDMS

The whole trainee lifecycle under PMKVY ranging from enrolment of candidates to disbursement of tranche-based payments to training providers and certificates to candidates is managed through Skill Development Management System. The process of integration of SDMS with other agencies such as Income Tax Dept. Database for verification of PAN card for N.E. and J&K candidates and PFMS for DBT of reward to candidates in their Aadhaar Linked Bank Account.

g) Placement

As per PMKVY (2016-2020) Guidelines, 50% of the successfully certified candidates should be placed within three months of completion of the training, with at least 50% of the total placed candidates in wage employment.

h) Monitoring Framework

To ensure that high standards of quality are maintained by PMKVY training centers and training partners, NSDC Monitoring team along with empanelled Inspection Agencies use various methodologies, such as out bound dialling, call validations, surprise visits, AEBAS, and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS). These methodologies have been enhanced with the engagement of latest technological interventions.

Senpiper App - A new improved application, Senpiper, has been developed to conduct and submit surprise inspection report. Key features of the application include broadcasting features, chatting with specific users, report submission on the spot etc.

As on date 3,000+ surprise visits have been conducted successfully. 265 training centres have been found noncompliant and have been suspended for a period of six months. The consequences also included enforcing of financial penalties on the non- compliant training centres.

i) Direct Benefit Transfer under PMKVY (2016-2020):

As per the guidelines of Ministry of Finance, all the cash transfers to beneficiaries under Government of India schemes have to be as per the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mandate. According to the DBT mandate, the benefits to be transferred to Aadhaar seeded bank account of the beneficiary. Thus, all the PMKVY candidates eligible for any cash transfer benefits will need to provide Aadhar seeded bank account details (except for candidates from NE states and J&K). The Training Center will be responsible to provide Aadhaar seeded bank account details of all the candidates registered under PMKVY.

Further, it is also stated that payout of Rs. 500/- shall be paid to each successful certified candidate as monetary reward through DBT mode (as approved by Steering Committee for PMKW in its 8th meeting). Also, this reward payout to candidates is part of the average training cost per trainee under CSSM component of PMKW (2016-20).

5.1.5   Target Allocation under PMKVY (2016-20), as per PMKVY guidelines:

Chart - 4

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                              PMKVY

                             1 Crore

        Centrally Sponsored              Centrally Sponsored
        Centrally Managed                State Managed
        Component                        Component

             79.5 Lakh                        20.5 Lakh

   Short Term Training    Recognition of Prior     Short Term Training
                          Learning

        39.5 Lakh              40 Lakh                 20.5 Lakh

Regular Short Term
Training                   Special Projects

     35.55 Lakh                3.95 Lakh
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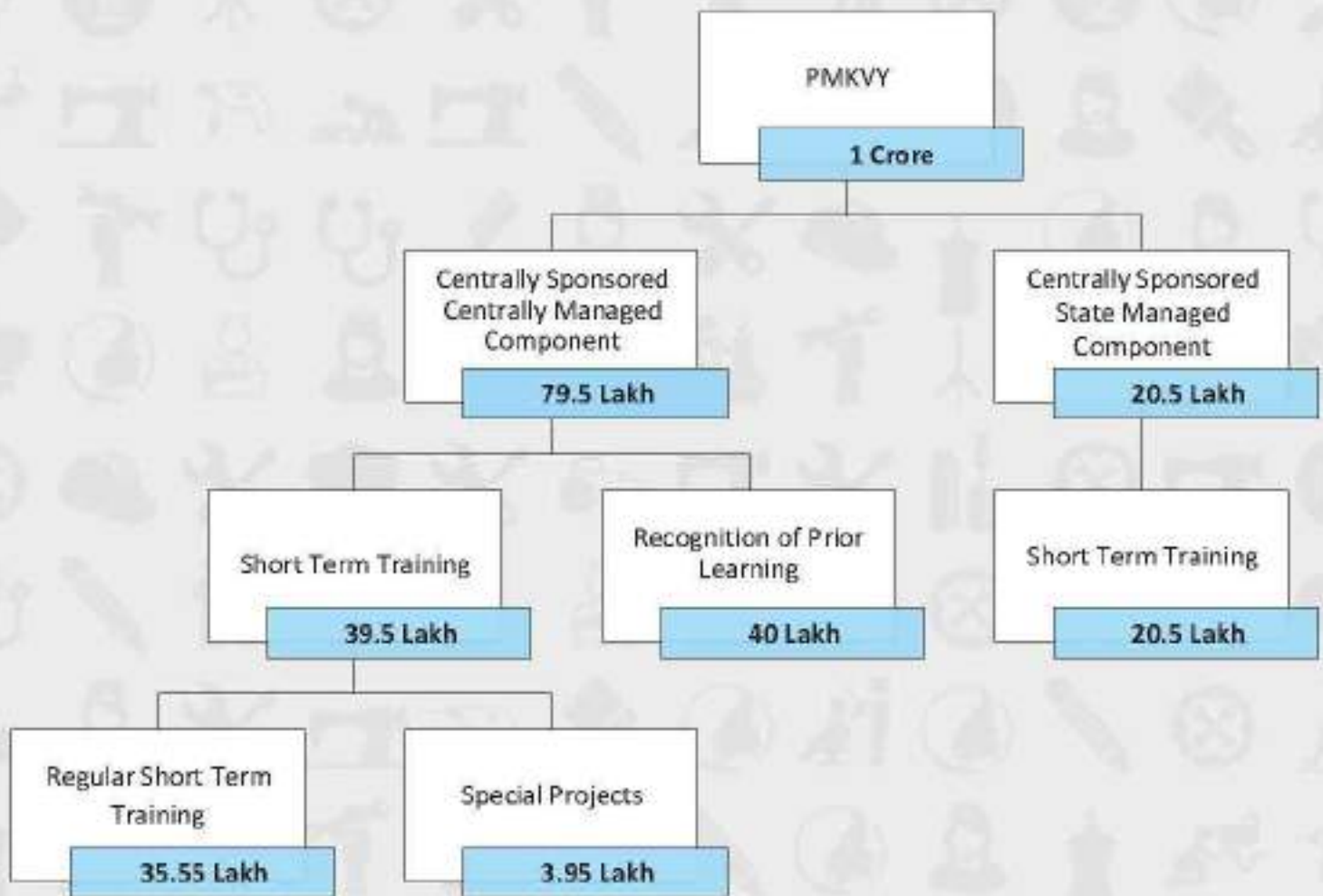
The updated status under PMKVY (2016-2020) are as follows:

A.   Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM):

CSCM component is being implemented centrally through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). It constitutes the following:

a)   **Short Term Training:** The Number of job roles covered in Short Term Training (CSCM) are 252. These are the job roles, where current enrolments are done. The data is in accordance as per daily SDMS report, dated 21st January 2019. Total sectors covered in Short Term Training (CSCM) are 34. All the sectors have current enrolments according to SDMS report 21st January 2019.

b)   **Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL):** Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) largely refers to an assessment process used to evaluate a person's existing skill sets, knowledge and experience gained either by formal, non-formal or informal learning. RPL under PMKVY aims to align the competencies of the un-regulated workforce of the country to the standardized National Skills

Qualification Framework (NSQF). It aims to enhance the employability opportunities of an individual as well as provide alternative routes to higher education and to provide opportunities for reducing inequalities based on privileging certain forms of knowledge over others.

Currently RPL extends to 2000+ job roles aligned to NSQF. RPL under PMKVY (2016-2020) is being implemented via four modes; viz. RPL at Camps, RPL at Employer's Premise, RPL at Centres and RPL with Best in Class Employers.

Currently, 7,75,447 candidates have been certified under RPL through PMKVY across various trades. A project-based approach has been used to cover majority of North Eastern regions, aspirational districts and LWE districts across the country. RPL under PMKVY 2016-20 has certified 363015 candidates belonging to SC, ST, and OBC category. Further, 2,60,762 females have been RPL certified under PMKVY 2016-20.

Many reputed organizations have executed/been allocated targets for RPL under PMKVY. Some examples are Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation, Marine Products Export Development Authority, Railway Board, Gujarat Urban Livelihood Mission, Indian Army, Indian Navy, Indian Air Force, Tea Board, Escorts Skill Development, Ambuja Cement Foundation, Sri Sri Rural Development Program Trust, VLCC, etc.

Key Initiatives under Recognition of Prior Learning:

a) **Expansion of RPL to Best-in-Class Employers across sectors**

A new project type viz. RPL with Best-in-Class Employers was introduced in RPL PMKVY. It aims to enhance industry acceptability of RPL certification and extend outreach of the Scheme directly to reputed/ best in class employers/ industries across sectors. SSC have defined eligibility criteria for employers and employees. 34,88,365 target allocation has been done across 35 sectors in this project type. Currently, approx. 2.53 lakh candidates have been registered with 200 employers on the SDMS portal.

b) **RPL through demand by launch of Demand Aggregation Portal**
A unique initiative under RPL component of PMKVY has been introduced which provides an opportunity to skilled but uncertified workforce to have their skills recognised and certified. This aspiration for skill certification is met through the launch of RPL at PMKVY Centres. In order to understand and capture the existing demand, an online Demand Aggregation Portal has been created to mobilize candidates interested for RPL at Centres and was launched as part of the 3rd Skill India Anniversary on 15th July 2018. The interested candidates can leave their demand on this portal for a centre to create a specific batch in the future. The portal may be accessed through, http://pmkvyofficial.org/RPLDAP/

The proposed project type envisions to participate directly with the PMKVY Centres, however, to test the efficacy of the new project type, phase 1 has been initiated with the interested PMKKs across different geographies of the country.

Currently, 21 PMKK Training Partners have been registered on Demand Aggregation Portal across 316 Centres. 5,600 targets have been allocated across 5 PMKK Training Providers.

Key achievements and projects with central ministries and other organizations under RPL PMKVY 2016-20:

i. **Maharashtra State Skill Development Society:** to support small scale farmers to generate increased income through improved agricultural practices, market access, etc. in 34 districts of Maharashtra (2.82 lakh candidates). Currently, 6,450 candidates have been enrolled so far.

ii. **Electronics SSC with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC):** RPL for the job role of Field Technician Air Conditioning, pan India with a bridge course of 12 hours along with Electronics SSC (1 lakh candidates). Currently, 2,000+ candidates have been RPL enrolled.

iii. **Power SSC with SAUBHAGYA scheme:** project to support Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) by upskilling of rural electricians in 6 states (30,920 candidates). Currently, more than 18,000 candidates have been enrolled and over 11,000 candidates certified.

iv. **Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation:** This project envisions to conduct RPL of 50,000 Masons with Bridge Training of 32 Hrs in the job role of Rural Mason along with orientation & training on Rural Sanitation, ODF, Rural toilet technologies, retrofitting of existing rural toilets etc. across various states of country. Currently, 3,000 candidates have been enrolled and more than 2,000 candidates have been certified under PMKVY RPL Camp Mode. Till now project has covered one district of Uttar Pradesh in pilot i.e. Jhansi.

v. **Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC):** This project is to train all catering staff that is managed by licensees starting with 1500 trainees in the National Capital Region. Currently 900 candidates are trained under the project and further expansion is underway for training 15000 candidates across India. All the job roles are from Tourism & Hospitality Sector Skill Council (SSC) and cover the roles of F&B service Staff, Cooks & Supervisors. IRCTC has made National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned job roles one of the mandatory components in their tender for any catering staff managed by contractors.

vi. **Sri Sri Rural Development Program Trust (SSDRP Trust):** This project envisions to conduct RPL for 10,000 unregulated workforce across the job role of Yoga Instructor and Yoga Trainer across various states in the country. Currently, more than 10,000 candidates have been enrolled and more than 6,000 candidates have been RPL certified under PMKVY. Project has covered districts such as Birbhum, Gaya, Koraput, Ranchi, etc. during its implementation so far.

vii. **Patanjali Bio Research Institute Pvt. Ltd.:** Patanjali aims to conduct RPL for 40,000 farmers across 29 states covering 600 districts across the country. The project aims to recognize prior skills and up-skilling the farmers for Organic and Group Farming practices. It envisions

to double farmers' income by doubling the production through training, (bridge course), adopting better farming methodologies. 28 candidates have been enrolled to begin with.

viii. Gram Tarang Employability Training Services: The project envisions creation of Business Development Service (BDS) network for small and marginal farmers. The project approach is to treat farms as enterprises and create a cadre of Krishi Udyog Sahayaks (Agriculture Business Development Service Providers) at grassroots or panchayat level. Such Sahayaks will be trained in the various elements of farm value chain as well as enterprise management tools. Projects targets 1 lakh candidates across various districts in Odisha state.

c) Special Project: PMKVY Special project is a component of PMKVY, wherein PMKVY short term trainings are provided to candidates in NSQF aligned job roles. This component is different from short term trainings component of PMKVY by the virtue of it being a project-based and comparatively a little more flexible.

There are several features which qualify a project as special project. Major features are as follows:

(a) targets special population such as marginalized or vulnerable population

(b) placement i.e. 80% captive placement by corporates or provides 90% wage employment

(c) Job role i.e. job role outside of PMKVY list

(d) if project is partly funded by some other organization

(e) Institutional Settings for example jail premises, premises of government institutions such as a Governor House and others

(f) Any other reason as decided by Executive committee on case to case basis.

For operational purpose, the Special Projects are evaluated and executed as Government Special projects and non-government Special projects based on participation of a government body in the former.

Key initiatives under Special Projects:

i. Training is imparted to inmates of Juvenile Homes by SPIA like Mosaic Network (India) Pvt. Ltd., Primero Skills and Sun Foundation at Sewa Kutir and Majnu ka Teela & observation homes of Nirmal Chaya and Alipur. The total target allocated for the project is 500 for Delhi Location and in various Job Roles like Domestic Data Entry Operator, Self Employed Tailor, Pedicurist and Manicurist, Retail Sales Associate etc. Training for 2280 Jail Inmates for Sunaria, Tihar, Vishakhapatnam, and Rajahmundry Jail etc is being implemented by Aadit Systems, Skill Development Institute and Modelama Skills Private Limited at Haryana, Delhi and Andhra Pradesh in the Job Roles of Self Employed Tailor, Plumber General, Field Technician, Micro Irrigation Technician etc.

ii. Under YUVA Initiative, Delhi Police mobilizes poor and needy youth in Delhi NCR. Such youth are then provided NSQF aligned training and placed through industry tie-ups of Training Partners. Skilling of such youth would not only make them bread-earners for the family but would also help in reducing recidivism rate. The total target allocated for the project is 8000 covering 8 Police Stations through 6 PIAs.

iii. **Under Women & Vulnerable group centric Initiative:**

- **Humara Bachpan:** Employment opportunity to 1500 Females from SLUMS in Bhubaneshwar
- **Industree Crafts Foundation:** Formation of producer group companies of the trained women and handhold them with help from UNDP for 18 months post training for 1500 females in Karnataka
- 5800 targets allocated to 6 Pradhan Mantri Mahila Kaushal Kendra
- Training of 400 candidates from Bru Tribes, 120 placed in Tamil Nadu
- **Yuva Vikas Society:** Training to 1020 candidates Primitive (Khatkari and Thakur) tribes in Raigad
- **Olive Heritage:** Imparted meaningful training & providing livelihood to 13 destitute women

iv. **Initiatives in Special Projects in North-east:**

- **Homestay:** Project in Nagaland and Arunachal gone a long way in improving the quality of homestays and providing a source of income to 200 residents especially during several local music festivals
- Training to 2880 candidates on Shipping Container (Barges)

v. **Government Engagement under Special Projects:**

- **Rashtrapati Bhavan:** 5 Villages in Haryana to be developed as Model Smart Gram
- **YUVA:** Delhi Police initiative to train 8000 poor & needy youth in South Delhi to reduce recidivism rate
- Department of Women & Child Development, UP-MOU Signed for 11000 candidates

vi. **Industry Involvement specific to Special Projects:**

- Arvind Mills
- Muthoot Fincorp Ltd
- GMR Varalakshmi Foundation
- Indian Texpreneurs Federation 9048 placed out of 14829 certified through Captive Placement

vii. **Special Projects with High Social Impact:**

- **Vivo Skills:** Training of 1000 Ex-Gorkhaland personnel for Social Inclusion
- **Justice Juvenile Board :** Training to 1110 inmates of JJB for successful livelihood
- Training for 9226 Jail Inmates for 18 Jails (Sunaria, Tihar, Vishakhapatnam, Rajahmundry Jail etc.)

The progress under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-2020 is given below (as on 21st January 2019):

Table - 11

Parameter	Short Term Training	RPL	Special Projects	Total
Target Allocated	3653067	5583653	279088	9515808
Number of TP/PIAs*	2346	114	63	NA
Number of Training Centres (on boarded)	7569	115 (PIAs)	768	8452
Candidates Enrolled	2498665	1172452	90919	3762036
Candidates Trained	2380437	1106540	79501	3566478
Candidates Assessed	2202563	858187	60089	3120839
Candidates Certified	1960352	759752	47828	2767932
Candidates Placed	1022139	NA	18639	1040778

*Data for non -zero enrolment
For STT number of TPs on-boarded on SDMS | For RPL number of PIAs are unique with non -zero enrolments

B. Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM):

CSSM component is being implemented by respective States/UTs through SSDM/State departments. Under the CSSM component, State Skill Development Missions play a role of network manager (diagram below) to execute the program. SSDM perform the following processes to support implementation and monitoring of PMKVY (2016-2020).

Chart 5

Training Provider process flow

Centre Resourcing/Setup → Mobilization → Training → Assessment → Certification → Placement → Tracking
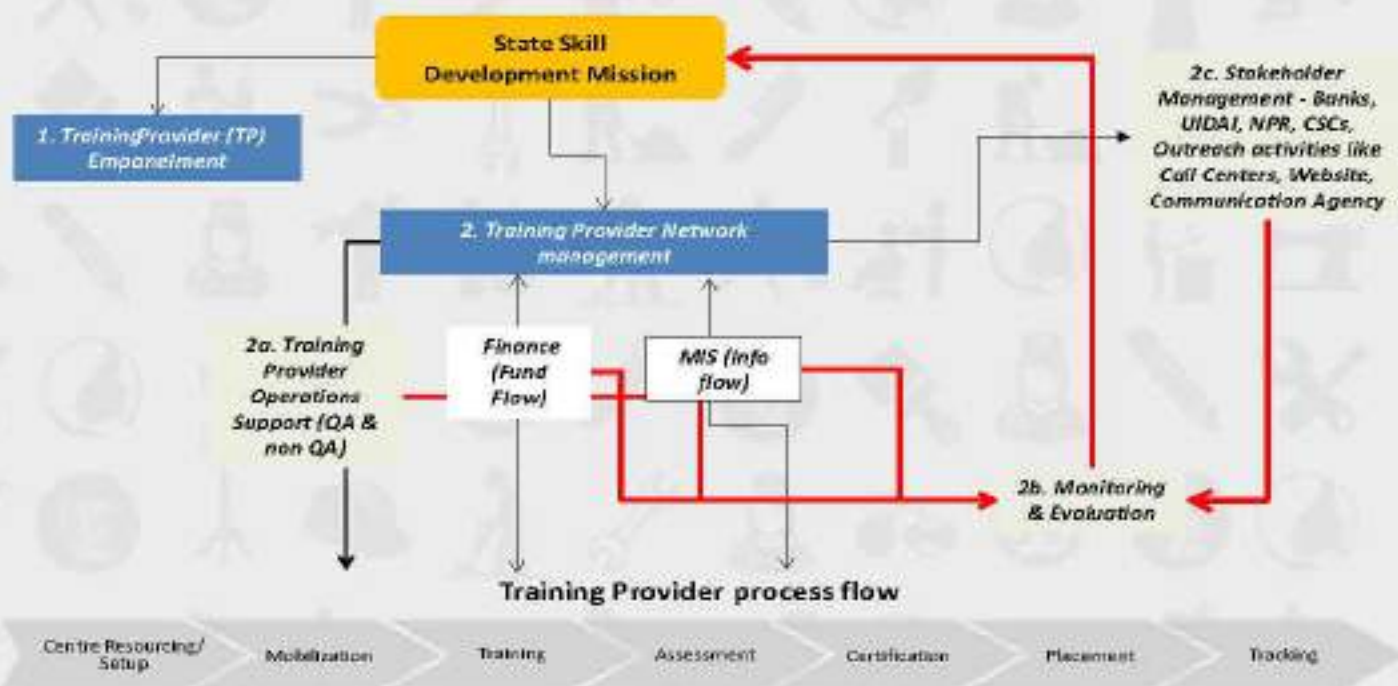
The update under the CSSM component is provided below (as on 21st January 2019):

Table - 12

S. No.	Particulars	Achievement So far
1	Proposals received from States/UTs	36
2	Proposals evaluated and approved by the Project Approval Committee under scheme	36
3	Physical training target approved for 2016 -20*	20.18 lac
4	Funds approved for 2016-20*	3050 crore (approx)
5	Funds Disbursed by MSDE to States/UTs as 1st tranche	759.93 crore
6	States Started training**	34
7	Total Enrolment	237453
8	Total Trained	131558

*In principle approval ** Enrolments commenced

State/UT wise list of target allocation and fund (CSSM) is as under:

Table - 13

S. No	State Name	Project Received on	Project Approved on	Physical Targets Approved (2016-20)	Funds Approved (2016-20)	Funds Released by MSDE
1	A & N Islands	16-Mar-17	29 -Mar-17	4,108	6,32,51,698	2,10,78,767
2	Andhra Pradesh	19-Jan-17	28-Feb-17	64,608	94,74,11,712	28,84,26,464
3	Arunachal Pradesh	02-Feb-17	28-Feb-17	29,510	43,27,34,640	7,21,32,216
4	Assam	01-Jun-17	30-Jun-17	47,258	72,76,40,878	36,95,32,800
5	Bihar	22-Feb-17	29 -Mar-17	89,664	1,38,05,74,540	36,81,62,449
6	Chandigarh	07-Apr-17	26-Apr-17	10,288	15,84,06,394	6,15,88,800
7	Chhattisgarh	05-Jan-17	27-Jan-17	48,532	71,16,73,248	13,19,76,000
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18-Sep-17	11-Oct-17	4,000	6,15,88,800	1,10,85,984
9	Daman and Diu	13-Jul-17	01-Aug-17	4,000	6,15,88,800	3,00,24,540
10	Delhi	14-Jul-17	01-Aug-17	81,000	1,24,71,73,200	15,39,72,000
11	Goa	13-Sep-17	11-Oct-17	46,951	72,29,13,937	10,70,25,937
12	Gujarat	23-Mar-17	26-Apr-17	77,824	1,19,82,71,693	35,94,93,826
13	Haryana	24-Mar-17	26-Apr-17	56,036	86,27,97,499	21,56,99,375
14	Himachal Pradesh	27-Feb-17	29-Mar-17	49,499	76,21,46,003	21,55,60,800
15	Jammu and Kashmir	25-May-17	30-Jun-17	47,302	72,83,18,354	22,94,18,280
16	Jharkhand	31-May-17	30-Jun-17	57,668	88,79,25,730	29,59,64,978

S. No	State Name	Project Received on	Project Approved on	Physical Targets Approved (2016-20)	Funds Approved (2016-20)	Funds Released by MSDE
17	Karnataka	14-Feb-17	29-Mar-17	94,164	1,38,08,20,896	21,43,95,135
18	Kerala	06-Jul-17	01-Aug-17	71,450	1,10,01,29,940	22,00,25,988
19	Lakshadweep	30-July-18	22-Nov-18	2400	3,69,53,280	1,23,17,760
20	Madhya Pradesh	16-Jan-17	27-Jan-17	84,058	1,23,26,26,512	21,46,66,296
21	Maharashtra	15-Jul-17	01-Aug-17	1,67,127	2,57,32,87,845	85,77,62,615
22	Manipur	27-Feb-17	29-Mar-17	32,472	49,99,77,879	24,99,88,939
23	Meghalaya	21-Jul-17	01-Aug-17	33,642	51,79,92,602	12,77,96,760
24	Mizoram	05-Sep-17	11-Oct-17	36,671	56,46,30,721	10,88,73,601
25	Nagaland	06-Jun-17	30-Jun-17	33,021	50,84,30,941	16,94,76,980
26	Odisha	21-Mar-17	26-Apr-17	58,046	89,37,45,871	27,71,49,600
27	Puducherry	30-Jan-17	28-Feb-17	10,619	15,57,17,016	2,59,55,280
28	Punjab	20-Dec-16	02-Jan-17	55,028	80,69,30,592	26,39,52,000
29	Rajasthan	29-Dec-16	27-Jan-17	64,526	94,62,15,130	14,19,35,789
30	Sikkim	06-Jun-17	01-Aug-17	4,900	7,54,46,280	2,00,16,360
31	Tamil Nadu	31-Jan-17	28-Feb-17	1,40,880	2,06,58,64,320	34,43,10,720
32	Telangana	08-May-17	30-May-17	59,611	91,78,42,489	22,94,64,472
33	Tripura	16-Jan-17	27-Jan-17	36,875	54,07,35,000	8,37,68,100
34	Uttar Pradesh	26-Dec-16	02-Jan-17	1,42,552	2,09,04,00,000	52,26,00,000
Grand Total				20,18,076	30,50,71,87,839	7,59,93,07,463

Capacity building workshops form a crucial pillar to facilitate learning by doing and handholding. The workshops also enable sensitizing and orienting of all other stakeholders to be inclusive of the needs of the beneficiaries, their mobilization and counselling. Since the commencement of the CSSM Component, NSDC has conducted over 50 workshops covering over 30 States/UTs from where proposals have been received.

