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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND
SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

(2022-23)

(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT &
ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(2023-24)

FORTY-THIRD REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2023/Phalguna, 1944 (Saka)

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SKILL DEVELOPMENT
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ENTREPRENEURSHIP

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2023-24)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 13.03.2023
Laid in Rajya Sabha on 13.03.2023



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2023/Phalguna, 1944 (Saka)

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*Not appended with this cyclostyled copy.

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND
SKILL DEVELOPMENT (2022-23)**

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
3. Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
4. Shri Pallab Lochan Das
5. Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi
6. Shri Satish Kumar Gautam
7. Shri Bache Gowda B.N.
8. Dr. Umesh G. Jadhav
9. Shri Dharmendra Kumar Kashyap
10. Adv. Dean Kuriakose
11. Shri Pakauri Lal
12. Prof. Sanjay Sadashivrao Mandlik
13. Shri Dayakar Pasunoori
14. Shri Khalilur Rahaman
15. Dr. D. Ravikumar
16. Shri Naba (Hira) Kumar Sarania
17. Shri Bhola Singh
18. Shri Ganesh Singh
19. Shri Nayab Singh
20. Shri K. Subbarayan
21. Shri Giridhari Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Naresh Bansal
23. Shri Neeraj Dangi
24. Shri R. Dharmar
25. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha
26. Shri Elamaram Kareem
27. Ms. Dola Sen
28. Shri M. Shanmugam
29. Shri Shibu Soren
30. Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar
31. Shri Binoy Viswam

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri T.G. Chandrasekhar - Additional Secretary
 2. Shri Aditya Runthala - Assistant Executive Officer
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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development (2022-23) having been authorized by the Committee do present on their behalf this Forty-Third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2023-24)' of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.

2. The Committee considered the Demands for Grants (2023-24) of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship which were laid on the Table of the House on 6th February, 2023. After obtaining the Budget Documents, Explanatory Notes, etc., the Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship on 20th February, 2023. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 10th March, 2023.

3. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship for tendering oral evidence and placing before them the detailed written notes and post evidence information as desired by the Committee in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants.

4. For ease of reference, the Observations and Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report.

New Delhi;
10th March, 2023
19 Phalguna, 1944 (Saka)

BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB
CHAIRPERSON,
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR,
TEXTILES AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

REPORT
PART-I

I. INTRODUCTORY

1. India, with one of the youngest populations in the world, is in possession of a resource that when exploited, in earnest, can provide rich dividends. The Government's effort to provide quality and accessible education to every individual, complemented with skill development of the youth entering the workforce holds the promise to lift millions out of poverty.

2. The COVID 19 pandemic caused a disruption of the economic landscape across the globe. Many of the welfare initiatives of the Government faced a setback during the period. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, Skilling ecosystem across the country was affected. Due to the lockdown restrictions imposed, Training centres were closed due to which Skilling of candidates under the PMKVY scheme was severely affected. But the development of and the subsequent vaccination programme for the COVID vaccines has demonstrated how the target oriented convergence of efforts of the Government and the private sector can help us overcome formidable challenges such as the pandemic.

3. The young population of India presents both a challenge and an opportunity. India's skill challenge is compounded by the fact that skill training efforts are multisectoral and require the involvement of various stakeholders such as several central and state level ministries, private training providers, training institutions and employers, trade unions, assessment and certification bodies and trainees. All these stakeholders need to coordinate their work to achieve the goal of "Skill India".

4. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship stands at the center of the efforts to skill India's youth thereby allowing it to meet the opportunities and challenges of the new age. The Ministry is the nodal ministry for coordinating 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.

5. The major schemes which are being implemented by the Ministry inter-alia include Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme, Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE), Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern (NE) States and Sikkim, Skill Development for 47 Districts Affected by Left wing Extremism and Upgradation

of existing ITIs into Model ITIs. These schemes have been categorized into the five umbrella schemes of (i) Development of Skill; (ii) National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme; (iii) Development of Entrepreneurship; (iv) Strengthening of Infrastructure for Institutional Training; and (v) Strengthening of Skill Institutions.

6. An analysis of the financial and physical performance of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and its Attached and Subordinate Organisations in the process of implementation of certain schemes/projects has been made in the Report.

7. The Ministry presented their detailed Demands for Grants (Demand No. 92) for the financial year 2023-24 to Parliament on 06th February, 2023. The BE of the Ministry for the financial year is ₹**3517.31** crore. The details are as under:-

(in Crore)

| Expenditure Head | Budget Estimate |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Revenue | 3418.07 |
| Capital | 99.24 |
| Total | 3517.31 |

II. OVERALL FINANCIAL OUTLAYS AND PERFORMANCE- PROPOSED AND APPROVED ALLOCATIONS FOR 2023-24

8. The Committee desired to know the details of the proposed amount for each scheme by the Ministry for the year 2023-24 and the amount actually approved by the Finance Ministry along with the comments of the Ministry. In response, the Ministry furnished the following information in a tabular form:

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme | BE 2023-24 (Proposed) | BE 2023-24 (Allocated) | Comments |
|-----------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1. | Establishment Expenditure of the Centre | | | |
| | Secretariat | 351.21 | 322.23 | It includes budget provision for six Secretariats namely, MSDE Hqrs, Directorate General of Training (DGT), Directorate of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (Dte.of |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---------|---------|--|
| | | | | JSS), National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs), Central Staff Training and Research Institute (CSTARI), Principal Account Office (Pr.A.O) of MSDE. There is a slight cut in our proposed demand. |
| 2. Central Sector Schemes/Projects | | | | |
| | Skill India Programme | 2398.00 | 2278.37 | Skill India Programme is a composite Central Sector Scheme consisting of three components namely, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY.4.0), Jan Shikshan Sansthan and Pradhan Mantri-National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (PM-NAPS). The BE-2023-24 allocation of ₹ 2278.37 Cr is as per the outlays approved by the EFC in its meeting held on 27.07.2022. |
| 3. Other Central Sector Expenditure | | | | |
| | (a). Statutory & Regulatory Bodies (b). Autonomous Bodies | 32.66 | 22.25 | This include provisions for our regulatory body namely National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) and three autonomous bodies namely Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI). |
| 4. Centrally Sponsored Schemes | | | | |
| 4.1 | Skills Acquisition | 500.00 | 488.08 | SANKALP is a World Bank assisted Externally Aided |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------|----------------|---|
| | and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) | | | Program (EAP). The current implementation period of SANKALP is upto 31 st March, 2023. World Bank has agreed for further extension of the program upto 31.3.2024. |
| 4.2 | Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancements (STRIVE) | 310.00 | 300.00 | STRIVE is a World Bank assisted Externally Aided Program (EAP). The project closing date of STRIVE was 30.11.2022. World Bank has agreed for further extension of the program upto 31.5.2024. |
| 4.3 | Strengthening of Infrastructure for Institutional Training | 106.71 | 106.38 | This scheme consists of components (i) Enhancing Skill Development in NE States & Sikkim to enhance the existing infrastructure of skill development in North Eastern States, (ii). Skill Development for 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism for creation of Skill Development infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts across 10 states (iii) Upgradation of existing I.T.I. into Model I.T.Is and (iv) Scheme of Polytechnics. The components (i) to (iii) will continue upto March, 2024 and the component (iv) will run as project now. |
| Grand Total | | 3698.58 | 3517.31 | |

9. The Ministry furnished the details of the Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and the funds actually spent for the previous three years.

(₹ in crore)

| | FY. 2020-21 | | | FY. 2021-22 | | | FY. 2022-23 | | | FY. 2023-24 |
|--|-------------|----|--------|-------------|----|-------|-------------|----|--------|-------------|
| | BE | RE | Actual | BE | RE | Actua | BE | RE | Actual | BE |

| | | | Exp. | | | l Exp. | | | Exp. (10.01.23) | Funds sough- Rs. 3698.58 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 3002.2 1 | 2723.8 6 | 2632.3 9 | 2785.2 3 | 2785.2 3 | 2125.0 8 | 2999.0 0 | 1901.7 1 | 607.72 | 3517.31 |
| (+)Increase / (-)Decrease over previous year | | | | (-) 7.23 % | | | (+)7.68 % | | | (+)17.28 % |

10. After pointing out that the revised estimate for the year 2022 – 23 was Rs. 1901.71 crore while the Ministry was able to spend only Rs. 607.72 crore (as on 10.01.2023), the Committee desired to know the specific reasons for the extremely poor utilisation of funds and the Ministry’s proposal to utilize the remaining amount of Rs. 1293.99 crore in the last two months of the current fiscal. In response, the Ministry submitted as under:

‘The expenditure of the Ministry as on 08.02.2023 is ₹691.11 Cr. The main reason for lower utilization is attributable to the fact that three of our major schemes viz., PMKVY, JSS and NAPS which constitute around 69 % of our entire scheme allocation are under approval. The time-line of all these three schemes had ended on 31.3.2022. Their continuation as a Composite Central Sector Scheme “Skill India Program” was approved by the EFC, in its meeting held on 27.7.2022. Draft Cabinet Note on the basis of EFC’s recommendations for ‘Skill India Program’ from FY. 2022-23 to 2025-26 has been sent to Cabinet Secretariat and Prime Minister’s Office on 23.08.2022. Approval of Cabinet is awaited. Meanwhile we have obtained permission on 29.11.2022 from the Department of Expenditure to release funds under these schemes. We are accordingly undertaking expenditure on preparatory actions w.e.f. December, 2022 pending approval of the Cabinet for formal launch of the ‘Skill India Program’, which is expected shortly. However, considering the revised fund flow system, scheme guidelines and time available in the current FY, the anticipated expenditure till March, 2023 may be around 1300-1400 Cr, depending on how soon the approval of Cabinet is received.’

11. Observing that the funds sought for 2023-24 was Rs. 3698.58, while the amount allocated by the Ministry of Finance was Rs. 3517.31, the Committee wanted to know the reasons for the increase in the funds sought and allocated given the poor utilization of funds for 2022-23 and the extent to which the increased BE for 2023-24 would enhance implementation of various schemes. In reply the Ministry stated as follows:-

The major increase in funds is under the “Skill India Program” which is a Composite Central Sector Scheme consisting of PMKVY.4.0, PM-NAPS and JSS. The ‘Skill India Program’ will become fully functional w.e.f. FY. 2023-24. The fund allocations under the scheme is as per the outlay approved by the EFC. This scheme will constitute around 72 % of the entire BE allocation for MSDE schemes. Apart from the regular releases under the scheme our focus will also be on Awareness Programmes, Training of the Trainers, Creation of a central repository for skilling under Skill India Digital Portal and an integrated PMU at the Ministry level for better targeting, monitoring and evaluation of the scheme. Considering that the components of Skill India Program will be 100% funded and implemented by the Central Government, it is expected that we would face less impediments and the increased BE 2023-24 would be able to cater to the demands for skilling on ground. Apart from ‘Skill India Program’, monitoring of other schemes is also being stepped up to ensure utilization of funds.’

12. Asked to provide the details regarding scheme-wise breakup of the BE, RE and actual expenditure for the financial year 2022-23 as well as the reasons for the short fall in expenditure for some schemes, the Ministry furnished the following details, in a tabular format :-

| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme | 2022-23 | | | | Reasons for the short fall in expenditure against the allocated Budget , if any |
|---------|---|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| | | BE | RE | Actual (As on 8.2.23) | Shortfall in expenditure against the allocated Budget (w.r.t BE-22-23) | |
| 1 | SECRETARIATS | 385.76 | 290.11 | 210.98 | 174.78 | Some of the Capital Expenditure could not work out as per plan. The allocation has been reduced in RE and expenditure is likely to meet the RE allocation. |
| 2 | SCHEMES | | | | | |
| | Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojana | | | | | |
| 2.01 | Development of Skill | 1643.00 | 939.26 | 121.02 | 1521.98 | This scheme consists of two major schemes namely “Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojana (PMKVY) and Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS).The time-line of all these schemes has ended on 31.3.2022. The EFC, in its meeting held on 27.7.2022, recommended continuation of these schemes as a Composite Central Sector Scheme “Skill India Program”. Draft Cabinet Note on the basis of EFC’s |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---|
| | | | | | | recommendations for continuation of these three schemes as sub-components of 'Skill India Program' from FY. 2022-23 to 2025-26 has been sent to Cabinet Secretariat and Prime Minister's Office on 23.08.2022. Approval of Cabinet is awaited. Meanwhile we have obtained permission on 29.11.2022 from the Department of Expenditure to release funds under these schemes. We are accordingly undertaking expenditure on preparatory actions w.e.f. December, 2022 pending approval of the Cabinet for formal launch of the 'Skill India Program'. However, keeping in view the time available, it is possible that the entire amount of allocation may not get utilized in this FY. |
| 2.02 | National Apprenticeship Promotion scheme | 170.00 | 220.00 | 141.32 | 28.68 | In this scheme, full amount of allocation will be spent. |
| 2.03 | Development of Entrepreneurship | 50.00 | 6.00 | 1.89 | 48.11 | In FY. 22-23, only two projects could get approved so allocation was reduced at RE stage. One more project has recently been approved so the RE allocation and in addition ₹ 2.00 Cr more will be utilized this FY. |
| 2.04 | Strengthening of Infrastructure for Institutional Training | 110.00 | 93.76 | 22.89 | 87.11 | The timeline of 'Scheme of Polytechnic' which is a component under this scheme ended in March, 2022. Its continuation as a time overrun project is under consideration. |
| 2.05 | Strengthening of Skill Institution | 20.00 | 11.32 | 6.65 | 13.35 | Less expenditure due to some vacant posts in CSTARI. |
| 2.06 | Support to Regulatory Institutional | 20.24 | 20.24 | 20.24 | 0.00 | ---- |
| 2.07 | EAP- Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) | 300.00 | 207.68 | 100.44 | 199.56 | Restrictions imposed during COVID-19 pandemic, delay in release of funds from the State Treasury to the respective State Skill Missions and tardy progress in some of the approved projects due to various reasons. |
| 2.08 | EAP- Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancements (STRIVE) | 300.00 | 113.34 | 65.68 | 234.32 | Some States could not achieve 75 % expenditure of the total released fund, hence as per the SNA guidelines, funds could not be released. Allocation has been reduced in RE which is expected to be achieved. |
| | Total of Schemes | 2613.24 | 1611.60 | 480.13 | 2133.11 | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | | | |
| | Grand Total (Secretariat+Scheme) | 2999.00 | 1901.71 | 691.11 | 2307.89 | |

13. The Committee observed that in its earlier reports it has made recommendations for creation of a suitable strategy for resolving the issue of incomplete fund utilisation. In this regard, the Committee sought to ascertain the reasons for the persistence of the problems and the steps for their final resolution. In reply, the Ministry stated as follows:-

The expenditure in this FY-2022-23 has remained relatively low in comparison to the previous years. The reasons have been explained in reply to Point No.1. However, from next Financial Year the pace of expenditure is likely to improve significantly because in the ‘Skill India Program’ three of our major schemes viz., PMKVY 4.0, JSS and PM-NAPS have been combined as one scheme. The categorization of the scheme is also changing from Centrally Sponsored Scheme to Central Sector Scheme. As these will be centrally funded and fully centrally managed, it is expected that we will be able to deliver better implementation of scheme and booking of expenditure.’

