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STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

(2017-18)

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

[JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN SCHEME]

FORTY-FIRST REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

August, 2018/Shrawana, 1940 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 9th August, 2018

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 9th August, 2018



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NEW DELHI

August, 2018/Shrawana, 1940 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

(2017-18)

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA - CHAIRPERSON

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2. Smt. Anita B. Panda	-	Director
3. Shri C. Vanlaluata	-	Additional Director
4. Shri Kulvinder Singh	-	Under Secretary

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Labour (2017-18) having been authorized by the Committee do present on their behalf this Forty-First Report on 'Jan Shikshan Sansthan Scheme' earlier pertaining to the Ministry of Human Resource Development and now transferred to the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship w.e.f. 02.07.2018

2. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Human Resource Development alongwith the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship on 11th May, 2018. The Committee considered and adopted the Forty-First Draft Report at their sitting held on 6th August, 2018. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and 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.
3. Gist of important Observations and Recommendations are on the next page.

New Delhi;
6th August, 2018
15th Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA
CHAIRPERSON,
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

GIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. The Jan Shikshan Sansthanas (JSS), earlier known as 'Shramik Vidyapeeth' have been established to concentrate on empowerment of unskilled persons, women, persons belonging to SC/ST/OBC communities and Minorities. In the year 2000, Shramik Vidyapeeths were replaced by JSS with new parameters and accordingly JSS were opened in more than 250 districts in the country with an annual grant of around 25 to 35 lakh. The Committee are concerned to find that the grant has remained almost same for 18 years. In their view, the inadequate grants to JSS, in a way, have discouraged its growth and performance.**
- 2. The Committee have observed that many JSSs are performing well and contributing towards upliftment of youth, particularly young girls from the vulnerable sections of society. Hence, it is felt that the Government should consider enhancing annual grant of JSS to, ₹ 75 lakh to ₹ 1 crore based on the inflation index to ensure their smooth functioning and performance which may be proportionately increased every three years to cater to enhanced costs.**
- 3. The Ministry has got performance survey of JSS done by various organizations in the last few years. These surveys have suggested that the JSS have contributed in empowering the youth through skill development. Hence, the Committee have felt that the positive/ corrective observations and recommendations of these surveys must be reviewed and implemented at the earliest.**

4. Also as a one-time measure, grant should be given to JSS to build their own skill development centre at district Headquarter or sub-Headquarters level.

5. The Committee have desired that the Ministry may evolve a system to encourage the better performing JSS and consider sanctioning additional incremental grants for such JSSs.

6. The Committee have also impressed upon the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to take action on the standardization of curriculum of JSS as per National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF).

7. The Committee have appreciated the Government's decision to transfer JSS from Ministry of Human Resource Development to Ministry of Skill Development. However, since presently it is a new scheme for the Ministry of Skill Development, they need support from the parent Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Committee have, therefore, suggested that the staff in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, who were looking after the JSS, must be transferred to the Ministry of Skill Development. The process of transfer should be completed in next three months and any further delay should be avoided. On their part, the Ministry of Skill Development must establish a separate section to handle the JSS work.

8. The Government is working hard to come out with new and innovative measures for the skill development among the youth. The present infrastructure of approx. 250 JSS who are working specifically in the rural areas for the skill development among the SC/ST/OBC and Minorities

must be utilized and encouraged. They must be given encouragement and momentum. The Ministry need to consider to evolve a system to give appropriate weightage and recognition and authentication to the trainees of JSS.

REPORT

INTRODUCTORY

The Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education & Skill Development was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in 2008. It has 3 Components i.e. State Resource Centers (SRCs), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) and Support to Voluntary Agencies. While annual recurring grants are provided to SRCs and JSSs, funding under the third component is project based and subject to availability of funds. No grants have been released under the 3rd component i.e. Support to Voluntary Agencies so far.

JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHANS

1.2 The first Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) (earlier called Shramik Vidyapeeth) was started at Mumbai (Worli) in the year 1967. It aims to provide vocational skills to industrial workers in the urban areas. Focus of JSS was shifted from industrial workers in the urban areas to the numerous neo-literates and unskilled youth in both urban and rural areas from the year 2000. ^[1] JSSs are set up under the aegis of either a Voluntary organisation (as its Parent body) or a University or as an Independent registered Society. At present 271 JSSs have been sanctioned out of which 248 are presently functional. JSSs provide vocational training to non-literates, neo-literates as well as school drop outs by identifying skills as would have a market in the region of their establishment. Priority groups to be covered by JSSs include women, SC, ST, OBCs and Minorities. The JSS Scheme was being run by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It now stands transferred to the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship since 2nd July, 2018.