State/UT wise details under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20 are given below (as on 21st January 2019):

Table - 14

S. No.	State	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	124	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	19483	12736	10280	9077	4030
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1777	510	419	369	268
4	Assam	12251	5049	2818	193	189
5	Bihar	2073	709	546	473	0
6	Chandigarh	535	167	83	44	0

S. No.	State	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed
7	Chhattisgarh	11667	6694	4957	3444	1014
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	239	179	118	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	695	344	187	0	14
10	Delhi	1303	59	25	0	0
11	Gujarat	8343	4523	2577	1816	16
12	Haryana	13336	5401	3076	3041	603
13	Himachal Pradesh	5414	3722	2904	2617	171
14	Jammu and Kashmir	3857	800	300	0	1
15	Jharkhand	144	0	0	0	0
16	Karnataka	913	767	514	456	0
17	Kerala	300	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	23948	23712	14470	15382	3369
19	Maharashtra	1198	60	18	0	0
20	Manipur	2994	1329	1068	1067	281
21	Meghalaya	390	90	0	0	0
22	Mizoram	2206	1573	777	0	0
23	Nagaland	550	220	220	0	1
24	Odisha	2464	1615	1206	1090	0
25	Puducherry	3964	3707	3248	3044	70
26	Punjab	6841	1909	1198	837	91
27	Rajasthan	4486	1591	255	188	0
28	Sikkim	843	499	336	247	0
29	Tamil Nadu	22651	17926	14753	12993	2115
30	Telangana	4168	3481	2729	2335	785
31	Tripura	3156	1911	1563	1199	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	54093	17491	10746	8908	187
33	Uttrakhand	14360	12234	9028	8845	1951
34	West Bengal	6687	550	200	3	0
Grand Total		**237453**	**131558**	**90619**	**79408**	**15156**

5.2   Rozgar Mela:

To give impetus to the employment initiatives in the country, National Skill Development Corporation under the aegis of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India has been organizing Rozgar Melas across the nation for providing suitable job opportunities to the unemployed youth. The Rozgar Mela is a major initiative taken by the Ministry to improve the placement rate of unemployed youth.

With initiatives like the Rozgar Melas, the Government is ensuring a parallel growth in the private/ industrial sector. There is no end to the potential for industry to flourish across the States with big corporates partnering the government and pledging to invest.

Rozgar Melas are a platform exclusively for the youth of the where Corporate India participates extensively and extends opportunities of employment to the deserving candidates. The unique format of the Rozgar Mela is providing the youth nationwide, the platform to learn about employment and entrepreneurship opportunities by directly connecting them with the corporates.

Generally, NSDC conducts a 3-day Rozgar Mela with the key activities mentioned as under:

Table - 15

S. No.	Activity	Description
1	Rozgar Mela	✓ A 3-day Rozgar Mela ✓ 50+ Companies participates in Rozgar Mela offering on an average 5000+ jobs in 15+ high growth economic sectors like Automotive, Electronics, IT -ITeS, Telecom etc. ✓ Participation open for all (8th/10th/12th Pass, School & College Drop - outs, ITI, Diploma, PMKVY certified candidates, other skill development certified candidates etc.) ✓ Selection Process includes Interviews, Written tests, Group discussions etc. ✓ On-site distribution of Offer Letters/Letter of Intent to the selected candidates ✓ Salary offered by the employers' ranges from INR 8k -20K per month
2	Skills Exhibition	✓ A 3-day exhibition ✓ NSDC approved Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) set -up stalls to demonstrate their job roles, skills by means of live models, prototypes. ✓ Distribution of IEC materials by the SSCs on their counters/stalls ✓ Nationalized Banks set -up stalls in the skills exhibition to promote & guide the youth about the different categories of Mudra Loans. ✓ Audio Visuals to highlight the skill initiatives taken by MSDE
3	Counselling Camp	✓ A 3-day activity where NSDC/PMKK TPs set-up counselling camp to impart awareness to the participating youth about the skill development & related schemes of Govt. of India, benefits of skill development training, related job opportunities ✓ Career Mapping through Psychometric Tests ✓ Sessions on confidence building, personality developments, tips to face job interviews ✓ Distribution of IEC Material (Details of Skill Development Centres, ITI, Polytechnics in nearby areas)
4	Kaushal Mela	✓ PMKVY/PMKK Training Partners set-up stalls to register youth for the fresh skill development trainings during the 3-day long event ✓ Registration of youth under Apprenticeship Program by the industries.

Everywhere it has gone the Rozgar Melas have been a success. More than 600+ Rozgar Melas have been organized between April'18 and Dec'18 in 28 states covering 200+ districts by National Skill Development Corporation, Sector Skill Councils, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna Centres etc. There have been 2.9 lakh registrations and around 1.3 lakh candidates have been shortlisted with an overall participation of approx. 450+ employers in the Rozgar Melas.

Table - 16

Organization/ Particulars	No. Of Rozgar Melas Reported	No. Of Candidates Registered	No. Of Employers Participated * (Mela-Wise Participation)	No. Of Candidates Selected/ Shortlisted
NSDC	20	121995	1175	50251
PMKK	361	62552	2337	28000
PMKVY	39	3493	160	1830
SSC	171	103402	980	52719
Fee based	13	1590	70	836
Grand Total	604	293032	4722	133636

The overall status of the Rozgar Melas conducted in the FY 2018-19 (till Dec'18) is mentioned as under:

The State-wise breakup of the Rozgar Melas is mentioned as under:

Table-17

S. No.	State	NSDC	PMKK	SSC	PMKVY	FEE-BASED	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	11	2	2	0	15
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	0	21	6	0	0	27
5	Bihar	7	21	3	5	0	36
6	Chandigarh	0	0	2	3	0	5
7	Chattisgarh	0	20	2	0	1	23
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	0	3	11	2	0	16
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	1	1
12	Gujarat	0	11	2	0	2	15
13	Haryana	1	27	18	2	1	49
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	2
15	Jammu & Kasmir	0	2	0	0	0	2
16	Jharkhand	0	3	8	0	1	12
17	Karnatak	0	14	9	1	1	25

S. No.	State	NSDC	PMKK	SSC	PMKVY	FEE-BASED	Total
18	Kerala	0	5	1	0	0	6
19	Lakshwa deep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	2	39	35	2	1	79
21	Maharashtra	2	9	5	0	1	17
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	2	0	0	0	2
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	2	0	0	0	2
26	Odisha	3	22	11	0	0	36
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	0	9	5	3	0	17
29	Rajasthan	2	14	5	3	1	25
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	0	15	5	3	0	23
32	Telangana	0	2	9	3	2	16
33	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	3	40	20	9	0	72
35	Uttarakhand	0	5	3	0	0	8
36	West Bengal	0	63	8	1	1	73
	Total	**20**	**361**	**171**	**39**	**13**	**604**

In addition to this, NSDC with the due support of all concerned agencies & stakeholders is planning to conduct 200+ Rozgar Melas in the FY 2018-19 i.e. in Jan-Mar'19.

Bhagalpur Rozgar Mela (14th Dec.' 18)

Lucknow Rozgar Mela (26th Nov.' 18)

Key initiatives taken during FY 2018-19:

With an objective of improving the quality of training, various initiatives have been taken during FY2018-19 as presented below:

- Introduction of the **"Knowledge Initiation & Trainee Support (KITS) Portal"** for Training Partners on boarded under PMKVY – Short Term Training (STT). As the name suggests, the online platform has been introduced as a one-stop solution for all information pertaining to the delivery of content and other items of trainee support, to Training Centres in the form of trainee handbooks and induction kits, respectively. **In FY 18-19, approx. 1.6 Lakh Handbooks and 1.8 Lakh Induction kits have been successfully delivered at PMKVY TCs across India till 15th December 2018**

- **8.81 lakh+ certificates** were generated with the insurance facility under PMKVY (2016-2020). Further, Digi-locker facility i.e. an online repository of candidate certificates has been made available to candidates. **17,000+** candidates have accessed their certificate through Digi-locker.

- **Deployed a mobile application** which captures the physical presence of assessors & candidates on the day of the assessments, at the TC location – to verify their presence through geotagging and a timestamp.

- **550+ Rozgar Melas** conducted in FY 18-19 across the country with participation from more than 4000 employers. Approximately 2 lakh+ people have attended Rozgar Melas all across the country conducted by various PMKVY TPs, SSCs and NSDC. 1.25 lakh+ candidates have been selected/ shortlisted in various sectors.

- **Initiatives taken to improve placements include:**
- **Connecting employers** with target beneficiaries along with the facilitation of top/ sector-wise employers and sharing of employers' manpower requirement with the relevant stakeholders. Some of the employers' as per the current demand are: Jubliant Foods/ Sapphire Foods, PVR, Make My Trip, Swiggy, Tech Mahindra, Reliable First, Sodexo.

- **Empanelment of Placement Agencies:** The vision behind the empanelment is to financially incentivize empanelled placement partners to place certified and unplaced candidates that haven't been placed as yet via RFP mode

- **Media Advocacy and success stories:** Efforts are being made to bring out success stories and video testimonials of successfully placed candidates

- **Introduction of the EEE** (English, Employability & Entrepreneurship) Module implemented in addition to the training of specific domain job roles. The previous E&E Module is being updated and English is being added to enhance the employability potential of the PMKVY candidates. MSDE & NSDC identified a need to strengthen the existing curriculum on Employability and Entrepreneurship and embed an English and Soft Skills Module into the vocational training to meet the expectations of employers and increase the chances of employment both in India as well as abroad.

5.3   Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK)

5.3.1 Introduction

Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has initiated the establishment of state-of-the-art, visible and aspirational model training centers in every district of India, ensuring coverage of all the parliamentary constituencies. These model training centers are referred to as "Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra" (PMKK).

PMKK is MSDE's initiative towards creation of standardized infrastructure for delivery of skill development training which are equipped to run industry-driven courses of high quality with focus on employability and create an aspirational value for skill development training. PMKK envisions to transform the short-term training ecosystem from a mandate driven delivery model to a sustainable institutional model.

The PMKK program provides financial support in form of a soft loan up to INR 70 lakhs to create training infrastructure and complements the delivery of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the flagship skill development program of the Government at the district level.

5.3.2 Salient features of PMKK

- At least 3000 sq. ft. - 8000 sq. ft. (depending on district population) in size
- Standard the external and internal branding and infrastructure requirements to ensure quality
- Courses determined based on district population to cater to local youth aspirations
- Smart Classrooms, Audio-visual training aids, Biometric attendance
- Mandatory training in the manufacturing trades
- Mandatory industry seminars and guest lectures
- Dedicated counselling, mobilization and placement cell

5.3.3 Program Achievements (as on 25th January 2019)

- PMKK's allocated by Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship are 738 in 718 districts across the country.
- 532 PMKKs have been allocated the targets in 36 States/UTs.
- A total of 100 PMKKs have been inaugurated by Local Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly and other dignitaries in this financial year from the total 427 inaugurated PMKKs.

State/UTs wise break-up of PMKK is mentioned as under (as on 25th January 2019):

Table - 18

S. No.	State	No. of Districts	PMKK's Allocated	Location Sign-off	Centre Sign-off	Target Allocation Done
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	25	25	18	18
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21	16	1	0	0
3	Assam	33	33	29	17	7
4	Bihar	38	44	40	34	32
5	Chhattisgarh	27	27	27	26	26
6	Delhi	11	5	4	4	4
7	Goa	2	2	1	0	0
8	Gujarat	33	28	28	24	22
9	Haryana	22	24	22	21	21
10	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	10	7	7
11	Jharkhand	24	24	23	20	20
12	Karnataka	30	34	34	34	34
13	Kerala	14	17	11	9	9
14	Madhya Pradesh	51	52	50	45	44
15	Maharashtra	36	43	42	27	27
16	Odisha	30	29	27	23	27
17	Punjab	22	25	24	21	20
18	Rajasthan	33	34	34	29	29
19	Tamil Nadu	32	37	35	25	23
20	Telangana	31	24	18	14	14
21	Uttar Pradesh	75	85	84	65	65
22	Uttarakhand	13	13	13	13	13
23	West Bengal	23	44	41	37	37
24	Mizoram	8	1	1	0	0
25	Meghalaya	11	10	3	3	4
26	Tripura	8	3	2	2	4
27	Sikkim	4	1	1	0	0
28	Nagaland	11	7	2	2	2
29	Jammu & Kashmir	22	22	16	7	7
30	Manipur	16	8	4	4	3
31	Lakshwadeep	1	0	0	0	0
32	Andaman & Nicobar	3	2	1	0	0
33	Puducherry	4	3	2	1	1
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	1
35	Daman & Diu	2	2	1	1	1
36	Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	1
	Grand Total	**718**	**738**	**658**	**535**	**532**

Model Training Centres, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs)

5.4   Capacity Building Scheme

Under Convergence policy of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Ministry of Doner has transferred the "Capacity Building" component of Capacity Building and Technical Assistance (CB & TA) Scheme to MSDE for conducting Skill Development Training for unemployed youths of NER. Now, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing Capacity Building. The scheme aims to provide employable and entrepreneurial skills, competencies to facilitate employment for youths from the region.

Data on Capacity Building Scheme (as on 31st December 2018):

Table - 19

Target	Enrolled	Certified	Placed
7821*	7476 (95%)	5,315	2,640**
*Provided by 11 TPs			
**With an average salary of Rs.8855		(maximum salary Rs.16,000)	

The sectors covered under Capacity building scheme for MoNER are capital goods, green jobs, handicraft, electronics, beauty & wellness, tourism & hospitality, chemicals & petrochemicals. The candidates are placed in locations like Pune, Kolkata, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Andaman's, Daman & Diu and within NE.

In the months of November and December, the following activities were done:

- Follow-up with TPs on placement proof and current enrolment status.
- Release of payment to 4 Training providers.
- Additional Target allocation of 510 to 4 Training Providers
- Impact assessment- Questionnaire for trainee, management, trainers and employers prepared. Survey form finalized.
- Follow up with TPs on completion of enrolment and training as per timeline
- Monitoring visit to Training centres.
- Desktop verification of placement proof submitted by 5 TPs

Way Forward:

- Completion of the scheme in the next 3 months
- Impact assessment of the scheme

युवाओं और महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षण के बाद रोजगार का अवसर

Trainees attempting at perfecting their practical knowledge

5.5 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 program is a part of the overall initiative for addressing economic issues in J&K. Udaan program 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 6 years. The Udaan programme is designed to encourage corporates to travel to J&K meet with the youth and hire aspiring youth in J&K who wish to explore the opportunity to work with corporates. Udaan provides a framework of support to the youth to travel, undergo training in firms and transit to work.

5.5.1 Objectives of the Scheme

1) To provide exposure to the graduates and post graduates of Jammu and Kashmir to the best of the Corporates India

2) To provide Corporate India with exposure to the rich talent pool available in the state

5.5.2 Scheme Achievements

As on 31st December 2018, 44,402 candidates have joined training. Of these, 38,863 candidates have completed training and 19,767 have been offered jobs across different sectors. Over 100 corporates have been part of the program.

Leading corporates across different sectors like TCS, Apollo Medskills, KPMG, Yes Bank, Frontline Business Solutions, Tata Motors, Future Learnings, Graziano, IL&FS, IISD, Spectrum, MBD, Rooman, Vision India etc. have taken part in 204 Udaan Mega selection drives. Udaan Mega Drives act as a platform where multiple corporates help mobilise youth of J&K for Udaan training program that are organize across the state in different districts.

5.6 School Initiatives and Higher Education

In the school education space, NSDC expanded its footprint to 2 new states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, taking the total count of states and UTs engaged to 28 with a total of 9182 schools. NSDC has worked with MHRD to restructure the implementation model of skill development trainings in schools from 4-year (1 entry at 9th class and 1 exit at 12th class) to 2-year model (entry at 9th and exit at 10th; again entry 11th and exit at 12th class). 73 job roles (pegged at NSQF Level 2 to 4) were identified across 21 Sectors will be offered in schools. NSDC also roped-in Delhi Public School to initiate implementation of Skill Development courses. NSDC partnered with Kunskapsskolan (Swedish multinational school education organization) and Manav Rachna International University – unique model of imparting education & learning in India. NSDC ran a pilot project in 100 schools of Haryana in 3 Sectors - Beauty & Wellness, IT-ITeS & Retail. Model IT Labs have been developed in 5 schools across 5 districts in Haryana. We have facilitated placements of students, successfully completed training, through 'Job Melas', organized along with Education Departments across 5 States viz. Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Haryana and West Bengal.

In the higher education space, NSDC is working with All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for facilitation of its flagship initiative of PMKVY-TI (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana – Technical Institute). Post, completion of 28,204 training SSC-Job Roles in the first phase; in 2018-19, the second phase of this scheme has experienced an ambitious 171,879 training targets allocation across 1,577 Colleges, based on proposals received by AICTE from several Colleges. NSDC has initiated to work with Department of Higher Education, MHRD-GoI in developing an Apprenticeship model for regular general graduates / undergraduates. Apprenticeship opportunity will be provided for exiting graduates in select job roles from May 2019 onwards. To begin with only 9 sectors and approx. 100 job roles have been shortlisted for the phase 1 implementation. This will increase the employability of the general graduates considerably as the student will be having professional experience on the shop-floor, along with their graduation. The entire project will be funded through NAPS. NSDC is also working with MHRD for restructuring of the BVOC program and introducing new Degree program with mandatory embedded apprenticeship. In BVOC and degree programs, apprenticeship will be an embedded component and the pilot will be rolled out from academic year 2019-20 in 9 sectors under NAPS.

5.7 Flagship Programs

Government of India has outlined several Flagship Programs/ Schemes to ensure the inclusive, resilient and sustainable development of the country. These schemes/programmes are mostly centrally sponsored but implemented by respective State Governments. The notable Flagship Programs where NSDC is providing advisory services:

Table - 20

S. No.	Flagship Program	State/city/local Dept.	Stakeholders	Brief Description of Work Undertaken
1.	Smart Cities Mission – Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)	New Delhi Municipal Council	NDMC, NDMCSCL, Private TP	a) An MoU was signed between NSDC and NDMCSCL on 6 March 2017, followed by establishment of PMKK Centre, Mandir Marg. b) Establishing Centre of Excellence for Community Hygiene in association with NDMC
2.	Sagarmala (Port led development) of Ministry of Shipping (MoS)	JNPT	JNPT, CIDCO Industry association, Pvt. TP, MoS	a) Establishment of JNPT- CIDCO PMKK centre for skilling in Port and Maritime Logistics b) MoU to be signed between MoS and MSDE c) Setting up PMKKs in coastal districts of India under Sagarmala
3.	Skilling in Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	SBM (Grameen) Cell	States Municipalities, TP	a) Training of Rural Masons on Toilet Technology b) Orientation workshop for 1000 masons in Jhansi on 18th April 2018 c) Orientation workshop for 120 masons in Bhubaneswar – 17th Jul'18 d) Workshop for Skilling under Gobardhan- 30th July 2018 e) Development of QP by Indian Plumbing Skills Council (IPSC) for the job role of Technician to achieve MDWS's aim to install a solar water pump in each village for drip irrigation purposes
4.	Skilling in Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), MoHUA	SBM (Urban cell), Urban Management Cell (UMC)	States Municipalites	a) Skill Gap Study on Faecal Sludge Sewerage System undertaken by UMC in association with Skill Council of Green Jobs b) 3 QPs under development: De-sludging operator, Septic tank Technician, FSTP O&M Technician

5.8 India International Skill Centres (IISC)

Government of India is keen to bridge the global shortage of labour force in the coming years by reaping the demographic dividend of young Indian labour force. To meet this objective, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship under the "Skill India" Mission has set up India International Skill Centre (IISC) to provide skill trainings and certification benchmarked to International Standards. In the pilot phase, IISCs were set up through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and implemented the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PKVY) for youth seeking global mobility for jobs. As part of IISC Program, both domain skill training on international standards and Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT) are imparted to candidates.

5.8.1 Key focus areas of the IISC policy:

- Assessment and Certification on international standards as per best practices and recognition in different countries.

- IISCs to have Career Guidance and Counselling centres within them vis-à-vis international training and employment and act as resource centres facilitating foreign employment support. The counselling centres would help students to understand the various overseas employment opportunities available and match their interest and talent with the most relevant opportunities.

- IISCs as per new policy are expected to provide only incremental skill training if found lacking in candidates.

- PDOT will be imparted to IISC candidates as sponsored by MEA under PKVY.

5.8.2 Key Achievements of the IISC Program

- 14 centres with 593 candidates enrolled and received domain training on international standards across 9 job roles in 8 sectors

- 459 candidates assessed, and 286 candidates certified on domain skills on international standards (62% passing percentage)

- 180 candidates placed (offline data)- 63 in overseas locations (35% of total placement), 117 in domestic locations (65% of total placement)

- In terms of overseas placement, candidates were placed in UAE (26% of candidates), Oman (60% of candidates), Qatar (8% of candidates), Singapore (6% of candidates)

- Out of the total enrolled candidates in IISC, 430 candidates received 160 hours of Pre Departure Orientation Training along with domain training on international standard

5.9 Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT)

Given the need to orient potential migrant workers with regards to language, culture, do's and don'ts in the destination country, the emigration process and welfare measures, PDOT program has been

launched. Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) in collaboration with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is conducting the PDOT program. NSDC is the implementing agency for this program.

A longer variant of PDOT i.e. 160 hours is offered at all IISCs which consist of country orientation, language and digital literacy.

A shorter variant of PDOT program i.e. One Day Training is offered to all migrant workers who are likely to depart soon. These candidates are mobilized via Recruitment Agent (RA).

Till now in Pre Departure Orientation Training:

- PDOT program is delivered by trainers who have undergone Training of Trainers (ToT) program organized by MEA. So far, 54 trainers have been certified under PDOT.

- Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT) modules were launched and the first ever Training of Trainers (ToT) for IISC Trainers was conducted by MEA and India Centre for Migration in March 2017. Since 2017, 2 ToT programs have been organised.

- Pilot phase of 1-day PDOT program with NSDC as implementing agency has commenced from 10th January 2018 for migrant workers. PDOT is operational in 5 centres across three cities (2 locations of Mumbai and Delhi each and 1 location in Kochi):

- Delhi- Orion Edutech Pvt. Ltd, Mandir Marg and Don Bosco Technical Institute, Okhla

- Mumbai- Asmacs, Sakinaka and Asmacs, Videsh Bhavan

- Kochi – Espoir Academy (Eram Skills), Ernakulum

- Total number of candidates trained across the 5 centres are 31,607 as on 25th Dec 2018.

- 6th PDOT Centre has been operationalised at Lucknow (Mahendra Skills) in December 2018.

B.   Schemes & Initiatives Through DGT

5.10   Craftsmen Training Scheme

5.10.1 Introduction

The Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) was introduced by the Government of India in year 1950 to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers in different trades for the domestic industry, to raise quantitatively and qualitatively the industrial production by systematic training, to reduce unemployment among the educated youth by providing them employable skills, to cultivate and nurture a technical and industrial attitude in the minds of younger generation. The Scheme being the most important in the field of Vocational Training, has been shaping craftsmen to meet the existing as well as future manpower need, through the vast network of ITIs spread over various States / Union Territories in the country. The day-to-day administration of ITIs under the Craftsmen Training Scheme was transferred to the State Governments/ Union Territory administrations with effect from the year 1956. From 1st April, 1969, the financial control of the
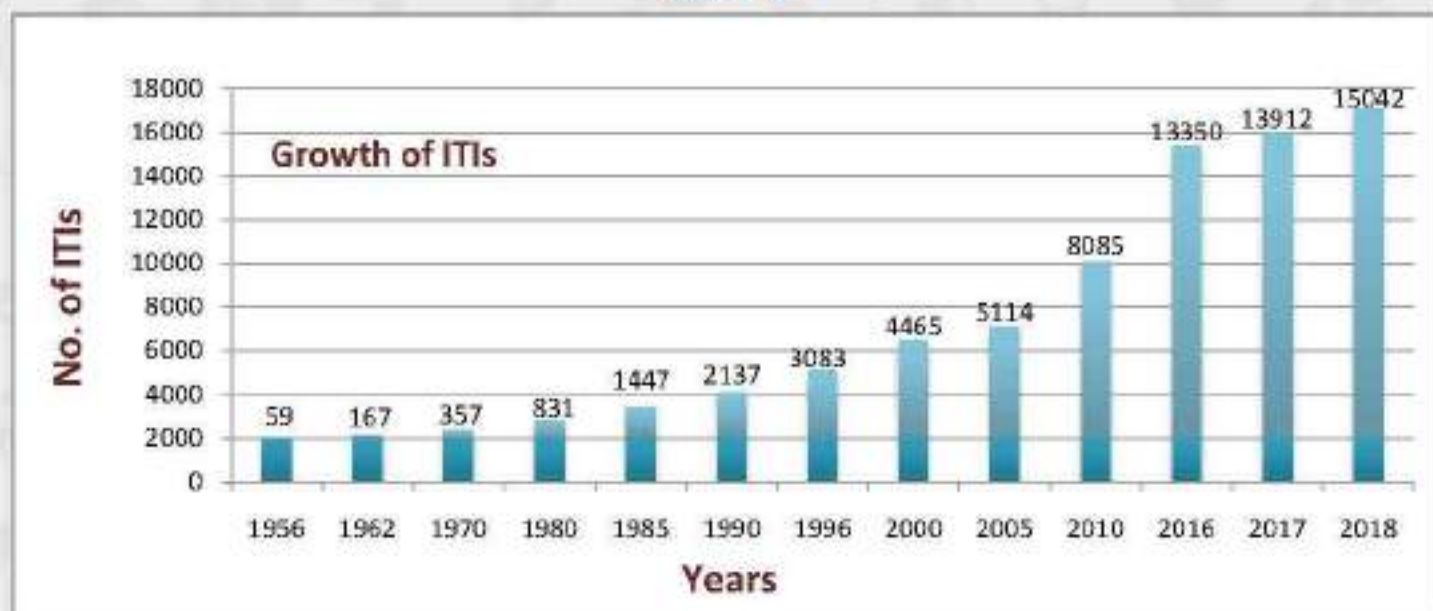
Industrial Training Institutes in the States as well as in the Union Territories was transferred to the respective State Governments / Union Territory. The financial assistance was granted to them in the form of bulk grant in consultation with the erstwhile Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. The financial assistance was granted to them in the form of bulk grant in consultation with the erstwhile Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. The financial assistance was granted to them in the form of bulk grant in consultation with the erstwhile Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

Vocational Training is a concurrent subject of both Central and State Governments. The development of training schemes at National level, evolution of policy, laying of training standard, norms, conducting of examinations, certification, etc. are the responsibilities of the central government, whereas, day to day administration including admission in ITIs rests with the respective State Governments / UTs.