14. The Committee enquired about the measures taken/ proposed to remove the impediments encountered during 2022-23 so as to maximize utilization of funds during 2023-24. In response, the Ministry stated as under:-.

The major impediments encountered during the previous year were the non-receipt or delayed receipt of UCs from the State Governments. This issue is likely to get resolved from FY-2023-24 because our major Schemes viz., ‘Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana’, ‘Jan Shikshan Sansthan’ and ‘National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme’ which were earlier implemented as Centrally Sponsored Schemes have now been rationalized and re-classified as a composite Central Sector Scheme namely ‘Skill India Program’ and will be implemented through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Re-classification of our major schemes as “Central Sector Scheme” and creation of an integrated PMU is likely to result in better utilization of funds from FY.2023-24. Three of our schemes namely, “Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)”, “Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancements (STRIVE)” and “Strengthening of Infrastructure for Institutional Training (SIIT)” which are run through the State Governments will continue to remain as Centrally Sponsored Schemes. However, the Ministry is stepping up monitoring of these schemes for better utilization of funds.’

15. According to the Ministry, the major impediments encountered during the previous year were the non-receipt or delayed receipt of UCs from the State Governments. This issue had been highlighted by the Committee in its previous reports as well. In this context, the Committee desired to know the specific efforts being made to resolve the issue. In response, the Ministry apprised as under:-

Non-receipt or delayed receipts of UCs from State Governments have been the perennial issue creating hindrance in releasing of funds. Acknowledging the issue, various schemes have attempted to identify the root cause and taking steps to mitigate the problem. Scheme-wise steps taken may be seen as under:-

PMKVY

- A dedicated team at MSDE has been constituted for continuous monitoring of the implementation of PMKVY and to connect regularly with the State Govt. / State Skill Development Mission (SSDMS) for providing assistance on all issues including utilization of funds.

SANKALP

- A Project Management Consultancy (PMC) team have been put in place to review and monitor timely completion of activities and utilization of funds.
- Secretary MSDE has also written to the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs for time bound implementation of activities under SANKALP.
- Periodic Video Conferences (VCs) are being carried out with the States/UTs to monitor the physical and financial progress of the activities implemented under SANKALP. States have been asked to submit quarterly monitoring reports detailing the physical progress as well as the financial progresses being made.

STRIVE

- National Programme Implementation Unit (NPIU) is conducting regular meetings with States/UTs through telephonic calls and video conferencing (VC) to settle the impending issues.
- Regional Directorate of Skill Development of Entrepreneurship (RDSDE) have also been directed to coordinate with States/UTs to expedite the UC preparation and submission process.

SIIT

- RDSDE's are coordinating with States/UTs to expedite the submission of UC and progress reports.
- States/UTs have been requested to submit regular progress reports and photographs of infrastructure development. The team of Officers from Central Government are being regularly deputed to project sites to expedite the progress.

Apart from taking the above steps, the Ministry is monitoring utilization of funds on real time basis through Single Nodal Account (SNA) on PFMS. Any instance of funds getting stuck is taken up with the State Govt concerned.

16. Under the 'Secretariat' head of the Budget, the BE for 2022-23 was Rs. 385.76 crore and the RE was Rs. 290.11 crore, while the expenditure as on 10.01.2023 was only Rs. 181.00 crore. The Ministry has sought Rs. 351.21 crore for 2023-24.

17. The Committee sought to know the justification of the Ministry in seeking increased funds during 2023-24 without being able to show satisfactory utilization of allocated funds during 2022-23. In reply, the Ministry submitted as under:-

'Under the 'Secretariat' head of the Budget, the BE for 2022-23 is Rs. 385.76 crore and the RE is Rs. 290.11 crore. The expenditure as on 22.02.2023 is Rs. 216.16 Cr.

It may be pertinent to mention that in the FY. 2021-22 the expenditure under the Secretariat was Rs. 280.72 Cr. While making projection of ₹ 351.21 Cr the major factors that were taken into consideration was that in FY.2023-24, due to the rationalization of the schemes as per directions of DoE, a subordinate office namely CSTARI which was earlier classified under a scheme "Strengthening of Skill Institutions" has been included in the Secretariat head, so the expenses of CSTARI will be met henceforth from the Secretariat head. Therefore, higher allocation was sought under the Establishment expenditure. Secondly, from the FY.2023-24, the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship is shifting from its existing location to the new building "Kaushal Bhawan". It is expected that after shifting to new building maintenance expenditure which was hitherto borne by CPWD would be required. Apart from this, in NSTI some Capital expenditure started this year but that could not be completed would be carried forward to FY -2023-24. Taking into account all these considerations, the projection of ₹ 351.21 was made for the BE -2023-24.'

18. PMKVY and JSS were earlier components of scheme "Development of Skills" and NAPS was a separate scheme. The time-line of all these three

schemes had ended on 31.3.2022. Separate proposals for each of these schemes were sent to the Department of Expenditure, for their continuation. However, Department of Expenditure instead of considering them separately, recommended for continuation of these three schemes as components under a Composite Central Sector Scheme. The meeting of the EFC was held on 27.7.2022. Thereafter, draft Cabinet Note on the basis of EFC's recommendations for 'Skill India Programme' upto 2025-26 has been sent to Cabinet Secretariat on 23.8.2022.

19. The Committee desired to know of the major components of the Skill India Programme, particularly PMKVY-4.0 and how the implementation of the PMKVY-4.0, PM-NAPS and JSS as proposed now, would be different from how they were implemented in the earlier years. In reply, the Ministry apprised as under:

Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in its meeting held on 27.07.2022 recommended continuation of following three Central Sector schemes as sub-components of Umbrella scheme of 'Skill India Programme' for four years with an outlay of Rs. 8,800.00 crore.

- i. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY 4.0) with an outlay of Rs. 6,000 crore;
- ii. Pradhan Mantri-National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (PM-NAPS) with an outlay of Rs. 1,942 crore; and
- iii. Scheme of Support to Jan Shikshan Sansthan (NGOs) for Skill Development with an outlay of Rs. 858 crore.

Under the proposed PMKVY 4.0, three type of Training, viz, Short Term Training (STT), Special Projects (SP) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) will be implemented to train / orient Indian youth in the age-group of 15-45 years.

The proposed budget allocation of PMKVY 4.0 will be utilized for training of Indian youth, capacity building of Trainers and Assessors, revamping IT platforms, development of new-age curriculum and online content, awareness, counselling and capacity building of stakeholders, monitoring and evaluation of scheme, research and other components.

Based on the learning from the previous versions of the Scheme, the following major changes have been proposed under PMKVY 4.0:

- i. Focus on New age courses: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Blockchain, 3D Printing, Drone, etc.
- ii. Customised Courses of 210 hours with high Employability Skills and Digital Skills training modules.

- iii. Demand-driven Skilling: Target Allocation as per market and Industry's demand to ensure high employability.
- iv. Aligning and Convergence with schemes of other Ministries/Departments/State Govts. and national priorities like PM-Gati Shakti, One-District-One-Product (ODOP).
- v. Priority for Recruit-Training-Deploy (RTD) model.
- vi. On-Job-Training (OJT) in short term skilling.
- vii. Regular Apprenticeship and Rojgar Melas for placement opportunities.
- viii. Greater reliance on technology: Skill India Digital - Aadhaar Authenticated enrolment and counselling.
- ix. National pool of trainers and assessors: One lakh trainers & assessors to be trained and will be available locally.
- x. Addressing needs of informal/traditional/agricultural sector: Focus on design support and micro entrepreneurship.
- xi. District as fulcrum of convergence of all skilling schemes of State, Centre and local Government.

The major differences between the two versions of NAPS are given in the table below:

Table : Comparison of features under NAPS 1.0 and NAPS-2

| S. No. | Feature | NAPS 1.0 | Proposed feature under NAPS -2 |
|--------|---|--|---|
| 1 | Stipend Support for establishments | Sharing of 25% of prescribed stipend with all categories of establishments including Central and State Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings (including public sector banks) | Stipend reimbursement will be discontinued for Central and State Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings (including public sector banks) as it is construed as a mere transfer of funds from one department of the government to other. For all other categories of establishments, sharing of 25% of prescribed stipend limited to maximum of Rs. 1,500 per month per apprentice. |
| 2 | Basic Training Cost | Basic training cost@ Rs.7500 per apprentice for a course of 3 months duration. was payable to the basic training provider | Component of Basic Training has been embedded in the total course duration of apprenticeship training of minimum two (2) weeks duration before OJT focusing on orientation/induction into |

| | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|---|
| | | | the establishment. No reimbursement of Basic Training Payment will be provided under NAPS-2. |
| 3 | Fund flow mechanism | Reimbursement was given to establishments after they process the claims through Apprenticeship advisers of Central / State Governments as per the jurisdiction of establishments. For Central Sector establishments, the stipend reimbursement for Designated Trades (DT) under NAPS was through respective RDSDEs following manual processes of verification of bills. While stipend reimbursement for Optional Trades(OT) was done through online mode. For State Sector establishments, the stipend reimbursement both in DT and OT under NAPS was done through respective State Apprenticeship Adviser after physical verification of bills. | Stipend share of Rs 1,500 per month to be transferred directly in the bank account of apprentice through Direct Bank Transfer (DBT) under NAPS-2 for all categories of apprentices irrespective of Central and State Sector Establishments. |

Under JSS Scheme, following are the major changes proposed:

- a. 70% non/neo-literate and rudimentary level upto Std. 8th; 20% school dropouts upto 12th Std.; and 10% graduates.
- b. Relaxation in annual target in thinly populated areas.
- c. NSQF aligned short duration courses upto 240 hrs. (180 hrs. domain skills + 60 hrs. of employability skills).
- d. Training on Entrepreneurship of JSS Functionaries through NIESBUD / IIE.
- e. DJSS as Awarding Body & Assessing Agency.
- f. Aadhar based enrollment & biometric attendance.

Industries / Corporates will be encouraged to supplement through CSR funds.’

III. SCHEME-WISE ANALYSIS

A. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

20. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) had launched the third phase of its flagship scheme—Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 3.0) on 15th January, 2021. PMKVY 3.0 was launched to encourage and promote skill development throughout the country to address the industry needs, meet the market demands, impart skills in services and in new-age job roles that have become crucial in the post- pandemic era. Under PMKVY 3.0, total 7.31 lakh candidates have been trained/oriented across the country till 30.09.2022.

The Prime Objectives of the PMKVY 3.0:

- a) Create an ecosystem for the youth to make informed choices on the available skilling avenues.
- b) Provide support to youth for skill training and certification.
- c) Promote sustainable Skill Centres for greater participation of private sector.
- d) Benefit 8 lakh youth across the country.

Some of the Key Features of the PMKVY 3.0:

- PMKVY 3.0 aims to benefit over 8 lakh candidates with a budget of 948.90 crores while targeting the youth in the age group of 15-45 years.
- Planning from below, with District level Plans being the fundamental instrument as the District Skill Committees (DSCs) at district level will be focal points for implementation under the guidance of States Skill Development Missions (SSDMs). However, policy, strategic, and funding support will be extended by MSDE.
- Enhance the role of State/UT in entire implementation process of the Scheme by supporting the District Skill Committees in planning, mobilisation and counselling, aggregation of skilling schemes, monitoring and post-training employment/ self-employment, verification.
- The scheme is aligned with Common Cost Norms and National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF)
- National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) shall provide the IT and technical support regarding convergence with Skill India Portal (SIP) and others for the implementation of the scheme.
- Standardization and necessary reform will be made in assessment and certification by introduction of unified regulatory framework of National Council of Vocational Education and Training (NCVET)

Table :The progress under PMKVY 3.0 is provided below (as on 30.09.2022):

| Component | Training type | Trained | Certified | Placed |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| CSCM | Short Term Training (STT) | 2,88,345 | 1,68,869 | 12,290 |
| | Special Projects (SP)* | 1,08,702 | 68,975 | 6,341 |
| | Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) | 1,76,491 | 1,28,586 | NA |
| | Sub Total | 5,73,538 | 3,66,430 | 27,631 |
| CSSM | Short Term Training (STT) | 64,517 | 44,523 | 9,123 |
| | Special Projects (SP) | 6,645 | 3,261 | 175 |
| | Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) | 86,214 | 55,600 | NA |
| | Sub Total | 1,57,376 | 1,03,384 | 9,298 |
| Grand Total | | 7,30,914 | 4,69,814 | 36,929 |

Note: Training activities under PMKVY 3.0 are undergoing.

* including special project of CCCP for Covid Warriors

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 4.0)

Based on the learnings from implementation of earlier phases of PMKVY (i.e. 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0) Ministry has redesigned and upgraded the new version of PMKVY, i.e. PMKVY 4.0. At present, the proposal of PMKVY 4.0 has been appraised and recommended by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC).

21. On being asked about the observations/recommendations made by the Expenditure Finance Committee with regard to PMKVY 4.0, the Ministry submitted as under:-

EFC recommended for continuation of three components under the Composite Central Sector Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for the period FY 2022-23 to 2025-26 with a total outlay of Rs. 8800 Crore subject to the following conditions;

(i) Component-wise/Year-wise allocation of financial outlay will be as follows:

| Component | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | Total |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 | 1442 | 1558 | 1800 | 1200 | 6000.00 |

Rs. In crore

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme | 500.28 | 557.04 | 512.24 | 372.44 | 1942.00 |
| Scheme of Support to Jan Shikshan Sansthan (NGOs) for Skill Development | 200 | 163.33 | 235.10 | 259.57 | 858.00 |
| Total | 2142.28 | 2278.37 | 2547.34 | 1832.01 | 8800.00 |

(ii) Administrative cost under the composite Central Sector Scheme PMKVY Schemes will be not more than 5% of the overall total outlay.

(iii) Compulsory daily biometric attendance and Aadhaar Linkage of target Groups/beneficiaries to be ensured for the candidates, trainers, and assessor in PMKVY 4.0 and JSS.

(iv) A strong transparent mechanism to be developed for selection of training providers and their continuation so that quality of training is ensured.

(v) The Steering Committee to be constituted for PMKVY 4.0 under chairpersonship of Secretary, MSDE and is empowered for broad policy direction, dynamic allocation of targets among different training types, and any deviation in scheme concept/guidelines within financial provisions of the scheme. The quantum of financial contribution from candidates may also be decided by the Steering Committee.

(vi) Need gap analysis to be carried out by the District Skill Committees/SSCs as to what the beneficiaries are aspiring for and by the Sector Skill Councils as to know what type of skilled labour is being required by the industries. The local level involvement of this Gap analysis in skilling as well as stakeholder involvement in skill identification as well as opportunity in sector specific may be identified. Based on this, training courses being provided at the Skill training Centres may be aligned accordingly.