1.3 JSS aims to provide vocational skills to industrial workers in the urban areas. Focus of JSS was shifted from industrial workers in the urban areas to the numerous neo-literates and unskilled youth in both urban and rural areas from the year 2000. ^[1] Non-literates, Neo-literates and persons having rudimentary level of education upto 8th standard. Focus group such as women, SC, ST, Minorities, OBCs and Others. Conduct vocational programmes at the door step of the beneficiaries with the minimum cost and infrastructure. ^[2] JSS are set up under the aegis of NGOs/Universities and registered under

Societies Registration Act, 1860. 271 JSSs have been established in 27 States and 2 UTs in the country. Out of these, as per the Ministry 248 JSSs are presently functional. Per annum coverage is around 3-4 lakh beneficiaries. ^{13]} Government of India provides 100% (lump sum) financial assistance to the Sansthanas.

ACTIVITIES

1.4 The Committee have been informed that JSS organises two types of activities. These are as follows:

- (i) Vocational Courses: Training programmes involving skills/practical application leading to market demand and income generation. Main trades are Cutting & Tailoring, Bag making, Beauty culture, Food processing, Welding, Auto repairing, Plumbing etc.
- (ii) Conduct suggestive activities other than Life Enrichment Education components.

STAFF PATTERN

1.5 The following staffing pattern is followed by a JSS:

- Director,
- Programme Officers,
- Assistant Programme Officers,
- Field Coordinators,
- Accountant,
- Computer Operator,
- Office Assistant,
- Driver,

An average staff would be 8-12 in each JSS

MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

1.6 The affairs of the JSS is managed by a 15-member Board of Management prescribed in its guidelines, viz.

- Chairman from Parent body,
- Central Government representatives,
- State Government representatives,
- Local self-Government representatives,

- Eminent persons from the field of education and women welfare,
- Prominent social workers,
- Financial institutions/Banks,
- Representatives from SC/ST.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

1.7 The JSS are encouraged to generate funds and maintain separate development fund account. The source of development fund is as follows:

- (i) Fees collected from the trainees
- (ii) Donations
- (iii) Consultancy fees or the programme conducted on behalf of the other departments/agencies.
- (iv) Any income other than grant in aid received from GoI.

MONITORING

1.8 JSSs progress is being monitored through web portal. The portal provides all the details about JSSs, profile of beneficiaries, resource persons, staff with photographs etc. Annual Action Plan of JSSs are approved through web portal. Half yearly and annual review meetings are being conducted. Conduct internal audit of HRD, CAG audit as well. *[1]*The Objective of the exhibitions of JSS to showcase the products crafted by the beneficiaries. JSS participate in the district/state level exhibitions. Every year national level exhibitions (Kriti) is being organised by MHRD. JSSs have opened 1.14 lakh bank accounts under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY). Mobilised 7.8 lakh beneficiaries and enrolled them in Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY). trained 31596 persons in different trades in SAGY villages.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

1.9 The details of employment status are enumerated below

- 1621 beneficiaries got employment in public sector.
- 17508 got employment in private sector
- 88635 established their own business
- 29948 are working as a wage labour
- 6308 got Artisan cards from Ministry of Textiles.

BANK LOANS PROVIDED

1.10 The details of bank loans are as follows:

- PMMY/banks - Rs.10.46 cr.
- SHGs - Rs.9.96 cr.
- Government Department - Rs.5.48 cr.
- Parent body & Others - Rs.2.98 cr.

PATTERN OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

1.11 The Committee were informed that in the year 2000 when the scheme of Shramik Viday Peeths (SVPs) was replaced by Jan Shikshan Sansthans with new parameters, the grant to the Jan Shikshan Sansthans were granted to the maximum of Rs.35 lakh, Rs.30 lakh and Rs.25 lakh to the categories of A, B & C respectively. However, in the year 2008-09 this grant has been increased to Rs.40 lakh, Rs.35 lakh and Rs.30 lakh to these respective categories of the JSSs, thereby increasing Rs.5 lakh in the programme head only. Since then no grant has been increased. Thus, the Jan Shikshan Sansthans are provided an annual recurring grant for Programme Expenses, Emoluments and Office Expenses as under:

BUDGET HEAD	CATEGORY 'A' (4 JSSs) Rs. in Lakhs	CATEGORY 'B' (25 JSSs) Rs. in Lakhs	CATEGORY 'C' (220 JSSs) Rs. in Lakhs
Programme Expenses	19.00	15.00	13.00
Emoluments	16.00	15.00	13.00
Office Expenses	05.00	05.00	4.00
Total	40.00	35.00	30.00

1.12 During the course of oral evidence, the Secretary, MSDE informed the Committee as follows:

"Sir, we have a presentation to make which is a joint presentation of both of us. Before that, I will just take two minutes of your time. You are perhaps more aware of the scheme than, I think, most others are. This was started in 1967 and it became from Shramik Vidyapeeth to JSS in the year 2000. Alongside, the target also shifted from industrial workers and their families to neo-literates, neo-literate families, non-literates and persons having very rudimentary levels of education up to 8th standard. The details will come in our presentation.

I just want to draw your attention to one point that the unique advantage of JSS is that it is able to deliver skill training, vocational training at the doorsteps of beneficiaries. It also is present in a lot of interior parts of the country. The unique advantage is that it is not an entirely governmental scheme

nor is it an entirely NGO scheme; it is actually a very interesting attempt to combine the strengths of both."