5.10.2 Growth of ITIs in country

The ITIs play a vital role in growth of GDP of the country in terms of providing skilled manpower to the industry. Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) was initiated, in 1950 by establishing about 50 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for imparting skills in various vocational trades to meet the skilled manpower requirement for industrial growth of the country.

Chart · 6

Training Programs at Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)

Presently, training courses under Craftsmen Training Scheme are being offered through a network of 15,042 ITIs (Govt. 2,738 + Private 12,304) located all over the country with total trainees enrolled 22.82 lakhs (in the trades of 1 year and 2 year durations) on NCVTMIS portal with an objective to provide skilled work force to the industry in 138 NSQF compliant trades. List of all NSQF compliant trades is at
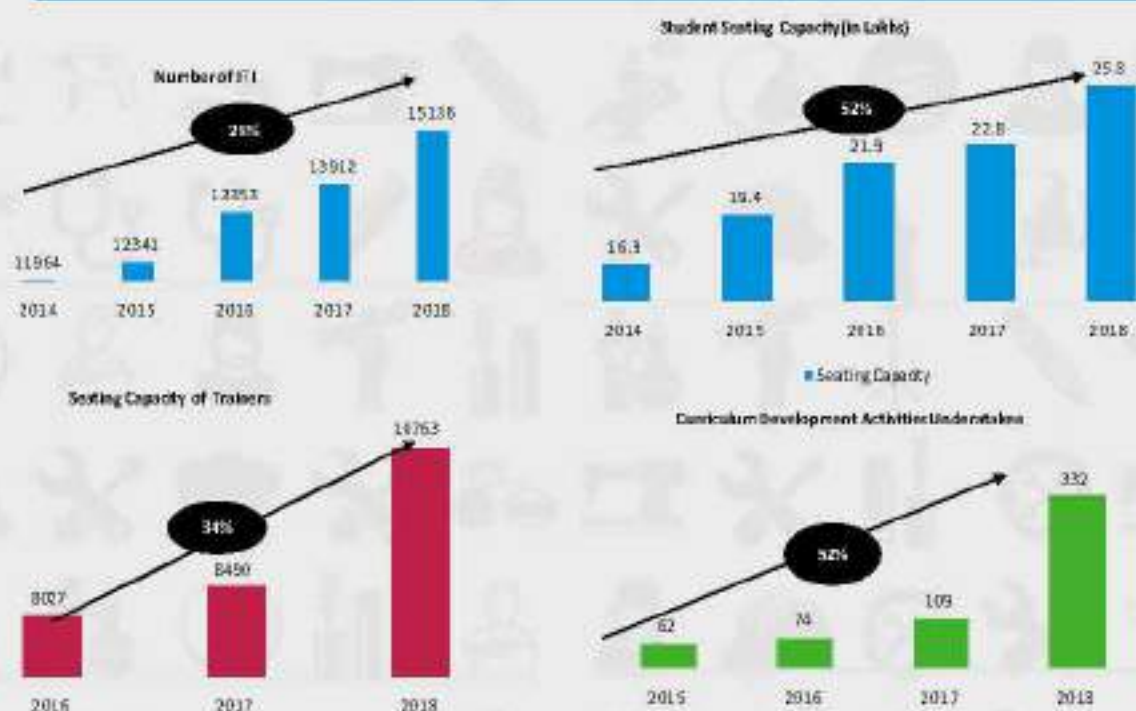
Annexure -I.

Following new trades have been introduced in the year 2018 to keep pace with changes in Technology:

1. Geo Informatics Assistant

2. Aeronautical Structure and Equipment Fitter

3. Additive Manufacturing Technician (3D Printing)

4. Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA)/Drone Pilot

5. Electrician Power Distribution

6. Technician Mechatronics

7. Solar Technician (Electrical)

8. Internet of Things (Smart Agriculture)

9. Internet of Things (Smart Healthcare)

10. Internet of Things (Smart City)

11. Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester

Chart - 7

Glance at 4 years performance

Number of ITI

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
11964	12341	13353	13912	15186

28%

Student Seating Capacity (in Lakhs)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
16.3	19.4	21.9	22.8	25.8

52%

■ Seating Capacity

Seating Capacity of Trainers

2016	2017	2018
8027	8450	10763

34%

Curriculum Development Activities Undertaken

2015	2016	2017	2018
62	74	109	332

82%

*Note: This data includes curriculum development activities like curriculum design, curriculum revision and NSQF alignment undertaken for CTS, ATS, DTS, MES and Dual

5.10.3 Responsibility of Central & State Governments for operations and improvements in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)

i.   Central Government:
- Framing overall policies, norms, and standards for Skill Development.
- Formulation of new training schemes for Skill Development of youth.
- Expansion of training infrastructure.
- Development / revision of course curriculum.
- Affiliation of Industrial Training Institutes.
- Trade testing & certification.
- Conducting instructor training course for serving & potential instructors of ITIs.
- Conducting courses for skill up gradation of instructor in specialized/new areas.
- Organizing vocational training programmes for women.
- Implementation of special schemes for North East States, Jammu & Kashmir and States affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE).
- Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) - a new World Bank funded project.
- Bilateral agreements and cooperation in the field of vocational training, to make training at-par with international standards.

ii.   State Government:
- Day-to-day administration of Industrial Training Institutes.
- Conducting training courses in ITIs
- Setting up new institutes, addition of trade units in the existing institute as per the requirement of local industries.

- Actual conduct of trade test & distribution of certificates to successful trainees.
- Implementation of Central Schemes for upgradation of ITIs.
- Deputation of instructors for training at DGT institutes.

5.10.4 Salient Features of the ITIs:

- 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. 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 defence 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).
- All the data of ITIs is captured on NCVTMIS portal at link https://ncvtmis.gov.in/Pages/Home.aspx

5.10.5 Structure of Training Programme:

- The period of training for various trades is one year and two years. The entry qualification varies from class 8th class pass to class 12th class pass, depending on the trades.
- Structure of training Programme has been reverted back in 2018 from semester system to Annual system which was introduced in the year 2013.
- The courses have been designed to impart basic skills and knowledge in the trades so as to prepare trainee for employment as a semi-skilled worker or for self-employment.
- As 70% of the training period is allotted to practical training and the rest to subjects relating to Trade Theory, Workshop Calculation & Science, Engineering Drawing, therefore, emphasis is on skill building.
- For overall personality development of trainees, a course on "Employability Skill" is being taught to trainees. The subject cover topics introduced on Occupational safety and Health, Quality Tools, Communication Skills, Team Work, Entrepreneurship, Environment Education, It Literacy & Labour Welfare Legislation.

5.10.6 Initiatives for Quality Improvement of ITIs

i.   **Reformation in affiliation norms and procedures**
     Key features of new ITI affiliation Norms.

- ITI with minimum 4 trades & 08 units (Area 4291.4 sq. metre i.e. approx. 1.07 acres allowed).
- The requirement for ownership/lease for minimum 10 years, of the building is mandatory and well defined.
- The Local building bye laws are being adhered to, for affiliation of ITIs. The Building Completion Certificates (BCC) as per local building Bye-Laws are being enforced.
- The land requirement specifications and an integrated building complex has been prescribed. However in case of separate building maximum distance of 01 km is permitted.
- The requirement for common areas i.e. Principal Room, Staff Room, Drawing Room, Store Room, Library, Wash room, canteen etc., is being strongly emphasized and the size of each is prescribed.
- Basic amenities like toilets, parking area, drinking water facility and playground etc. is mandatory to provide as per local building bye laws.
- The Fire and Safety Norms and Green building norms have been emphasized.
- The Accreditation and affiliation procedure has been clearly defined in 3 steps with definitive timelines.
- Applications which conform to all the requirements as per NCVT norms will be recommended by a committee comprising a DGT representative, a member (Gazetted Officer) from State Directorate Dealing with CTS, a member from polytechnic/Engg College and a member from industry, accredited by the State Directorate and affiliated by NCVT through DGT.
- General guide lines for equipment/machinery have been emphasized, for details please refer "New Affiliation Norms 2018" available on www.ncvtmis.gov.in

ii.   **Grading of ITIs:**

In order to ensure the quality checks of these institutes, Directorate General of Training (DGT) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) – has decided to grade the ITIs on the basis of some key parameters. The grading shall provide a "benchmark for comparison" amongst the institutes. The objective of conducting grading exercise for ITIs is to provide "Star Rating" to the performing institutes and give an opportunity to the institutes lagging behind in some of the parameters, to improve upon. The scoring shall be done against each of the defined parameters. The final rating of the institute shall determine its current performance level and shall enable them to find out the key areas where they can improve further, so as to get higher rating during next grading process.

Further, MSDE aims to identify at least 500 ITIs to become "World Class" training institutes which shall be recognized for their training standards and practices, not just in India but abroad. These ITIs will act as model institutes for others to emulate and will provide strategic direction to industrial training in India. The rating of these best institutes will be declared and displayed separately to support their improved positioning in skills ecosystem.

The first phase of grading process has started in November'2017 and the entire process has been completed in June 2018. Total 4811 ITIs including 2940 Pvt. ITIs have been graded and final grades were published on DGT/NCVT MIS website in June'2018.
The second phase of grading process launched in January 2019 with the aim of grading all the remaining ITIs in the country.

Name of the 20 top graded ITIs in the Country:
Table - 21

ITI Code	ITI Name	Type	State	District	Final grading
PU19000064	Salboni ITI	Private	West Bengal	PaschimMedinipur	3.95
PR21000545	Centurion ITC	Private	Odisha	Khordha	3.7
PR08000968	Birla Technical Private Industrial Training Institute	Private	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	3.68
PR33000301	Ramco Private Industrial Training Institute	Private	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	3.67
PR33000249	Shri Ramakrishna Dalmia Private Industrial Training Institute	Private	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	3.54
PR21000119	Centurion Private ITI, Gajapati	Private	Odisha	Gajapati	3.53
PR28000115	Platinum Vocational Training Centre	Private	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	3.53
PR33000033	Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Private Industrial Training Institute	Private	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	3.43
PR08001023	Bhushan Private Industrial Training Institute, **Jaipur**	Private	Rajasthan	Jaipur	3.38
PU36000022	Boys Town Industrial Training Institute, **Jahanuma**	Private	Telangana	Hyderabad	3.3
GR19000013	Govt Industrial Training Institute, Purulia	Govt.	West Bengal	Puruliya	3.59
GR09001503	Government Industrial Training Institute (Women/Mahila)Rae Bareli	Govt.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	3.57
GR33000044	Government Industrial Training Institute, Tiruchendur	Govt.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukkudi	3.55
GU33000523	Government Industrial Training Institute (Women), Madurai	Govt.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	3.51
GU24000406	Industrial training institute, Mandvi (Surat) (Government)	Govt.	Gujarat	Surat	3.5
GR33000540	Government Industrial Training Institute (Women), Namakkal	Govt.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	3.48
GR06000088	Govt. Industrial Training Institute Sadhaura	Govt.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	3.43
GR33000046	Government Industrial Training Institute, Trichy	Govt.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	3.4
GU19000147	Salboni Government ITI	Govt.	West Bengal	PaschimMedinipur	3.4
GR33000048	Government Industrial Training Institute, Ulundurpet	Govt.	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	3.39

Photograph of awardees of Top Graded ITIs

Sh. Dharmendra Pradhan, Hon'ble Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas and Skill Development & Entrepreneurhip presenting award to one of the Awardees

iii.   ISO 29990 Certification of ITIs:

In order to incentivise all the ITIs to get ISO 29990 Certification and also at least 5 ITIs in each district should strive to get certification in the first phase. DGT has taken initiative covering 3,255 ITIs in the first phase. i.e. 5 ITIs per district on covering 651 districts pan India have been incentivised for ISO 29990 Certification of ITIs.

5.11   Crafts Instructor Training Scheme (CITS)

5.11.1 Background:

Training of Craft Instructors is the mandated responsibility of DGT and it is operational since the inception of the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS). Comprehensive training both in skills and training methodology is imparted to the instructor trainees to make them conversant with techniques of transferring hands-on skills, to train skilled manpower for the industry.

During admissions in academic session 2018, it was assessed that about 14,000 ITIs with seating capacity of more than 28 lakhs and the skill ecosystem have more than 95,000 instructor positions. But, only about 15% of these are currently trained under CITS. NCVT has mandated that all trainers in ITIs need to be CITS trained. Present capacity in National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) for training of trainers is 9403 per annum with total seating capacity being 12339 (including of govt. and pvt. ITOTs – 2936).During academic year August 2018, a total of 6828 candidates have taken admission (73% seats filled) in NSTIs.

Under the Crafts Instructor Training Scheme programme, the eligible candidates are those who possess NTC / NAC / Diploma /Degree qualifications. Training in 27 Engineering trades and 9 non-engineering trades is being offered.

5.11.2 Outline of the CITS Courses: Admission is done through Centralized Entrance Examination (CEE) and the structure of training programme is as under:

*   Trade Technology I (TT-I) - trade specific
*   Trade Technology II (TT-II) – trade specific
*   Engineering Technology (ET) - common for similar trades
*   Training Methodology (TM) - common for all trades.

For non-engineering trades, training is being offered in following subjects:

*   Trade Skill-I
*   Trade Skill-II
*   Training Methodology
*   Vocational Calculation & Science

5.11.3 Craft Instructor Training Institutes:

Training is conducted in the following Central Institutes:

- NSTIs at Hyderabad (2), Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Kanpur, Ludhiana, Dehradun, Bengaluru (2), Calicut, Haldwani, Jodhpur, Bhuvaneshwar, Jamshedpur

- NSTIs for Women in Noida, Panipat, Tura, Indore, Jaipur, Allahabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Mumbai, Vadodara

- New NSTIs for Women at Mohali, Shimla, Patna, Agartala, Goa, Hyderabad and Tiruchirappally Training is also conducted in the following Government ITOTs:

- Government ITOTs at Lucknow (UP), Talcher (Orissa), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Rohtak (Haryana) and Davangere (Karnataka).

The following private Institutes of Training of Trainers (ITOTs) have also been set up:

Table - 22

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Sl.No.	Name of the Institutes
1.	SDM IToT, Hissar, Haryana	7.	Saraswati ToT, Bhatinda, Punjab
2.	Modern Pvt. IToT, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh	8.	Shivaliki ToT, Patiala, Punjab
3.	SBS IToT, Kalanwali, Sirsa, Haryana	9.	SR IToT, Ambala, Haryana
4.	S. Gita Ram IToT, Matloda, Hisar, Haryana	10.	Khattuji ToT, Fazilka, Punjab
5.	SyadwadIToT, Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh	11.	BagarIToT, Jhunjhunia, Rajasthan
6.	Jain IToT, Fazilka, Punjab	12.	Centurion ITOT, Jatni, Khurda, Odisha

5.11.4 Easy accessibility to trainees under CITS:

Process has been started for setting up of extension centres NSTIs in 13 State/UTs supported by existing NSTIs so that the trainees have the opportunity Crafts Instructor Training within the state/UT.

- Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for instructors already having experience of 3 years or more.

5.12 Skill Development Initiative Scheme

Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS) based on Modular Employable Skill (MES) was launched by then Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) now DGT in the year 2007 to provide skill training mainly to school leavers and un-employed youth to improve their employability. Under this scheme, free of cost training was provided in different modules under different sectors through various registered Vocational Training Providers (VTPs). The assessment of candidates to assess the skill gained by them through these programs was assessed through a panel of Assessing Bodies (ABs). The Scheme was implemented jointly with DGT (then DGE&T) and State Governments through a dedicated Portal (SDIS Portal). The Scheme was discontinued w.e.f 31st March, 2017. Around 42.84 lakh beneficiaries were benefited under this scheme (including Trained Candidate Assessment (TCA) & Direct Candidate Assessment (DCA).

5.13 Apprenticeship Training under the Apprentices Act, 1961

5.13.1 Background

Acknowledging that training imparted in institutions are not sufficient for acquisition of employable skills and needs to be supplemented by training at the workplace, the Apprentices Act, 1961 and Apprenticeship Rules,1962 was enacted with the prime objective to utilize fully the facilities available in industries for imparting practical training and thus developing skilled manpower for industries. Initially, the Act covered the apprenticeship training for the trade Apprentices. Subsequently, the Act was amended in 1973, 1986 and 2014 to bring the Graduates, Technician, Technician (Vocational) and Optional Trade Apprentices respectively under its purview and Apprenticeship Rules, 1992 were revised in year 2015.

5.13.2 Objectives
The Apprentices Act, 1961 was enacted with the following objectives:-

- To regulate and promote the programme of training of apprentices in the industry
- To utilize the facilities available in industry for imparting practical training with a view to meeting the requirements of skilled manpower for industry.

5.13.3 Coverage

- It is obligatory on the part of employers having manpower strength 40 or more and having requisite training infrastructure as laid down in the Act, to engage apprentices.
- Employer shall engage apprentices in a band of 2.5% to 10% of total manpower strength of the establishments including contractual staff.
- The total engagements of apprentices in the band width of 2.5% to 10% include all categories of apprentices engaged by establishment.
- The establishments /Employers can decide the categories of apprentices and trade(s) in which the apprentices to be engaged depending upon the facility available with them for imparting on-the- job training/ practical training at his workplace.

5.13.4 Fields of apprenticeship training

Apprenticeship training can be provided to apprentices in designated and optional trades.

(i) Designated trade

Designated trade means any trade or occupation as notified by the Government. At present, there are 261 designated trades available for apprenticeship training. List of designated trades is available on apprenticeship portal.

(ii) Optional trade

Optional trade means any trade or occupation or any subject field in engineering or non-engineering or technology or any vocational course as may be determined by the employer. At present, there are 230 optional trades available for apprenticeship training. List of Optional trades is available on apprenticeship portal.

5.13.5 Categories of apprentices Under each of the two broad trade specific categories, there can be following categories of apprentices:

- trade apprentices who have passed out of ITIs,
- fresher trade apprentices 8th, 10th and 12th pass outs
- graduate apprentices who are graduates in engineering or non-engineering courses,
- technician apprentices who have passed out of Polytechnics,
- technician(vocational) apprentices who have passed out of a 10+2 vocational training course
- apprentices who are perusing their graduation/diploma courses
- apprentices who have passed out of any NSQF aligned Short terms training Course including courses under the PMKVY/DDUKY/MES
- and fresh apprentices from among those who are class V pass & above who are not covered under any of the afore-listed categories but meet the Educational/technical qualifications as specified in the course curriculum .

5.13.6 Responsible organizations for implementation of the Act

- Directorate General of Training (DGT) through Regional Directorates of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDE) and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is responsible for implementation and monitoring of the Act in respect of designated trade and optional trades respectively, for the Central Government Departments & Undertakings and Establishments which is operating business or trades from different locations situated in four or more States.

- State Apprenticeship Advisers are responsible for implementation and monitoring of the Act in respect of designated as well as optional trades in State Government Undertakings/ Departments and Private Establishments of their respective states.

- Department of Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development is responsible for implementation of the Act in respect of Graduate, Technician & Technician (Vocational) Apprentices. The monitoring is done through four Boards of Apprenticeship Training located at Kanpur, Kolkata , Mumbai & Chennai.

5.13.7 Eligibility Criteria

- Apprentice must possess minimum of 14 years age, educational and physical qualification prescribed for the trade and other requirements of the Apprentices Act, 1961. For trades in hazardous areas, the minimum age is 18 years.

- Qualification varies from class V pass to XII class pass under 10+2 system of education depending upon the trades.

5.13.8 Structure of Training

Apprenticeship Training consists of Basic Training and On-the-Job-Training (OJT)/Practical Training at workplace in the industry. Basic training is an essential component of apprenticeship training for those who have not undergone any institutional training/skill training before taking up on-the-

job-training/practical training. Apart from basic training, there is a component of on-the-job training which is performed in the establishments and undertaken by the establishment itself. Basic Training usually accounts for 20-25% of the duration of the overall apprenticeship programme but can vary depending on the specific requirement of the curriculum. The basic training and on-the-job training component can run simultaneously or sequentially one after the other, in accordance with the arrangement between employer and SSC/ training partner. However for sequential mode basic training will precede OJT.

5.13.9 Stipend

Rates of stipend payable per month to the trade/optional trade apprentices have been enhanced vide gazette notification dated 22nd September, 2014. The minimum rate of stipend per month is as follows, namely:-

Table - 23

First year	70% of minimum wage of semi-skilled workers notified by the respective State or Union territory
Second year	80% of minimum wage of semi -skilled workers notified by the respective State or Union territory
Third and fourth year	90% of minimum wage of semi -skilled workers notified by the respective State or Union territory.

5.13.10 Training of Graduate, Technician & Technician (Vocational) apprentices

- 163 subject fields have been designated for the category of Graduate & Technician apprentices.
- 137 subject fields have been designated for the category of Technician (Vocational) apprentices.
- Period of post qualification training for these categories is one year.
- Training programme is prepared in joint consultation between Apprenticeship Adviser & Establishment concerned.
- Certificates are awarded on completion of training by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

5.13.11 Total Duration of Apprenticeship training for different category of apprentices

Apprenticeship Training consists of Basic Training and on the-Job-Training/Practical Training at the workplace in the industry. Duration of apprenticeship training for different routes is as follows:

Table - 24

Routes of Apprenticeship Training	Duration of Apprenticeship Training including Basic Training (as per duration specified in the curriculum)	Basic Training Exempted
ITI Pass Outs	6 - 36 months	Yes
ITI Dual System	6 - 12 months	Yes
Graduates	3 - 12 months	Yes
Diploma Holders	6 - 24 months	Yes
All Pass Outs from the NSQF aligned courses including PMKVY/DDUGKY etc.	6 - 24 months	Yes
Pursuing Graduation/ /Diplomas	3 - 24 months	Yes
Fresh Apprentices	6 - 24 months	No

5.13.12   Testing and certification of apprentices

After completion of apprenticeship training, apprentices will need to go through an assessment to be conducted by the DGT/SSC/Establishment. Certificates will be awarded to apprentices on the basis of mark secured by the apprentice. In case of DGT/SSC exam, practical will be conducted by the establishments engaging the apprentices and theory paper will be conducted by DGT/SSC as per the norms prescribed by them.

5.13.13   Skill competition of trade apprentices

- With a view to fostering healthy competition among apprentices as well as establishments, skill competition is organized at local, regional & All India levels.

- Skill competitions are held for 15 trades namely; Fitter, Machinist, Turner, Welder (Gas & Electric), Electrician, Mechanic (Motor Vehicle), Tool & Die Maker (Die & Moulds), Tool and Die Maker(Press Tool, Jigs & Fixture), Instrument Mechanic, Draughtsman (Mechanical), Mechanic Machine Tool Maintenance, Wireman, Mechanic(Diesel), Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning Mechanic and Electronics Mechanic.

5.13.14   Key initiatives undertaken by MSDE to promote Apprenticeship Training for expansion and outreach

i.   **Amendment in Apprentices Act 1961:** To make apprenticeship more attractive to both the industry as well as the youth of this country, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), in December 2014 carried out comprehensive amendments in the Apprenticeship Act, 1961. Major changes were introduced by replacing the out-dated system of trade wise and unit wise regulation of apprentices with a band of 2.5% to 10% of the total workforce (including contractual workers), introduction of optional trades [to incorporate the upcoming and evolving job roles] and removing stringent penalty clauses like imprisonment & allowing industries to out-source basic training to fresher candidates.

ii.   **Launch of "National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme"(NAPS):** 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 scheme was notified by the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) Government of India on 19th August 2016 providing for financial support to the industry undertaking apprenticeship programmes under the Apprentices Act, 1961.

iii. **New Operational Framework for Apprenticeship Training:** "Operational Framework for Apprenticeship in India (Including National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme)" with implementation guidelines was launched on 15th July, 2018, with an aim to make apprenticeship engagement friendlier both for the industry and the youth. As per this frame work, MSDE will be playing the major role of policy formulation and coordination of Apprenticeship Training through a new vertical created within it as Apprenticeship, Programme Monitoring Unit AP(PMU), Directorate General of Training (DGT)and "National Skill Development Corporation" (NSDC) have been given the responsibility to administer Apprenticeship training of "designated trades" and "optional trades" respectively.

iv. **Linking short term courses with Apprenticeship Training:** As Apprenticeship has been given an important link between the short term trainings (STT) and the industry whereby the STT pass outs (including from the MES,PMKVY DDUGKY & all State Governments run/recognized STT programmes) have been made eligible for Apprenticeship Training so that they can become more industry ready by acquiring sets of work place based competencies. These courses will be given status of optional trades and the relevant practical content for on-the-job training shall be added by respective course approving authority.

v. **Appointment of CEO of Sector Skill Councils as Joint Apprenticeship Advisers:** Sector Skill Councils will be supporting NSDC and Central Apprenticeship Advisor for implementation of Optional trades under the Act. Therefore, ex-officio post of CEOs of Sector Skill Councils are appointed as Joint Apprenticeship Advisers to perform such functions as may be assigned to them under the Act.

vi. **Administering through technology:** A specially designed online portal "www.http//apprenticeshipindia.org" has been designed for administering the entire implementation of the Apprenticeship Training on line. It will address the requirements of all key stakeholders

5.13.15   National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS).
Objective of the Scheme
The main objective of the scheme is to promote apprenticeship training and to increase the engagement of apprentices from 2.3 lakh during August,2016 to 50 lakh cumulatively by year 2020

Components of the Scheme: The scheme has the following two components
i.   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

ii.   Sharing of basic training cost in respect of apprentices who come directly to apprenticeship training without any formal trade training, limited to 20% of the yearly target under NAPS. Government share in basic training cost is limited to Rs.7500/- for a maximum of 500 hours (calculated @ Rs 15 per hour).

Scheme Targets: Target under the scheme shall be 5 lakh apprentices in 2016-17, 10 lakh apprentices in 2017-18, 15 lakh apprentices in 2018-2019 and 20 lakh apprentices in 2019-20

Implementing Agencies for NAPS

The Regional Directorates of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship(RDESE) under the control of Directorate General of Training (DGT) are the implementing agencies in their regions in respect of all "Designated Trades" under the Act for all establishments falling under the Central Government jurisdiction. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and CEOs of the Sector Skill Councils under the control of NSDC are the implementing agencies in their sectors in respect of "Optional Trades" for the establishment under the Central Government jurisdiction.