(vii) Ministry to ensure optimal utilization of resources. For this, before opening of any PMKK centres or JSS centres in any particular district, proper consultation/review needs to be carried out for finding out the target group of aspiring beneficiaries. Accordingly, particular number of JSS centres as well as PMKVY centres should be worked out. Moreover, availability of other skilling centres related to any other Government Organization may also be considered.

(viii) A track of employability of the trained beneficiaries may also be maintained at the PMU level and Ministry to devise a mechanism for close monitoring and tracking of trained beneficiaries. Record of trained beneficiaries and those who

got employment or have started their own business shall be maintained to assess the outcomes of the Scheme in a better way.

(ix) For informal sector like the trained beneficiaries of JSS should be registered in e-Shram portal of Ministry of Labour & Employment.

(x) A single PMU at the Ministry level for monitoring/evaluation/course curriculums may be created. Similarly, at various level and implementation level also, single PMU shall identify the target group, training courses, eligibility for the course under the components of the Scheme.

(xi) Stake holder involvement and consultations should be done at local level and Industry level for identifying skill gap as per requirement of employer/ industry / establishments.

(xii) Inter- Ministerial consultation may be done for identifying beneficiary as well as target group to avoid duplication as well as presence of Multi skilling agency at the same location.

(xiii) A unified portal should be developed in PPP mode for all skilling across the all sectors and geographical area and convergence between the Skill India portal and NCS portal should be attempted.

(xiv) Ministry may also explore the possibility of funding of capital grants to JSSs/ training partners through the private sector.

22. The Committee desired to know the anticipated physical, financial and performance targets for PMKVY 4.0. In reply, the Ministry stated as under:-

FY wise physical targets as per approved EFC Memorandum of PMKVY 4.0 is given below:

| Type of Training | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Short Term Training (STT) | 2,72,930 | 4,09,395 | 4,09,395 | 2,72,930 | 13,64,649 |
| Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) | 25,82,227 | 38,73,340 | 38,73,340 | 25,82,227 | 1,29,11,134 |
| Special Projects | 1,54,487 | 2,31,730 | 2,31,730 | 1,54,487 | 7,72,433 |
| Total | 30,09,643 | 45,14,465 | 45,14,465 | 30,09,643 | 1,50,48,215 |

FY wise financial allocation as per approved EFC Memorandum of PMKVY 4.0 is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

| Component | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | Total |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 | 1442 | 1558 | 1800 | 1200 | 6000.00 |

23. When asked about the target fixed for the total number of placements under PMKVY 4.0, the Ministry responded by informing as follows:-

'No targets have been fixed for placement, as the Ministry is delivering skills through PMKVY with an objective to impart short duration skill development training and certification to youth to make them employable for better livelihood. Under PMKVY, placement opportunities will be provided to STT certified candidates and since RPL involves the process of certification of already existing skills, it is not linked with placements.'

24. The Committee sought to know as to how the PMKVY 4.0 was structured to cater to the demands of the new market economy characterised by technology driven solutions. In reply, the Ministry stated as follows:-

The following steps are proposed under PMKVY 4.0 to cater to the demands of the new market economy by technology solutions-

(i) Several IT based initiatives have been taken including a dedicated portal for accreditation of training centres, Skill India Portal/ Digital for end-to-end digitization of entire skill training process and online skill directory of over 1.4 crore candidates.

(ii) Flexibility in course curriculum (w.r.t NSQF) through Online/Digital/Blended content, addition of new job roles for new-age skills and Industry 4.0, introduction of multi-skilling courses, etc. with special focus on vernacular content.

(iii) Skill India Digital/Portal to be single point for enrollment of candidates and provide platform for maintaining the entire candidate's training life-cycle with one year of post-certification tracking.

(iv) Local Demand & Skill Planning - Flagship Programmes of Government (PLI, ODOP, Digital India, PM Gati Shakti, National Infrastructure Pipeline, Semiconductor Manufacturing, Vocal for Local, Aatmanirbhar Bharat etc.), New Age Skills (Industry 4.0, Web 3.0, Drone (manufacturing, operation, maintenance and services), 5G Telecom etc.).

(v) District Skill Development Plan (DSDPs) including Skill surveys prepared/conducted by District Skill Committees (DSCs), Skill Gap Studies

conducted by Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) will form the baseline for identification of job roles for providing training under the scheme.

25. Asked about the specific bottlenecks reported by employers in terms of recruitment of candidates, the Ministry stated as follows:-

Through various studies and feedback received from the industry, the following constraints were noted:

- (i) The training course and curriculum under PMKVY was not aligned with the actual industry requirements.
- (ii) The practical skills imparted under PMKVY training is not as per the industry need.
- (iii) The process for reporting the placement details of the candidates is cumbersome and requires extensive efforts for the same.

In view of the above, the following initiatives/remedial measures are proposed:

- (i) Encourage Industry buy-in and contribution for skilling. (Including sharing of training infrastructure, demand aggregation, introduction of On-Job-Training (OJT), etc.)
- (ii) Flexibility in course curriculums by introducing courses in partnership with industry, Government Ministries/Departments.
- (iii) Enhance apprenticeship opportunities for candidates.

26. Asked whether any study had been conducted to evaluate the satisfaction level of employers with regard to the candidates placed with them. In reply, the Ministry stated that no evaluation study had been conducted for PMKVY 3.0 to evaluate the satisfaction level of employers with regard to the candidates placed with them.

27. With regard to the changes to be incorporated in PMKVY 4.0 based on the learnings from the previous versions of the Scheme, the Ministry furnished the following details:-

The following changes are proposed to be incorporated in PMKVY 4.0 based on the learning from implementation of previous versions of the Scheme:

- (i) Increase in On-Job-Training (OJT) in short term skilling; OJT in Industries through SSCs and other agencies to be ensured.
- (ii) To enhance employability of candidates, Employability Skills Module (10%) embedded in every course, Auto registration with SIP 2.0 portal to access multiple job/apprenticeship opportunities - linked with other job portals through 2-way APIs (e.g., NCS, UDYAM, e-Shram, etc.), Periodic Apprenticeship

and Rojgar Melas for placement and, Post training monitoring, feedback and tracking upto 1 year will be taken.

(iii) There will be flexibility in course curriculum (w.r.t NSQF) with focus on digital content through blended mode of training, special focus on new age, multi skilling courses and vernacular content.

(iv) Upskilling will be an essential component of the RPL programme, industry-linked and outcome-based skilling projects will be given preference and emphasis will be on National Occupational Standard (NOS) based assessment.

(v) To address needs of informal / traditional/ agricultural sector, emphasis will be on job roles which increase village GDP (agriculture, handicraft, cottage, etc.) as per District Skill Development Plan and focus will be on design support and micro entrepreneurship.

(vi) More Industry Partnership linked skilling that enhances placement, Skill gap studies, curriculum design, training infrastructure, tools, etc. will be given preference.

(vii) One lakh trainers & assessors are to be trained and will be available locally. Teachers and faculties of Schools/ITIs/HEIs/Industry to be covered.'

28. When enquired about the mechanism to verify placements under the Scheme, the Ministry stated as under:-

'Post certification following steps would be taken to verify the placements;

(i) IT-based tracking of candidates upto one year from the date of certification shall be done for all the candidates by NSDC.

(ii) Details of the trained candidates will be made available on Skill India Portal/Digital for connecting with potential employers.

(iii) Through Skill India Portal/Digital, candidates will have access to job and apprenticeship opportunities and other facilities, including loans for entrepreneurship.

(iv) Certified candidates will be linked with Rojgar Melas (including virtual) and Apprenticeship Melas.'

29. Asked about the measures taken to increase the participation of the private sector in imparting training as well as providing placements, the Ministry submitted as follows:-

The main objective of the implementation of PMKVY is to deliver skills to youth of the country to make them employable for better livelihood. Ministry through various initiatives has facilitated the placement of the short-term certified candidates. Further, Ministry through NSDC has been constantly working

towards ensuring higher participation from employers, staffing companies, third-party aggregators etc. to increase the placement opportunities. Rozgar Melas are organized with the support of Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), training providers, private and implementing agencies to directly link the candidates with the potential employers in the private sector. Furthermore, Ministry is organizing Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Mela (PMNAM) across the country. States/UTs have been advised to organize PMNAM every 2nd Monday in 1/3 of total number of districts with the flexibility for choosing the district/location and the day of Mela based on local conditions/festivals, etc. so that all districts are covered once in a quarter, and four times in a year.

In addition, informed choices / aspirations of the candidates was given primacy which aims to support self-employment as well. This scheme also supports the vision of Atma nirbhar Bharat by encouraging candidates to opt for local skills with local jobs.'

30. The Committee desired to know the concrete measures that will be taken by the Ministry, in case of PMKVY 4.0, to address the issue of low placement witnessed during the implementation of PMKVY 2.0 and 3.0. In response, the Ministry submitted as under:-

The following steps will be taken by Ministry through NSDC to address the issue of low placement witnessed during the implementation of PMKVY 2.0 & 3.0:

- (i) Organization of monthly apprenticeship and Rozgar melas and post placement tracking upto 1 year will be ensured.
- (ii) Certified candidates will be linked with Rozgar Melas (including virtual) and Apprenticeship Melas.
- (iii) Multiple job and apprenticeship opportunities and loans for entrepreneurship through auto-registration with SIP 2.0.
- (iv) Industry buy-in and contribution for skilling through skill gap studies, curriculum design, sharing of training infrastructure, offering tools and Skill India aligned certifications at discounted rates.
- (v) Priority for target allocation to training providers offering Recruit-Train-Deploy (RTD) model under both Short Term and Special Projects
- (vi) Captive placement by Industries will be promoted.
- (vii) On Job Training (OJT) will be mandatory for courses other than Customized Courses.'

31. With regard to the strengthening of the monitoring mechanism, under the Scheme, for ensuring quality training, the Ministry apprised as follows:-

Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0, it is proposed that IT tools will be extensively used and a complete digital ecosystem will be designed to capture the trainee lifecycle through Skill India Digital (SID).

Mandatory Aadhar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS), tracking of the life cycle of training process of candidates (enrolment-training-assessment-certification-post training tracking) on real-time basis through Skill India Digital (SID), CCTV based Monitoring and Command Centre, alerts of non-compliance to relevant stakeholders, virtual verification of operational training centres using a mobile app, monitor remote Training Centre's (TCs) locations virtually at any given point of time, call validation, physical visits and inspection of the training centre by State Engagement Officer / Mahatma Gandhi National Fellow (MGNF) / representative from NSDC and MSDE will be undertaken to strengthen and make the monitoring mechanism more transparent to ensure quality training.

In addition, there is a provision of administrative cost under PMKVY 4.0 for Implementing Agencies to carry out activities such as on-ground implementation and coordination of the program, monitoring and evaluation, research and other components as decided by Steering Committee with the objective to ensure quality training.

The Districts Skill Committee (DSCs) under the administrative control of District Collectors will also play an active role in on-ground monitoring of implementation of the scheme.

32. According to the Ministry, through various studies and feedback received from the industry, it had been reported/found that the training course and curriculum as well as the practical skills under PMKVY were not aligned with the actual industry requirements. Given the fact that Sector Skill Councils are set up as autonomous industry-led bodies by NSDC, the Committee desired to know the corrective action taken to address the above mentioned feedback received from the industry partners. In reply, the Ministry apprised as under:-

'Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) are industry-led bodies autonomous bodies set up under the aegis of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). In addition, SSCs are also Awarding Bodies under National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET).

Under PMKVY 4.0, SSCs are required to assess and regularly update the skill gap in the respective sectors by involving their constituent industrial partners.

Further to enhance the skilling ecosystem to align with the actual industry requirements, the following steps are envisioned under PMKVY 4.0:

- i. To enhance industry engagement, inputs will be taken from industries for skill gap studies, curriculum design, sharing of training infrastructure, offering tools and Skill India aligned certifications at discounted rates.
- ii. Flexibility in course curriculum with respect to National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) through Online/Digital/Blended content, addition of new job roles for new-age skills, introduction of multi-skilling courses, etc. in collaboration with industry.
- iii. Under RPL programme of PMKVY 4.0, upskilling is an essential component wherein industry involvement (including funding) with emphasis on National Occupational Standard (NOS) based assessment will be encouraged. On-Job-Training (OJT) in short term training for better practical exposure to candidates will also be undertaken.'

33. Asked about the changes proposed in the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) component of the Scheme and steps taken to track the placement/employment status of candidates after certification under the RPL component, the Ministry stated as follows:-

'Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) component under PMKVY 4.0 will be for formalization of prior learning through re-skilling and up-skilling for people who are already employed/ working. The RPL component will be industry linked and outcome-based skill development training. Under RPL, upskilling is an essential component wherein industry involvement (including funding) with emphasis on National Occupational Standard (NOS) based assessment will be encouraged. This shall give an opportunity to the candidate for better vertical mobility. Priority will also be given to RPL projects with bridge courses for upskilling. The training life cycle under the RPL component will also be captured through the Skill India Portal / Digital (SIP/ SID).'

B. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK)

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

- Under this project, the private training partners selected through RFP, can avail a secured loan of up to Rs 70 lakhs per PMKK at a subsidized interest rate to procure and setup labs, training-relevant machinery, training aids, etc.
- PMKK centres will also be given a dedicated training mandate for three years under PMKVY Scheme, till the time the scheme exists.

- As on 30.09.2022, 818 PMKKs have been allocated covering 707 districts. Out of the 818 allocated PMKKs, 721 PMKKs have been established covering 631 districts and 38 PMKKs are under established.

35. The Committee desired to know about the monitoring mechanism for the private training partners setting up PMKKs and whether all the PMKKs were setup by the private training partners. In response, the Ministry submitted as under:-

PMKKs were envisaged to create a network of standardized model and aspirational centres in every district of the country. These state-of-the-art training centres aimed to run industry-driven courses of high quality with a focus on employability. The process for setting up PMKKs was started in the year 2016 through RFP model and is implemented by National Skill Development Centre (NSDC). NSDC monitors the centre setup process through field verification visits and documentary proof(s) sought as per the plan agreed/by contract. Further, NSDC ensures financial disbursement & re-payment tracking and network level monitoring of PMKKs performance.

All the PMKKs till date have been setup by private training partners through a fair and transparent process. However, there is a provision in the guidelines which allows participation of Central/State Government/PSU/SPSU Institutions/organizations to set up PMKK.'

36. The Committee also desired to know whether the exercise for the field verification of physical infrastructure of PMKKs to ensure due diligence and monitoring of proper utilization of loan amount, had been completed for all the PMKKs established. In response, the Ministry stated as follows:-

'All the PMKKs have been inspected during its establishment by NSDC team. The PMKKs are regularly inspected through a field verification process that involves check on various parameters to ensure due diligence and monitoring of proper utilization of loan amount. The exercise has been completed for all the established PMKKs as on date. As on 09.02.2023, 691 field verification of physical infrastructure of PMKKs has been conducted by NSDC.'