1.13 During the course of oral evidence, the Committee pointed out that some schemes get their grant in the month of July and they don't get salary for the month of April. The Committee were concerned to note that if the employees won't get salary then how they will manage their affairs. The Committee were of the view that the budget has been pre-poned in some schemes and noted that it has not been done in case of JSS and employees are not getting their salary. In reply, the representative of the Ministry deposed as follows:

"Sir, you are absolutely right... for rest of the schemes one fourth has been released in the month of April but for JSS it is not the case... I can guarantee you that alongwith the Secretary, MSDE and with the Cabinet Secretariat, the decision will be taken, I think in the next 10 days maximum."

1.14 As regard to the grant released to JSSs during the last six years and list of JSSs, the Committee were informed as under:-

S. No.	Financial Year	Total Amount Released to JSSs
1	2011-12	73,71,11,069
2	2012-13	62,67,80,735
3	2013-14	84,43,95,467
4	2014-15	50,81,74,847
5	2015-16	69,36,68,987
6	2016-17	84,11,73,684
7	2017-18	31,51,87,654

The list of Jan Shikshan Santhans is at Annexure-I.

1.15 As regard to the Financial Pattern, the Committee were informed that One time non-recurring grant of Rs. 15.00 Lakh is also provided at the time of sanction. The Government of India provides 100% (lump sum) financial assistance to the Sansthan as follows:

Category	Number of JSSs	Grant Entitlement
A	06	40 lakh
B	27	35 lakh
C	238	30 lakh

1.16 When queried as to whether the amount of Rs. 25 lakh provided as grant to JSSs in 2003 has remained unchanged till date, the Ministry of Human Resource Development in their written reply informed as under:

"During 1999, annual grant of Rs.12.30 lakh was provided to all Jan Shikshan Sansthans (known as Shramik Vidyapeeth).

In 2000, the Jan Shikshan Sansthans were divided into three categories and annual grants of Rs.35 lakh (A Category), Rs.30 lakh (B Category) and Rs.25 lakh (C Category) respectively were provided to JSSs.

Since 2009, the annual recurring grant has been increased to JSSs viz. Rs.40 lakh for 'A' Category, Rs.35 lakh for 'B' Category and Rs.30 lakh for 'C' Category, respectively.

The scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan(JSS) has already been transferred from Ministry of Human Resource Development to Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship vide PMO's ID No.365/31/6/10/2018 dated 02.07.2018 who may take further action on the issue."

1.17 As regard to the year-wise grant released the Committee noted that for the year 2014-15 it was Rs. 50.81 crore, in the year 2015-16 it rose to Rs. 69.36 and in the year 2016-17, it again rose to Rs. 84.11 crore but in the year 2017-18 it declined sharply to Rs.31.51 crore. The Committee desired to know reason/s for the rise and sharp decline and also whether the Government intends to close down the Scheme. In reply the Ministry of Human Resource Development submitted as under:

"The essential conditions for release of grants to JSSs are based on physical progress, compliance of necessary requirements like appointment of regular Director, status and meetings of BoM/EC, Audited Reports & Utilisation Certificates and current expenditure status.

In FY 2014-15, the tenure of the scheme was to be extended from 11th Plan Period to 12th Plan Period. The second installment was released after extension of the scheme for 12th Five Year Plan period in March, 2015. Accordingly, 15% of the BE was released as per budgetary norms in the month of March, 2015. Therefore, Rs.50.81 crore was released in FY 2014-15.

In the FY 2015-16, Rs.69.36 crore was released to those JSSs which qualified the essential requirements of audited accounts, coverage of physical targets, regular meetings and Utilization Certificates.

In the FY 2016-17, a total grant of Rs.84.11 crore including full payment of arrears of the previous year was released to JSSs who qualified the essential administrative and financial criteria.

The cumulative release of grants to JSSs for the FYs 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 register a total amount of Rs.204.28 crore and the average release of grants per year is to the tune of Rs.68.09 crore which is near to their entitlement. Hence, there is no sharp decline or rise in the release of grants to the JSSs against their entitlement. The increase/decline shown in the above years is also due to lesser grants released in a particular year and arrears released in the next financial year to those JSSs which qualified the necessary norms.

The B.E. for the FY 2017-18 was Rs.40 crore for the scheme of "Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education & Skill Development" which includes JSSs & SRCs. SRC (State Resource Centre) is another component of the scheme. Accordingly, the proportionate share of JSS scheme of Rs.31.50 crore was

released in FY 2017-18 based on physical progress and compliance of necessary requirement.

There is no intention of closing down the scheme. The scheme has been transferred to MSDE."

1.18 In response to a query of the Committee as to whether presently there being no guidelines regarding grants and the numbers of JSSs centres and the reasons for the same and also whether any study has been undertaken in this regard. The Committee were informed as under:

"As per the guidelines on JSS scheme, the entitlement of annual grants are Rs.40 lakh for 'A' Category, Rs.35 lakh for 'B' Category and Rs.30 lakh for 'C' Category respectively. There are 5 JSSs in 'A' category, 25 JSSs in 'B' category and 218 JSSs in 'C' category. Evaluation studies as mentioned in reply to Query No.12 above have been undertaken."