The respective State Governments are the appropriate authorities in respect of any establishments other than those falling under the Central Govt. jurisdiction. State Apprenticeship Advisers (SAA) are implementing agencies in their regions in respect of all "designated trades" a well as "optional trades" for State Public Sector Units and private establishment falling under their jurisdiction as per the Apprentices Act 1961. They may also appoint the "Mission Directors" of the respective State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs) to act as implementing agency for all establishments under the State Government jurisdiction, in respect of "Optional Trades".

Present Status of NAPS:

Till December, 2018 around 4.7 lakh youth have availed apprenticeship training under the Skill Development programme of the Government. Presently more than 1.6 lakh apprentices are engaged in various companies and more than 10 lakh youth have registered themselves on the apprenticeship portal to be engaged by various companies as apprentices.

As on December, 2018, around 60 thousand companies have registered on the portal to engage apprentices under NAPS.

Recent initiatives:

Following initiatives have been taken to stream line the implementation and to promote NAPS.
- Release of revised NAPS guidelines for use of all stake holders.
- Release of guidelines for Basic Training Providers (BTP) , Third Party Aggregators (TPA) , Framing of courses for Apprenticeship Training Programme
- Development of apprenticeship portal hosted by NSDC which was launched in December (phase-I)
- Apprenticeship Road shows in over 25 cities in India
- Collaboration with Economic Times- India Leadership Council (ET-ILC) to attract and on board industries and industry associations; amongst others.

5.14 Advanced Vocational Training Scheme (AVTS)

In order to upgrade and update the skills of serving industrial workers, the AVTS is in operation since 1977. The scheme was launched by erstwhile DGE&T, Ministry of Labour and (now Directorate General of Training (DGT), Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship) in collaboration with UNDP/ILO in 1977 at the then 6 Advanced Training Institutes (ATIs) under DGE&T and 16 ITIs of the 15 State Governments. Under the scheme, training in selected skill areas is being imparted through short-term modular courses of one to six weeks' duration. Tailor-made courses suiting to the specific requirements of industrial establishments are also offered. Over 3.5 lakh industrial workers / technicians have made use of the training facilities at the NSTIs (erstwhile ATIs) since Sept, 2007. With financial assistance from World Bank, training facilities in additional areas were created at ATIs and the existing training facilities were also strengthened.

NSTI (Ramanthapuram) (erstwhile ATI-EPI) Hyderabad was established in 1974 with the assistance from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), ILO and the second NSTI (erstwhile ATI-EPI) at Dehradun has been set up to cater to the training requirement of industries / organizations by offering both short and long term courses especially in the field of Electronic & Process Instrumentation.

Brief about NSTIs under DGT along with courses

Table - 25

SL. No	Name of the Institute	Trade conducted under CITS and no. of trainees in role in session 2018-19	Trainees under CITS in 2018-19	AVTS courses conducted and total no. trained till Dec. 2018.	Trainees under AVTS up to Dec 2018
1.	NSTI Mumbai	1) Computer Software Application 2) D'man Mech. 3) Electronics Mechanic 4) Electrician 5) Fitter 6) Instrument Mechanic 7) Machinist 8) Mechanic Motor Vehicle 9) Turner 10) Welder	646	1)Advanced Electronics 2) Advanced Welding 3) Automobile 4) Electrical Maintenance 5) Industrial Chemistry 6) Metrology & Engineering Inspection 7) Machine Tool Maintenance 8) Advanced Tool & Die Making 9) CNC 10) CAD/CAM 11) Hydraulics and Pneumatics 12) Process Control Instrumentation 13) Unit Operation	2230
2.	NSTI Kanpur	(1) Electrician (2) Wiremen (3) Fitter (4) Turner (5) Machinist (6) Electronic Mechanic (7) Welder (8) MMV (9) Cutting & Sewing (10) Dress Making (11) Computer Operator & Programme Assistant (COPA)	880	(1) NC/CNC (2) HI-TECH CAD/CAM (3) HI Tech CNC (4) Electrical Maintenance (5) Advance Welding (6) Metrology and Engineering Inspection (7) IT/Computer (8) Control Technology (9) Media Resource Centre (10) Advanced Electronics	580

SL. No	Name of the Institute	Trade conducted under CITS and no. of trainees in role in session 2018-19	Trainees under CITS in 2018-19	AVTS courses conducted and total no. trained till Dec. 2018.	Trainees under AVTS up to Dec. 2018
3.	NSTI Howarh	((1) Fitter (2) Turner (3) Machinist and Advanced Machine Tool Operator (MAMTO) (4) Machinist (Grinder) (5) Welder (6) Sheet Metal Worker (SMW) (7) Carpenter (8) Draughtsman Mechanical (DMM) (9) Draughtsman Civil (DMC) (10) Refrigeration &Air Conditioning Mechanic (MRAC) (11) Electrician (12) Reading of Drawing and Arithmetic (ROD&A) (13) Mechanic Machine Tool Maintenance (MMTM) (14) Foundry Man (FM) (15) MMV (16) Electronics Mechanic (17) Instrument Mechanic (18) Computer Software Application (CSA)	638	(1) Pneumatic &Hydraulic Control (2) Microcomputer & Industrial Control (PLC) (3) Electrical Maintenance & Electronic Control (4) Advanced Welding (5) Mechanical Maintenance (6) Tool Room (7) Hi-Tech Training (CAD/CAM/CNC) (8) Computer & It's Applications (9) Metrology & Engineering Inspection [10] Heat Treatment and Non-Destructive Testing (11) Automobile (SI/CI) (12) Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning 13) Carpentry 14)Grinding 15)TDM 16)Civil(D'man)17)Machinist 18)Turning 19)Process Control & Instrumentation and 20) Reading of Mechanical Drawing.	816
4.	NSTI Hyderabad (V)	1) Fitter (2) Turner (3) Machinist (4) Welder (5) Electrician & Wireman (6) Electronic Mech. (7) MMV	408	(1)CNC (2) CAD-CAM (3) Control Technology (4) Ref. & A/C (5) Indl. Automation (6) Computer Tech. (7) Elect. Maint. (8) Advance Welding (9) Induction to Engg. Tech (10) Metrology (11) Machine Tool Maint. (12) Automobile	1896
5.	NSTI Chennai	(1) Fitter (2) Turner (3) Machinist,(4)Tool & Die Maker.(5) Welder, (6)MMV, (7)D'Man Civil,(8) D" Man(Mech.) (9)Foundrymen, (10)Plumber, (11)Carpenter, (12)Electrician,(13) Electronic Mechanic, (14)Mechanic Diesel, (15)Computer Software & Application, (16)Sewing Technology, (17)Wireman & (18) RODA	742	1. Electrical maintenance 2. Electronic maintenance 3. Process Control Instrumentation 4. Metrology &Engineering Inspection 5. Machine Tool Maintenance 6. Production technology, 7 Hydraulic & Pneumatic Controls 8.CAD/CAM, 9.CNC Centre 10. Heat Treatment & Material Testing 11. Heat Engine 12. Advanced welding 13. Industrial Chemistry	3515

SL. No	Name of the Institute	Trade conducted under CITS and no. of trainees in role in session 2018-19	Trainees under CITS in 2018-19	AVTS courses conducted and total no. trained till Dec. 2018.	Trainees under AVTS up to Dec. 2018
6.	NSTI Hyderabad (R)	**Old Course:** 1 .Electronics Mechanic, 2. CHNM **New Course (2018-19):** 1. CSA, 2. Electrician & Wireman	139	**1.Industrial Electronics** (Programmable Logic Controller (PLC-SCADA), Embedded System & VLSL, Electrical Maintenance, General Electronics, Information Technology, IoT, Optical Fibre Communications, Information Technology (Windows Networking & Security, Wireless Networking and Security) **2. Process Instrumentation** (Process Control Lab, Thermal Lab, Process Plant Lab **3.Medical Electronics** (X-Ray & Dark Room Systems, U/S Scanners, ICU Equipments, Ventilators, ECG Recorders, Physiotherapy Equipments, Clinical Lab Equipments, Electrical Safety Testing for Bio-medical equipments **4. Consumer Electronics** (Electronics Instrumentation, Solar Panel and LED lighting, PCs. **5. 3 months duration courses** certificate courses (Industrial Automation using PLC-SCADA, Process Instrumentation and Control with DCS, Electrical Maintenance, Bio Medical Equipments) **6. Management Development** Programmes (Soft Skill and presentation skills, Supervisory Development programme, HRD for presentation skills Workers.)	1663
7.	NSTI Ludhiana	(1) Fitter (2) Turner (3) Machinist (4) Welder (5) Electrician (6) MMV (7) Mech. Diesel (8) MAM (9) Tractor Mechanic (10) CSA	388	(1)TDM (2) TRO (3) Metrology and Engg. Inspection (4) MTM (5)Advanced Welding (6) Control Technology (7) Material Testing Course (8) I.S.R.E.D. (9) Heat Engine (10) Electrical Maintenance (11) Hi-Tech CNC/Master CAM Solidworks2014 (12) Advanced Electronic Maintenance (13 Agricultural machinery (14) Media Resource Centre	149

SL. No	Name of the Institute	Trade conducted under CITS and no. of trainees in role in session 2018-19	Trainees under CITS in 2018-19	AVTS courses conducted and total no. trained till Dec. 2018.	Trainees under AVTS up to Dec. 2018
8.	NSTI Dehradun	1. CSA, 2. EM, 3. E&W, 4. CHNM	185	1) Embedded System Lab (2) Industrial Automation Lab (3) Information Technology and Auto CAD Lab (4) Solar Technology &Its Application (5) Advanced Medical Electronics lab	657
9.	NSTI Haldwani	(1) Fitter (2) Machinist (3) Turner (4) Draughtsman Mechanical (5) Reading of Drawing & Arithmetic	206	Not Conducting	Not Conducting
10.	NSTI Jodhpur	(1) Fitter (2) MMV (3) Diesel Mechanic (4) Welder (5) Electrical (6) Computer Software Application (Started from 2018-19 session)	185	Not Conducting	Not Conducting
11.	NSTI Calicut .	(1) RAC M (2) Electronic Mechanic, (3) Electrician &Wireman (4) MCED (4) MCNM (6) RODA (7) Welder (8) TEPS	219	(1) Course in RAC Technician; (2). Courses in Automation, (3) Courses in Green Technology, (4) Courses in Computer Hardware & Network Maintenance	292
12.	NSTI Bhuvneshwar	(1) Fitter (2) Electrician (3) Welder	63	Not conducting	Not Conducting
13.	NSTI Bangalore-I	1)Fitter 2) Turner 3) Machinist Grinder 4) Welder 5) Electrician 6) Electronic Mechanic 7) C S A	319	1)Fitter 2) Turner 3) Machinist Grinder 4) Welder 5) Electrician 6) Electronic Mechanic 7) C S A	1124
14.	NSTI Jamshedpur	(1) Fitter	40		65

SL. No	Name of the Institute	Trade conducted under CITS and no. of trainees in role in session 2018-19	Trainees under CITS in 2018-19	AVTS courses conducted and total no. trained till Dec. 2018.	Trainees under AVTS up to Dec. 2018
15.	NSTI Bangalore-II	Not conducting	Not conducting	[(1) CNC Maintenance (2) Green Technology (3) Mechatronics (4) communication Technology (5) Embedded Systems (6) Precision Measurement (7) Information Technology (8) Soft Skills (9) Diploma in IT, Networking and Cloud	2000

CSTRAI – Central Staff Training and Research Institute- Ministry has to provide its details
NIMI- National Instructional Media Institute- Ministry has to provide its details

Map - 1

Location of NSTIs, NSTI (Women) and NSTI extension centres

5.15 Vocational Training Programme for Women

Women Training under Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship takes care of providing skill training to women in the country which aims at stimulating employment opportunities among women of various socio-economic levels and different age groups.

Women's Vocational Training Programme (WVTP) was designed and launched in 1977 to mainstream women into economic activities. This project on women's vocational training was formulated with the assistance of Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) in March, 1977. Under this project, vocational trades were identified that were particularly suitable for women and their implementation planned.

Women's Vocational Training Programme promotes Vocational Training for women for wage-employment in industry, as instructors and also promotes their self-employment.

The Program offers:
- Industrial skill training under Craftsmen Training Scheme(CTS)
- Instructor skill training under Craft Instructors Training Scheme(CITS)
- Demand-driven Short-term courses
- Special programs for training the Instructors of ITIs
- Tailor-made courses as per industry's demand

5.15.1 National Skill Training Institutes (erstwhile National/Regional Vocational Training Institutes) for Women under Women Training, DGT

The vocational training to women, Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship was implemented through a network of 11 institutes - One National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) at Noida (1977) and ten Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) at Mumbai (1977), Bengaluru (1977), Thiruvananthapuram (1983), Kolkata (1986), Tura (1986), Panipat (1986), Allahabad (1991), Indore (1992), Vadodara (1993) and Jaipur (1994). The Names of these women Institutes have been changed as "National Skill Training Institutes for Women" (NSTIs for Women). These are functioning directly under the control of Central Government. The Skill Training is provided through CTS (Craftsmen Training Scheme) and CITS (Craftsmen Instructor Training Scheme) courses under Vocational Training Programmes.

The NSTIs(W) (erstwhile NVTI/RVTIs) organize NCVT approved skill training programmes under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) and Craft Instructors' Training Scheme (CITS) in areas such as Office Management, Electronics, Secretarial Practice, Architecture, Computer, Dress Making, Cosmetology, Fruits and Vegetables Processing, Desk Top Publishing, Surface Ornamentation Techniques, Fashion Design & Technology, Catering and Hospitality, Sewing Technology, Travel & Tour, Computer Aided Embroidery & Designing, Food and Beverages Service Assistant, Food Production (General), Draughtsman Civil and Interior Decoration & Designing etc. Besides Long Term training, Short Term training is also provided in the 18 NSTIs(W) in the above mentioned trades.

A total of 4904 regular seats (2784 CTS+2120 CITS) have been sanctioned in these NSTIs(W) in 2018-19 in various training courses under CTS and CITS. 2nd shift is also being conducted in courses having high demand. These courses are of one to two years duration and conducted on semester system.

Placement support is also provided to the passed out trainees by organizing on Campus Interviews.

Support is also being extended to the trainees to facilitate them for Apprenticeship Training.

Off Campus Short Term training programmes are being conducted by the NSTIs(W).

All NSTIs(W) are registered as Basic Training Provider (BTP) to provide Basic Training for Apprentices.

5.15.2 Setting Up Of New NSTIs (erstwhile RVTIs) for Women

To enhance the skill training facilities for women in India, in addition to the existing 11 institutes, eight new NSTIs(W) are being set up, one each in the states of Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Bihar, Goa, Telangana and Jammu & Kashmir.

Training in 7 new institutes viz NSTIs at Shimla, Mohali, Patna, Trichy, Agartala, Hyderabad & Goa have been started from the temporary accommodation provided by respective State Governments. Land has been identified for construction of NSTI(W) at Samba, Jammu and temporary accommodation at Government Polytechnic, Samba for starting the training activities. The training facilities for women have been steadily growing in NSTIs(W). The growth of women trained can be seen below in the following Chart :-

Chart - 8

Trainees Trained in the Years

Year	Trainees
80-81	329
1990-91	718
2000-01	1645
2005-06	2739
2010-11	5075
2014-15	5168
2015-16	2927
2016-17	3948
2017-18	3493
2018-19	4215

In the Year 2010-11 and 2014-15, Modular System was followed 2015 onwards Semester system was followed.

5.15.3 List of the Institutes under WT (Women Training) course details and trainees trained
Table - 26

SL. No	Name of the Institute	Trades conducted in session 2018-19	Trainees enrolled during 2018-19	Short Term courses conducted	Trainees trained in Short Term from April - Dec. 2018
1.	NSTI (W) Noida	CITS (1) Office Management (2) Cosmetology (3) Dress Making (4) Sewing Technology(5) Fashion Design Technology(6) Surface Technique (7) Electronics Mechanic (8) Arch. Assistantship (9)Desk Top Publishing Operator (10) Computer Software Application CTS (1) Secretarial Practice(English) (2) Front Office Assistant (3) Electronics Mechanic (4) Basic Cosmetology (5) Arch. Draughtsmanship (6) Desk Top Publishing (7) Computer Operator & Programming Assistant (8)Interior Design & Decoration (9) Spa Therapy(10) Computer Aided Emb. & Designing (11) Fashion Design & Technology (12) Stenography & Secretarial Assistant (Hindi)	635	(1) Personal Grooming (2) Hair Styling (3) Nail Art (4) Mehendi/Tatoo/Bindi (5) Repair of domestic appliances (6) Computer & Software Mobile Software Networking (7) Microsoft office (8) MS Word (9) MS Excel (10) Internet (11) Greeting Cards (12) SalwarKameez (13) Baby Frocks (14) Petticoat making (15) Crystal flowers making (16) Tye& Dye (17) Soft Toys (18) Craft work (paper work, creative work)	100
2.	NSTI (W) Mumbai	CITS (1) Office Management (2) Dress Making (3)Electronics Mechanic (4) Architecture Assistantship CTS (1)Dress Making (2) Secretarial Practice(English) (3) Electronics Mechanic. (4) Basic Cosmetology (5) Computer Operator & Programming Assistant (6) Architecture Draughtsmanship (7) Desk Top Publishing	237	(1) Beauty Treatment (2) Coral Draw (3) Adobe Photoshop (4) Quilting (5) Flower Making (6) Glass Paining (7) Emboss Paining (8)	148

SL. No	Name of the Institute	Trades conducted in session 2018-19	Trainees enrolled during 2018-19	Short Term courses conducted	Trainees trained in Short Term from April - Dec. 2018
3.	NSTI (W) Bangalore	**CITS** (1) Office Management (2) Dress Making (3) Fashion Design & Technology (4) Electronics Mechanic (5) Architecture Assistantship (6) Desk Top Publishing Operator (7) Computer Software Application **CTS** (1)Dress Making (2) Secretarial Practice (English) (3) Electronics Mechanic (4) Computer Operator & Programming Assistant (5) Architecture Draughtsmanship (6) Desk Top Publishing Operator (7) Fashion Design & Technology (8) Interior Design & Decoration	219	(1) Fabric Painting (2) SalwarKameez Designing (3) Google Sketch up (4) V-Ray Rendering (5) 3D 5 Max Level I (6) Google Sketch-up Level I	218
4.	NSTI (W) Trivandrum	**CITS** (1) Office Management (2) Dress Making (3) Electronics Mechanic (4) Architecture Assistantship (5) Desk Top Publishing Operator (6) Computer Software Application **CTS** (1)Dress Making (2) Secretarial Practice(English) (3) Electronics Mechanic - (4) Computer Operator & Programming Assistant (5) Architecture Draughtsmanship (6) Desk top Publishing	247	(1) Designing and Sewing of Fancy SalwarKameez and Saree Blouses (2) Soft Toys Making (3) Computerized Fashion Designing and Pattern makeup (4) Computerized Pattern Making (5) Corel Draw (6) Hand Embroidery (7) Jewellery Making (8) Fabric Painting (9) Glass Paining (10) Embroidery Design (11) Terracotta Design (12) Fashion Printing (13) Fashion Photography & visual Communication (14) Ms-Office (15) Water Level Indicator (16) Electronic Dimmer Circuits (17) Clap Switch (18) Burglar Alarm Circuits (19) Light Sensor Circuits (20) Dancing Light Circuits (21) Flashing LEDs (22) Clap Switch Circuits (23) Making Lamp Shades (24) Making Cushions (25 Origami Flowers making (26) Arch. Design with 3DMAX (28) Arch Design with Autocad Level I & II (29) Arch. Design with Revit Architecture Level I & II (30) Making Wall hangers	160

SL. No	Name of the Institute	Trades conducted in session 2018-19	Trainees enrolled during 2018-19	Short Term courses conducted	Trainees trained in Short Term from April - Dec. 2018
5.	NSTI (W) Panipat	CITS (1) Cosmetology (2) Dress Making (3) Sewing Technology (4) Surface Ornamentation Technique CTS (1)Dress Making (2) Secretarial Practice(English) (3) Electronics Mechanic (4) Basic Cosmetology (5) Computer Operator & Programming Assistant (6) Fruits & Vegetable Processing (7) Stenographer &Secretarial Asstt. (E) (8) Fashion Design Technology (9) Computer Aided Emb. & Designing (10) Interior Design & Decoration IT Networking with IBM started in the year 2018	364	(1) Data Science (2) Adobe	176 + 19 in IT networking (Two Years)
6.	NSTI (W) Kolkata	CITS (1) Office Management (2) Cosmetology (3) Dress Making (4) Fashion Design Technology (5) Architecture Assistantship (6) Computer Software Application CTS (1) Dress Making (2) Secretarial Practice(English) (3) Electronics Mechanic (4) Basic Cosmetology (4) Computer Operator & Programming Assistant (5) Arch. Draughtsmanship (6) Desk top Publishing Operator (7) Fashion Design technology (8) Interior Design & Decoration (9) Computer Hardware & Net Working	271	(1)Web Technology(2)CAD in Dress Making(3)Excel(4)Auto CAD &Vastushastra(5) Beauty Therapist	100

SL. No	Name of the Institute	Trades conducted in session 2018-19	Trainees enrolled during 2018-19	Short Term courses conducted	Trainees trained in Short Term from April - Dec. 2018
7.	NSTI (W) Tura	**CITS** (1) Office Management (2) Cosmetology (3) Dress Making (4) Sewing Technology (5) Computer Software Application (6) Catering & Hospitality **CTS** (1)Dress Making (2) Secretarial Practice(English) (3) Basic Cosmetology (4) Computer Operator & Programming Assistant (5) Fashion Design Technology (6) Travel & Tour Assistant	215	(1) Basic Beauty Course (2) Ladies Garment (3) Children Wear (4) Basic Office	167
8.	NSTI (W) Allahabad	**CITS** (1) Office Management (2) Cosmetology (3) Dress Making (4) Fashion Design & Technology (5) Electronics Mechanic (6) Computer Software Application (7) Catering & Hospitality **CTS** (1) Dress Making(2)Secretarial Practice(English) (3) Electronics Mechanic (4) Basic Cosmetology (5) Computer Operator & Programming Assistant (6) Desk Top Publishing (7) Stenography & Secretarial Asstt. (Hindi) (8) Fashion Design & Technology (9) Food Production (General) (10) Catering & Hospitality	547	(1) Self Grooming (2) M.S. Power Point (3) Cushion Making (4) Saree Draping (5) Adobe Photo Shop (6) Page Maker (7) Cushion Making (8) Repair & Maintenance of Washing Machine (9) Computer Hardware & Maintenance (10) How to prepare Interview (11) Computer Fundamentals (12) Hair Styling (13) Hair Styling & Candle Making (14) M.S. Excel (15) CAD Apparel & pattern & Fashion Studio (16) Adobe spark	325
9.	NSTI (W) Indore	**CITS** (1) Office Management (2) Dress Making (3) Fashion Design Technology (4) Electronics Mechanic (5) Arch. Assistantship (6) Computer Software Application	232	(1) Personal Grooming & Self Makeup (2) Hair Style & Sari Draping (3) Facial, Bleach & Eyebrow (4) Self Care (5) Blouse & Sleeve Design (6) Fleshing Side View	282

SL. No	Name of the Institute	Trades conducted in session 2018-19	Trainees enrolled during 2018-19	Short Term courses conducted	Trainees trained in Short Term from April - Dec. 2018
		CTS (1)Dress Making (2) Secretarial Practice(English) (3) Electronics Mechanic (4) Basic Cosmetology (4) Computer Operator & Programming Assistant (5) Arch. Draughtsmanship (7) Stenography & Secretarial Asstt. (Hindi) (8) Computer Aided Emb. & Designing			
10.	NSTI (W) Vadodara	CITS (1) Office Management (2) Cosmetology (3) Dress Making (4) Fashion Design Technology (5) Electronics Mechanic (6) Computer Software Application CTS (1)Dress Making (2) Secretarial Practice(English) (3) Electronics Mechanic (4) Basic Cosmetology (5) Computer Operator & Programming Assistant (6) Fashion Design Technology (6) Computer Aided Emb. & Designing	369	(1) Coral Draw (2) C' Programming (3) Basic Computer (4) MS Office (5) Sketching (6) Colors (7) Draping (8) Hair and Skin Care (9) Hand Embroidery (10) Beauty Treatment	307
11.	NSTI (W) Jaipur	CITS (1) Office Management (2) Cosmetology (3) Dress Making (4) Fashion Design Technology (5) Architecture Assistantship (6) Office Management (Hindi) (7) Desk Top Publishing Operator (8)Computer Software Application CTS (1)Dress Making (2) Secretarial Practice(English) (3) Basic Cosmetology (4) Computer Operator & Programming Assistant (5) Architecture	457	(1) Short Beauty Course(2) Thermal Hair Styling(3) Personal Grooming(4) Hair Styling(5) Web Designing(6) Photo Shop(7) Basic Stitching(8) Designer Kurti & Blouse(9) Facial(10) Photoshop(11) Dart Manipulation(12) Fabric Painting(13) Tally Accounting	74

SL. No	Name of the Institute	Trades conducted in session 2018-19	Trainees enrolled during 2018-19	Short Term courses conducted	Trainees trained in Short Term from April - Dec. 2018
		Draughtsmanship (6) Desk Top Publishing Operator (7) Stenography & Secretarial Asstt.(Eng) (8) Fashion Design Technology (9) Draughtsman Civil			
12.	NSTI (W) Shimla	CITS (1) Fashion Design & Technology (2) Architecture Assistantship (3) Draughtsman Civil (4) Desk Top Publishing Operator CTS (1) Arch. Draughtsmanship (2) Desk Top Publishing Operator (3) Fashion Design & Technology (4) Food & Beverages Service Assistant (5) Food Production (General) (6) Stenography & Secretarial Asstt. (Eng)	146	(1) Fundamentals of Computer (2) Basic Stitching Practices (3) Creation with paper and Emb. In Fashion Designing.	79
13.	NSTI (W) Mohali	CITS (1) Cosmetology (2) Fashion Design Technology CTS (1)Electronics Mechanic (2) Basic Cosmetology (3) Fashion Design technology	92	(1)Personal Grooming, (2)Hairstyles, (3)Makeup (4)Dress Designing	12
14.	NSTI (W) Trichy	CITS (1) Fashion Design & Technology (2) Electronics Mechanic CTS (1) Secretarial Practice(English) (2) Electronics Mechanic (3) Fashion Design & Technology	55	(1) Basic Tailoring (2) Designing and Sewing of Fancy SalwarKameez and Sari Blouses (3)Hand Embroidery Neck Designs (4) Machine Embroidery (5) Aari and Zardosi Embroidery - Basic Level and Advanced Level (6) Fabric Paining for Sari and Blouse (7) Decorative Stone Work in Blouses and Silk Saris (8) Jewellery Making - Silk Thread, Terracotta (9) Fancy	146

SL. No	Name of the Institute	Trades conducted in session 2018-19	Trainees enrolled during 2018-19	Short Term courses conducted	Trainees trained in Short Term from April - Dec. 2018
				Patch Works Decoration (10) Art Works using waste material (11) Jute Products (12) Beauty Care - Basic Level & Advanced Level (13) Mehandi Art (14) Computerized Fashion Designing (15) MS-Office (16) Photoshop (17) Corel Draw (18) Programming in C (19) Computer hardware and Operating Systems (20) Digital Electronics (21) 8051 Microcontroller and Embedded Systems (22) SMPS/ UPS Servicing (23) 8086 Microprocessor	
15.	NSTI (W) Agartala	CITS (1) Office Management (2) Cosmetology (3) Dress Making (4) Fashion Design & Technology CTS (1)Dress Making (2) Secretarial Practice(English) (3) Basic Cosmetology (4) Desk Top Publishing Operator	43	NIL	NIL
16.	NSTI (W) Patna	CITS (1) Fashion Design & Technology (2) Electronics Mechanic CTS (1)Electronics Mechanic (2) Fashion Design & Technology	76	NIL	NIL
17.	NSTI (W) Goa	CTS (1) Basic Cosmetology	10	NIL	NIL
18.	NSTI (W) Hyderabad	Not Conducting	Nil	(1) Designer Blouse & Ladies Suits (2) MS Office (3) Teaching Methodology and Computer Application (4) Beauty Therapy (5) Fashion Illustration	308

Consultative workshop on Jan Shikshan Sansthan

5.15.4 State Sector

Vocational training facilities for women at Craftsmen level (CTS) are being provided in the states sector through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes (WITIs) / Women Wings in general ITIs by the State Governments. As per the information furnished by the respective State Governments, there are about 405 Women ITIs and 1003 Women Wings in general ITIs/ITCs having a total of 83,270 Training seats as on June, 2017. The Women Industrial Training Institutes (WITIs) / Women Wings in general ITIs offer training under Craftsmen Training Schemes in selected trades out of the engineering & non-engineering trades approved by the NCVT.