37. With regard to the total number of Training Providers who have setup PMKKs and submitted the Utilization Certificate (UC) for the loans disbursed under the programme, the Ministry furnished the following details:-

'There are 74 number of Training Providers who have setup PMKKs. Out of this only 47 Training Providers have availed loan from NSDC and all have submitted the Utilization Certificate.'

38. Concerning the vacancies of trainers/teachers in PMKK(s), the Ministry apprised as under:-

'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKKs) have been set up by private training providers (TPs) in the country and as such the recruitment of trainers/instructors are the sole prerogative of the TPs and MSDE do not have any role in it. However, MSDE mandates that all the trainers imparting training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) should be well versed with the domain knowledge and Training of Trainer (ToT) certified.'

C. JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN

39. The objective of the scheme is to increase household income by promoting self/wage employment through skill development training. The skill training is low-cost, flexible, and highly accessible to Women, Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), minorities, and other disadvantaged sections of the society. The strength of the scheme is its community connect and involvement of local administration, village functionaries and other key stakeholders. It enables the effective mobilization of infrastructure, resources and beneficiaries under the JSS Scheme.

40. Under the said scheme, financial assistance in the form of Grants-in-Aid is provided to the JSSs for imparting skill training to the target beneficiaries. The JSSs also conduct activities to create awareness in the community on important issues such as social, economic, health, financial literacy, and environment, etc.

41. At present, 301 JSSs are sanctioned in 26 States and 7 Union Territories of the country. The vision of the Ministry is to set up JSS in each district of the country in a phased manner. The priority is given to Aspirational districts, Backward Districts, LWE-affected districts, hilly/Island areas, and Border areas across the States/UTs.

Accordingly, the Ministry has invited Expression of Interest for setting up new JSSs in 250 districts of the country. Thus, the number of Jan Shikshan Sansthans will be increased to 551 resulting in an increase in current training capacity from 5.4 lakh to 9.91 lakh by 2025-26.

42. Asked about the number of JSS(s) established in Aspirational districts, Backward Districts, LWE-affected districts, hilly/Island areas, and Border areas. In reply, the Ministry furnished the following details:-

The details of functional JSSs State/UT-wise in aspirational, backward, LWE and border districts is given below:

| S.No. | State / Union Territory | Aspirational district | Backward district | LWE district | Border district |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | Bihar | 9 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Chandigarh UT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu UT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 10 | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Haryana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | Jammu & Kashmir | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Kerala | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 17 | Ladkah | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 18 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Madhya Pradesh | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 20 | Maharashtra | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 21 | Manipur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 23 | Mizoram | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Nagaland | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Odisha | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 26 | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Rajasthan | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 28 | Tamil Nadu | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | Telangana | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 30 | Tripura | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 31 | Uttar Pradesh | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 32 | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 33 | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | | 67 | 1 | 9 | 19 |

Note: Some JSSs come in aspirational, backward, LWE and border districts have been counted in one category only.

43. In the context of JSS being penalized for unsatisfactory performance, the Ministry apprised that during the last three years, 9 JSSs have been de-recognized and closed due to poor performance, administrative problems and financial irregularities.

44. Asked to provide details regarding the number of Women, Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), minorities, and other disadvantaged sections of the society that have benefitted from the programme in the past three years, the Ministry furnished the details as under:-

The number of beneficiaries covered gender-wise by Jan Shikshan Sansthan during the past three years is given below:

Table 1: Coverage of JSSs – Gender-wise

| Year | Female | Male | Transgender | Total |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
| 2019-20 | 3,54,135 | 60,939 | 258 | 4,15,332 |
| 2020-21 | 2,97,899 | 61,761 | 136 | 3,59,796 |
| 2021-22 | 3,85,242 | 76,555 | 199 | 4,61,996 |
| Total | 10,37,276 | 1,99,255 | 593 | 12,37,124 |
| % age | 83.85 | 16.10 | 0.05 | |

The number of beneficiaries covered social category-wise is given below:

Table B: Social category- wise

| Year | SC | ST | OBC | Minority | Others | Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 2019-20 | 1,11,816 | 54,732 | 1,43,965 | 44,890 | 59,929 | 4,15,332 |
| 2020-21 | 1,01,432 | 46,416 | 1,23,313 | 36,722 | 51,913 | 3,59,796 |
| 2021-22 | 1,22,294 | 61,265 | 1,63,429 | 44,283 | 70,725 | 4,61,996 |
| Total | 3,35,542 | 1,62,413 | 4,30,707 | 1,25,895 | 1,82,567 | 12,37,124 |
| % age | 27.12 | 13.13 | 34.82 | 10.18 | 14.76 | |

45. Noting that a system of Grading of JSSs had been introduced by MSDE, the Committee desired to know the number of JSS under each category according to the grading system and whether any financial incentives were provided to the JSS(s) that were graded as 5 or 4 stars to reward their performance. In reply, the Ministry submitted as under:-

‘For the first time, Grading System has been introduced in the JSS Scheme. The provisional data of grading of JSSs by category-wise is given below:

| Star Rating | No. of functional JSSs |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Star 5 - 90% or more marks | 1 |
| Star 4 - 80% - 89% | 7 |
| Star 3 - 70% - 79% | 47 |
| Star 2 - 60% - 69% | 76 |
| Star 1 - Less than 60% | 81 |

On the basis of grading, one JSS has been graded as 5 star and 7 JSSs were graded as 4 star. No financial incentives have been provided to JSSs who have obtained 4 star and 5 star. JSSs obtaining 5 star will be given opportunity to participate in World Skills Competitions. JSSs obtaining 3 star and more will be given Certificate of Excellence.’

46. With regard to the grading exercise and the reasons for the small number of JSS(s) being awarded 5 and 4 stars, the Ministry, made the following submission:-

‘In the scheme of JSS the grading system was introduced for the first time. As per the grading guidelines, JSSs were required to fill data for the last two years i.e. 2019-20 and 2020-21. Due to rapid spread of pandemic disease COVID-19, the skill training of JSS was halted. During COVID-19 period, due to lockdown in the country, various awareness and social activities were discontinued. It is pertinent to mention here that during that period the following factors, such as, innovative activities, exposure to industries, collaboration with various agencies / departments for loan and wage employment, formation of SHGs/ JLGs, etc., affected the grading of the most of the JSSs.

Remedial measures proposed to be taken to improve the performance of JSSs:

- Rigorous monitoring of JSSs activities and functions will be conducted through video-conferencing and surprise inspections / field visits.
- Handholding support will be provided to the low performing JSSs to improve their performance.
- The grading was introduced for the first time in the scheme and it is also proposed to take feedback from the stakeholders on the

grading parameters to strengthen the grading mechanism.’

D. SKILLS ACQUISITION AND KNOWLEDGE AWARENESS FOR LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION (SANKALP):

47. Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotions (SANKALP) is a World Bank loan assisted Centrally sponsored scheme of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). It was launched on 19th January, 2018 with an implementation period till March, 2023. The current agreement of Government of India with the World Bank is for US\$ 250 million (Rs. 1,650 crore). The objectives of SANKALP are to strengthen the short-term skill ecosystem and to address key issues of skilling in the country. These objectives are met through its three key result areas namely (i) Institutional Strengthening at National, State & District level; (ii) Quality Assurance of skill development programmes; and (iii) Inclusion of marginalized population in skill development programmes.

Major achievements under National Component:

48. Some of the major achievements under SANKALP National Component are as under:-

Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF) Program

49. MSDE under SANKALP has launched Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF) programme, a two-year fellowship programme which combines classroom sessions at Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) with an intensive field immersion at the district level to strengthen the District Skill Committees (DSCs). The Fellows shall assist the DSC in planning, implementation and monitoring of skill development initiatives. Upon completion of the programme, the Fellow will be awarded a Certificate in Public Policy and Management by respective IIM.

50. MGNF Phase-I: Phase-I of fellowship program was launched on 8th March, 2020 with IIM Bangalore as the Academic Partner wherein 69 Fellows were posted in 69 districts across six States (Gujarat, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh). Phase-I concluded on 4th March, 2022.

MGNF Phase-II: The national roll-out of the MGNF Phase-II program was inaugurated on 25th October, 2021 in partnership with 9 IIMs (IIM Bangalore, IIM Ahmedabad, IIM Lucknow, IIM Kozhikode, IIM Visakhapatnam, IIM-Udaipur, IIM Nagpur, IIM Ranchi and IIM-Jammu). Currently 604 Fellows are deployed across 33 States/ UTs of the country.

Capacity Building of the District Skill Committee (DSC):

District Skill Committees (DSCs) have been institutionalized in over 700 districts across the country. Theme based workshops are being organized by MSDE as part of SANKALP to build the capacity of the District Skill Committee (DSC) members and district functionaries. MSDE has developed District Skill Planning and Aid Kit (DiSPAK) and Skills Book (four volumes) to assist the DSCs in performing various tasks including skill development planning

Development of IT portals

SANKALP has supported multiple IT initiatives of MSDE that includes Skill India Digital, Skill India Portal, Apprenticeship portal and SANKALP portal.

Major achievement under State component:

Some of the major achievements under SANKALP state component are as under:- (Notes on Schemes Pg. 9)

- a. All States/ UTs have submitted their consent for participation under SANKALP.
- b. SIG Baseline has been completed for these States/ UTs while SIG assessment has been completed for 15 States/ UTs.
- c. MSDE has released State Incentive Grants to 31 States/ UTs amounting to Rs. 274 crore
- d. In addition, MSDE has released Rs 13.91 crore to Aspirational Districts across the country
- e. District Skill Committees (DSCs) have been institutionalized in 724 districts across the country.

Financial achievement under SANKALP

- a. The World Bank has till date disbursed/ reimbursed USD 210.96 million (Rs. 1,577 crore) to Government of India under SANKALP.

b. MSDE has incurred a total expenditure of Rs 671.17 crore till date under SANKALP that includes expenditure under National and State components.

51. On being asked about the specific reasons for the shortfall in expenditure and the concrete steps being taken to address the bottlenecks in the implementation of the projects, the Ministry stated as under:-

'The shortfall in the expenditure can be attributed largely to restrictions imposed during COVID-19 pandemic, delay in release of funds from the State Treasury to the respective State Skill Missions and tardy progress in some of the approved projects due to various reasons. To facilitate expeditors execution of projects and delivery of intended benefits, this Ministry has empowered States/ UTs for re-appropriation of activities.

Implementation of the projects sanctioned under the Scheme is reviewed periodically with States/ UTs and other implementation agencies and during such reviews, challenges encountered in implementation are discussed, with a view to address them.'

52. Noting that the World Bank had further extended the project for one year, the Committee sought to know the plan of action of the Ministry to ensure complete utilization of funds. In this regard, the Ministry responded by stating :

'States/ UTs are being regularly followed up for submission of utilization certificates and proposals for the second tranche of funds under SANKALP. To incentivize better performing States/UTs, the eligibility of second tranche of funds has also been enhanced by the Ministry. Further, the Ministry will implement new interventions/ projects at the National level to ensure complete utilization of funds.

53. The Committee sought to know about the observations/ recommendations made by the World Bank with respect to the implementation of the project. In reply, the Ministry stated as follows:-

The World Bank has highlighted low expenditure by States/ UTs and has recommended for undertaking steps for expediting the State/ UT expenditures.

As stated above, in order to expedite utilisation of funds, reappropriation of activities by States / UTs as per their requirement has been permitted.'

54. The Committee noted that the World Bank conducts Implementation Support Missions for joint review of SANKALP programme along with MSDE

during which progress of the project is appraised. World Bank has rated the performance of the project as 'Satisfactory' which is the second highest rating as per their rating scale.

55. In this regard the Ministry was questioned on the last such review that may have been undertaken and whether World Bank had pointed out any shortcoming regarding the implementation. In reply, the Ministry apprised as under:-

The last Implementation Support Mission was undertaken by the World Bank during 27thApril 2022 to 6thMay 2022.

The World Bank has highlighted low expenditure by States/ UTs and has recommended for undertaking steps for expediting the State/ UT expenditures.'

56. When asked about the observations, recommendations and challenges/bottlenecks reported by the Mahatma Gandhi Fellows with respect to capacity building of the District Skill Committees and Skill Development at large, the Ministry submitted as under:-

'Mahatma Gandhi National Fellows have shared the following observations, recommendations and challenges/ bottlenecks with respect to capacity building to the District Skill Committees (DSCs) and Skill Development at large:

- a. District Skill Development Plan (DSDP) to be an integral part of the District Development Plan.
- b. There are frequent changes of DSC members and therefore the capacity building of DSC members should be an ongoing activity.
- c. DSCs should focus not only on preparation of DSDPs but also on monitoring and reviewing implementation of various skilling programmes in the district.'

57. The Committee enquired about the response of the District administrations to the DiSPAK (District Skill Planning and Aid Kit) developed by the Ministry as well as the major challenges reported by the Districts with regard to the use of DiSPAK and the steps taken by the Ministry to address the same. In response, the Ministry stated as follows:-

'Currently, 697 districts have been onboarded on DiSPAK. Districts have highlighted challenges in consolidation of data from different sources and limited capacity of the district officials on skilling ecosystem. To address the issue, capacity building sessions of the district representatives are undertaken to provide inputs and support to the DSCs and build their capacity, not only in

the process of onboarding them on DiSPAK, but also in the overall planning, implementation and monitoring processes of District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs). Deployment of Mahatma Gandhi National (MGN) Fellows has been one of the major step taken by the Ministry to support the Districts in strengthening their skill ecosystem.'

E. DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

58. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing various projects for promoting Entrepreneurship and self employment opportunities among the skilled youth through its autonomous bodies i.e. National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati.

59. The Committee noted that for the Development of Entrepreneurship, for the financial year 2022-23, against the BE of Rs. 50 crore the RE was Rs. 6 crore while the amount actually spent as on 10.01.2023 was Rs. 1.89 crore only.

60. In this regard, the Committee desired to know the specific reasons for the drastic reduction at RE Stage and also the shortfall in expenditure, as well as the remedial steps envisaged in order to rectify the situation. In reply, the Ministry stated as follows:-

'Under the Head "Development of Entrepreneurship", the B.E for Financial Year 2022-23 was Rs. 50.00 Crore which was then revised to Rs. 6.00 Crore in the Revised Estimate (R.E. 2022-23) owing to the reason that only two projects were approved to be implemented by National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD). The committed expenditure under RE allocation for FY 2022-23 is expected to be fully utilized. Further a Pilot Project for Entrepreneurship Development Programme in 10 States amounting to Rs. 2.934 Crore have been approved on 07.02.2023. The additional requirement of fund (above approved RE) would be met from the savings since the additional requirement of Rs. 2 Crore falls within the ceiling of approved BE for FY 2022-23 of this Ministry.