1.19 The Committee note that the first Jan Sikshan Sansthan (JSS) earlier known as Shramik Vidyapeeth) was started at Mumbai (Worli) in the year 1967. The unique advantage of JSS is that it is able to impart skill training/vocational training at the doorstep of beneficiaries and it is also present in the interior and far flung parts of the Country. As regard to the release of grant to JSSs during the last six years, the Committee have been informed that an amount of ₹ 73.71 crore, ₹ 62.67 crore, ₹ 84.83 crore, ₹ 50.81 crore, ₹ 69.36 crore, ₹ 84.11 crore and ₹ 31.51 crore was released from the year 2011 to 2018. The Committee note that in the year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 73.71 crore was released, however during the year 2017-18 the grant has been reduced to ₹ 31.51 crore only, which is a decline of about 42.75%. The Committee are perturbed to note this sharp decline in the grant in the six years from the year 2011-2017. However, the MHRD have informed that in the financial year 2014-15, the tenure of the scheme was to be extended from 11th Plan period to 12th Plan period and the second installment was released after extension of the scheme for 12th Five Year Plan period in March, 2015. As such 15% of the BE was released as per the budgetary norms and an amount of ₹ 50.81

crore was released for the financial year 2014-15. Similarly for the FY 2015-16 an amount of ₹ 69.36 crore was released to only those JSS which qualified the essential requirements of audited accounts etc. and in the FY 2016-17 a total of ₹ 84.11 crore including full payment of arrears of the previous year was release to JSSs who qualified the essential administrative and financial criteria. The MHRD further submitted that cumulative release of grants to JSS, for the FY 2014 to 2017 comes to ₹ 204.28 crore and the average release of grant per year comes to ₹ 68.09 crore. As regard to release of grant for FY 2017-18 it is stated to be only ₹ 40 crore for JSS and State Resource Centres (SRCs) and the proportionate share of JSS of ₹ 31.50 crore was released in the FY 2017-18. However, the Committee are not at all satisfied with the rosy picture painted by the MHRD as regard to the release of grants. It is noticed that the MHRD has taken the average of the grant released from the FY 2014-15 to 2016-17 only and left out grant of funds during the FY 2017-18. The fact remains that there is an uneven release of funds, which may be due to varied reasons like, extension of plan period or due to release of arrears etc. However, uneven release impacts the overall functioning of JSS, apart from delay in disbursement of salaries to their staff too. The Committee are, therefore, of the considered view that now as the Scheme has been completely transferred to the MSDE, it is for the MSDE to take urgent ameliorative steps to ensure uniform release of grants to JSSs each year for smooth functioning of JSSs.

1.20 As regard to grants to the JSSs, another glaring fact that has come to the notice of the Committee is that during the year 1999, an annual grant of ₹ 12.30 lakh was provided to all Jan Shikshan Sansthanas.

Subsequently, in the year 2000, the JSSs were divided into three categories viz. 'A', 'B' and 'C' depending on the nature of the city/town and quantum of work carried out by institution and grants were released to JSSs amounting ₹ 35 lakh, ₹ 30 lakh and ₹ 25 lakh to 'A', 'B' and 'C' category of JSSs respectively. However, in the year 2008-09 the grant was revised to ₹ 40 lakh, ₹ 35 lakh and ₹ 30 lakh respectively, which was an increase of ₹ 5 lakh in the programme head only. It can thus be concluded that from the year 2000 to the year 2018 the grant to JSSs has remained between ₹ 25 lakh to ₹ 40 lakh only. The Committee are of the view that not only the grant amount is meagre but is also released unevenly, which may impede the performance of JSSs. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship should enhance the grant to JSSs to ₹ 75 lakh to ₹ 1 crore. The grant should be enhanced proportionately every three years. The Committee also observe that several JSS are performing well and contributing towards upliftment of youth particularly young girls of the priority sectors and downtrodden strata of the society and are of the considered opinion that as a one time measure, grant may also be given to JSS to construct its own skill development centre at district Headquarter or sub-Headquarter. They, further recommend that the Ministry should evolve a system to encourage the performing JSS, by providing additional incremental grants. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.

II. EVALUATION OF JSS

1.21 The Committee have been informed that performance of JSSs is not only monitored through review meetings and visits by officers but also through external evaluating agencies. Impact evaluation conducted of each JSS is being

conducted once in a three year by reputed agencies like IIMs, MDI, University departments and Social Science Research Institutes. The scheme evaluation was conducted through IIM Bengaluru (2008), IIM Lucknow (2014) and Centre for Market Research & Social Development, New Delhi (2017).