To further promote participation of women in Craftsmen Training, provision has been made by NCVT to reserve 30% seats for women in general ITIs.

5.16   Schemes for Upgradation of ITIs

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

5.16.1 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. Trade committees 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. Trade committees have representation from industry, field institutes of DGT, State Governments.

*   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.

*   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.

- In order to strengthen the quality of Vocational Training, standardization of the infrastructure for establishment of ITIs, reforms in civil norms (Building norms), procedural norms (Three stage affiliation process) are proposed, to meet the international standards.

- 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.

5.16.2 Upgradation and Modernization of infrastructure of ITIs:
Infrastructure of ITIs has been modernized by upgradation of ITIs through the following schemes:

A. Upgradation of 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 closed in September 2018. An amount of Rs. 1812 cr. has been released to the States/UTs and centrally funded institutes against which about Rs. 1754 cr. has been utilized till date.

B. **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 instalments 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.

C. **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 centre 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 Rs 300 crores. Implementation period for the Scheme was 3 years i.e., until FY 2016-17. Beyond March 31, 2017 and interim extension of 6 months was granted till 31st September 2017. The scheme has been approved for its continuation from March 2017 till March 2020 by the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) in its meeting held on 09.08.2018 for a total cost of Rs. 300 crore. So far under the Project, 29 ITIs have been identified from 27 States and an amount of Rs. 112.20 crore (Central Share Rs. 81.16 crore + State Share Rs. 31.04 crore) has been released including State share.

5.17   Flexi MoUs

Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship have allowed industries to take advantage of various schemes for conducting training programmes in higher employment potential courses according to the needs of industries. Doors have been opened under Craftsmen Training Scheme to be used by the industries for training and employment of youth. MoUs have been signed between Directorate General of Training and Industry/ Employer or any eligible organization, to take the advantage of this opportunity. The courses are in high potential areas as per specific needs of industries.

So far, 18 MoUs have been signed, out of which 03 are active with the following organizations:

Table - 27

S. No.	Organization with which Flexi-MoU has been signed
1.	Maruti Suzuki India Limited
2.	Centurion University of Technology and Management
3.	Kaushalya Kameshwar Techno Pvt. Ltd.

The Guidelines of flexi MoU are under revision and are likely to be issued for implementation.

5.18 Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)

Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) is a new World Bank funded project that has been approved by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in November 2016 for a total cost of Rs. 2200 crore (US $ 318 million). The project falls under the Programme for Results (P4R) based category of World Bank that ensures outcome based funding. The project aims at creating awareness through industry clusters/ geographical chambers that would address the challenge of involvement of micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs). The Project would also aim at integrating and enhancing delivery quality of ITIs. In order to ensure achievement of outcome these ITI would be competitively selected for upgradation under the scheme.

Committee for Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved STRIVE and the loan agreement between Government of India & World Bank has been signed on 19.12.2017.The project management consultancy has been on-boarded. The operations manual has been prepared in consultation with World Bank and has been approved by National Steering Committee meeting chaired by Secretary, MSDE on 3rd January 2019. Implementation of project has been started and workshops with states and industries clusters are planned.

5.19 Initiatives in the North East and LWE Regions

5.19.1 Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism

The scheme envisages creation of Skill Development infrastructure closer to the people of left wing extremism (LWE) affected districts. As advised by MHA, 13 new LWE districts have been added and the revised scheme now covers 47 LWE Districts in 10 States. The revised cost of the scheme is Rs 407.85 crore with duration of implementation upto 31 March 2019.

The revised scheme interalia, envisages creation of infrastructure for 47 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) @ one ITI per district. Creation of infrastructure for 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) @ 2 SDCs per districts, which were part of the pre-revised scheme, continued to be supported. Establishment of SDCs in added 13 districts in the revised scheme has not been taken up. So far central share of Rs. 196.70 crore out of total allocation of Rs. 318.68 crore (Central Share) has been released to 10 states under the scheme.

The state wise details of districts covered under the scheme "Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism" are given in Table - 28 .

Table - 28

SL. No.	States	No. of Dist.	Districts. covered earlier		Additional Districts added	
			Name	Nos.	Name	Nos.
1	A. P	1	-	0	Vishakhapatnam	1
2	Telengana	1	Khammam	1		0
3	Bihar	9	Jamui, Gaya, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Arwal	6	Muzzafarpur, Banka and Nawada	3
4	Chhattisgarh	9	Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandgaon, Bijapur, Narayanpur	7	Sukma and Kondagaon	2
5	Jharkhand	16	Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar, Hazaribagh	10	Girdih, Khunti, Ranchi, Dumka, Ramgarh and Simdega	6
6	M.P.	1	Balaghat	1		0
7	Maharashtra	2	Gadchiroli and Gondia	2		0
8	Orissa	6	Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Deogarh, Sambalpur	5	Koraput	1
9	Uttar Pradesh	1	Sonebhadra	1		0
10	West Bengal	1	PaschimMidnapur (Lalgarh Area)	1		
	Total	**47**		**34**		**13**

5.19.2 Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States
The scheme envisages to enhance the existing infrastructure of skill development in North Eastern States. The scheme is aimed for:

1. Upgradation of 22 ITIs by introducing three new trades per ITI with 100% Central funding;

2. Supplementing infrastructure deficiencies in 28 ITIs by constructing new hostel, boundary wall and supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment with 100% Central funding; and

3. Establishment of 34 new ITIs in 8 North Eastern States with 90% Central and 10% State funding.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 420.24 crore. The duration of the scheme is upto 31st March, 2020. So for central share of Rs. 174.41 crore out of total allocation (Central Share) of Rs. 383.89 crore has been released to eight States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura & Sikkim.

The coverage of the scheme is give below:
(a) State wise covered ITIs under Upgradation and supplementing deficient infrastructure:

Table - 29

State	ITIs covered under Upgradation (22)	ITIs covered under supplementing deficient infrastructure (28)
Meghalaya	Sohra, Resubelpara, Nongstoin, Nongpoh	Sohra, Resubelpara, Nongstoin, Nongpo
Manipur	Phaknung, Senapati, Takyel(W)	Imphal, Phaknung, Senapati, Tamenglong, Ningthoukhong, Kakching, Chandel, Ukhrul
Assam	Jorhat, Srikona, Majuli, Guwahati, Nagaon, Silchar(W)	Lakhimpur
Tripura	Indra Nagar	Belonia
Arunachal Pradesh	Yupia, Balinong, Dirang,	Dirang, Roing, Tabarijo
Nagaland	Dimapur, Kohima	Zuhenboto, Tuensung, Mon, Mokokchung, Kohima
Sikkim		Rangpo, Namchi, Gyashiling
Mizoram	Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha	Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha

(b) Establishment of 34 New ITIs:
Table - 30

Sl . No.	State	Sl No.	Covered District	ITI Name
1	Arunachal Pradesh (9)	1	Papum Pare	New Sagalee
		2	Ziro (Lower Subansiri)	Manipoliang
		3	East Siang	Mipang
		4	Longding	Kanubari
		5	Tawang	Tawang
		6	East Kameng	East Kameng
		7	KurungKumey	KurungKumey
		8	West Siang	Wast Siang
		9	**Namsai**	Namsai

Sl. No.	State	Sl No.	Covered District	ITI Name
2	Nagaland (4)	1	Peren	Peren
		2	Dimapur	Dimapur
		3	Longleng	Longleng
		4	**Kiphire**	**Kiphire**
3	Assam (5)	1	Nalbari	Nalbari
		2	Bongaigaon	Abhayapuri,
		3	Jorhat	Jorhat
		4	Tinsukia	Kakopathar
		5	Sonitpur	Rangpura
4	Manipur (4)	1	Imphal East	Sekmai
		2	Senapati	Kangpokpi
		3	Pherzawl	Pherzawl
		4	Noney	Noney
5	Mizoram (3)	1	Serchhip	Serchhip
		2	Champhai	Champhai
		3	Thingdwal	Thingdwal
6	Sikkim (3)	1	South District	Kewzing
		2	Sokeythang	Sokeythang
			Sokeythang	Sokeythang
		3	**West Sikkim**	**West Sikkim**
7	Tripura (3)	1	North Tripura	Kanchanpur
		2	**Dhalai**	Gandacherra
		3	South Tripura	Santirbazar
8	Meghalaya (3)	1	South West Gairo Hills	Ampati
		2	South West Khasi Hills	Mawkynwat
		3	East Jayantia Hills	East Jayantia Hills
	Total (34)	34		

5.20 Trade Testing

- All India Trade Tests (AITT) are conducted by the DGT under the aegis of National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) for its various schemes.

- AITT for Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) is conducted twice a year for more than 25 Lakh candidates. The trainees of NCVT affiliated trades/units and eligible private candidates appear in this exam. Admission, Hall Ticket generation and Result Declaration are conducted through NCVT MIS portal w.e.f. August 2014 session.

- Online CBT examination for CTS scheme has been introduced in Madhya Pradesh w.e.f. Year 2016 and also conducted in Odisha and Maharashtra on pilot basis. The Online CBT examination for ATS and CITS scheme has been introduced on PAN India basis w.e.f. year 2017 to make the system faster and improve transparency.

- Examinations under Flexi MOU are being conducted as per demand.

- National Trade Certificates (NTCs) are awarded to the successful candidates of AITT of CTS. National Trade Certificate is a recognized qualification for recruitment to relevant posts and services in Central/State Government/Private establishments.

- E-Certification has been introduced to make the system faster and overcome the pendency of the certificates. Now Mark sheets/NTCs are being issued through NCVT MIS Portal.

- The details of different Trade Tests conducted under the aegis of NCVT in the year 2018 are given in Table 31.

Table - 31

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year 2018	
		Number of Trades	Number of Tests
1.	All India Trade Test of Craftsmen under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)	164	2
2.	All India Trade Test of Apprentices under the Apprentices Act, 1961 (ATS)	259	2
3.	All India Trade Test of Craft Instructor Training Scheme (CITS)	34	2
4.	All India Trade Test under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS Dual Mode)	06	2
5.	All India Trade Test of Craftsmen under the scheme "Centre of Excellence (C.O.E)(BBBT & Advance Modules)	20 sectors	2
7.	Regional Competition of Apprentices (RCA)	15	2
8.	All India Competition of Apprentices (AICA)	15	2
9	All India Skill Competition of Craftsmen (AISCC)	15	1

5.21 Current initiatives in the DGT landscape

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

- Grant of affiliation to first two ITIs for Divyangs at Ahmadabad & Kolkata and affiliation for one ITI for Army at Pune, Maharashtra.

- Introduction of new age courses like Internet of Things (IoT), 3D printing, Solar Technician, Smart Agriculture etc. as per contemporary need of industry 4.0 in ITIs.

- All the courses under Craftsmen Training Scheme are NSQF complaint except 05 courses which are in process of compliance.

- Grading of ITIs phase 1 completed wherein more than 4000 ITIs were graded remaining ITIs is being taken up in 2nd Phase

- Implementation of Online exam of CITS, ATS and CTS to be taken up from ensuing session.

- Introduced Advanced technical Diploma in IT networking and cloud computing in the National Skills Training Institutes (NSTIs) under DGT.

- Creation of 22 Regional Director of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDEs) and 14 no. of NSTIs extension centres by way of restructuring of existing RDATs & NSTIs so as to monitor more closely the activities of ITIs and other types of Skill Training across all the 36 States. Location of the 22 RDSDEs is shown in the map with NSTIs.

The activities of Regional Directorate of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (RDSDE)

I.   Implementation, Monitoring and Coordination of all Scheme (General and Women Training) of DGT

A)   Craftsmen Training Scheme

- Giving inputs viz. addition of courses, deletion of courses etc. as per DGT Hqrs. instructions from time to time.
- Ensuring Dual System of Training (DST) in all ITIs in the States.
- Ensuring that all ITIs in the state participate in grading exercise.

B)   Craft Instructor Training Scheme
- Training of Craft Instructors in the techniques of transferring hands-on skills.

C)   Advanced Vocational Training System
- Design and run the short term training programme in association with industry as well for ITI instructors of the State(s)

D)   Apprenticeship Training Scheme

- Registration of contracts of apprenticeship.
- Promoting Apprenticeship Training at in the State(s).
- Arranging Trade Committee Meeting and Regional Apprenticeship Advisory Committee meeting in accordance with the directives of Hqrs.
- Assistance and advice to State Apprenticeship Advisers and Private sector industries within the region
- Ensuring BTPs in association with industry and good graded ITIs.

E)   National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme

- Receiving claims from employer for reimbursement
- Claim clearance
- Monitoring of NAPS to know whether the apprentices are actually undergoing apprenticeship training

F)   Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement Operation (STRIVE)

- Physical Progress and Financial Utilization with respect to the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) (400 Govt. and 100 Pvt) to be selected under STRIVE, spread over to 36 States and Union Territories.
- Coordination with the State Project Implementing Units (SPIUs) on the Progress and Process of STRIVE.

- Physical Progress and Financial Utilization with respect to 100 Industrial Clusters (ICs) to be selected from among 36 States and Union Territories.

- Coordination with the State Apprenticeship Management Committees (SAMCs) on the Progress and Process of Apprenticeship programmes under STRIVE.

G)   Upgradation of Model ITIs

- Review of progress of implementation quarterly which include fund released vs. utilized

- Submission of audit report to DGT

- Review of civil works, procurement of tool & equipments, progress in trainees data: enrollment, drop-outs, pass-outs and placement

H)   Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership.

- Review of progress of implementation quarterly which include fund released vs. utilized, seed money, interest earned, revenue earned, new trades opened, upgradation of existing trades, details of IMC meetings etc.

- Half/yearly audit reports, field inspections, financial assessment

- Identification of shortcomings to improve the implementation process and report to the Hqrs.

I)   Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure (ESDI) in NE States and Sikkim (Applicable only for Regional Director (Skill Development) for those States.
The Scheme has provision for Central assistance to States in following four components:

(i) Upgradation of ITIs by introducing three new trades   per ITI;

(ii) Supplementing infrastructure deficiencies in ITIs by constructing new hostel, boundary wall and supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment;

(iii) Funding Monitoring Cells at Central & State Level; and

(iv) Establishment of New ITIs in 8 States

The activities & responsibilities for this Scheme are as follows:

- Scrutiny of proposal received.

- Monitoring the status of construction of classroom & workshop and purchase of tools

- Monitoring of funds released vs. utilized

- Physical progress of upgradation of ITIs by introducing three new trades per ITI.

- Status of construction of new ITIs

- Identification of shortcomings to improve the implementation process and report to the Hqrs.

(J)   Skill Development in 47 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism
Infrastructure to be created for:-

- 47 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) @ one ITI per district

- 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) @ two SDCs per district

The responsibilities of this Scheme may be as follows:

- Scrutiny of proposal received.
- Monitoring the status of construction new ITIs and Skill Development Centres
- Monitoring of funds released vs. utilized
- Monitoring of skill training of youth for long term, short term and instructor training.
- Identification of shortcomings to improve the implementation process and report to the Hqrs.

II. **Trade Testing Cell for examinations of all schemes (CTS, ATS, CITS):**

- Uploading the hall ticket eligibility criteria, practical marks of apprentices' undergone training in all establishments under their jurisdiction on the apprenticeship portal.
- Coordination with States/UTs for uploading the hall ticket eligibility criteria, practical marks of apprentices' undergone training in State Sector and Private Establishments on the apprenticeship portal.
- Coordination with ITIs for uploading of hall ticket eligibility criteria on NCVT portal.
- Coordination with State Directorates for examination centre mapping, hall tickets generation and uploading of marks of Practical and Engineering Drawing on NCVT portal.
- Supervision/coordination regarding Engineering Drawing examination checking at district Nodal ITI & uploading these marks in time bound manner.
- Coordination with Trade Testing Cell at DGT as well as with States for smooth conducting of Trade Tests.

III. **Handling of Court Cases of All Scheme (Legal Cell)**

Handling of Court cases of all Schemes. Coordination with legal cell of DGT Hqrs. for the same.

IV. **Coordination the activities of Prime Minister Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Centres.**

V. **Coordination with Central/State Ministry for schemes such DDU-GKY and NULM**

VI. **Coordination with District Skill Nodal Centre and District Skilling Committee under the Chairmanship of District Collectors in the State**

VII. **Scheme of Polytechnic**

- Setting up of new polytechnic in un-served and under-served districts
- Construction of women hostel in existing 500 polytechnics
- Upgradation of 500 existing polytechnics
- Community Development through polytechnics

VIII. **Coordination with Skill University under Central/State Government Act for various activities.**

IX. **Supervision of all activities of NSTI Extension Centres/ Apprenticeship Cell if exists**

X. **Feedback Mechanism**

Given that RDSDEs will function in close partnership with industrial organizations, training establishments and State directorates, it is proposed to initiate feedback mechanism for effective function by collecting and compiling of feedback from all stakeholders on their listed activities.

5.22 Dual System of Training (DST)

5.22.1 Objective

Objective of DST scheme is to enable industries and establishments to partner with Government and Private ITIs for conducting training programmes under high employability courses so as to fulfil their skilled manpower requirements. The DST is an amalgamation of theoretical training imparted through ITIs and practical training imparted through the Industry. DST helps enable Industry linkages and provide hands on experience to students on industries latest/ updated technologies.

Under the DST scheme, the courses are conducted to meet the skilled workforce requirements of Industry so that after completion of training, the trainee who are awarded National Trade Certificate (NTC) under the scheme have an edge over regular ITI pass outs in terms of employability and employment opportunities in Industry.

With the vision of strengthening Industry linkages and acquainting students in ITIs with latest technologies used in the Industry, DGT encourages ITIs to participate in the DST program so that these ITI trainees are Industry ready.

5.22.2 Eligibility of ITIs

All affiliated ITIs (Government and Private) with grading 2 and above can conduct training under DST in their relevant affiliated trade(s)

5.22.3 Courses and curriculum for DST

The Dual System of Training has been expanded to all the trades including service sector trades, and trades in new and emerging sectors. All these courses will be NSQF aligned.

5.22.4 Duration of Training: Duration of industrial training' as indicated in table below:

Table - 32

S. No.	Duration of Course/ Trade	Duration of Industrial exposure / training (as per previous guidelines)	Duration of Industrial exposure / training (as per revised guidelines)
1.	6 months	Not defined	1-3 months
2.	1 year	5 months	3-6 months
3.	2 years	9 months	6-12 months

The Industry / ITI has flexibility in deciding duration of ITI and Industry training blocks over the entire training period within this range.

5.22.5 Eligibility criteria for Industries

In order to bring more industries under the ambit of DST, the condition of minimum 200 employees being employed by participating Industry has been revised for both engineering and non-engineering trades. These guideline are now further modified as below:

*   For an Industry in engineering trades, minimum employees criteria will be 40 (including contractual employees) whereas for non-engineering trades, the Industry Partner should have minimum 6 employees.

    Turnover should be minimum INR 10 lakh per year for the last two years in case of non-Engineering Industry, and minimum turnover should be INR 1 crore per year for the last 3 years for Industry in engineering trades.

Table - 33

S. No.		Eligibility Criteria (Earlier)		Eligibility Criteria (Now)	
		Engineering Trades	Non-Engineering Trades	Engineering Trades	Non-Engineering Trades
1.	Parameter	Engineering Trades	Non-Engineering Trades	Engineering Trades	Non-Engineering Trades
2.	Minimum no. of Employees in the Industry	200	200	40	6
3.	Minimum Turnover of the Industry (In INR)	10 crore/ year (for last 3 years)	10 crore/ year (for last 3 years)	1 crore / year (for last 3 years)	10 lakhs / year (for last 2 years)

Detailed revised guidelines are available at url http://dgt.nic.in/upload/files/5c37251660fb7PolicyGuidelinesforDST.pdf By revised guidelines, more participation from industries is expected to increase existing 136 no. of MoUs to thousands.

5.23 "Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under the Coordinated Action for Skill Development"

The following four schemes of polytechnics under "Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under the Coordinated Action for Skill Development" have been transferred from Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD):

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

C. SCHEMES RELATED TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP

5.24 Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana (PM-YUVA) (2016-17 to 2020-21) was launched by this Ministry on 09.11.2016. This scheme aims to create an enabling eco-system for entrepreneurship promotion among youth through entrepreneurship education and training, advocacy and easy access to entrepreneurship support network and promotion of social entrepreneurship. These courses were implemented in institutes of higher learning, Schools (10+2), and Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDCs). The specific objectives of the Scheme are as follows:

a. Educate and equip potential and early stage entrepreneurs;
b. Connect entrepreneurs in enabling networks of peers, mentors, incubators, funding and business services
c. Support entrepreneurs through Entrepreneurship Hubs (E-Hubs)
d. Catalyse a culture shift to support aspiring entrepreneurs.

It was observed during implementation of the scheme, a number of schemes for the graduate/post graduate colleges, including the initiatives under Start-up Policy of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and various other programs of the Department of Science & Technology (DST) and NITI Aayog have been instituted for students from the above mentioned educational institutions but rarely the focus has been on the youth from vocational training background.

Therefore, it has been decided to restructure the project to have focus on the youth from vocational training background, majorly covering students and trainees from skilling ecosystem. The proposed scheme is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, (Deptt. of Expenditure), to include students/beneficiaries of ITI, PMKK, Polytechnics, JSS and RPL. While the objectives of the scheme remain the same, in order to spread entrepreneurship in Skill Ecosystem, restructuring is proposed to expand the scope and reach of the scheme.

D. Other schemes and initiatives:

5.25 Skill Loan Scheme

- The Skill Loan Scheme was launched in July 2015 to provide institutional credit to individuals for skill development courses aligned to National Occupations Standards and Qualification Packs and leading to a certificate/diploma/degree by training institutes as per National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF).

- This scheme is applicable to all member banks of the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) and any other banks and financial institutions as may be advised by the RBI. The scheme provides broad guidelines to the banks for operationalizing the skilling loan scheme.

- **Salient features of the guidelines to banks for operationalizing the scheme:**

- Eligibility – Any individual who has secured admission in a course run by Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Polytechnics or in a school recognized by Central or State education Boards or in a college affiliated to a recognized university, training partners affiliated to National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) / Sector Skill Councils, State Skill Mission, State Skill Corporation

- Courses – Aligned to NSQF

- Quantum of Finance – Rs 5000-1,50,000

- Duration of Course – No minimum duration

- Rate of Interest – Base rate (MCLR) + an add on typically up to 1.5%

- Moratorium – Duration of the course

- Repayment Period – Between 3 to 7 years basis the amount of loan

- Loans upto Rs 50,000 - Upto 3 years

- Loans between Rs 50,000 to Rs 1 lakh - Upto 5 years

- Loans above Rs 1 lakh - Upto 7 years

- Coverage – Course Fees (directly to the training institute) along with expenses towards completion of the course (assessment, examination, study material, etc.)

- The scheme does not allow for a collateral to be charged from the beneficiary.

- MSDE, through a November 2015 notification, brought into force the Credit Guarantee Fund for Skill Development (CGFSSD) for all skill loans sanctioned on or after 15 July 2015, to be administered by the National Credit Guarantee Trust Company (NCGTC).

- Banks can apply to the NCGTC for credit guarantee against defaults and NCGTC will provide this guarantee at nominal fee which shall not exceed 0.5% of the amount outstanding. The guarantee cover will be for a maximum of 75% of the outstanding loan amount (including interest, if any).