A working group has been formed for identifying and expanding potential Entrepreneurship Development and convergence opportunities across Ministries/Departments, Industry Bodies, Sector Skill Councils etc. for the Development of Entrepreneurship.'

61. Asked about the measures taken for promotion of Entrepreneurship and providing financial assistance for self Employment of candidates belonging to socially disadvantaged groups, SCs and STs, the Ministry stated as follows:-

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has taken various initiatives to promote entrepreneurship through National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati. NIESBUD, Noida and IIE, Guwahati, through its various programmes/projects are providing Entrepreneurial skills with assistance to the Entrepreneurs/Trainees on creating business proposals, documentation required for businesses/finances, mentoring, handholding, financial literacy on various Government Schemes, Banks, Financiers etc.

Some of the programmes/projects being implemented by NIESBUD, Noida and IIE, Guwahati with the support of the MSDE and other Ministries/Departments for the promotion of Entrepreneurship and self Employment to the candidates belonging to socially disadvantaged groups, SCs and STs are Given at Annexure1 :

62. When asked about the steps taken for entrepreneurship development in the North eastern States, the Ministry informed as under:-

The Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati is an autonomous Institute under the aegis of MSDE. The Institute is focusing on Entrepreneurship Development across North Eastern States. Some of the programmes/projects being implemented by IIE, Guwahati with the support of the MSDE and other Ministries/Departments for the promotion of Entrepreneurship across North Eastern States as given below:

| Project/Scheme | Steps have been taken | Beneficiaries |
|---|---|----------------------|
| The Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana (PMVDY) PMVDY | Minor Forest Produces (MFP) value addition training, handholding support ,providing revolving fund(financial assistance), facilitation and market | 26070 |

| | | |
|---|--|------|
| | linkage | |
| The Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana (PMVDY) PMVDY in convergence with Ministry of MSME | ESDP training | 4750 |
| SC-ST Hub Project | EDP and SDP | 1205 |
| Capacity Building of JSS and cluster beneficiaries | (Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP), Training of Trainers (ToT), Financial Literacy Programme (FLP) and Handholding & Business Facilitation Support Programme) | 1934 |
| Agri Entrepreneurship of Commissioner of Industries and Commerce | EDP | 212 |

63. Asked to furnish details, of the past three years, regarding the total number of self employment opportunities created on account of the measures taken by the Ministry towards development of entrepreneurship, the Ministry furnished the following details:-

The number of self-employment opportunities created, and existing enterprises scaled up through different programmes/projects undertaken by NIESBUD, Noida and IIE, Guwahati during the last 3 years is as following:

| S.No. | FY | Total No. of Enterprises Setup/Scaled Up |
|--------------|------------|---|
| 1 | 2022 - 23* | 7402 |
| 2 | 2021-22 | 12243 |
| 3 | 2020-21** | 1431 |

* 2022-23*, The number to Enterprises Setup/Scaled up are till 31.12.2022

** 2020-21, Scoping studies were done in 2020-21 while the projects for self-employment were imparted from 2021 onwards. The Institutes have imparted various trainings, but the self-employment opportunities were impacted due to Covid-19 restrictions across the Country.'

64. Questioned further on the steps taken for the development and support of Entrepreneurship of the candidates enrolled in PMKKs, JSS, ITIs, Polytechnics etc, the Ministry, in response, apprised as under:-

The Ministry has taken various steps for the development and support of Entrepreneurship of the candidates enrolled in PMKKs, JSS, ITIs, Polytechnics etc. through its autonomous Institutes NIESBUD, Noida and IIE, Guwahati. Some of the programmes/projects undertaken by the Institutes are given below:

1. Pilot Project on Entrepreneurship Development

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship executed a pilot project on entrepreneurship development under PM-YUVA project. The Pilot project was initiated in November 2019 and was executed till March 2022. The project was implemented in ten States and two Union Territories including Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Telangana, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The overall objective of the Pilot was to create an enabling ecosystem for entrepreneurship development through entrepreneurship education & training, advocacy, and easy access to Entrepreneurship network, with focus on student/ trainees and alumnae from the skilling ecosystem. NIESBUD was the implementing agency of the Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana (YuvaUdyamita Vikas Abhiyan project). The pilot project aimed to promote entrepreneurship as an alternate career choice and provide mentoring support to potential and early-stage entrepreneurs, by imparting entrepreneurship education and mentoring support to trainees/ beneficiaries from skilling ecosystem.

The project has tried to focus on Entrepreneurship development through spreading awareness on entrepreneurship during community outreach and mobilization programs, and providing mentoring & handholding support to beneficiaries in starting or scaling up enterprise, which included members of SHGs, JSS, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Polytechnics and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs).

The progress of the project is given in the table below:

| | No. of Institutes | ITI | PMKK | Polytechnic | JSS |
|--|--------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Number of Institutes Empanelled | 318 | 210 | 36 | 46 | 26 |
| Entrepreneurship Awareness and Mobilization | | | | | |
| Activity | | | | Beneficiary Achieved | |
| Principals' Orientation | | | | 396 | |
| Entrepreneurship Awareness Program (Student Orientation) | | | | 34760 | |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Community Awareness Program | 5003 |
| Entrepreneurship Education | |
| Activity | Beneficiary Achieved |
| TOT | 443 |
| Faculty Mentor Training | 227 |
| EDP Student Registration | 17797 |
| Mentoring & Handholding | |
| Activity | Beneficiary Achieved |
| Mentoring Camp | 3951 |
| Creation of New Enterprises | 1045 |
| Scaled up Enterprises | 968 |

2. Creating Entrepreneurial Climate through Training of Trainers and Entrepreneurship Development Programme in Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)

NIESBUD, Noida has implemented a project for creating Entrepreneurial Climate through Training of Trainers and Entrepreneurship Development Programme in Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) with following components:

- Trainers Training Programme for 2000 trainers of JSS
- Entrepreneurship Development Programme to impart training among 4000 JSS Trainees

3. Trainer's Training Programme on Employability, Entrepreneurship & Life Skills for the Vocational Instruction of DGT

NIESBUD, Noida with the support of Directorate General of Training under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is organising the Trainers Training Programme on Employability, Entrepreneurship and Life Skills for the Trainers of Government and Private ITIs to build their capacity on Entrepreneurship development so that they may guide the trainees of ITIs to pursue entrepreneurship as a viable career option.

The Institute has conducted 18 Trainers Training Programmes on Employability, Entrepreneurship and Life Skills for the 417 trainers of Industrial Training Institutes sponsored by Directorate General of Training.

4.IIE, Guwahati has implemented a project for creating Entrepreneurial Climate through Training of Trainers and Entrepreneurship Development Programme in Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) across North Eastern Region. So far, 14 programmes and 355 participants were trained on Entrepreneurship Development skills by the Institute.'

F. NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP PROMOTION SCHEME (NAPS)- New Version

65. The National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) was notified by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Government of India in August, 2016 to provide financial support to industries undertaking apprenticeship programme under the Apprentices Act, 1961. The scheme had the following two components:

- a) Government to share 25% of prescribed stipend subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per month per apprentice with the employers.
- b) Government to share the basic training cost to the registered Basic Training Provider (BTP), in respect of 20% apprentices who come directly to the apprenticeship training without any formal trade training. Basic training cost was limited to Rs. 7,500 for a maximum of 500 hours calculated @ Rs. 15 per hour (50% of Rs. 30 per hour).

66. To drive greater participation of establishments and apprentices for enabling apprenticeship engagement in the country, MSDE has brought significant changes by introducing an updated version of National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS). The final EFC note of NAPS-New Version with a financial outlay of Rs. 1,942 Crore for a period of four years from FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 with physical target of 46 lakh apprentices over the scheme period has been approved by Ministry of Finance. The new scheme aims to promote apprenticeship training in the country by providing partial stipend support to the apprentices, undertake capacity building of the apprenticeship ecosystem and provide advocacy assistance to support rapid growth of apprenticeship opportunities for youth of the country.

67. As advised by Minister of SDE, a structural change in the scheme has been brought in the reimbursement of NAPS stipend. Now it is a Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme with the Government of India (GoI) support going directly to the apprentices instead of reimbursement to the establishments as earlier. Thus, the Government will directly pay the apprentices 25% of the stipend payable up to maximum of Rs 1,500 per apprentice per month directly in the bank account of apprentices.

The National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme - New Version aims to promote apprenticeship training in the country by providing partial stipend support to the apprentices, undertake capacity building of the apprenticeship ecosystem and provide advocacy assistance to support rapid growth.

68. The Committee observed that, in case of NAPS, for the fiscal 2022-23, BE of Rs. 170 Crore was enhanced to Rs. 220 Crore at RE Stage & the actual expenditure as on 30.12.2022 is Rs. 129.83 crore. BE for 2023-24 is Rs. 557.04 crore. The Physical target for 2022-23 was 10 lakh apprentices, whereas the achievement as on 30.12.2022 is 6.01 lakh apprentices. The target for 2023-24 is 11 lakh apprentices.

69. Questioned on the corrective steps taken/proposed for optimal achievement of financial and physical targets during 2022-23 and 2023-24, accordingly, in reply, the Ministry stated as follows:-

The Government has taken the following corrective steps for optimal achievement of financial and physical targets during 2022-23 and 2023-24:

(i) Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Mela at various locations across the country on a monthly basis.

For creating ground level awareness & better convergence of stakeholders, the Government of India has decided to organize Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Mela (PMNAM) in collaboration with States/UTs. The objectives of the Melas are:

- To accelerate the implementation of apprenticeship reforms and training
- To bring dynamic participation of establishments/ companies and candidates
- To provide awareness to the youth on various apprenticeship training opportunities existing across the participating companies.

PMNAMs is being organized every 2nd Monday of the month. So far 07 PMNAMs have been organized across 1436 locations in various districts of all States/UTs.

(ii) Apprenticeship Awareness Workshops

Recognizing the need for simplifying and easing the process of apprenticeship and to make apprenticeship aspirational for India's youth, the Government of India is organising 250 workshops in 36 states/UTs. The objectives of these workshops are:

- To create awareness of apprenticeship reforms amongst the establishments, aspirants, and its stakeholders.
- To conduct effective capacity building and communication activities.
- To motivate establishments systematically so as to increase the number of apprentices and establishments under the ambit of apprenticeship.

So far 12 Apprenticeship Awareness Workshops have been conducted.

(iii) Introduction of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

Submission of physical claim by the establishment for reimbursement of the Government's share in the stipend of apprentices has been removed with the introduction of DBT.

On 21st April 2022, Hon'ble Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship announced the introduction of DBT under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS). As per this directive, the establishments have to transfer the stipend share directly to the bank account of apprentices. The government of India will then directly transfer its contribution of 25% of stipend up to Rs 1,500 per apprentice per month under NAPS in the bank account of apprentices.

In this context, a pilot is being rolled out since July 2022 with establishments willing to participate to test the efficacy of the implementation model and the Government of India has successfully released NAPS share directly to the bank accounts of apprentices.

Accordingly, the next version of NAPS-2, Government of India will be sharing the stipend upto 25% of the prescribed stipend (maximum of Rs. 1500 per month) directly to apprentices through DBT.

(iv) Rationalisation of duration of Apprenticeship Training under Optional Trade

Various consultation meetings with stakeholders have been organized to gather feedback on the duration of apprenticeship training under Optional Trade. On the basis of feedback from the stakeholders, the duration of apprenticeship under Optional Trade has been rationalised. Accordingly, the duration of apprenticeship training for Optional trades has been rationalised to six months, nine months, and 12 months. However, in certain cases, the duration can exceed more than one year, subject to approval from MSDE.

(v) Convergence among various ministries managing apprenticeship schemes

Various efforts have been taken to work towards the common objectives, remove duplication and portal level integration of the schemes –National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) and NAPS. Further, certified candidates coming out from various skill development programmes such as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY), National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) have been encouraged and advocated to take up apprenticeship training under PM-NAPS to enhance their hands on skills and improve chances of employability.

(vi) Revised Guidelines for Third Party Aggregator

Third Party Aggregator (TPA) as an apprenticeship ecosystem stakeholder was introduced in the year 2018 under NAPS and currently it has been observed that around 60% apprentice contracts are routed through TPAs.

TPAs are envisioned as the key partners and facilitators of the apprenticeship ecosystem towards bridging the demand of establishments for apprentices and the candidates aspiring to undergo apprenticeship programme. They also play a key role towards mobilising and counselling aspiring apprentices, meeting prescribed curriculum requirements and course design, processing claims and returns on behalf of establishments, facilitate in conducting assessments and issuing certifications, among other key roles.

In a bid to broaden the reach of NAPS through network of TPAs, guidelines for TPA have been simplified to ease the process for TPA empanelment. This will help in gaining access to wider network of establishments and opportunities across industries for the aspiring apprentices under the NAPS.

All these initiatives have led to increase in the number of apprentices from 2.90 lakh in 2020-21 to 7.06 lakh apprentices undergoing apprenticeship training in 2022-23 (up to 31st January, 2023) and the number of apprentices engaged is expected to reach 10 lakh in the current year.

Financial details for FY 2022-23 are given below:

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) | BE | : Rs. 170 crore |
| (ii) | RE | : Rs. 220 crore |
| (iii) | Final Supplementary Demand for grants | : Rs. 175 crore |

Financial details for FY 2023-24 are given below:

- | | | |
|-----|----|-------------------|
| (i) | BE | : Rs.557.04 crore |
|-----|----|-------------------|

70. The Committee desired to know about the steps taken to ensure the regular and complete payment of stipend to the apprentices by the establishments as per the minimum rates prescribed by the Central Apprenticeship Council (CAC). In response, the Ministry apprised as under:-

It is mandated under the Apprentices Act, 1961 and the Apprenticeship Rules, 1992 that every employer shall pay prescribed stipend to every apprentice during the period of apprenticeship training. The stipend for a particular month shall be paid by the tenth day of the following month through the bank account of apprentices.

All the establishments are paying prescribed stipend to the apprentices within the timeframe.’

71. Further, when asked about the minimum stipend rates prescribed by the Central Apprenticeship Council (CAC) and the date when the rates were last revised, in response, the Ministry stated as follows:-

(i) The minimum rate of stipend per month payable to apprentices as prescribed by the Central Apprenticeship Council are follows:-

| Serial number | Category | Prescribed minimum stipend amount |
|----------------------|---|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| (i) | School pass-outs (class 5 th - class 9 th) | ₹ 5000 per month |
| (ii) | School pass-outs (class 10 th) | ₹ 6000 per month |
| (iii) | School pass-outs (class 12 th) | ₹ 7000 per month |
| (iv) | National or State Certificate holder | ₹ 7000 per month |
| (v) | Technician (vocational) apprentice or Vocational Certificate holder or Sandwich Course (Students from Diploma Institutions) | ₹ 7000 per month |
| (vi) | Technician apprentices or diploma holder in any stream or sandwich course (students from degree institutions) | ₹ 8000 per month |
| (vii) | Graduate apprentices or degree apprentices or degree in any stream | ₹ 9000 per month |

(ii) In the case of fresher apprentice during the basic training for a period up to 3 months, the stipend amount shall be 50 per cent. of the prescribed minimum stipend amount.