1.22 Regarding evaluation of the JSSs which was conducted through IIM, Bengaluru; IIM, Lucknow in 2014; and in 2017 by Centre for Market Research & Social Development, New Delhi, the Committee during oral evidence requested the representative to tell in brief as to what are their observations and recommendations. In reply, the representative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development stated as follows:

"सर, आपने आज मीटिंग बुलायी है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं। एकचुअली जो तीनों रिपोर्ट्स हैं, उसमें मौर और लेस एक ही रिकमेंडेशन थी that there is a need to structure and scientifically design the trainings. Like you were mentioning that it is necessary to review everything. पिछले साल मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ फाइनेंस ने सभी मिनिस्ट्रीज को कहा था कि सारी स्कीम्स को रिव्यू किया जाए। उसके अंतर्गत हमने आर्गनाइजेशन को इवेल्युएशन कराने के लिए दिया था। उसी के दौरान मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ फाइनेंस का इंस्ट्रक्शन हमारे पास आया that the scheme should be transferred to the Ministry of Skills. एकचुअली मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ स्किल्स में भेजने से ही we all feel that most of the problems and challenges का हल निकल पाएगा। स्कूल एजुकेशन हमारा काम है एक से लेकर बारहवीं तक का, लर्निंग आउटकम्स को इंप्रूव कराना है, सीबीएसई है, एनसीईआरटी है, केंद्रीय विद्यालय हैं और हमारे पास एडल्ट लिट्रेसी भी है। उसमें स्किल्स हमारे डोमेन के अंदर नहीं आता है। एक नया मंत्रालय भी मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ स्किल्स बन गया है। It was considered that the most appropriate place for the JSS should be the Ministry of Skills. This is keeping in tune, तीनों जो रिकमेंडेशंस आई हैं, इंस्टीट्यूशंस ने जो बनाई हैं, इसी में we feel that it would be the most important thing."

1.23 In reply to a written query of the Committee regarding evaluation of the scheme of JSSs conducted through IIM Bengaluru, IIM Lucknow in the year 2014 and to provide details of the observations and recommendations and also the steps taken in pursuance thereof alongwith the copies of the reports submitted by IIM Bengaluru and IIM Lucknow, the Committee were informed as under:

"The evaluation of the scheme of JSSs was conducted by IIM, Bengaluru, in 2008 and IIM, Lucknow in 2014. The main observations/recommendations of these two reports are as under:

IIM, Bengaluru:

- (a) Programme Objectives must also include convergence with National Vocational Development Council for achieving the goal of developing employable skills.
- (b) It is recommended that the programme focus should be on adult illiterates and neo-literates as well as adult drop outs. However, the regional context must be considered and selective emphasis on special groups like tribals, ST/ST, etc, must be made.
- (c) There is an urgent need to take up scientific Training Needs Assessment before launching different courses. A survey of existing industries and other employment avenues must be made by the programme functionaries to determine what courses would be viable and that would help the beneficiaries to get income.
- (d) The JSS Certificates are not given recognition by most states even by their respective Employment Exchanges. In this connection the recommendation is that MHRD/DAE must tie up with the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour & Employment, GOI, New Delhi.
- (e) A Resource Person Repository must be created for each area and for each specialization. They must be paid honoraria at least in consonance with the going rate and must be enhanced annually. This cannot be automatic but based on regular monitoring and performance appraisal. JSS must also undertake to train the RPs on a regular basis to enhance their knowledge and skills.

IIM, Lucknow:

- (a) Third party assessment of the course may be explored on the lines of 'Vocational Training Provider'/Private Training Provider' under skill development indicative scheme by Govt. of India. JSS may consider getting it registered as a 'Vocational Training Provider'. JSS guidelines ask for collaboration with Director General of Employment and Training (DGET). Alternatively, such as one provided under National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) could be explored.
- (b) The programme helped beneficiaries gain employment, secure future, support family and setting own venture through skill building. Women beneficiaries were found to be willing to engage themselves in gainful employment across rural or urban areas. It is only pertinent that the programme should continue to enable potential trainees to achieve their objectives.
- (c) Social media could be used as platform to share information/options/achievements about the programme. In fact, this could be used to facilitate good work or share some innovative practice with partner JSS.
- (d) Capacity building of JSS functionaries must be taken up on priority basis. Their training must be planned in a scientific way. Competencies should be developed on the basis of their job profile. Once these

competencies are assessed, the same could be used to design and delivery of the training in a phased manner.

(e) Use of public private partnership or public-public partnership could be explored by JSS. The example of JSS Bhopal is a case in point where they have been allotted four rooms by BHEL for organizing their classes. Such efforts must be made by other JSS either with government or private institutions.

Centre for Market Research and Social Development, New Delhi (CMRSD):

As the Centre for Market Research and Social Development, New Delhi had also made observations/recommendations based on their evaluation study of JSS done in 2017, the Committee were furnished with a copy of the same too, at a later stage, which *inter-alia* stated as under:

(a) JSSs need to be upgraded in terms of infrastructure, course curriculum need to be updated as per NSQF guidelines of Government of India, linkage with industry for placement agencies to be established along with scheme linkage for gainful self employment of trainees.