As per the information provided by Indian Bank's Association (IBA) in respect of 21 Banks, a total skill loan of Rs 25.67 crore was sanctioned against 2349 number of accounts and the total amount disbursed was Rs 29.06 crores against 3551 number of accounts during the year 2017-18. Further, as per the information provided by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd (NCGTC), a total amount of Rs 28.73 crores of credit Guarantee cover has been issued against 2811 number of loan records till date.

5.26   Establishment of Indian Institutes of Skills (IISs)

a. IISs are being established in the country to enhance training standards beyond the current programmes available in the skill eco-system and to provide 'hands on skills' training to trainees in specialised areas in collaboration with industry, catering to local/ regional industry requirements.

b. The IISs will conduct NSQF compliant 2-year diploma courses in identified sectors/domains. Such courses will have a mix of conventional and more advanced areas providing vertical mobility to trainees. This way, trainees of vocational training system can aspire to become supervisors/managers in their respective fields.

c. IISs will impart higher level training programs which will facilitate vertical mobility of trainees providing them academic equivalence for progression and the programs will define career pathways for trainees and in turn will lead to creation of sectoral experts.

d. The IIS at Kanpur as planned is under project implementation at the existing location of Advance Training Institute (ATI) Kanpur. Foundation stone of 1st Indian Institute of Skill, Kanpur was laid in December, 2016.

e. Important policy decisions were taken in the Cabinet Meeting held on 24.10.2018 for the setting up of Indian Institute of Skills (IISs) at different locations across the country in Public Private Partnership (PPP), which will be explored for promotion of IIS at select locations based on demand and available infrastructure. It shall augment the global competitiveness of key sectors of Indian economy by providing high quality skill training, applied research education and a direct and meaningful connection with industry.

f. It will provide opportunity to aspiring students across the country to have access to highly skilled training, and enhance the scope of accountability through its linkage with industry and global competitiveness across sectors. By leveraging advantages of private sector enterprise and public capital in terms of Government land, it would create new institutes of expertise, knowledge and competitiveness. At present there are three locations: Maharashtra (Mumbai), Uttar Pradesh (Kanpur) and Gujarat (Ahmedabad).

g. For IIS, Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MSDE. First meeting of the Empowered Committee was held on 20.12.2018.

h. The major functions of Empowered Committee are: To decide on matters such as setting parameters and criteria for selection of private partners; Selection and setting up of IISs as per place/location/trade, need for viability gap funding of government, subject, expertise and

commitment of private partner; and Allocation of land as per guidelines, details of governance mechanism for each IIS, applicable rules and agreements and all other aspects of regulation and monitoring of the scheme.

i.   In order to properly examine the responses received for setting up IIS in Mumbai and Ahmadabad, a Sub-Committee of Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee under the Chairpersonship of Additional Secretary, MSDE has been constituted. The Sub-Committee upon evaluation will make its recommendation to the Empowered Committee for approval. So far three meetings of Sub-Committee on IIS have been held on 16.01.2019, 11.02.2019 and 15.03.2019 respectively.

5.27   Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)

SANKALP- Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) is an outcome-oriented centrally sponsored project supported by World Bank effective from 19th January, 2018. The project focuses on the overall skilling ecosystem covering both Central (MSDE, NSDC, SSCs etc) and State agencies, and outcomes are measured through Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) agreed between MSDE and the Bank. The project aims to implement the mandate of the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM).

Under SANKALP four key result areas have been identified viz: (i) Institutional Strengthening; (ii) Quality Assurance; (iii) Inclusion; and (iv) Expanding Skills through PPPs. The results shall be achieved in time bound manner by utilizing the project funding of Rs. 4455 Cr. through World Bank loan assistance of Rs. 3300 Cr.; States' contribution of Rs. 660 Cr. and Industry contribution of Rs. 495 Cr.

All 36 States/ UTs across country have submitted their consent for participation in SANKALP and funds are being disbursed to these States/ UTs against the action plan submitted. Three regional knowledge sharing workshops have been conducted in Pune, Lucknow and Thiruvananthapuram for exchanging thoughts with States/ UTs on SANKALP implementation. A manual for the State Incentive Grant has also been prepared for assisting States in implementing SANKALP. Financial assistance of Rs. 10 lakh has been provided to each Aspirational District of the country under Aspirational Skilling Abhiyaan of MSDE through SANKALP.

Global Skill Gap study was done under SANKALP to identify the demand of skilled manpower overseas. Also, studies for developing "State & District Level Action Plan for Skill Development and Livelihood for Persons with Disabilities (PwD) / Divyangjan" and "State Skill Action Plan for Uttarakhand" were done under SANKALP. Further, Project Restructuring Mission and Joint Review Mission for SANKALP were done with World Bank.

A robust IT system namely "Skill India Portal" has been developed under SANKALP to capture the data for skilling related activities in the country. Further, to strengthen the Training of Trainers and Assessors for short term skill development, pilot launch of Training of Trainer (ToT) and Training of Assessors (ToA) programme in 7 National Skill Training Institute (NSTIs) is being undertaken in association with Singapore Polytechnic. A mega counselling camp was also organized in Odisha where over 5000 students were counselled.

5.28   Academic Equivalence to Vocational Qualifications
The President's address to both houses of the Parliament on 9.6.2014 included the following:

"With the motto of "Har Haath Ko Hunar", my government will strive to break the barriers between formal education and skill development, and put in place a mechanism to give academic equivalence to vocational qualifications. With the goal of Skilled India, my government will also launch a National Multi-skill Mission"

To implement the above commitment, the ministry has taken proactive measures and as a result Directorate General of Training under M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) under Ministry of Human Resource Development have signed a MoU on 14th July, 2016 to put in place a system for academic equivalence to vocational/ITI qualification, there by opening options to meet aspirations of those candidates of ITI system who want to attain high academic qualification in addition to their skills.

This MoU also open path ways for ex-trainees of ITI, holding National Trade Certificate (NTC) to earn secondary/senior secondary qualification. Under the MoU following arrangements have been made-

I.   NIOS will enrol the pass outs of ITIs/ undergoing training in ITI in NSQF compliant trades.

II. Class VIII pass with 2 years of ITI courses will be considered for award of Secondary School Certificate. Similarly, Class X pass with 2 years of ITI courses will be considered for award of Sr. Secondary School Certificate.

III. For Secondary Course, the learners will have to take one language from the group of languages offered by NIOS at Secondary and Senior Secondary level and one academic subject offered by NIOS including course on Employability Skill and entrepreneurship at Secondary and Senior Secondary level

IV. 60% of the total credit will be transferred from ITI (equivalent to vocational courses) and 40% will be earned by learner from NIOS.

V.   Learner will take public examination of NIOS held twice a year or On Demand Examination at Regional Centres.

VI. Fifteen Central field Institutes of DGT have been registered with NIOS as Special Accredited Institution for Academic and Skill Development (SAIASD) so that they support the learners in the admission process and their participation in the examination of NIOS to avail benefit of the above arrangement.

A Working Group has been constituted for introduction of Credit Framework for recognizing skill and education as a part of an integrated learning system under the mandate of the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF).

5.29 Aspirational Districts

With a focus to intervene in the backward districts which rank poorly in important social indicators, NITI Aayog identified 115 Aspirational Districts (30 districts identified by NITI Aayog, 35 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and 50 by the Central Ministries) in 28 States for intervention by respective Ministries and formulated a Scheme known as "Transformation of Backward Districts in India". The scheme is to be implemented during the period 2017-18 to 2021-22. For improving the performance of the districts, focus areas has been identified as Health& Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Formation and Basic Infrastructure. Skill development has a weight of 5% amongst the identified parameters. A set of five indicators pertaining to Skill Development has been devised by NITI Aayog to monitor the progress of the selected districts as listed below:

<div align="center">Table - 34</div>

SI. No.	Indicators	Weight in Skill Development Index	Weight in Overall Composite index
1	Number of youth certified in short term and long term training schemes / Number of youth in district in age group 15-18	25	1.25
2	Number of certified youth placed /Number of youth certified under short term and long term training	15	0.75
3	Number of ITIs/PMKVY Centres /PMKKs and seating capacity (per 1000 population for ITIs)	25	1.25
4	Number of people certified under Recognition of Prior Learning /Non formally skilled workforce	25	1.25
5	Number of Vulnerable/Marginalized youth certified under short term and long term training (Women, SC,ST, OBC &PwD)	10	0.5
	Total	100%	5%

In skilling ecosystem, the machinery at district level is primarily through Training Providers (TPs) and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The ITI set up is quite structured and may not allow the flexibility of taking up special initiatives in the identified districts. Keeping in view these limitations, MSDE prepared an Action Plan has listing the strategies of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to achieve the goals towards the transformation of Backward Districts in India. The Action Plan is available on the website of the Ministry at-
https://www.msde.gov.in/assets/images/latest%20news/MasterPlan%20Brochure.pdf

5.30   Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

MSDE has been working seamlessly to contribute towards the flagship scheme of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan being implemented through Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The Ministry had prepared a Swachhta Action Plan for 2018, which included the following:

<div align="center">Table - 35</div>

S. No	Programmes/Schemes/Activities	Proposed Budget
1	Training and certification of 10,000 candidates on 10 Job roles associated with sanitation & related activities	
2	Sanitary Napkin Vending Machine in select ITIs	
3	Community linked Programs through ITIs	Rs. 10,00,00,000/-
4	Swachhta Ranking in ITIs /Training Centre	
5	Inclusion of Swachhta Module encompassing community Swachhta and women hygiene in all short term and long term programs	

MSDE also observes Swachta Pakhwada, a 15 day cleanliness drive, under the flagship scheme of Swachh Bharat Mission, Ministry of Skill Development also launched a campaign 'Skill se Sampoorn Swachhta' on the occasion of Swachhta Pakhwada that commenced from 16th July to 31st July 2018.

This campaign was extended as an all-round initiative, with some long term goals, and not confined to a fortnight. To make this event a hit amongst the skill ecos institutionalizing award 'Swachhta Award' as part of this campaign, which will be a special initiative and would be scheduled in the Pakhwada period next year. Apart from this MSDE also observes "Swachhta Hi Seva", a 15 day event to observe Gandhi Jayanti from 16th September to 2nd October.

5.31 Technology Initiatives

In the technology domain a number of new initiatives have been taken with following details:

i. An entire new system and mechanism was put in place towards design and development of new web portal for National Entrepreneurship Award (NEAS 2018) (neas.gov.in).

ii. On transfer of the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) from MHRD to MSDE, a complete revamping was carried out in the existing portal of JSS by integrating with legacy data and bringing in new system and processes to facilitate Aadhar enabled registration, assessment, certification, including SMS and email integration etc.

iii. All efforts were made towards efficient maintenance and safe & secured operation of Skill Attendance Portal (skillattendance.gov.in) and the Labour Market Information System (LMIS) (http://www.lmis.gov.in). This portal provides Aadhar enabled Bio Metric Attendance System (AEBAS) for the Skill training across NSDC and States Skill Training Centres under CSCM and CSSM components. As on 31st March 2019 over 9600 Training Centres of NSDC had been registered and over 20 lakhs candidates had registered and marked their attendance for various skill courses, with over 1.20 lakh candidates marking attendance on a daily basis. Necessary integration was also carries out with different states.

iv. A new initiative was taken to upgrade and improve the static and old website of MSDE by making it to complaint to GIGW and STQC standards as per GoI instructions. In order to do that, the new development of MSDE website is being done by NIC Central Team using NIC developed Content Management Framework (CMF) and is under development. It's likely to be ready in next 6 months.

6. COMPETITION & AWARDS

6.1 IndiaSkills

India's excellence in different artistic and culinary skill sets is described in our ancient and contemporary literature and it will not be an exaggeration to say that it is still ingrained in the soil of remotest part of the country. Further, after globalization India has also developed its niche particularly in IT related skill sets like web designing, graphic design technology, IT software solutions for business, mobile robotics etc. To make India the "Skill Capital" of the world, it is essentially required to showcase the country's excellence in different skill sets across the globe. To penetrate these competitions to the remotest part of the country and to encourage Indian youth to participate in these competitions and get selected to participate in WorldSkills and other International competitions, IndiaSkills competitions have been organized at State and Regional levels for the first time which lead up to IndiaSkills Nationals 2018.

Sh. Dharmendra Pradhan Hon'ble Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas and Skill Development & Entrepreneurship at IndiaSkills 2018 opening ceremony

6.1.1 Aims and objectives:

a) To create a transparent and organized system for preparing India's talented youth for World Skills Competitions;

b) Access of knots to the world in a more systematic and organized manner.

6.1.2 The IndiaSkills 2018 Competitions achieved several milestones. Some key highlights are as under:

a) **Registrations**: For the competitions registrations were invited by MSDE and States/ UTs through newspapers, radio, social media and direct outreach. With a 10 fold increase in registration over IndiaSkills 2016, 50,000 plus registrations have been received from all over the country and the competitions were held in 50 diverse trades in over 500 Institutions, District, Zonal State, Regional and National level.

b) **Number of Trades**: In 2016 there were 26 trades but for 2018 the number of trades has been increased to 50 including 4 demo trades. States have also been encouraged to take up traditional trades and skill competitions in traditional trades.

c) **State Participation**: For the first time, 23 States/ UTs from Jammu & Kashmir in the North to Kerala in the South and Gujrat in the west to Nagaland in the east joined hands along with industry leaders, academic institutes, ITIs, Polytechnics, Tool Rooms to create awareness and provide platforms and training to identify and train talent from across the country. More than 150 technical workshops have been conducted for the purpose of capacity building of States, Organizers, Trainers and Institutions. A grant of up to Rs. 50 lakhs were given to 20 states for conducting the District level and State level Skill Competitions as part of the scheme.

Skill Competition in Beauty Therapy at IndiaSkills 2018

d) **Supporting Skill Competitions for Persons with Disability:** IndiaSkills Competitions became the first inclusive skill competition where skill-based competitions were organized for persons with disability in 10 trades in partnership with National Abilympics Association of India (NAAI). MSDE has provided partial funding to NAAI through NSDC for conducting Skill Competitions of PwD for the FY 2018-19. The winners will be further trained for their participation in Abilympics 2020 which is equivalent of Olympics for Persons with Disabilities in skills. The Skill Competitions for PwD not only discover and nurture the talent of persons with disabilities but also create awareness in the society at large about their productive skills of persons with disabilities.

e) **Sector Skill Councils:** 19 SSCs have been entrusted the task of acting as knowledge partners and assisting with conduct of Skill Competitions. They are taking the help of industry and academic institutions.

f) **Competitor Profile:** The Competitors for IndiaSkills 2018 are mainly from Government ITIs, Engineering Colleges, PMKVY, Corporates, IHM/NIFT/NID/CIPET/MSME TOOL Rooms and School dropout.

Skill Competition in Autobody Repair at IndiaSkills 2018

g) **Regional Skill Competitions:** For the first time, 4 Regional Competitions were organized in Jaipur (West), Lucknow (North), Bhubaneshwar (East) and Bangalore (South) in 46 WorldSkills Trades. The Regional Competitions witnessed over 950 competitors and attracted more than 20,000 visitors.

h) **Advocacy:** Skill Competitions have several outcomes such as advocacy through raising awareness and aspirations by recognizing talent. Through #AbSkillsKiBari, Indiaskills reached out to more than 2 crore people through its social media presence which created a ripple effect in States. WorldSkills India won Gold in the India Content Leadership Awards – one of the most prestigious awards for digital marketing in India. Further, MSDE has directed the States/ UTs that a minimum 5% of approved funding should be spent for advocacy and publicity since awareness levels in the country about Skill Competitions is very low.

i) **National Competitions 'IndiaSkills 2018':** The National Skills Competition - IndiaSkills 2018 was successfully organized by MSDE in collaboration with National Skill Development Corporation from 2nd to 6th October, 2018 at New Delhi in which more than 400 competitors from 27 states displayed their skills in 46 skills, 7 traditional skills and 4 demo skills, before experts and jury members. More than 15,000 visitors attended the IndiaSkills 2018 competition. A total of 164 winners (45 gold, 47 silver and 43 bronze medal) were awarded medals in their respective skill categories. Maharashtra topped the medals tally with 23 medals, followed by Odisha, which had 21 winners. Karnataka and Delhi came third with 16 medals each, while Chandigarh finished in the fifth position with 12 medals. The winners of IndiaSkills will be further trained followed by squad selections to represent India

at the 45th WorldSkills Competition at Kazan, Russia in 2019. The event also hosted a State Skill Minister's Conference, Corporate Roundtable, Seminars, Exhibition of skill initiatives of various Ministries, Counselling sessions etc.

j)   **International Exposure and Training:** As part of training schedule, the national winners of IndiaSkills 2018 have participated in the following competitions to gain international expertise and did the country proud:

- EuroSkills 2018, Budapest, Hungary
- Worldskills Hi tech, Yekaterinburg, Russia
- Worldskills Asia, Abu Dhabi, UAE
- Worldskills France National Competition, Caen, France
- WordSkills Training and Competition, Brazil

6.2   WorldSkills

WorldSkills International is a membership organization like International Olympics Association with 80 member countries. It is registered in Netherlands as a not-for-profit organization. It started in 1947 in Spain. It is governed by a General Assembly where each member country has two delegates. WorldSkills International functions through a 8 member Board of Directors lead by President Simon Bartley of UK and a secretariat headed by CEO - David Hoey.

World Skills Competition is the largest skill competition in the world, held once every two years in one of the WSI member countries. These competitions provide both a benchmark for high performance and an objective way to assess vocational excellence. Objective is to promote world class standards in over 50 skills under six skill strands as under:

i.   Construction and Building Technology

ii.   Transportation and Logistics

iii. Manufacturing and Engineering Technology

iv.   Information and Communication Technology

v.   Creative Arts and Fashion

vi.   Social and Personal Services.

More than 1000 contestants below the age of 23, compete over a span of four days working on test projects (16-22 hours) which are based on contemporary industry standards and infrastructure. The competition is equivalent of Olympic Games for skills amongst youth across the world.

India has been a member since 2007. NSDC took over the membership in 2010 and the membership was transferred to MSDE in 2016. India won 3 medallions is Germany in 2013 and 8 medallions in Sao Paulo in 2015. The best performance was in WorldSkills 2017 in Abu Dhabi where India won 2 medals and 9 medallions and was ranked 19th among all participating nations.

WorldSkills competition is a biennial event held in a different member country. Hosting is through a bidding process. The next WorldSkills will be held in Kazan Russia from 22nd August 2019.

Each competitor is supported by a trainer (expert) and a partner which could be a corporate like Toyota, Tata Motors, Maruti, Mahindra, Aptech or training institution like NTTF, GTTI Coimbatore or association like CREDAI for trades such as bricklaying and tiling.

6.3   National Entrepreneurship Awards

With an aim to promote a culture of entrepreneurship among India's youth and inspire them to set-up their own enterprise and create employment opportunities for others, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Govt of India, instituted National Entrepreneurship Awards (NEA) Scheme in 2016. The premier awards conferred under NEA scheme seek to recognise and honour the efforts and achievements of exceptional entrepreneurs and those individuals and organisations who are working in the field of entrepreneurship development. These Awards also seek to highlight models of excellence for others to emulate and improve upon.

The 3rd edition of National Entrepreneurship Awards was held at the Dr. Ambedkar International Center, New Delhi on 4th January, 2019. The ceremony was concluded with conferring the Awards by Shri Suresh Prabhu, Hon'ble Minister for Commerce & Industry and Civil Aviation, Government of India to 30 outstanding entrepreneurs from across sectors and 3 ecosystem builders. Interestingly, the winners this time could emerge from wide geographies and from varied socio-economic backgrounds compared to the initial two years of Awards i.e. NEA-2016 and NEA-2017. In this way, NEA-2018 awardees reflect the power of diversity of our nation and unwavering commitment and potential of its trailblazer citizens towards changing the face of the nation with their entrepreneurial aspirations.

NEA-2018 for Young Entrepreneurs were divided into three categories – A1 (with initial investment up to Rs 1 lakh), A2 (with initial investment above Rs 1 lakh and up to Rs 10 lakh), and A3 (with initial investment above Rs 10 lakh and up to Rs 1 crore) with 9 sector/industry based individual Awards in each category. The Ecosystem Builder Award has been categorised into 4 Award Categories, namely, Entrepreneurship Development Institute/ organisation, Incubation Centres, Mentors, and Promoter Rural Producer Group Enterprise.

Substantial increase in the number of nomination in NEA-2018 has been observed due to the overwhelming response in nomination of two sub-categories - A1 (upto Rs. 1 Lakh) and A2 (above Rs.1-10 Lakh) along with A3 (above Rs. 10 Lakh-1 Crore) along with A3 sub-category.

Ministry itself spearheaded the advocacy campaign by sending personal letters to 539 Zila Panchayats, 3255 Urban local bodies and State Skill Development Missions in October 2018. Ministry also reached out to every relevant Central Ministry/ Department, State Government and State Department, with a personal request to promote NEA 2018 and nominate deserving candidates. As a result, many of the Winners have come from Government supported programs like Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), SHGs, RSETI and DICs in the states.

Over the last three years, the structure and the process of the National Award has undergone transformation to make it increasingly inclusive with the understanding that entrepreneurship is a key component of the Skill India Mission. In the third year of NEAs, there has been a fine balance of male and female awardees in both General and Special Categories Awards (SC/ ST, Difficult Areas and PWD). Out of 21 Awards conferred in the General Category, 7 Awards were presented to women. Additionally, women entrepreneurs got 3 more Awards in the Special Category. Thus, in total, 13 Awards out of the total 30

Awards were won by Young First Generation Women Entrepreneurs from across the country. Although, only 18.75% of the total nominations were from women, 43% of the total Awards were conferred to women. This is a major signal of the emerging power of women as change makers in the economy and society of New India. The inclusive process adopted for the National Award has helped the Ministry to identify and promote role models for lakhs of women across the country.

Ministry's attempt at making the Awards process inclusive has helped highlight the achievement of outstanding young entrepreneurs from different socio-economic backgrounds across sectors/ industries in varied geographies. This has helped create easily relatable youth icons that the common aspiring youth of India can emulate and improve upon.

6.4 All India Skills Competition under Craftsmen Training Scheme
6.4.1 Levels of Competition
The All India Skills Competition is conducted in two levels—State level and All India level.

- **State-Level Competition:** The best trainees in each of the 15 trades from each ITI are eligible to participate in this competition. Based on this competition, the best trainees amongst the qualified trainees in each of the 15 trades are selected at the state level.

- **All India Level Competition:** The best trainees in each of the eligible 15 trades at the state-level competition are eligible to compete in the All India competition. The best trainees amongst the qualified trainees in each of the 15 trades are selected based on this competition at the All India level.

- All India Skill Competition for Craftsmen scheme at national level was introduced in the year 1964 to foster a healthy competition among the trainees of ITIs.

- The competition is now held every year in 15 trades viz. Instrument Mechanic, Electronic Mechanic, Welder, Fitter, Turner, Machinist, Mechanic Motor Vehicle, Foundry man, Electrician, Cutting & Sewing, Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Draughtsman (Civil), Draughtsman (Mechanical), Mechanic Diesel and "Mechanic Refrigeration and Air-Conditioner".

- The best trainee of each of the above trades at the State level competition competes at the All India Skill Competition.

- The best Craftsmen in each of the above 15 trades at the All India level are awarded merit certificates and a cash prize of Rs. 50,000/- each. ITIs whose trainee stands first in the competition at the All India Skill Competition is awarded a merit certificate and is declared as best ITI.

- The State whose trainees secure the highest total marks among all trades is awarded a merit certificate and a running shield.

- The "Best State Award" winner during last 4 competitions are as under in

Table - 36

S. No	Skill Competition	Result
1.	51st Skill Competition	Maharashtra
2.	52nd Skill Competition	West Bengal
3.	53rd Skill Competition	Delhi
4.	54th Skill Competition	Maharashtra

6.4.2 Declaration of the Best Trainee at all India Level Competition

The competitor, who stands first, after qualifying in the competition, will be declared the best trainee (winner) in his/her trade, provided he/she scores a minimum of 70% of the maximum marks in the practical test.

6.4.3 Awards under the Scheme

The following awards shall be given under the scheme:

i.   Merit Certificate to the best trainee in each of the 15 trades in each Industrial Training Institute

ii. Merit Certificate to the best trainee in each trade at the state—level competition.

iii. Merit Certificate and cash prize of Rs. 50,000 to the best trainee of each trade.

iv. Merit Certificate to the best ITI in each trade whose trainee stands first in the All India Level Competition in the respective trade.

v.   Running shield to the state whose trainees secure highest total marks in all the trades in the All India Level Competition.

vi. The Silver Trophy is allowed to be retained by the winning state who wins the Best State Award during All India Skill Competitions for Craftsmen consecutively for three years.

6.4.4 Incentives Offered to the Instructional Staff of ITIs Under the Scheme

i.   A cash award of Rs. 3000/- and a Merit Certificate to the concerned ITI instructor of the trade, whose trainee is declared the best trainee in the skill competition at the state level.

ii. A cash award of Rs. 1500/- and a Merit Certificate to each ITI instructor (Allied Trade, Workshop Calculation and Science and Engineering Drawing) whose trainee is declared the best trainee in the skill competition at the state level.

iii. A cash award of Rs. 6000/- to the concerned ITI instructor of the trade whose trainee is declared the best trainee in the skill competition at the All India level.

iv. A cash award of Rs. 3000/- to each ITI instructor (Allied Trade, Workshop Calculation and Science and Engineering Drawing) whose trainee is declared the best trainee in the skill competition of all India level.

6.5   All India Skill Competition for Apprentices under Apprenticeship Training Scheme

- With a view to fostering the spirit of healthy competition among the apprentices and also the establishments where apprentices receive training under the Apprentices Act, 1961, throughout India. The skill competition for apprentices are organised at local, regional & all India levels.