(iii) During the 2nd year of apprenticeship training, there shall be an increase of 10 per cent. in the prescribed minimum stipend amount and further 15 per cent. Increase in the prescribed minimum stipend amount during 3rd year of apprenticeship training.

(iv) In the case of National or State Certificate holder the period of training already undergone by them in a school or other institution recognised by the National Council or State Council, shall be taken into account for the purpose of determining the rate of stipend payable.

(v) The rates of stipend were last revised on 25th September, 2019.

72. Asked about the action taken based on the recommendations contained in the evaluation study of NAPS conducted by the National Productivity Council

and the action taken against each recommendation, the Ministry apprised as under:-

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) has been implemented from 2016 onwards. To monitor progress and impact of the scheme on beneficiaries, effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the scheme, its evaluation was given to National Productivity Council (NPC), autonomous organization under Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. NPC has evaluated the impact and progress of the scheme in 12 States and conducted the study during the period May 2020 to June 2021 and submitted the Report in July 2021. The various recommendations made, their status and action taken by the Ministry against each recommendation is given as under:

| S.No. | Recommendation | Action taken | Status of acceptance |
|--------------|--|---|--|
| 1 | NAPS may be continued for another 5 years as huge potential for scale up exist | Under National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) significant progress has been made over the years in terms of engagement of apprentices as well as establishments registered on the apprenticeship portal. The scheme was extended for one year i.e., FY 2020-21 in pursuance of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance OM number 42(02) PF-II/2014 dated 10th January 2020. Extension of scheme for FY 2021-22 has also been granted by DoE vide order No 72(04)/ PFC-II/2016. Further, EFC approval has been granted on 27.7.2022 to continue NAPS with total budget outlay of Rs. 1942 crore over the period of four (4) years from FY 2022-23 to FY2025-26. | Accepted as recommended in the Report. |
| 2 | Yearly target setting for each implementing agency required in terms of number of apprenticeship contracts | Under NAPS-2 ministry has set a target to enroll 46 lakh apprentices over the period of four (4) years from FY 2022-23 to FY2025-26 with | Partially accepted as recommended in the Report. |

| | | | |
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| | | a financial outlay of Rs. 1,942 crores. The yearly target setting for each implementing agency has yet not undertaken however, targets will be assigned after taking into account the capacity and potential of each implementing agency. | |
| 3. | Focus of scheme should change from supporting Basic Training Providers (BTPs) to Establishments offering OJT | Under the new version of scheme (NAPS-2) no reimbursement of Basic Training Payment has been provided to establishments. | Accepted as recommended in the Report. |
| 4. | Apprenticeship training be brought under purview of Common Norms Assessment fee being paid to SSCs may be reviewed in line with prevailing STT norms (For both recommendations) | The mandate of Common Norms is to bring uniformity and standardization for operationalizing the skill development programs across the country. While the apprenticeship program is on-the-job training which is governed and regulated by the provisions of Apprentices Act, 1961 and Apprenticeship Rules, 1992 where apprentices are paid stipend during the training period. | Not considered as apprenticeship does not fall under the purview of Common Norms. |
| 5. | Reimbursement of stipend under NAPS and NATS to be standardized | The legal framework in NATS emanates from the Apprentices Act, 1961 particularly with reference to Section 9(8)(c) which mandates the Government to bear the cost of stipend by the employer “in equal shares up to such limit as may be laid down by the Central government and beyond that limit, by the employer alone.” However, NAPS is a stipend reimbursement scheme to establishments to encourage them to engage more apprentices. NAPS is not | Not considered |

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| | | mandated by any legal framework. | |
| 6. | Stipend reimbursement support may be withdrawn for Govt. organizations and PSUs | The stipend reimbursement under NAPS-2 has been proposed to be discontinued for Central and State Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings (including public sector banks). | Accepted |
| 7. | Stipend support may be raised for smaller industry and women apprentices | The stipend support of government has been kept uniform as sharing of 25% of stipend paid (maximum of Rs. 1,500 per month) per apprentice during the training period | Not considered |

IV. ANCILLARY ISSUES

73. When asked about the large number of vacancies existing in ITI(s) and the role of the Ministry in recruitment, the Ministry made the following submission:-

Establishment and administration of ITI`s including recruitment of instructors in ITIs comes under the jurisdiction of State Government, while the policies such as setting the criterion for affiliation, conducting the examination along with certification and designing curriculum are the responsibilities of Central Government

Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship is monitoring the instructor data of each ITI through NCVT-MIS portal, where each ITI (Govt & Pvt) has to enter the instructor data as per the sanctioned units from respective ITI login.

At present, NCVT-MIS portal instructors' dashboard is showing 73,384 instructors filled out of 2,05,635 sanctioned posts. As per dashboard 1,32,252 instructor posts are showing vacant, in this regard DGT has issued the circular dated 25.01.2023 to all State Directorates to direct ITIs in their jurisdiction to update instructor details on NCVT-MIS portal within 30 days.

The tabulated details of the total number of ITIs and the state-wise details of vacancies are at Annexure 2 and 3 respectively.

74. With regard to the Skill Gap Study undertaken by the Sector Skill Councils, the Ministry furnished the following information :-

‘Presently, there are 37 SSCs and out of which 23 SSCs have completed their Skill Gap Studies. Remaining SSCs are working on Skill Gap Study in their respective sectors.

The targets under upcoming schemes would be allocated based on various parameters including skill gap studies conducted by the SSCs.’

75. During the examination of the subject ‘Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana’ the Committee had observed that the Sector Skill Council of the Automotive Sector had identified a huge skill gap for the sector (294.10 Lakh for the period 2019-2026). The Committee desired to know the follow-up action taken on the issue. In reply, the Ministry informed as under:-

‘Automotive Skills Development Council (ASDC) based on the skill gap study done in 2019 have mentioned that there will be industry requirement of 298.69 lakh for the period of 2019-2026 across automotive sectors which covers formal and informal sector.

This demand is largely expected to be met through informal training systems prevalent in commercial vehicle drivers and roadside mechanics (around 213.38 lakh job opportunities out of 298.69 lakh). For other formal job opportunities most candidates come through formal vocational training processes including long term training at ITIs and short term training through PMKVY training centres, Sector Skill Council (SSCs), polytechnics, higher education institutions and informal training systems.

To bridge the gap ASDC and NSDC under the aegis of the MSDE are working with various industry partners and implementing various schemes. Since 2019, ASDC has formally skilled 5,63,107 candidates including short term training, re-skilling and apprenticeship.’

76. The Committee enquired about the measures taken to ensure that States with low level of industrialisation have sufficient number of training providers. In response the Ministry apprised as under:-

‘The Ministry through NSDC is channelizing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds to the aspirational and backward districts where the level of industrialization is low. This creates demand for skilling which encourages

training providers to start skill training centers. Further, PMKKs cover almost all the districts of the country which impart skill training under PMKVY and other schemes.’

77. During the examination of the subject ‘Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana’ the Committee was informed that industry partners had reported that the process for reporting the placement details of the candidates is cumbersome and required extensive efforts. The Ministry furnished the following information about the concrete steps taken to address the issue for the simplification of the process :-

‘All the processes involved in the scheme are captured digitally through the Skill India Portal / Digital to simplify them. In order to make the scheme transparent and effective, the life cycle of training process of candidates (enrolment – training – assessment – certification - placement) is monitored on real-time basis through the SIP/D which is linked with Aadhaar-enabled biometric attendance.

Further, to make the certification process more transparent, trained candidates go through assessment process which is conducted by a third-party assessment agency empanelled by Sector Skill Councils. On clearing the assessment process, each candidate is given a certificate which has unique QR code in individual Digi Locker of the candidates.’

78. Asked to provide details regarding the total vacancies of trainers and the appointments of trainers/teachers/instructors made for the past three years and the efforts made to address the issue, the Ministry made the following submission:-

‘(i) Details in respect of PMKVY Scheme:

As per the industry needs, related to the job requirement in the sector, qualification packs are created by the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs). Trainer requirements are generated wherever training programs/schemes are to be implemented in the said job roles. Therefore, trainer requirement is mapped to the related sector across training institutes. The number may also be mapped to the job roles for various schemes and for target allocation. In this regard, the number of trainers has gradually increased in the past 3 years to around 78,000 across sectors and job roles.

Further, it is submitted that in the process of increasing the pool of assessors and trainers, NSDC has initiated a series of enablement workshops with SSCs covering various topics like the role and importance of trainers in the skill ecosystem, career progression possibilities for the trainers, identifying existing

avenues for trainer enablement and areas which requires strengthening, reviewing the existing Training of Trainers (ToT) process and changes that needs to be brought in especially post COVID.

Also, Training of Master Trainers on new Employability Skills has been taken up for further cascading Training of Trainer-Assessor for the new Employability Skills module.

(ii) Details for the Schemes being run through Directorate General of Training : Directorate General of Training (DGT) is monitoring the instructor data of each ITI through NCVT-MIS portal, where each ITI (Govt & Pvt) has to enter the instructor data as per the sanctioned units from respective ITI login.

At present, NCVT-MIS portal instructors' dashboard is showing 73,384 instructors filled out of 2,05,636 sanctioned posts. As per dashboard 1,32,252 instructor posts are showing vacant, in this regard DGT has issued the circular dated 25.01.2023 to all State Directorates to direct ITIs in their jurisdiction to update instructor details on NCVT-MIS portal within 30 days.

79. Asked about the measures taken for Development of Skill and Entrepreneurship in relation to agricultural value chain, particularly those meant to encourage Startups in the agri ecosystem, the Ministry apprised as under:-

Information about PMKVY Scheme:

Startups working in the field of agriculture which approaches NSDC for providing training under the skill ecosystem are facilitated through minimal documentation, providing handholding support for growth, marketing and technical expertise. 2 Startups providing drone training in the agriculture sector have been affiliated by NSDC.

Under the market-led fee based program of NSDC, training on different job roles of the agriculture sector including Organic/ Natural farming have been imparted across the country. 5.98 Lakh candidates have been trained out of which 2.40 Lakh candidates have been placed in the agriculture sector across the country.

Information about SANKALP Scheme:

As part of SANKALP National component, the following two pilot skill training programmes pertaining to Organic/ Natural farming are being implemented:

(a) Avsar Project in partnership with NSDC wherein (i) 116 Women candidates are undergoing entrepreneurship training in Uttar Pradesh in Organic Farming job role; and (ii) 221 Women candidates are undergoing

entrepreneurship training in Uttar Pradesh and Odisha, in Mushroom growers job role; and

(b) Entrepreneurship with NIESBUD wherein 550 candidates have been trained in Entrepreneurship Skill development Programme (ESDP) in agriculture sector across 7 States namely Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Himachal Pradesh.

Under State component of SANKALP, projects are taken up by States/ UTs as part of their action plan which is in alignment with the overall framework of SANKALP including skill training projects pertaining to Organic/ Natural farming.

Information about Entrepreneurship Development Scheme:

As regards, skill training programmes pertaining to Entrepreneurship with NIESBUD in agro ecosystem, NIESBUD has trained 550 candidates in Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP) in agriculture sector across seven States namely Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Uttarakhand.

Information about Schemes under Directorate General of Training (DGT):

Directorate General of Training under Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship offers skill training programmes in Agriculture sector including to Organic /Natural farming through Industrial Training Institutes under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS).

The details of courses are as under:

| Sl.No. | Name of course | Entry Qualification | NSQF Level | Duration | Revised in year |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Floriculture & Landscaping | Passed 10 th class | 3 | One year (1200 Hr.) | 2022 |
| 2. | Horticulture | Passed 10 th class | 3 | One year(1200 Hr.) | 2022 |

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------|------|
| 3. | Soil Testing and Crop Technician | Passed 10th class examination with Science and Mathematics or its equivalent | 3 | One year(1200 Hr.) | 2022 |
| 4. | IoT Technician (Smart Agriculture) | Passed 10th class examination with Science and Mathematics or its equivalent | 3 | One year (1200 Hr.) | 2022 |

80. The Committee note that the Government has initiated One District One Product (ODOP) in all States/UTs of the country. The objective of the Scheme is to focus on District of the country as unit for converting it into a manufacturing and export hub by identifying products with export potential in the District. In this regard the Committee wanted to know the steps that were being taken to ensure that skill training is provided in the district with respect to the development of the particular product selected for that district. In response the Ministry apprised as under:-

Information about PMKVY Scheme:

The One District One Product (ODOP) initiative is aimed to foster balanced regional development across all districts of the country. MSDE has aligned its skilling initiatives with opportunities arising with the association of one product with one district. National Skill Development Corporation through the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) has mapped high impact government programs critical for 'Vocal-For-Local' such as PLI schemes, ODOP, Green Energy, Electric Mobility, Electronic and Semiconductor manufacturing, 5G telecom infrastructure and services, National Infrastructure Pipeline, etc. for understanding of skill intervention in their value chain.

Information about SANKALP Scheme:

With a view to promote planning and implementation of skill development programmes in a decentralized manner, District Skill Committees (DSCs) have been set up. One of the mandate of DSCs is preparation of DSDP based on local needs of the District, including ODOP.'

81. Lastly, the Committee desired to know the difficulties faced by the Ministry in the implementation of various Schemes and the steps taken to address the same as well as the changes that might facilitate successful implementation. In reply, the Ministry submitted as follows:-

Information about PMKVY Scheme:

The difficulties faced by the Ministry in implementing PMKVY scheme and the initiatives/steps to facilitate the successful implementation are as following:

| S. No. | Difficulties/Challenges | Initiatives/Steps |
|--------|-------------------------|-------------------|
|--------|-------------------------|-------------------|

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Limited industry participation in aggregating skill demand, curriculum development, future skilling needs, infrastructure development for new age courses, etc. To enhance industry participation in skilling, PMKVY 4.0 is proposed to be demand-driven scheme where target allocation will be as per market and Industry's demand to ensure high employability. | |
|----|---|--|

In addition, under RPL programme of PMKVY 4.0, upskilling is an essential component through industry linked and outcome-based skilling with industry involvement (incl. funding) in RPL with emphasis on National Occupational Standard (NOS) based assessment.

Further, greater reliance on On-Job-Training (OJT) in short term training for better practical exposure to candidates.