(b) Recognized certificate should be given to the trainees after completion of training through proper assessment by the respective sector skill councils under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship or any skill development department/ agency of concerned State.

(c) In light of changing role of JSSs and the ongoing developments under National/ State Skill Development Mission, the Jan Shikshan Sansthan component may still be treated as a special purpose vehicle under Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship which looks after exclusively skill development activities in the country.

(d) The funding for JSS components may be raised by three times of present amount to make the training at par with the other ongoing programmes under Modular Employable Skill (MES) and schemes under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

1.24 When queried as to whether audit of the Scheme has been conducted so far and its details thereof, the MHRD replied that the scheme of JSS has been evaluated through External Agencies in every five year plan. Recently, CAG has conducted audit of few JSSs in the country.

1.25 The Committee note that the evaluation of the Scheme of JSSs was conducted by IIM, Bengaluru in the year 2008 and by IIM Lucknow in the year 2014 and also by Centre for Market Research and Social Development, New Delhi (CMRSD) in the year 2017. The Committee have also been provided with a copy each of the reports of IIM Bengaluru, IIM Lucknow and Centre for Market Research and Social Development, New

Delhi. All the evaluation reports contain recommendations of far reaching impact on the working of JSSs, course curriculum, etc. However, the Committee are perturbed to note that despite being specifically asked to provide the details of the steps taken in pursuance of these recommendations, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has not provided any information to them, which points to the unpleasant fact that the reports are gathering dust in the MHRD and they have not initiated any action to implement the recommendations in letter and spirit. The evaluation by IIM Bengaluru was undertaken way back in the year 2008 i.e. almost ten years ago and the evaluation of IIM Lucknow was also undertaken almost four years back. The evaluation of CMRSD was undertaken in 2017. During oral evidence, the representative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development submitted that more or less all the three reports contained the recommendation that there is a need to structure and scientifically design the trainings. The Ministry of Finance has also been directed to review all the schemes and directions were received to transfer the scheme to MSDE. According to the Ministry just by transferring JSS from MHRD to MSDE, most of the problems and challenges would be resolved. However, the Committee do not agree with this view of the Ministry, as in their view, concrete steps need to be taken urgently in this regard. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the recommendations of all the three evaluations be reviewed and implemented at the earliest and they be apprised of the steps taken so far in pursuance to these recommendations.

III. BENEFICIARIES OF JSS

1.26 The Beneficiaries covered under Vocational Training Programme of JSSs are stated to be as under:

S. No.	Year	Male	Female	Total
1	2009-10	1,32,895	5,55,387	6,88,282
2	2010-11	1,11,126	5,14,766	6,25,892
3	2011-12	90,734	5,07,566	5,98,300
4	2012-13	51,535	4,86,074	5,37,609
5	2013-14	47,850	4,38,739	4,86,589
6	2014-15	44,312	3,95,103	4,39,415
7	2015-16	37,292	3,75,775	4,13,067
8	2016-17	32,136	1,82,103	2,14,239
9	2017-18	**	**	1,71,825

1.27 When asked whether special provisions like exemption from fees, admission quota etc. for SC/ST candidates has been made in JSS it was informed that the Board of Management of respective JSS decides the course fee. A few JSSs exempt course fee for SC/ST candidates, others provide 50%-70% concession for SC/ST candidates. JSS give priority to the SC/ST candidates in vocational training.

1.28 Asked to clarify as to how the JSSs proposes to protect the interest of SC/ST candidates. The Committee in a written reply were informed that over all coverage of SC Category is about 28.24% and ST coverage is about 15.81% of the number of beneficiaries. The grant to JSSs is released in proportion to the population of SC/ST in the districts where JSSs are functioning.

1.29 On being asked to provide the final figure of SC, ST, OBC, Minorities and other category candidates who underwent training in the year 2017-18. It was informed that the following are the category-wise coverage of candidates in JSSs during 2017-18:

SC	ST	OBC	Minorities	Others	Total
44800	27512	49392	26486	24660	172850

1.30 The Committee note that the beneficiaries covered under Vocational Training Programme of JSSs are stated to be 6,88,282; 6,25,892; 5,98,300; 5,37,609; 4,86,589; 4,39,415; 4,13,067; 2,14,239 and 1,71,850

for the period 2009-10 to 2017-18. A mere perusal of these figures provided to the Committee reveals that the number of beneficiaries is declining rapidly year to year. The figure of beneficiaries which stood at 6,88,282 in the year 2009-10 has come down drastically to just 1,71,825 only in the year 2017-18. The Committee are deeply perturbed to note the declining figures of beneficiaries and are eager to know the reasons behind it, as these declining figures cast serious doubts on the overall functioning and performance of JSSs in the country. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the MSDE, as the Scheme now stands transferred to them, to look into the issue immediately and initiate corrective measure at the earliest to arrest the fall of beneficiaries under JSSs and inform the Committee accordingly.