- The Regional Skill Competition for Apprentices and All India Skill Competition for Apprentices held in the 6 regions throughout the country i.e. National Skills Training Institutes (Formerly known as Advanced Training Institutes), Ludhiana, Mumbai, Kanpur, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Chennai in 15 trades viz. Electrician, Mechanic (Diesel),Machinist, Instrument Mechanic, Turner, Tool & Die Maker(Press Tools, Jig &Fixture), Electronic Mechanic, Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Mechanic, Fitter, Draughtsman (Mechanical), Mechanic Machine Tool Maintenance, Welder (G&E), Mechanic (Motor Vehicle), Wireman, and Tool & Die Maker(Dies & Moulds).

- Regional Skill Competition for Apprentices (held twice in a year).

- All India Skill competition for Apprentices (held twice in a year).

- The best and runner-up apprentices are selected region wise in each of the concerned trades on the basis of their results in the final trade test conducted under the aegis of NCVT. Hence in each trade 6 best apprentices and 6 runner-up apprentices may be selected in the Regional Skill Competition for Apprentices. Similarly, in each trade one best apprentice and one runner-up apprentice may be selected in the All India Skill Competition for Apprentices.

- Declaration of the Best Apprentices and Runners-Up at the regional Level Competition/All India Level Competition in each trade:

    The competition(s) who stands first and second after qualifying Regional Level Competition/All India Level Competition will be declared the best apprentice and runner-up apprentice in the respective trade they score minimum of 70% of the maximum marks in the trade practical subject.

- Declaration of the Best Establishment:

    Declaration of the best establishment at the Regional Level & All India Level will be based on the highest total of marks secured by the apprentices of the concerned establishment, in all the trades.

- **Awards under the Scheme:**

(i)   Awards for Establishment

(a)   A trophy and Certificate of Hon'ble mention from the President of India for the best establishment in all the trades, in the All India Competition. The establishment wining the award consecutively for three years will be allowed to retain the silver trophy.

(b)   Merit certificate for the best establishment at the Regional Competition in all the trades.

(ii)   Awards for Apprentices:

(a)   Merit Certificate to the best apprentice in the Local Centre Competition.

(b)   Merit Certificate and cash award of Rs.10000/- to the best apprentices in each trade in the each region at Regional Level Competition.

(c)   Merit Certificate and cash award of Rs.5000/- to the runner-up apprentices in each trade in the each region at Regional Level Competition.

(d)   Merit Certificate and cash award of Rs. 50000/- to the best apprentices in each trade in the each region at All India Level Competition

(e)   Merit Certificate and cash award of Rs. 25000/- to the runner-up apprentices in each trade in the each region at All India Level Competition

Training Programs for Women

7. SKILL ENGAGEMENTS

7.1. Key International Engagements

The International Collaboration Policy of MSDE has taken more definite shape over the past year. In order to achieve the desired outcome through International Cooperation (IC), the Ministry's Policy to that end is intended to be built upon the following four pillars:

i.   Seek assistance from other countries for improving our skilling system involving Government of India and States. The States should be supported for necessary capacity building;

ii. Providing assistance to other countries in skills, through Government of India and States;

iii. Cooperation for export of skilled manpower involving:

a.   Mutual acceptance of alignment of assessment/certification standards between India and the other countries; and

b.   Agreement to enable export of manpower (like Technical Internship Training Programme (TITP) agreement); and

iv. Participation in multilateral forum (like International Labor Organization i.e. ILO) for the purpose of receiving fund and knowledge-augmenting skill diplomacy.

- New Emigration Management Bill 2019 (Ministry of External Affairs)

  MSDE has conveyed to MEA that role of MSDE will be as nodal agency in skill domain to align and harmonize with global qualifications and skill recognition.

- In 2018-19, following International collaborations have been concluded:

i. MSDE- United Kingdom

- UK-India Education and Research Initiative (UKIERI) started in April 2006 with the aim of enhancing educational links between India and the UK. UKIERI is an education programme covering all segments of the education sector and mutuality of benefit is a core principle. The aim of UKIERI is to build an internationally competitive skill base- Create a dynamic and efficient skills system with informed, empowered learners and employers served by responsive colleges and other providers in their areas.

- An MoU was signed between MSDE and the Department for Business Innovation and Skills UK in April 2015 valid for 1 year on the joint operation of the activities under UKIERI. The title of the programme was decided as UKIERI-II. Key areas of collaboration were identified and a number of workshops, exchange visits and training programmes took place. In addition, collaborations were initiated with over 15 Indian Sector Skills Councils and their UK counterparts to benchmark Indian training standards with UK standards. UKIERI II ended on 31st March 2016.

- Further, implementation agreement between MSDE, Government of India and Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was signed for a period of 5 years starting from 2016. The programme was named as UKIERI-III. MSDE has joined the UKIERI III initiative for institutional

Workshop on "Skilling India In A Digital Age"

partnerships in Skills, developing occupational standards, technology enabled training, apprenticeship and employer engagement and sharing of best practices between UK and India.

- To strengthen these efforts further, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and the Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on Cooperation in the Field of Skill Development, Vocational Education and Training on 17.04.2018 for a period of 3 years. The MoU is focused on promoting the following key areas:

a) To engage in the skills sector and also consolidate its (existing and future) interventions under a structured Government to Government (G2G) mechanism.

b) To ensure sharing of expertise and experience of both the countries to benefit the portfolio and deliver greater impact.

c) To provide a high-level strategic platform to foster India and UK partnership on skills and to discuss areas of collaboration

d) To address challenges in skills sector and promote areas of business cooperation in the sector.

e) To ensure that private sector investors in the skills sector are provided adequate support by the G2G mechanism to perform more efficiently based on the feedback from the industry on the operational challenges faced by them.

f) Any other areas of cooperation in the field of skill development to be mutually agreed by the parties.

- To implement the UKIERI project, the first instalment has been released for all 7 implementing organizations of UKIERI.

ii. MSDE- Germany

- Prime Minister of India and the German Chancellor Markel signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in November, 2014 for bilateral cooperation on Vocational Education and Training (TET).

- Consequent to transfer of two verticals of DGE&T to MSDE, a new MoU was signed on 5th October, 2015 for cooperation in the area of SD&VET between MSDE and Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The areas of cooperation are dual

Workshop with German Delegation

apprenticeship, development of competence based curricula, training of master trainers, support for cooperation of German companies, building up a national institute for skill development, training in energy-efficient construction technology; and development of training, assessment and certification standards.

- On 22nd August, 2016 an Implementation Agreement (IA) on IGVET was signed between MSDE and GIZ with the objective that actors from the public and private sectors work together to create conducive conditions to improve cooperative vocational training in India. Further a Joint Declaration of Intent was signed between BMBF and MSDE on 30th May, 2017 for the advancement of dual VET

and collaboration on training of VET Cluster Managers and Indian Skill Development Service (ISDS) officer. So far 10 JWG Meetings have been held (8 meetings by Ministry of Labour and Employment and 2 meetings by MSDE). 9th Meeting was held in Delhi on 26th July, 2016 and 10th in Bonn (Germany) during 21st – 25th October, 2017.

- A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) between DGT and Association of German Chamber of Industry and Commerce (IGCC) on Dual certification was signed on 18th September, 2018 with focus on cooperation including support for cooperation between German companies operating in India and the Indian Government as well as between German companies and Indian companies in the field of SD&VET.

A. Current domain of activities:

i. Dual apprenticeship and workplace based skill development at cluster level and policy level;

ii. Development of competence-based curricula and their dissemination within the training system;

iii. Training of master trainers to build up capacities in training institutes and within micro, small and medium-sized enterprises;

iv. Support for cooperation between German companies operating in India and Indian Government as well as between German companies and Indian companies in the field of SD&VET;

v. Exploration of the possibilities for building up national institute for skill development;

vi. Cluster project in the field of VET-BMBF at Lucknow (for automobilie engineering sector), Aligarh (for metal works engineering) and Bhiwadi (for general engineering) is under consideration;

vii. BMBF to design and implement a series of training courses for ISDS officers and VET cluster managers;

viii. First meeting of Project Steering Committee on Indo-German Programme for Vocational Educational and Training (IGVET) was held on 25th February, 2019 at MSDE; and

ix. Signing of updated version of the existing MoU with Germany.

B. Further developments:

- During the meeting between German Ambassador and Secretary, MSDE on 7th January, 2019 the following points were discussed:

i. Requirement on an alliance between Indian industries (not a mix of Indo-German industries) and other stake holders to implement dual VET methodology in India.

ii. Different components/ design & alignment aspects of dual VET system to be tightly programmed to achieve better outcome.

iii. Dual VET to be implemented in DGT eco-system in identified trades (30-40 numbers) in the initial phase.

iv. Dual VET system as followed by alliance Indian partners like TATA Strive, SIEMENS, TVS motors and others to be considered.

v. A group of members from alliance, MSDE and German Embassy officials to be formed with a view to discuss and deliberate upon the entire outcome in the forthcoming JWG meeting.

vi. A special emphasis to be on the benefits of SMEs in dual VET system.

vii. Fund to be shared in a mix of grant and low interest loan to implement the dual VET programme in India.

- On 26th November, 2018 a Preparatory Meeting on Annual Negotiation was held and on 28th November, 2018 Indo-German Annual Negotiation Meeting was held in New Delhi. During the meeting the issues like requirement of additional fund of €1.00 million to IGVET to extend the IGVET programme for one more year and to scale the IGVET to additional clusters in new areas.

- The Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Government of Germany and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) on the technical cooperation project Indo-German Programme on Vocational Education and Training (IGVET). Under this programme three batches of officers from various Organizations like MSDE, DGT, NSDC, Governments of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, etc. visited Germany for the training as detailed below:

1. First batch visited Germany from 23rd September to 30th September, 2018.

2. Second batch visited Germany from 7th October, 2018 to 14th October, 2018.

3. Third batch visited Germany from 11th November, 2018 to 18th November, 2018.

The objectives of the study tour were to offer insights on the German Dual VET system through exposure to institutions engaged in management and implementation of the dual vet in Germany; interaction with managers and experts and to understand the contribution made by stakeholders in designing of dual VET ecosystem and roles and responsibilities, challenges and opportunities; to interact with the State/National level members of VET boards; and to have a dialogue with academicians and researchers to understand their role and contribution in shaping dual VET.

- An Indo-German Skill Week was held from 3rd to 5th December, 2018 workshops were held which include the Reflection of TVET Study Tour and discussions on policy recommendations, potential use of blockchain technology in the TVET system, use of virtual reality solution in everyday vocational education and training.

- In early 2019, IGVET team proposed to extend the project to three new clusters at Mumbai for retail and e-commerce, Pune for green energy sector; and Hyderabad for pharmaceutical. MSDE proposed close collaboration between GIZ-IGVET and the World Bank funded "Sankalp project" in the area of Training of Trainers (ToT). MSDE would be sharing further details of the project after which IGVET team would explore the ways for collaborations and MSDE would convene a separate meeting. Accordingly, an IGVET Project Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, MSDE was constituted. The Committee has members from different Ministries, State Governments and private sector. Its first meeting was held on 25th February, 2019.

- The German side has proposed to hold a technical meeting prior to 11th JWG Indo-German Meeting to finalize the date and agenda for the 11th JWG meeting.

- A meeting between MSDE and German mission members was held on 12th March, 2019 at MSDE. The German side explained its working in the areas of SD like IGVET, German dual VET programme, cluster approach (BMBF), skill funds (KfW) and possible areas of collaboration and exchange of ideas in the field of SD, Apprenticeship training and industry led approach. The Indian side informed the German side of various programmes like Short Term & Long Term Training, SANKALP, PMKVY, apprenticeship trainings, training of trainers, State Skill Development Plans, Grass-root level approach, Allocation of resources, Migration within the country, etc. Besides, the operations of various arms of the Ministry, namely, DGT, NSDC, CSTARI, NIESBUD, Sector Skill Councils and NIMI. MSDE also explained that each State has different requirements of skill set for agreement with international agencies.

iii.   MSDE-Japan

- In September 2014, during the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to Japan, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced "the Japan-India   Investment Promotion Partnership" under which the two Prime Ministers decided to set a target of doubling Japan's foreign direct investment and the number of Japanese companies in India within five years.

- In view of this, on 30th November 2015, the Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) of India and Japan International Training Cooperation Organization (JITCO) concluded a Record of Discussion (RoD) regarding India's participation in the TITP.

- TITP, implemented by Japan International Training Cooperation Organization (JITCO) is aimed to transfer skills through Technical Intern Trainees in technical skills, technology, and knowledge from Japan to India. As part of this, Government of India has accredited 5(five) Sending Organizations (namely CII, ASSOCHAM, NSDC, Teamlease and Centurion University) to dispatch technical interns to Japan under TITP.

- In November 2016, MSDE, Government of India and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Government of Japan signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) for a period of 10 years on the Manufacturing Skill Transfer Promotion Programme. Under this, it was decided that Japan-India Institute for Manufacturing (JIM) will be set up by Japanese companies to train future shop floor leaders of Japanese standard level in India with Japanese style key elements such as KAIZEN, 5S and Japanese working methods. Japanese industry based in India has already set up 4 JIM (Japan-India Institute for Manufacturing) in Mehsana (Gujarat), Bangalore (Karnataka), Neemrana, Rajasthan and Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

- Further, a Memorandum of Cooperation was signed between India and Japan in October, 2017 and in November 2017, the Japanese Government included "Care worker" as a new job category under TITP. The purpose of this MoC is to transfer technical skills from Japan to India by way of "Technical Intern Training Programme (TITP)". First batch of interns has been landed in Japan on 17.07.2018 and the second batch is in the pipeline. A Delegation from Japan visited on 29.08.2018 to review progress of TITP for "Care-Worker". A seminar on TITP was held in Japan in September, 2018. Recently on 04.12.2018, a private delegation from Japanese Functional Recovery Care visited NSDC with objective of establishing collaborative model with a trusted partner in India; hiring candidates for training to work as Care-Worker etc.

TITP – Journey so far

Chart - 9
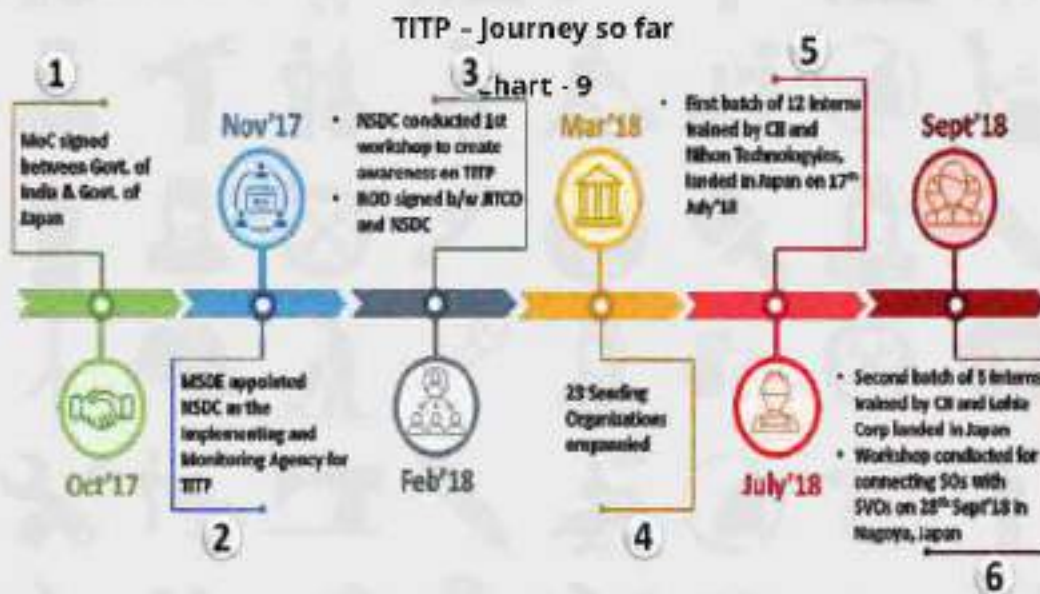
iv. MSDE-China

- MSDE and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, the People's Republic of China signed a MoU on cooperation in the field of Vocational education and Skill Development starting from 15.05.2015 and ending on 15.05.2020.

- 1st Joint Working Group meeting with China was held in Beijing on 15.4.2016. The 2nd JWG meeting was held on 20 to 21 February, 2019 at New Delhi.

Chinese Delegation Visit to PMKK, New Delhi

v. MSDE-UAE

- An MoU was signed between MSDE and The National Qualifications Authority, UAE on 29th April 2016 valid for 3 years to collaborate in the area of mutual recognition of qualifications. This collaboration will specifically benefit Indians who aspire to work overseas. The first joint working group meeting was held on 29th April 2016.

- An Indian delegation led by Dr. K.P. Krishnan, Secretary, MSDE visited USA and UAE from 18.04.2018 to 24.04.2018 for addressing a roundtable on Skills Development in India- A Global Imperative, participation in Spring Meetings and discussions on the implementation approach for the World Bank assisted MSDE's project SANKALP.

- Further, a MoU was signed between NSDC and Youth Chamber of Commerce, UAE valid from June 2018 to June 2021 to enable skilling and capacity building for disadvantaged youth with a special focus on Indian migrant workers in UAE.

- Delegation of Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratization, Government of UAE led by Dr. Omar Alnuaimi, Assistant Under Secretary visited India to collaborate for various skill development initiatives during 19th -21st September, 2019.

- Under the G2G partnership, NSDC is working with Abu Dhabi Quality & Conformity Council (ADQCC) to benchmark qualifications between two countries. NSDC is also in discussion with Road & Transport Authority and Emirates Driving Institute to set up Driving Training Institutes in India to deliver RTA approved driver training programs. NSDC is working on a model of International Employer led skill development training centres in India. 20 locations are being identified based on trends of migration.

- Further, NSDC is in discussion with Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratisation, Govt. of UAE to design a program for Skill Cooperation on new emerging technologies along with IT-ITeS SSC, NASSCOM. Post G2G meeting in September 2018, ADQCC shared 16 qualifications for benchmarking with Indian QPs across Construction and Automotive. During the meeting held with officials of ADQCC on 25th February 2019, it was informed that they are currently in the process to get the MoU vetted and approved through their official channels and will get back on the proposed date for signing.

- A meeting was held on 29.03.2019 at New Delhi between delegation of Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratization (MoHRE), UAE, MSDE, MEA and NSDC to take forward the ongoing bilateral discussions on benchmarking of skill qualifications, assessment & certification. The meeting was followed with a meeting with Secretary, MSDE to de-brief on the agreed next steps of cooperation in New Emerging Areas of Technologies and preparation for Abu Dhabi Dialogue (ADD).

vi.   MSDE- France

- An MOU between MSDE and French Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Research of the Govt of France was signed in October 2016 valid till October 2019 with following key areas of collaboration:

1. Development of competence-based curricula
2. Training of Master Trainers,
3. Support for cooperation between French companies operating in India

- A subsequent MoU was signed between NSDC, PSSC, Schneider Electric India Foundation & 'Fondation de France' valid from October 2016 to October 2019 with following key highlights:

i. Setting up of a Centre of Excellence (CoE) to train trainers in the field of electricity, automation, solar energy (in NCR)

ii. Setting up and running of 100 basic electrician labs to train unemployed youth in the field of electricity

- Dr. K.P. Krishnan, Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and entrepreneurship, Government of India Visited France (Paris) in November, 2018 to attend Global strategy Group (GSG) conference at the OECD Headquarters at Paris. The conference provided insights into the possible way ahead for the future of skill training and jobs.

vii.   MSDE- Qatar

A Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation in Skill Development and Mutual Recognition of Qualifications to facilitate skill training and employment of certified Indian workforce in Qatar was signed between MSDE and the Government of the state of Qatar valid from 05.06.2016 to 05.06.2019 and it will be renewed automatically for a similar period. Both sides have ratified the MoU and it has come into force with effect from 21.01.2019.

viii. MSDE- Belarus

A Memorandum of Understanding in the field of "Vocational Education and Training" (VET) was signed on 12th September 2017 valid for 5 years by the Union Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India and the Minister of Education of the Government of Republic of Belarus during the State visit of Mr. Alexander Lukashenko, President of Belarus to India.

ix.   MSDE- Republic of Korea

Department of Economic Affairs has shared a draft MoU in 2018 to be signed between MSDE and the Ministry of Strategy and Finance of the Republic of Korea on the Knowledge Sharing Program. MSDE has accepted the draft MoU with some modifications and has sent it to Department of Economic Affairs, Govt. of India for further necessary action.

x.   MSDE- Mauritius

A meeting was held on 13th August 2018 regarding the India- Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA).MSDE was requested to provide information on possible sectors/ sub sectors of collaboration in Mauritius. Inputs were taken from NSDC and DGT on this. As per the exercise carried out with Sector skill councils by NSDC, it was suggested that since Mauritius has a TVET structure in place including National Qualifications Framework both the countries can jointly work

towards mapping of competencies required by Mauritius. DGT can also collaborate with Mauritius in terms of setting of Skill Centres in collaboration with the government and also have exchange programmes of trainers/Students.

xi.   **MSDE- Switzerland**
- A Memorandum of Understanding signed on 22nd June 2016 in Winterthur, Switzerland. The purpose of the MoU was to support India's massive skill requirements as well as to strengthen Swiss vocational and professional education and training in international context. Bilateral meetings have been held for the same.

- A delegation of officers headed by Shri K.P. Krishnan, Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India and its agencies visited Switzerland from 3rd to 6th July, 2018 for the ILO Conference on Apprenticeship held on the 4-5 July 2018 at the ILO HQ Geneva. Alongside this the delegation also visited a few well known institutes and establishments associated with Apprenticeship training in Switzerland.

- Visit to the Swiss VET Institutions (3rd and 6th July 2018): The delegation visited three Swiss VET institutions. Dr. Piyush Singh, Deputy Chief of the Indian Mission in Switzerland joined the delegation for the visit to the Swiss VET Institutions. These visits were organized with the help of Mr. Indraneel Ghose in the Embassy of Switzerland in India. The institutions visited were as under:-

(i)   Schindler Vocational Training, Ebikon on 3rd July, 2018 forenoon.

(ii)   Swiss Federal Institute of Vocational Education &Training Zollikofen (Berne)-on 3rd July, 2018 afternoon.

(iii) ENH Lausanne Hospitality Centre on 6th July, 2018.

xii.   **MSDE- Morocco**
A Partnership Agreement in the field of Vocational Training has been signed between Office of Vocational Training and Employment Promotion of the Kingdom of Morocco and the National Skill Development Cooperation (NSDC) on 07.02.2019.

xiii. **MSDE- Malaysia**
A Meeting was held with Malaysian delegation headed by, Hon'ble Minister of Human Resources, Government of Malaysia and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship on 10th October, 2018 on collaboration with India for skill training.

xiv.   **MSDE- Israel**
An International Training on "Innovative Entrepreneurship: From an Idea to Starting a Business" was held in Haifa, Israel from 29.10.2018 to 15.11.2018 at the Golda Meir international Training Centre (MCTC), organized by MASHAV- Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation and was attended by Ms. Jyotsna Sitling, Joint Secretary, MSDE.

xv.   **MSDE- Sweden**
Dr. K. P. Krishnan, Secretary, MSDE visited Sweden in November 2018 for meeting with the Chambers of Commerce and Government of Sweden in connection with discussion on a programme similar to Technical Intern Training Programme (TITP) at Stockholm, Sweden.

7.2   International Engagements of NSDC

7.2.1   International Engagements

The international division, which is housed under the Corporate Strategy Function, coordinates efforts among various internal stakeholder and works closely with the MSDE International Division. The Progress of NSDC's International Partnerships:

International Delegation visit to Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

Table - 37

MoU/Agreement	Start Date	End Date	Brief of the MoU/Agreement	Status	Remarks
Country: UAE • G2G MoU b/w National Qualifications Authority, Govt. of UAE & MSDE • B2B MoU between NSDC and Youth Chamber of Commerce (YCC), UAE	April 2016 June 2018	April 2019 June 2021 (3 yrs)	• G2G MOU signed to pave the way for trained and skilled Indian workers to access employment opportunities overseas • B2B MoU to enable skilling and capacity building for disadvantaged youth with a special focus on Indian migrant workers in UA	Active	**Benchmarking of Skill Qualifications** • 15 Indian QPs mapped to 14 UAE Qualifications • Mapping Assessment & Certification protocols for mutual recognition of Indian certification. • MOU is proposed to be signed between ADQCC and NSDC for undertaking the above initiatives **Driver Training Institutes in India** • NSDC is in discussion with Road & Transport Authority to set up Driving Training Institutes in India to deliver RTA approved driver training prog. **Placement of Skilled Manpower** • NSDC is working on a model of International Employer led skill development training centres in India. • YCC creating an online portal for linking employers with skilled certified candidates from NSDC. **Future of Skills** • NSDC is in discussion with Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratization, Govt. of UAE to design a program for Skill Cooperation on new emerging technologies along with IT-ITeS SSC, NASSCOM.
Country: UAE • G2G MoU b/w National Qualifications Authority, Govt. of UAE & MSDE • B2B MoU between NSDC and Youth Chamber of Commerce (YCC), UAE	October 2017	-	**MOC Objective-** To allow the participation of Indian youths in TITP, MSDE and the Govt of Japan signed an MoC in October 2017. NSDC has been appointed as a monitoring and implementing agency for TITP on behalf of MSDE	*Active*	• 3 Sending Organizations have been empanelled • Record of Discussion (ROD) was signed between NSDC and JITCO in Feb 2018 • 17 Candidates have already been placed in Japan • Second phase of Empanelment has been initiated on 30th November 2018 • Tour for a 5-member delegation from Japan led by the founder of Functional Recovery Care (FRC) was organized in the states of Rajasthan (Jaipur), Delhi, Manipur and Assam

					• or the 'Care Worker' Job role. • The delegation also met with Hon'ble CM of Manipur and the Chief Secretary of the Government of Assam
Country: Singapore Temasek Foundation International and Singapore Polytechnic	31st May 2018	8th May 2020	Singapore Polytechnic (SP) with the support of grant from Temasek Foundation International (TFI) is collaborating with NSDC to uplift the competency of trainers and assessors across India under Short Term Training Ecosystem and develop Quality Assurance Frameworks for the performance monitoring of the Trainer and Assessor Academies	Active	a. Component 1- Singapore Study Trip for 30 Delegates from India Skills Ecosystem conducted in May 2018 b. Component 2 – Development of Structure c. Guidelines launched by Hon'ble Minster on 15th July 2018 in Bhubaneshwar d. Component 3a- Elaborated on the structure e. Component 3b- Developed the system and workplans for Trainer and Assessor Academies f. Component 4 – Preparation of Lead trainers g. Pilot launch with 7 NSTIs is being planned for January 2019
Country: Singapore National University of Singapore (Institute of System Sciences)	31st May 2018	May 2021	NUS and NSDC and National University of Singapore's Institute of System Sciences (NUS-ISS) to collaborate in skilling India's workforce in emerging technologies.	Active	A Knowledge Exchange Workshop on emerging technologies and the future of work was held between NUSS-ISS, NSDC and IT/ITES SSC on 15th November 2018 at NUS-ISS Singapore.
Country: Singapore Enterprise Singapore	31st May 2018	May 2020	NSDC is collaborating with Enterprise Singapore to provide Singapore companies with an opportunity to connect with investors and partners in India's skill development ecosystem.	Active	This has facilitated a collaboration between the Singapore Spa Institute and Beauty and Wellness Sector Skill Council of India, and collaboration between a Singapore Training Provider, SkillsSG Ventures Pvt. Ltd and Indian Training Provider, Synchroserve Global Private Solutions.