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| 2. | Lack of integration of skilling and education | The Skill Hub Initiative was launched as a pilot scheme under PMKVY 3.0. However, under PMKVY 4.0, the skill hubs are an inherent part of the scheme for training in schools, colleges, universities, etc. |
|----|---|--|

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 3. | Inadequate availability of trainers and assessors | Under PMKVY 4.0, a pool of trainers and assessors is proposed to be created, who will undergo training at regular intervals. |
|----|---|--|

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 4. | Low convergence of skilling initiatives of various Central Ministries and State Departments | MSDE has been undertaking consultations with other Central Ministries to onboard their skilling initiatives/schemes on the Skill India Portal. |
|----|---|--|

Information about SANKALP Scheme:

Implementation of the project was severely impacted adversely on account of COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in low expenditure of funds. There also have been instances of delayed release of funds by the State treasuries to implementing agencies. Timely submission of utilization certificates has also been a challenge faced by the Ministry in implementation of SANKALP.

Apart from allowing re-appropriation of activities by States/ UTs, the Ministry is undertaking periodic reviews (through video conferences) with States/ UTs for the implementation of SANKALP. During such reviews, challenges encountered in implementation are discussed, with a view to address them. Further, concern regarding slow implementation of projects under the scheme, and other matters related thereto, have also been raised with Chief Secretaries of States/ UTs to speed up the implementation of SANKALP, with the last communication being sent vide letter dated 30.01.2023.

Information about JSS Scheme:

- Lack of support and cooperation of local government in the implementation of the scheme.
- Curriculum of the local traditional / demand courses are not available.
- Request letters have been sent to State Government / District Administration to extend their cooperation.
- Initiated action to collect the local traditional / demand courses from the JSSs.

Information about Schemes under Directorate General of Training (DGT):

The scheme under implementation is Centrally Sponsored Scheme where implementation is done by the respective States/UTs. Central Government release fund to State Government based on submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) and progress report. Non-receipt or late submission of UCs by States/UTs is the major challenge in timely implementation of the scheme, as it delays the further instalment of fund under the scheme.

The Ministry has taken several steps to address the issue. Under the Strengthening of Infrastructure for Institutional Training (SIIT) scheme, the Ministry is in better position to monitor real time utilization of funds through Single Nodal Account (SNA) on PFMS. In addition, to strengthen the monitoring mechanism, Regional Directorate of Skill Development of Entrepreneurship (RDSDE) are coordinating with States/UTs to expedite the submission of UC and progress reports.

At the same time, the States/UTs have been requested to submit regular progress reports and photographs of infrastructure development. The team of Officers from Central Government are being regularly deputed to project sites to expedite the progress. Further, States/UTs have also been advised to have robust and efficient monitoring mechanism over the implementing agencies.

STRIVE: Implementation of STRIVE is being done with the support of various stakeholders like State/UT Government, Government and Private ITIs, Industrial Clusters and organizations/institutes like NIMI, NSTI, CSTARI etc.

Being a National level Scheme with substantial budget and due to participation of multiple stakeholders, implementation of STRIVE has been a big challenge. Different implementing agencies have different set of performance indicators under the programme, the achievement of which contributes to the achievement of overall programme objectives. Although the guidelines for achieving the performance indicators have been clearly laid out in the operations manual of the scheme, which requires a strong coordination and efficient monitoring mechanism to successfully implement the scheme. In order to improve the implementation and monitoring of the scheme, National Programme Implementation Unit (NPIU) within DGT has been conducting regular VCs and meetings with all the stakeholders and implementing agencies. NPIU is supporting all the 34 project States and UTs with proper handholding and guidance to expedite the achievement of programme objectives. Moreover, to improve the monitoring of the scheme, a series of visits has also been proposed to select ITIs, which will highlight the progress being made on ground under the scheme. Senior officials of NPIU like DG (T) and Director Projects have also visited States/UTs and ITIs and met the senior officials of SPIUs to discuss their key issues & challenges and suggested ways to overcome them.'

PART II
OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS/UTILISATION

1. The Committee note that the BE for 2022-23 was Rs. 2999 crore whereas the revised estimate for the year was reduced to Rs. 1901.71 crore, out of which, the Ministry have been able to spend only Rs. 607.72 crore (as on 10.01.2023). According to the Ministry the lower utilization of the budgeted funds is attributable to the fact that three major schemes viz., PMKVY, JSS and NAPS which constitute around 69 % of their entire scheme allocations are in the pipeline for approval since these three schemes ended on 31.03.2022. The Ministry have also informed that their continuation as a Composite Central Sector Scheme “Skill India Program” was approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), in its meeting held on 27.7.2022 and the Draft Cabinet Note for ‘Skill India Program’ from FY 2022-23 to 2025-26 was sent to Cabinet Secretariat on 23.08.2022. At present approval of the Cabinet is awaited. In the considered opinion of the Committee, the Ministry should have initiated the process for the continuation of the Schemes at an earlier date which might have enabled them to prevent or minimize the shortfall in expenditure. However, the Committee recommend that the Ministry now take up the matter in the right earnest for expediting the process of approval for the Skill India Programme, which would facilitate utilisation of the earmarked funds in a timely and even manner.

2. Apart from the delay in approval for the three major schemes viz. PMKVY, JSS and NAPS, impacting the overall expenditure, the Committee also note that the major impediments in the utilization of funds during the previous years were the non-receipt or delayed receipt of Utilisation Certificates (UCs) from the State Governments. According to the Ministry, this issue is likely to get resolved from FY-2023-24 because

some of the major Schemes viz., 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana', 'Jan Shikshan Sansthan' and 'National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme' which were earlier implemented as Centrally Sponsored Schemes have now been rationalized and re-classified as a composite Central Sector Scheme namely 'Skill India Programme' and will be implemented through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Moreover, re-classification of the major schemes as "Central Sector Scheme" and creation of an integrated PMU is likely to result in better utilization of funds from FY.2023-24. The Committee urge the Ministry to take cogent measures and work in tandem with the State Governments for effectively resolving the perennial problem of delayed receipt of UCs from the implementing agencies so as to assure optimal utilisation of yearly allocation.

SCHEME WISE ANALYSIS

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojana (PMKVY)

3. The Committee note that the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has recommended the continuation of three components under the Composite Central Sector Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojana (PMKVY) for the period FY 2022-23 to 2025-26 with a total outlay of Rs. 8800 Crore. The EFC has also made important recommendations in this regard which inter-alia include: Creation of a single PMU (Project Monitoring Unit) at the Ministry level for monitoring/evaluation/course curriculums; Inter- Ministerial consultation for identifying beneficiary as well as target group to avoid duplication; transparent mechanism to be developed for selection of training providers etc. The Committee recommend that the Ministry take accord and give due importance to the changes/modifications proposed by the EFC and act earnestly to ensure effective implementation of the EFC suggestions after consultations with key-stakeholders.

4. The Committee find that the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has recommended that a ‘track of employability of the trained beneficiaries may also be maintained at the PMU level and the Ministry should work to devise a mechanism for close monitoring and tracking of trained beneficiaries. Record of trained beneficiaries and those who secure employment or have started their own business may be maintained to assess the outcomes of the Scheme in a better way.’ This suggestion of the EFC is entirely in consonance with recommendation made by this Committee in their last year’s Report on Demands for Grants (2022-23). The Ministry have assured that a robust tracking mechanism is to be created in the upcoming version PMKVY 4.0. While reiterating their earlier observation that placements are the most critical benchmark to assess the success of the Scheme, the Committee recommend that the Ministry should further strengthen their efforts to track beneficiaries and candidates under various Components of PMKVY 4.0 as well as in all other Schemes where the data collected would underscore the real impact of the Scheme.

5. According to the Ministry, under the proposed PMKVY 4.0, it is estimated to train / orient around 1.5 crore candidates in Short Term Training (STT), Special Projects (SP), and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). The Committee note with concern that although physical, financial and performance targets for PMKVY 4.0 had been fixed by the Ministry no such target has been stipulated for the number of placements to be made or number of estimated employability of the youth under the STT and SP Schemes. The Committee are of the considered opinion that the focus of the Ministry should equally be concentrated on the skill enhancement of the candidates and generation of employment/placement for the trained/certified youth. Needless to say, concerted efforts are warranted to achieve the objective of quality skill development training for enabling and empowering the youth to earn better livelihood.

6. The Committee observe that the steps taken to facilitate placements and post-placements support mechanism include giving priority to training providers offering Recruit-Train-Deploy (RTD) model under both Short Term Training (STT) and Special Projects as also promotion of Captive placement by Industries. Other measures taken by the Ministry include Organization of monthly apprenticeship and Rojgar Melas and making On Job Training (OJT) mandatory for courses other than Customized Courses. The Committee urge the Ministry to intensify these measures so as to ensure that maximum number of candidates are enabled to find employment and sustainable livelihood after successful completion of training.

7. The Committee note with concern that in spite of the institutionalisation of Sector Skill Councils as autonomous industry-led bodies by NSDC, the Industry partners had reported that the training course, curriculum and the practical skills imparted under PMKVY have not been aligned with the actual industry requirements. Moreover, feedback was received from the Industry partners that the process for reporting the placement details of the candidates is cumbersome and requires extensive efforts for adhering to. The National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 laid out Skill India Mission, and envisaged the creation of Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) by NSDC in order to bridge the gap between the demands of the industry and the Skill training being imparted in the country. The feedback received by the Ministry from the industry implies that the Sector Skill Councils have fallen short of achieving the desired results. The Committee impress upon the Ministry to take urgent steps to rectify the situation and ensure that the Sector Skill Councils seek regular feedback from the industry partners based on which suitable and timely modifications to the

skills/competency standards and qualifications be carried out accordingly.

8. The Committee are unhappy to find that, so far, no evaluation study had been conducted for PMKVY 3.0 to evaluate the satisfaction level of employers with regard to the candidates placed with them. In view of the fact that success in implementation of the Scheme can be ascertained from the level of satisfaction of the employers on the skill training being imparted to the candidates, the Committee impress upon the Ministry the critical need to undertake an evaluation study in partnership with the Sector Skill Councils to measure in quantifiable terms the satisfaction level of the employers which in turn would facilitate requisite systemic and policy improvements in the larger interest.

PMKK (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra)

9. The Committee appreciate that the exercise for field verification/inspection that involves check on various parameters to ensure due diligence and monitoring of proper utilization of loan amount had been completed for all the established PMKKs as on date. Moreover, according to the Ministry, performance monitoring is done through multiple means such as ensuring AEBAS (Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System) for candidates, trainers and assessors; physical inspections; virtual verification; call validation; capturing the details through Skill India Portal (SIP) etc., The Committee urge the Ministry to maintain the momentum for putting in place a robust monitoring system so as to ensure the attainment of the objectives.

10. The Committee find that all the PMKKs till date have been setup by private training partners. However, there is a provision in the guidelines which allows participation of Central/State Government/PSU/SPSU

Institutions/organizations to set up PMKK. As per information provided by the Ministry, the applications for setting-up of PMKKs are invited via Expression of Interest (EoI)/ Request for Proposal (RFP) by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). All eligible institutions including Central/State Government/PSU/SPSU can participate in such EoI/RFP, but no applications have been received from the institutions concerned. The Committee recommend that the Ministry take recourse to certain proactive measures and impress upon the State Governments/PSUs to support setting up of PMKKs in remote/under served districts where setting up the Kendras may not be financially viable for private training partners.

JSS (Jan Shikshan Sansthan)

11. The Committee note that a system of Grading of JSSs has been introduced by MSDE in order to benchmark the performance of JSSs. From the data furnished it is seen that only one JSS has been graded as five (05) star and as many as 76 JSSs have been graded as two (02) star, and 81 JSSs as one (01) star. According to the Ministry the reasons for the poor rating of most of the JSSs are owing to the teething problems of the new system of fund flow and because the grading guidelines were based on the data for the two years i.e. 2019-20 and 2020-21 which witnessed the rapid spread of Covid – 19 pandemic resulting in slowing down of training and discontinuation of various awareness and social activities. The Ministry have proposed rigorous monitoring of JSSs activities and functions through video-conferencing and surprise inspections / field visits as well as Handholding support to the low performing JSSs as ways to remedy the situation. The Committee urge the Ministry to take urgent measures to improve the performance of the JSSs and ensure that a realistic assessment of the performance of the JSSs is undertaken.

12. The Committee are concerned to find that no financial incentives have been provided to JSSs which have obtained 4 star and 5 star rating. As per the existing provisions, while JSSs obtaining 5 star rating will be given opportunity to participate in World Skills Competitions, the JSSs obtaining 3 star rating would be given Certificate of Excellence. In the considered opinion of the Committee the grading system can be made more effective if the rewards of better performance are made more substantial which in turn would also boost the spirit of constructive competition amongst the JSSs.

SANKALP

13. The Committee are concerned to note that the total amount of funds released by the World Bank to Government of India as on 31.01.2023 was USD 210.96 million (Rs. 1,577 crore), out of which, MSDE has incurred a total expenditure of Rs 671.17 crore, as on 31.01.2023, including expenditure under National and State components. The Ministry have stated that the shortfall in the expenditure can be attributed largely to restrictions imposed during COVID-19 pandemic, delay in release of funds from the State Treasury to the respective State Skill Missions and tardy progress in case of some of the approved projects. The World Bank has also highlighted low expenditure by States/ UTs and has recommended for undertaking steps for expediting the State/ UT expenditures. In order to remedy the situation, the Ministry have empowered States/ UTs for re-appropriation of activities. The Ministry are also undertaking periodic reviews (through video conferences) with States/ UTs for the implementation of SANKALP. Further, concern regarding slow implementation of projects under the scheme, and other matters related thereto, have also been raised with Chief Secretaries of States/ UTs to speed up the implementation of SANKALP, with the last

communication being sent vide letter dated 30.01.2023. The Committee recommend that these measures/initiatives be further strengthened in addition to taking other innovative steps to ensure complete fund utilization in a timely manner given the fact that the timeline for implementation of the Scheme has been extended by one year.

14. The Committee observe that MSDE has released Rs 13.91 crore to Aspirational Districts across the country. In the considered opinion of the Committee, keeping in view the available resources, the funds released for Skill Development in Aspirational Districts should be increased. Moreover, the Ministry should encourage the District Skill Committees to expeditiously identify Skill requirements and submit proposals for Special Projects.

15. The Committee appreciate the work of the Ministry and the individuals selected for the Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF) programme under SANKALP. Under the programme, the Fellows assist the DSC in planning, implementation and monitoring of skill development initiatives. The Committee find that the Mahatma Gandhi National Fellows have shared certain observations, recommendations and bottlenecks with respect to capacity building of the District Skill Committees (DSCs) and Skill Development in general. They have recommended that: (i) the District Skill Development Plan (DSDP) should be made an integral part of the District Development Plan. (ii) There are frequent changes of DSC members and therefore the capacity building of DSC members should be an ongoing activity. (iii) DSCs should focus not only on preparation of DSDPs but also on monitoring and reviewing implementation of various skilling programmes in the district. The Committee find merit in the recommendations and desire that the Ministry take serious note of them and consider ways of implementing them at the earliest.