1.31 As regard to special provisions like exemption from fees, admission quota etc. for SC/ST candidates in the JSS, the Committee have been informed in a written note that the Board of management of respective JSS decides the course fee and a few JSSs exempt course fee for SC/ST candidates and others provide 50% to 70% concession for such candidates. The overall coverage of SC and ST candidates is about 28.24% and 15.81% respectively of the total number of beneficiaries. However, it appears to the Committee that at present there are no guidelines/norms for providing benefit to SC/ST candidates, as some JSSs are providing exemption in fees while others are giving concessions in fees etc. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the MSDE should come out with clear cut guidelines for SC/ST candidates for giving them priority in admission to various courses & fees structure etc. and apprise the Committee accordingly.

1.32 The Committee opine that the Government is working hard to come out with new and innovative measures for the skill development among the youth. The present infrastructure of approx. 250 JSS who are working specifically in the rural areas for the skill development among the SC/ST/OBC and Minorities must be utilized and encouraged. They must be given encouragement and momentum. The Ministry need to consider to evolve a system to give appropriate weightage and recognition and authentication to the trainees of JSS.

IV. GROWTH OF JSS

1.33 As regard to growth of JSS, the Committee were informed as follows:

Five-Year Plan	No. of JSSs Sanctioned
Upto 8 th Plan (1996-1997)	58
9 th Plan (1997-2002)	50
10 th Plan (2002-2007)	90
11 th Plan (2007-2012)	73
Total	271 **

1.34 As regard to growth of JSSs the Committee noted that upto 8th Plan (1996-97) the number of JSS sanctioned were 58, but during the 9th Plan (1997-2002) the figure come down to 50, it again rose to 90 in the 10th Plan (2002-2007) and finally come down to 73 during 11th Plan (2007-2012) and desired to know the reasons for the same alongwith proper justification. In a written reply the MHRD submitted as under:

"Since inception of the scheme there was no instance of decline of the number of the JSSs. However, the number of JSS is increasing from plan to plan. Following are the details of the Plan-wise growth of Jan Shikshan Sansthans:

Five-Year Plan	No. of JSSs	Total
Upto 8 th Plan (1996-97)	58	58
9 th Plan (1997-2002)	50	108
10 th Plan (2002-2007)	90	198
11 th (upto 2007-12)	73	271

No new JSS has been sanctioned after 2008-09."

** At present, 248 JSSs are functional.

1.35 As regard to the growth of JSS, the Committee have noted that 58, 50, 90 and 73 JSSs were sanctioned during 8th Plan, 9th Plan, 10th Plan and 11th Plan respectively. The Committee noted the sanctioned in 9th Plan came down to 50 from 58 and rose to 90 during 10th Plan and again came down to 73 during 11th Plan. These figures clearly indicate the ups and downs in the figure of sanctioned JSSs during different plans. The Committee accordingly sought the reasons for the same, but the MHRD has taken cumulative figure of sanctioned JSSs from 8th Plan period to 11th Plan period and has stated that there was no instance of decline in the number of the JSSs. The Committee desire that the Ministry furnish them the specific reasons for rise and fall in the number of sanctioned JSSs from the 8th Plan period to 11th Plan period. They further would like to be apprised of the reasons for 23 JSSs still remaining to be functional.

V. STANDARDISATION OF CURRICULUM

1.36 When asked about the steps taken to standardize the curriculum of the Scheme and how the framework of the Scheme would be aligned with the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF), it was informed that MSDE will take appropriate action on the standardization of curriculum of JSS, as per NSQF.

1.37 The Committee note that in reply to a specific query of the Committee regarding standardisation of curriculum, the MHRD has replied the MSDE will take appropriate action on the standardisation of curriculum of JSS as per NSQF. The Committee, while agreeing with the contention of the MHRD that now further action would be taken by MSDE, they are concerned to note that the MHRD which is implementing the scheme of JSS since its inception has not furnished any information

about the steps taken by them in this regard. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the MSDE to initiate necessary action for standardization of curriculum of JSS and apprise them accordingly.

TRANSFER OF JSS FROM MHRD TO MSDE

1.38 The MHRD sent a letter for transfer of JSS Scheme with list of 248 JSS to MSDE for its effective implementation under existing skill ecosystem. MSDE has accepted transfer of this scheme from MHRD and has raised some issues for smooth transfer.

The brief of key issues are as under:

i. **Human Resource:** With regard to staffing for administrative and legal works, MSDE desired 2 Deputy Secretaries, 2 Under Secretaries, 2 Section Officers and 7 ASO, 4 Stenos and 10 DEO/MTS who are currently critical to scheme implementation. MHRD has transferred one vacant post of DS and one vacant post of SO. Due to non transfer of incumbent of these posts, there will be knowledge gap in implementation of this scheme. As there are various policy related issues and court cases which are being handled by MHRD.