Country: **Sweden** Business Sweden-Swedish Trade and Invest Council	17ᵗʰ Aug 2017	Aug 2022 (5 yrs)	NSDC signed an MOU with Business Sweden to work for identifying priority sectors for skill development in line with the requirements of Swedish entities operating in India and to form joint strategies and operational models for implementation.	Active	• NSDC is collaborating with Kunskapsskolan Education Sweden AB (KED) and Manav Rachna International University (MRIU) to impart 'Student-Centric' learning using KED methodology along with the Government of Haryana. This model is being piloted across 100 schools in IT-ITeS, Retail, Beauty & Wellness Sectors. • Trainers' training along with refresher sessions have been organized by NSDC and KED, in association with Govt. of Haryana. • KED has created model 'State of the Art' computer labs in 5 of the 100 schools.
Country: **Sweden** Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (SCC)	13ᵗʰ Feb 2018	Feb 2023 (5 yrs)	NSDC signed a MOU with SCC to provide IT and Telecom Indian professionals till 2022 for Swedish companies.	Active	Secretary, MSDE and representatives from NSDC visited Sweden from 21st -22nd November 2018 to discuss the contours of the project with SCC.
Country: **Russia** WorldSkills Russia Union Agency of development communities and skilled workers	October 2017	October 2022	NSDC signed MOU with WorldSkills Russia to ensure cooperation between the Parties to enhance the quality of skills development in both India and the Russian Federation.	Active	**Key Highlights:** • 7-member team from Russia were in Bangalore from 13th – 21st June for training in Patisserie & Confectionery trade • WorldSkills Russia experts & competitors participated in India Nationals in Oct 2018 • Workshop was held on 5th Oct 2018 with WS Russia and NSDA and NSDC Standards team • India participated in 5 trades with 10 competitors in WS HiTech Russia in Oct'18 & won 2 silver, 4 bronze

7.2.2   New initiatives under International Collaborations:
A)   Dual TVET:

- A note on Adopting the Dual TVET System in India was shared with Hon'ble Ambassador to Germany in October 2018 by NSDC after detailed discussions with German stakeholders.
- Indore Global Skills Park: Approach note has been developed by MP SSDM, NSDC has provided relevant industry partners contacts for further discussion.
- NSDC is working closely with GIZ on developing manuals for adopting Dual TVET in India.

B)   Empanelment of International Advisors:

Basis various requests received by NSDC for procuring consultancy services for setting-up skill universities across India, NSDC empanelled 7 International Advisors who could provide TVET consulting services through EOI process. The following international consultants were empanelled:

- Institute of Technical Education (ITE) Education Services Pvt. Ltd., Singapore
- Colleges and Institutes Canada
- National Open College Network (NOCN), UK
- Technical And Further Education (TAFE) NSW, Australia
- Singapore Polytechnic, Singapore
- Dudley College, UK
- City and Guilds, UK

C)   UNEVOC Centre: NSDC has been accepted as the latest member of the UNESCO-UNEVOC Network:

- Detailed discussions and planning sessions were conducted with UNESCO-UNEVOC on 21st September 2018 in Bonn, Germany to chart out the key activities under the collaboration
- Annual Workplan and Strategy Document has been prepared
- A Resource Centre and Knowledge Hub will be created – both physical and online.
- MOUs being finalized: Morocco & Finland

Draft Partnership Agreement has been shared with Office of Vocational Training and Employment (OFPPT), representative of Government of Morocco.

Draft Agreement to be signed between NSDC and EDUFI, Finland has been shared with relevant stakeholders in Finland and finalization.

7.2.3 New Initiatives under Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Promotion

- The objective is to set up Entrepreneurship Cells at each PMKK
- NSDC has allocated physical targets to each PMKK- 100 loan applications on the Udyamimitra Portal by March' 19.
- Developed Resources for capacitating PMKK TPs and PMKVY TCs:
- Increase in the duration of entrepreneurial training under PMKVY – from 40 Hrs to 160 Hrs
- Capacity Building Workshops with RSETI, CCC and De Asra have been conducted
- NSDC has validated the Mudra loan numbers through a calling exercise: Out of the sample 10,000 PMKVY data collected – 139 candidates confirmed taking MUDRA loan, SDMS has a record of 854 candidates, additionally SIDBI has identified 14 candidates on its Udyamimitra portal
- NSDC & DeAsra have co-developed 31 'Business Guides' across 4 Job Roles, translated in 4 languages & contextualized for 7 states

- NSDC created a Dashboard for Tracking PMKVY TPs, TCs
- On Udyamimitra Portal, 5996 PMKVY and 462 PMKK centres have been mapped.
- PMKKs are attending the weekly camps currently being organised by DFS in 100 districts for 59 Minutes Outreach and MUDRA loans.
- Convergence with RSETI: MoU between NACER & NSDC finalized with cost approvals. All PMKKs (~463) have been mapped to their nearest district RSETIs(~583)

8. RTI CELL

The Ministry received total 906 RTI Applications and 11 First Appeals through electronic (RTI-MIS portal) and Physical mode, during the year 2018-19 (from 01.04.2018 to 31.12.2018). Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and First Appellate Authorities (FAAs) in the Ministry have been designated for the effective implementation of the RTI Act, 2005. The notification, designating CPIOs/FAAs is revised periodically as and when there is change in the work among CPIOs/FAAs. The list of CPIOs/FAAs of the Ministry has also been uploaded on the Ministry's website. All Attached office and Autonomous organisations under this Ministry have been aligned with DOPT's – RTI online portal except NIMI Chennai.

9. PUBLIC GRIEVANCE CELL

The Ministry is implementing the Centralized Public Grievances Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), an online grievance redressal mechanism, developed and monitored by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG). During the period 1st April, 2018 to 31st December, 2018, the Ministry had 2941 grievances on its CPGRAMS portal out of which 2776 grievances were disposed of. In addition, this Ministry receives grievances (registered on CPGRAMS portal) in printed/handwritten copies as well from citizens and forwarded by other Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These Grievances are forwarded to various Divisions for examination and redressal. The grievances which do not pertain to this Ministry are forwarded to the concerned Ministries/Departments and the petitioner is informed accordingly.

10. GENDER BUDGET CELL

Gender Budgeting is a tool for gender mainstreaming. It uses gender as an entry point to apply gender lens to the entire policy process. Gender budgeting is concerned with gender sensitive formulation of legislation, policies, plans, programs and schemes; allocation and collection of resources; implementation and execution; monitoring, review and impact assessment of schemes; and follow up corrective action to address gender disparity. It is not only about a budget statement but includes a series of processes that precede the preparation of budget as well as that follow it.

The Gender Budget Cell was formed in 2017 with Economic Advisor, as chair, as an institution to set up mechanism for facilitating integration of gender analysis into the Government budget, so as to tackle imbalances, and promote gender equality. The first ever Gender Budget statement was formulated for MSDE in 2017. This statement captured 4 schemes of MSDE and their respective gender allocation.

Subsequently, in 2018, the composition of Gender Budget Cell was revised. The Cell has met twice since then and has also organised capacity building and sensitisation workshop with MSDE officials.

11. VIGILANCE DIVISION

The Vigilance set-up of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is under the overall supervision of the Secretary who, in turn, is assisted by Chief Vigilance Officer in the rank of Joint Secretary, a Director and a Deputy Director in the Ministry and other supporting staff.

The Vigilance Section in the Ministry functions as per the guidelines and manuals prescribed by the CVC to ensure transparency and accountability in public administration.

During the period under report, sustained efforts were continued to tone up the vigilance administration and to maintain integrity and professional discipline amongst the staff members of the Ministry, both at the headquarters and in the Attached and Subordinate Offices as well as autonomous organisations.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and its organisation observed Vigilance Awareness Week from 29.10.2018 to 03.11.2018 with the theme "Eradicate Corruption-Build a New India". A pledge was administered by the Secretary. A Message from the Secretary was also circulated.

The complaints received from CVC and other sources were looked into and reports have been requisitioned from the concerned organisations under the Ministry. In the year 2018, a total 17 major complaints are being processed and are at various stages. Out of these, 2 were disposed of this year.

12. PARLIAMENT UNIT

Meeting of members of Parliament in connection with Skill Development

In year 2018-19, a number of Standing Committee, Consultative Committee meetings and field visits for Hon'ble MP's on different occasions were organized as under:

Timeline of Standing Committee on Labour /Consultative Committee, MSDE Meetings held during 2018-19 including Study Visits outside Delhi

1. Standing Committee on Labour Meetings

Table - 38

S.No	Date	Meeting Subject/Venue
1	25.04.2018 28.04.2018	On-the-spot Study Visit of the Standing Committee on Labour to Darjeeling and Kolkata from 25th–28th April, 2018 on 'Implementation of PMKVY in Darjeeling and Jan Sikshan Sansthan in West Bengal'
2	11.05.2018	Briefing by the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and Human Resource Development on 'Jan Shikshan Sansthan Scheme' held at PHA (Extn), New Delhi.
3	24.05.2018	Evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and External Affairs on 'Overseas Employment of Women Workers including Nurses and Maids issues and Regulatory Framework' at PHA (Extn), New Delhi
4	06.06.2018	Briefing by the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship on the Subject 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana' at PHA (Extn), New Delhi
5	20.08.2018	Briefing by the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) regarding 'Functioning/Running of Projects of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and NSDC' in PXA, New Delhi
6	05.10.2018 08.10.2018	On-the-spot Study Visit of the Standing Committee on Labour to Pune, and Hydeabad from 5th October to 8th October, 2018 on 'Functioning/Running of Pojects of PMKVY/NSDC'
7	16.01.2019 18.01.2019	Study Visit of the Standing Committee on Labour to Chennai and Tirupati fom 16th to 18th January, 2019 on 'Functioning/Running of Projects of PMKVY/NSDC and Jan Shikshan Sansthan

2. Consultative Committee MSDE Meetings

Table - 39

S.No	Date	Meeting Subject/Venue
1	11.06.2018	8th Meeting of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship held at Lucknow. Minutes of the Meeting as well as Action Taken Replies on the Actionable Points have been sent to the M/o Parliamentary Affairs.

13. ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF THE MSDE

Chart-10

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                    Minister of SDE
                          |
                      MoS  (SDE)
                          |
                    Secretary, MSDE
        ┌─────────┬────────┴──────┬──────────┬──────────┐
        |         |               |          |          |
                              AS        Sr. Advisor   AS & FA
        |         |               |          |          |
      JS-I      JS-II
        |         |               |          |          |
    DS/Dir-2  DS/Dir-2        DS/Dir-1   DS/Dir-2   DS/Dir-2
        |         |               |          |          |
      US-2    US/DD-3          US -1      US/DD-2    US/DD-1
        |         |               |          |          |
      SO-1     SO-Nil           SO-1      SO/AD-1    SO-Nil
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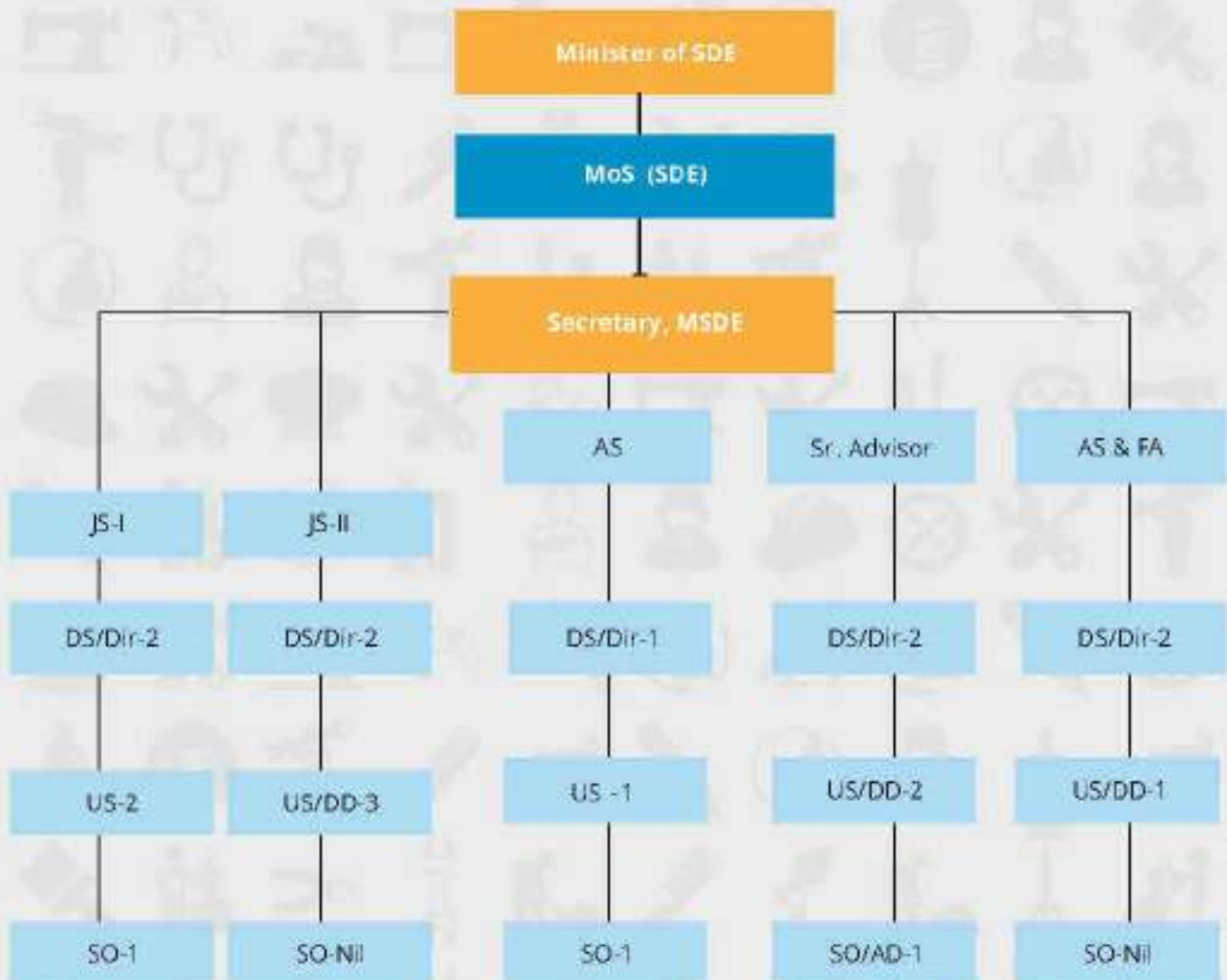
Annexure - I

LIST OF THE NSQF COMPLIANT TRADES

Sl. No	Sector name	Qualification title	Trade Type	NSQF level
1	Aerospace & Aviation	CTS- Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA)/Drone Pilot	Non Engineering	Level 4
2	Aerospace & Aviation	CTS- Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA)/ Drone Pilot-Refresher Course	Non Engineering	Level 4
3	Agriculture	Horticulture (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
4	Agriculture	Floriculture & Landscaping (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
5	Apparel	Computer Aided Embroidery & Designing (CTS)	NonEngineering	Level 4
6	Apparel	Cutting & Sewing (VI & OD) (CTS)	Divyang	Level 3
7	Apparel	Dress Making	Non Engineering	Level 4
8	Apparel	Sewing Technology	Non Engineering	Level 4
9	Automotive	Mechanic Diesel	Engineering	Level 4
10	Automotive	CTS- MECHANIC MOTOR VEHICLE (MMV)	Engineering	Level 5
11	Automotive	Mechanic Tractor	Engineering	Level 4
12	Automotive	Mechanic Agricultural Machinery	Engineering	Level 5
13	Automotive	Pump Operator Cum Mechanic	Engineering	Level 5
14	Automotive	Mechanic Motor Cycle	Engineering	Level 5
15	Automotive	Mechanic Auto Electrical and Electronics	Engineering	Level 5
16	Beauty & Wellness	Hair & Skin Care (CTS)	Divyang	Level 3
17	Beauty & Wellness	Spa Therapy (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
18	Beauty & Wellness	Basic Cosmetology	Non Engineering	Level 4
19	BFSI	Finance Executive (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
20	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Welder	Engineering	Level 4
21	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Turner	Engineering	Level 5
22	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Fitter	Engineering	Level 5

23	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Draughtsman Mechanical	Engineering	Level 5
24	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Machinist	Engineering	Level 5
25	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Tool & Die Maker (Dies &Moulds)	Engineering	Level 5
26	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Foundryman	Engineering	Level 4
27	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Tool & Die Maker (Press Tools, Jigs & Fixtures)	Engineering	Level 5
28	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	CTS- Operator Advance Machine Tool	Engineering	Level 5
29	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	CTS- Marine Engine Fitter	Engineering	Level 4
30	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	CTS- Marine Fitter	Engineering	Level 5
31	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	CTS- Mechanic Machine Tool Maintenance	Engineering	Level 5
32	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Metal Cutting Attendant (CTS)	Divyang	Level 3
33	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Central Air Condition Plant Mechanic (CTS)	Engineering	Level 5
34	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Architectural Draughtsman (CTS)	Engineering	Level5
35	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	CTS- Aeronautical Structure and Equipment Fitter	Engineering	Level 5
36	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	CTS- Additive Manufacturing Technician (3D Printing)	engineering	Level 4
37	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Welder(Pipe)	Engineering	Level 3
38	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Welder (Welding & Inspection)	Engineering	Level 3
39	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Welder (Fabrication & Fitting)	Engineering	Level 3
40	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Welder (GMAW & GTAW)	Engineering	Level 3

41	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Sheet Metal Worker	Engineering	Level 3
42	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Welder (Structural)	Engineering	Level 3
43	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Machinist Grinder	Engineering	Level 4
44	Construction	Draughtsman (Civil)	Engineering	Level 5
45	Construction	Interior Design & Decoration	Engineering	Level 4
46	Construction	Carpenter	Engineering	Level 4
47	Construction	Mason (Building Constructor) (CTS)	Engineering	Level 4
48	Construction	Civil Engineering Assistant (CTS)	Engineering	Level 5
49	Education, Training & Research	Early Childhood Educator (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
50	Electronics & HW	Electronics Mechanic	Engineering	Level 5
51	Electronics & HW	Mechanic Refrigeration and Air Conditioner	Engineering	Level 5
52	Electronics & HW	Mechanic Consumer Electronic Appliances	Engineering	Level 5
53	Electronics & HW	Technician Mechatronics	Engineering	Level 5
54	Electronics & HW	Technician Power Electronics System	Engineering	Level 5
55	Electronics & HW	IoT Technician (Smart Health Care) (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
56	Electronics & HW	Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 3
57	Electronics & HW	IoT Technician (Smart Agriculture) (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level4
58	Electronics & HW	IoT Technician (Smart City) (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
59	Electronics & HW	CTS- ELECTRICIAN POWER DISTRIBUTION	Engineering	Level 5
60	Food Industry	PROCESSING AND PRESERVING MILK & MILK PRODUCTS	Non Engineering	Level 3
61	Food Industry	CTS- Baker & Confectioner	Non Engineering	Level 4
62	Food Industry	CTS- Dairying	Non Engineering	Level 4
63	Food Industry	Food and Beverage Service Assistant (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
64	Food Industry	Food Beverages	Non Engineering	Level 4

65	Food Industry	Agro Processing	Non Engineering	Level 4
66	Handicrafts & Carpets	Bamboo Works (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 3
67	Healthcare	Health Sanitary Inspector	Non Engineering	Level 4
68	Healthcare	Radiology Technician	Engineering	Level 5
69	Healthcare	Dental Laboratory Equipment Technician	Non Engineering	Level 5
70	Healthcare	Physiotherapy Technician	Non Engineering	Level 4
71	Iron & Steel	REFRACTORY TECHNICIAN (CTS)	Engineering	Level 5
72	IT-ITeS	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (COPA)	Non Engineering	Level 4
73	IT-ITeS	Desktop Publishing Operator	Non Engineering	Level 4
74	IT-ITeS	Multimedia, Animation & Special Effects	Non Engineering	Level 4
75	IT-ITeS	Information & Communication Technology System Maintenance (CTS)	Engineering	Level 5
76	IT-ITeS	Software Testing Assitant (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 5
77	IT-ITeS	Information Technology (CTS)	Engineering	Level 5
78	IT-ITeS	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (VI & OD) (CTS)	Divyang	Level 3
79	IT-ITeS	Database System Assistant (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 5
80	IT-ITeS	CTS- GEOINFORMATICS ASSISTANT	Non Engineering	Level 5
81	Leather	Footwear Maker (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 3
82	Leather	Leather Goods Maker (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 3
83	Media &Entertainment	CTS- Video Cameraman	Non Engineering	Level 4
84	Media & Entertainment	CTS- Digital Photographer	Non Engineering	Level 4
85	Media & Entertainment	CTS- Photographer	Non Engineering	Level 4
86	Media & Entertainment	Desktop Publishing Operator(VI) (CTS)	Divyang	Level 3
87	Mining	Mechanic Mining Machinery (CTS)	Engineering	Level 5
88	Mining	Stone Processing Machine Operator (CTS)	Engineering	Level 4
89	Mining	Stone Mining Machine Operator (CTS)	Engineering	Level 4

90	Office Administration & Facility Management	Stenographer Secretarial Assistant (Hindi) (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
91	Office Administration & Facility Management	Human Resource Executive (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
92	Optical Products	Mechanic Lens/Prism Grinding (CTS)	Engineering	Level 4
93	Plumbing	Plumber (CTS)	Engineering	Level 4
94	Power	Electrician	Engineering	Level 5
95	Power	Wireman	Engineering	Level 4
96	Private Security	Fire Technology and Industrial Safety Management (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
97	Private Security	Fireman (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 3
98	Private Security	Health, Safety and Environment (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
99	Rubber Industry	Rubber Technician (CTS)	Engineering	Level 4
100	Textile & Handloom	TEXTILEMECHATRONICS (CTS)	Engineering	Level 5
101	Textile & Handloom	Spinning Technician (CTS)	Engineering	Level 5
102	Textile & Handloom	Weaving Technician for Silk & Woolen Fabrics (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 3
103	Textile & Handloom	Weaving Technician (CTS)	Engineering	Level 5
104	Textile & Handloom	Textile Wet Processing Technician (CTS)	Engineering	Level 5
105	Textile & Handloom	Surface Ornamentation Techniques (Embroidary)	Non Engineering	Level 4
106	Tourism & Hospitality	Food Production (General)	NonEngineering	Level 4
107	Tourism & Hospitality	CTS- Front Office Assistant	Non Engineering	Level 4
108	Tourism & Hospitality	Catering & Hospitality Assistant (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
109	Tourism & Hospitality	Tourist Guide (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
110	Tourism & Hospitality	Hospital Housekeeping (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
111	Tourism & Hospitality	Housekeeper (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
112	Tourism & Hospitality	Travel & Tour Assistant (CTS)	Non Engineering	Level 4
113	Transportation, Logistics & Warehousing	Lift and Escalator Mechanic (CTS)	Engineering	Level 5
114	Chemicals & Petrochemicals	Attendant Operator (Chemical Plant)	Engineering	Level 5

115	Chemicals & Petrochemicals	Instrument Mechanic (Chemical Plant)	Engineering	Level-5
116	Chemicals & Petrochemicals	Laboratory Assistant (Chemical Plant)	Engineering	Level-5
117	Chemicals & Petrochemicals	Plastic Processing Operator	Engineering	Level-4
118	Chemicals & Petrochemicals	Maintenance Mechanic (Chemical Plant)	Engineering	Level-5
119	Automotive	Mechanic Auto Body Paiting	Engineering	Level-4
120	Automotive	Mechanic Auto Body Repair	Engineering	Level-4
121	Food Industry	Milk and Milk Product Technician	Non Engineering	Level-4
122	Construction	Painter (General)	Engineering	Level-5
123	Management	Secretarial Practice (English)	Non Engineering	Level-4
124	Management	Stenographer Secretarial Assistant (English)	Non Engineering	Level-4
125	Environmental Science	Solar Technician (Electrical)	Engineering	Level-4
126	Construction	Surveyor	Engineering	Level-5
127	Shipping	Vessel Navigator	Engineering	Level-4
128	Construction	Domestic Painter	Engineering	Level-4
129	Electronics & HW	Electroplater	Engineering	Level-5
130	Construction	Industrial Painter	Engineering	Level-4
131	Electronics & HW	Instrument Mechanic	Engineering	Level5
132	Automotive	Mechanic Two and Three Wheeler	Engineering	Level4
133	Healthcare	Technician Medical Electronics	Engineering	Level5
134	IT-ITeS	Computer Hardware & Network Maintenance	Non Engineering	Level-4
135	Apparel	Fashion Design and Technology	Non Engineering	Level-4
136	Food Industry	Fruits and Vegetables Processing	Non Engineering	Level-4
137	Agriculture	Soil Testing and Crop Technician	Non Engineering	Level4
138	Automotive	Driver cum Mechanic	Non Engineering	Level3

MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
Government of India

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