DISTRICT SKILL COMMITTEES

16. In the considered opinion of the Committee, based on the experience of its Members, the District collector has been entrusted with numerous and multifarious responsibilities which may impact his active participation in creation of the District Skill Plan. To prevent overburdening the District Magistrate with the work of the DSC requires capacity augmentation of the District Skill Committee (DSC) members and district functionaries. In this regard, MSDE has onboarded Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) and Dr. Raghunandan Singh Tolia Uttarakhand Academy of Administration, Nainital for capacity building/ orientation of District officials on implementation of skill development programs and preparation of DSDPs. Further, MSDE has also partnered with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) as Knowledge Partner at the National level to design, develop and deliver capacity building training programs for State and district officials.

The Committee find that these steps are in the right direction and are essential to allow the District officials to use the new technologies such as DiSPAK being developed by the Ministry. At the same time, the Committee feel that the MGNF Fellows can play a greater role in capacity building of the District Skill Committee (DSC) members and district functionaries since the programme combines classroom sessions at the premier Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) with an intensive field immersion at the district level.

17. The Committee desire that the District Collector/Magistrate concerned should ensure that the public representatives are regularly updated about the working of the DSC and their views/recommendations incorporated during the preparation of the District Skill Development Plans.

VACANCIES

18. According to the Ministry, Directorate General of Training (DGT) is monitoring the instructor data of each ITI through NCVT-MIS portal, where each ITI (Govt & Pvt) has to enter the instructor data as per the sanctioned units. The Committee are alarmed to find that at present, (as on 13.02.2023) NCVT-MIS portal instructors' dashboard shows that 73,384 posts of instructors filled out of 2,05,636 sanctioned posts. As per dashboard 1,32,252 instructor posts are shown to be vacant. The issue of large number of vacancies in the ITIs had been highlighted by the Committee in its earlier report as well. The absence of trainers/instructors was a concern that had been highlighted at various fora. The Committee was displeased with the lack of any concrete follow-up action on the part of the Ministry. The Committee again emphasize the importance of having adequate number of instructors/trainers at each ITI in order to provide quality instruction which is essential for employability. The Committee expect that the Ministry will take serious note of the alarming situation and deliver concrete and positive action at the earliest.

NAPS – NEW VERSION

19. The Committee are concerned to note that the Physical target for 2022-23 was 10 lakh apprentices, whereas the achievement as on 30.12.2022 was 6.01 lakh apprentices. The Ministry have assured the Committee that required efforts are being made for achievement of the target by the end of the financial year. Some of the corrective steps being taken for optimal achievement of financial and physical targets during 2022-23 and 2023-24 include conducting: Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas at various locations across the country on a monthly basis; Apprenticeship Awareness Workshops; Introduction of

Direct Benefit Transfer for stipend support of the Government and Convergence among various Ministries and managing apprenticeship schemes. The Committee appreciate the efforts of the Ministry for rectifying the situation and express hope that in the coming financial year the allocated target of 11 lakh apprentices will be met in a timely manner.

20. The Committee are particularly appreciative of the fact that submission of physical claim by the establishments for reimbursement of the Government's share in the stipend of apprentices has been removed with the introduction of DBT. According to the Ministry, a pilot is being rolled out since July 2022 with establishments willing to participate to test the efficacy of the implementation model and the Government of India has successfully released NAPS share directly to the bank accounts of apprentices. Accordingly, in the next version of NAPS-2, Government of India will be sharing the stipend upto 25% of the prescribed amount (maximum of Rs. 1500 per month) directly with apprentices through DBT. The Committee urge the Ministry to expedite the process of approval of NAPS 2.0 and address the hindrances encountered in the pilot phase of the DBT introduction.

DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

21. The Committee note that for the Development of Entrepreneurship, in the financial year 2022-23, against the BE of Rs. 50 crore the RE was Rs. 6 crore while the amount actually spent as on 10.01.2023 was Rs. 1.89 crore only. The Ministry have stated that the reduction at RE stage was because only two projects were approved by the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD). In order to remedy the situation a working group has been formed, by the Ministry, for identifying and expanding potential Entrepreneurship Development

and convergence opportunities across Ministries/Departments, Industry Bodies, Sector Skill Councils etc. for the Development of Entrepreneurship. The Committee are of the view that the drastic reduction in allocated budget for Development of Entrepreneurship and the fact that NIESBUD could approve only two projects seems to suggest that Entrepreneurship Development is not being given due importance by the Ministry. The Committee impress upon the Ministry the need for focussed attention and to step up their efforts with regard to Entrepreneurship development in the country. The working group formed for the purpose should expedite the identification of convergence opportunities with other Ministries/Departments. Moreover, the identification and approval of Projects should also be given priority.

ANCILLARY ISSUES

22. Some of the difficulties reported by the Ministry in the implementation of the Jan Shikshan Sansthan include: lack of support and cooperation of local government in the implementation of the scheme and the non availability of Curriculum of the local traditional / demand courses. The Ministry on its part has sent request letters to State Governments / District Administration to extend their cooperation and also initiated action to collect and compile the local traditional / demand courses from the JSSs. The Committee find that the steps taken by the Ministry to address the issue, particularly the difficulties concerning local government, might be inadequate and greater efforts are required to effectively resolve the problems. As reported by the Ministry implementation of multiple schemes are adversely affected on account of the poor response of the State/local government. The delay in submission of Utilisation Certificates by the State Governments, and delayed release of funds by the State treasuries to implementing agencies under SANKALP, is an example in this regard. Keeping this in view, the

Committee urge the Ministry to take urgent steps to develop a mechanism for regular interaction/coordination with the State/District Administrations. The issue must also be highlighted in discussion with the Chief Secretaries of the various State Governments so that accountability can be established.

23. With respect to the Development of Skill and Entrepreneurship in relation to agricultural value chain, the Committee note that under the market-led fee based program of NSDC, training on different job roles of the agriculture sector including Organic/ Natural farming have been imparted across the country. As per the information provided, under PMKVY, 5.98 Lakh candidates have been trained out of which 2.40 Lakh candidates have been placed in the agriculture sector across the country. Moreover, as regards, skill training programmes pertaining to Entrepreneurship in agro ecosystem, NIESBUD has trained 550 candidates in Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP) in agriculture sector across seven States namely Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Uttarakhand. The Ministry is also implementing two pilot skill training programmes pertaining to Organic/ Natural farming as part of SANKALP National component. Given that Indian economy is still dominated by agriculture, the Committee do not find the efforts of the Ministry, with respect to skill training in the agricultural value chain, commensurate with the large number of people engaged in the sector. The Committee exhort the Ministry to focus on the upskilling of the farmers in areas such as the use the newer methodologies of selling their produce as well as creation and administration of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and Small Food Processing Units.

24. Taking into account the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative of the Government, MSDE has aligned its skilling initiatives with

opportunities arising with the association of one product with one district. National Skill Development Corporation through the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) has mapped high impact government programs critical for 'Vocal-For-Local' such as PLI schemes, ODOP, Green Energy, Electric Mobility, Electronic and Semiconductor manufacturing, 5G telecom infrastructure and services, National Infrastructure Pipeline, etc. for understanding of skill intervention in their value chain. With a view to promote planning and implementation of skill development programmes in a decentralized manner, District Skill Committees (DSCs) have been set up and one of the mandate of DSCs is preparation of DSDP based on local needs of the District, including ODOP. Recognising the efforts of the Ministry in this regard, the Committee reiterate the need to ensure that every district has the training infrastructure and programme to cater to the Skilling requirements arising out of the development of the particular products of that district. Moreover, the Committee appreciate that the Ministry has mapped high impact government programs such as PLI Schemes and 5G Telecom Infrastructure and services etc. for understanding the skilling requirements in these areas. The Committee desire that the Ministry maintain the momentum of its efforts in this regard.

New Delhi;
10th March, 2023
19 Phalgun, 1944 (Saka)

BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB
CHAIRPERSON,
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR,
TEXTILES AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ANNEXURE 1

Programmes/projects being implemented by NIESBUD, Noida and IIE, Guwahati with the support of the MSDE and other Ministries/Departments for the promotion of Entrepreneurship and self Employment to the candidates belonging to socially disadvantaged groups, SCs and STs as given below

| Impleme nted By | Programme/P roject | Details | Category | Total Beneficia ries | Self Employm ent |
|----------------------------|--|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| IIE, Guwahati | The Pradhan Mantri Van DhanYojana (PMVDY) PMVDY | Minor Forest Produces (MFP) value addition training, handholding support, providing revolving fund (financial assistance), facilitation and market linkage | ST | 26070 | 26070 |
| IIE, Guwahati | The Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana (PMVDY) PMVDY in convergence with Ministry of MSME | ESDP training | ST | 4750 | 4750 |
| IIE, Guwahati | SC-ST Hub Project | EDP and Skill Development Programme (SDP) | SC and ST | 1205 | 289 |

| Implemented By | Programme/Project | Details | Category | Total Beneficiaries | Self Employment |
|-----------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| IIE, Guwahati | PM-DAKSH Scheme sponsored by National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), NSFDC, NSKFDC, PMKVY, PMYUVA | Short Term Training (STT), EDP, Up-Skilling, SDP | OBC | 6176 | 4121 |
| | | | SC | 1335 | 876 |
| IIE, Guwahati | Entrepreneurship promotion through capacity building and handholding support to the beneficiaries of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) & Cluster Artisans of North Eastern Region | Training of Trainers (ToT), Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP), Financial Literacy Programme (FLP) and Handholding and Business Facilitation Support for the beneficiaries of Jan Shikshan Sansthan | Socially disadvantaged groups | 584 | 134 |
| | | | SC | 241 | 51 |
| | | | ST | 583 | 110 |

| Implemented By | Programme/Project | Details | Category | Total Beneficiaries | Self Employment |
|-----------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | | and Cluster Artisans of North Eastern Region | | | |
| IIE, Guwahati | Pilot Project on Entrepreneurship Development in Holy Cities | To promote micro and small businesses in the Holy cities through mentoring, handholding support to new and existing entrepreneurs and financial linkages at Bodh Gaya, Kollur, and Puri | Socially disadvantaged groups | | Puri – 381 Bodh Gaya- 156 Kollur - 90 |
| | | | SC | | Puri – 71 Bodh Gaya- 54 Kollur - - |
| | | | ST | | Puri – - Bodh Gaya- 4 Kollur - 4 |
| IIE, Guwahati | Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojana (PMKVY) | IIE is one of the implementation partners in NER to conduct skill & Entrepreneur | Socially disadvantaged groups | 850 | 246 |
| | | | SC | 129 | 43 |

| Implemented By | Programme/Project | Details | Category | Total Beneficiaries | Self Employment |
|-----------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | | rship Development training for the youth of NER in various sector. | ST | 252 | 148 |
| NIESBUD, Noida | Project for strengthening the entrepreneurship ecosystem to different marginalized sections of the society | NIESBUD with the support of Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Programme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a project for strengthening the entrepreneurship | Socially disadvantaged groups | 16218 | |

| Implemented By | Programme/Project | Details | Category | Total Beneficiaries | Self Employment |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | | ecosystem to different marginalized sections of the society | | | |

ANNEXURE 2

There are total 14956 ITIs in the country as on date. As desired, numbers of Govt. ITIs, Private. ITIs, total numbers of vacancies of teacher etc. are given in the following table:

| Category of ITI | Number of ITI | Number of sanctioned teachers/trainers posts | Number of teachers/trainers filled | Vacancies |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---|---|------------------|
| Government ITI`s | 3248 | 71894 | 31462 | 40432 |
| Private ITI`s | 11708 | 133741 | 41922 | 91819 |
| Total | 14956 | 205635 | 73384 | 132251 |

ANNEXURE 3

State-wise details of sanctioned and filled post of Instructor in ITIs as per portal are given below:

| S.No | State | Sanctioned Post | | | Position Filled | | |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | | Govt. | Private | Total | Govt. | Private | Total |
| 1 | Andaman And Nicobar Islands | 53 | 5 | 58 | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 1565 | 6512 | 8077 | 793 | 348 | 1141 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 112 | 0 | 112 | 80 | 0 | 80 |
| 4 | Assam | 452 | 128 | 581 | 271 | 66 | 337 |
| 5 | Bihar | 3024 | 14485 | 17509 | 578 | 4457 | 5035 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 72 | 0 | 72 | 68 | 0 | 68 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 1271 | 1171 | 2442 | 860 | 809 | 1669 |
| 8 | Delhi | 938 | 342 | 1280 | 523 | 123 | 646 |
| 9 | Goa | 264 | 17 | 281 | 224 | 19 | 243 |
| 10 | Gujarat | 7997 | 2008 | 10004 | 5127 | 1079 | 6206 |
| 11 | Haryana | 4283 | 2812 | 7094 | 1968 | 906 | 2874 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 1800 | 1345 | 3145 | 1050 | 873 | 1923 |
| 13 | Jammu And Kashmir | 662 | 10 | 672 | 368 | 0 | 368 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 1226 | 4874 | 6101 | 405 | 1962 | 2367 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 5921 | 7951 | 13872 | 1592 | 5747 | 7339 |
| 16 | Kerala | 2176 | 2905 | 5081 | 1586 | 1412 | 2998 |
| 17 | Ladakh | 38 | 0 | 38 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| 18 | Lakshadweep | 25 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| 19 | Madhya Pradesh | 3778 | 9124 | 12901 | 901 | 1431 | 2332 |
| 20 | Maharashtra | 11060 | 7162 | 18222 | 4878 | 3704 | 8582 |
| 21 | Manipur | 233 | 0 | 233 | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| 22 | Meghalaya | 72 | 18 | 90 | 41 | 40 | 81 |
| 23 | Mizoram | 52 | 0 | 52 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| 24 | Nagaland | 28 | 0 | 28 | 41 | 0 | 41 |
| 25 | Odisha | 2125 | 6982 | 9107 | 1183 | 2119 | 3302 |
| 26 | Puducherry | 95 | 52 | 146 | 92 | 40 | 132 |
| 27 | Punjab | 2728 | 2996 | 5724 | 1007 | 1854 | 2861 |
| 28 | Rajasthan | 2462 | 16355 | 18817 | 157 | 2862 | 3019 |
| 29 | Sikkim | 76 | 0 | 76 | 64 | 0 | 64 |
| 30 | Tamil Nadu | 2410 | 4127 | 6536 | 1696 | 2973 | 4669 |
| 31 | Telangana | 992 | 3520 | 4512 | 763 | 938 | 1701 |
| 32 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman | 74 | 0 | 74 | 35 | 0 | 35 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | and Diu | | | | | | |
| 33 | Tripura | 330 | 12 | 342 | 282 | 16 | 298 |
| 34 | Uttar Pradesh | 8821 | 35856 | 44677 | 1892 | 6277 | 8169 |
| 35 | Uttarakhand | 922 | 978 | 1900 | 752 | 286 | 1038 |
| 36 | West Bengal | 3758 | 1996 | 5754 | 2124 | 1570 | 3694 |
| | Total | 71895 | 133743 | 205635 | 31462 | 41922 | 73384 |