DAE is subordinate office under MHRD for monitoring and supervision of this scheme. MHRD has transferred 13 staffs (7 from DAE and 6 from JSS RK Puram). It needs to be finalized as to how these staff/officers shall be accommodated at MSDE as they belong to non- CSS Cadre and MSDE has no non- CSS posts.

ii. **Finance:** MHRD has requested Budget Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance with request to transfer 'Head of Accounts' and budget allocation for salaries of transferred employees of this scheme to MSDE. The confirmation/approval from Ministry of Finance is still awaited. Further MSDE will also raise budget in supplementary grant for regular implementation of this scheme with new budget head.

iii. **Space & Infrastructure:** The newly formed Ministry is constrained with limited space/Infrastructure. Hence, MHRD has been requested to transfer space i.e. one block in its existing office at DAE Jamnagar House with all requisite office infrastructure for scheme administration. The confirmation from MHRD is still awaited.

1.39 MSDE has already conducted meeting with selected Directors of JSS and decided for alignment of all courses of JSS with NSQF. It has been further decided that a common certification under Skill India banner will be issued for all JSS qualified candidates across the country through a central portal.

[1]Request to Cabinet Secretariat to transfer JSS scheme to MSDE on 27th

March, 2018. Transfer of 13 staff of Directorate of Adult Education on 01.01.2018 & 26.04.2018 with a list of 248 Jan Shikshan Sansthans. ¹²⁷The Committee have been informed by the MHRD that now the scheme of JSS has been transferred to MSDE w.e.f 02.07.2018 vide PMO's ID No. 365/31/6/10/2018 dated 02.07.2018. MSDE may take steps for centralized certification for JSS trainees.

1.40 The Committee appreciate the Government's decision to transfer JSS from HRD to Skill Development Ministry. However, since presently it is a new scheme for MSDE, they need support from the parent Ministry of HRD. The Committee, therefore, desire that the concerned staff of HRD who are entrusted the task of implementation of JSS must be transferred to the MSDE at the earliest. As regard transfer of staff from MHRD to MSDE, the Committee desire that the said transfer should be completed in next three months and any further delay be avoided. They further desire that MSDE must establish a separate section/cell to handle the JSS work.

**New Delhi;
6th August, 2018
15th Shravana, 1940 (Saka)**

**DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA
CHAIRPERSON,
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

S. No.	Name of the JSSs
1	ANDHRA PRADESH
1	Ananthapur(Hindupur)
2	Guntur
3	Ongole
4	Tirupati
5	Vijayawada
6	Visakhapatnam
7	West Godavari (Eluru)
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH
8	Naharlagun
3	ASSAM
9	Darrang
10	Jorhat
11	Kamrup
12	Nagaon
13	Silchar
4	BIHAR
14	Arwal
15	Aurangabad
16	Buxar
17	Gaya
18	Hajipur (Vaishali)
19	Kishanganj
20	Motihari
21	Munger
22	Muzaffarpur
23	Nalanda
24	Patna

25	Samastipur
26	Saran
5	CHHATTISGARH
27	Bastar
28	Bilaspur
29	Korba
30	Korea
31	Raipur
32	Rajnandgoan
33	Surguja
6	DELHI
34	Jahangirpuri, Delhi (Prayas)
35	R. k. Puram
36	West Delhi, Peeragari
37	West Delhi, Patel Nagar
7	GOA
38	Goa
8	GUJARAT
39	Ahmedabad
40	Banaskantha
41	Bharuch
42	Kachchh
43	Kalol
44	Mehsana
45	Patan
46	Sabarkantha
47	Surat
48	Vadodara
49	Valsad
9	HARYANA
50	Gurgaon
51	Panipat

52	Rohtak
53	Sirsa
54	Sonepat
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH
55	Lahaul & Spiti
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR
56	Jammu
57	Tangdar
12	JHARKHAND
58	Bokaro
59	Hazaribag
60	Jamshedpur
61	Ranchi
13	KARNATAKA
62	Bagalkot
63	Bangalore
64	Davangere
65	Gulbarga
66	Karwar
67	Mysore
68	Raichur
69	Shimoga
70	Tumkur
14	KERALA
71	Ernakulam
72	Idukki
73	Kollam
74	Kottayam
75	Malappuram
76	Palakkad
77	Pathanamthitta
78	Thiruvananthapuram

79	Thrissur
15	MADHYA PRADESH
80	Alirajpur
81	Bhind
82	Bhopal-I
83	Bhopal-II
84	Chhatarpur
85	Damoh
86	Datia
87	Dewas
88	Dhar
89	Dindori
90	Guna
91	Gwalior
92	Hoshangabad
93	Indore
94	Jhabua
95	Katni
96	Khandwa
97	Mandla
98	Morena
99	Narsinghpur
100	Raisen
101	Ratlam
102	Rewa
103	Sagar
104	Satna
105	Sehore
106	Shajapur
107	Sheopur
108	Sidhi
109	Tikamgarh

110	Ujjain
111	Umaria
16	MAHARASHTRA
112	Ahmednagar
113	Akola
114	Aurangabad
115	Beed
116	Buldana
117	Chanderpur I (VGVSM)
118	Chanderpur II (VBS)
119	Dharavi (Mumbai)
120	Dhule
121	Gondia
122	Jalgaon
123	Latur
124	Nandurbar I (HSS)
125	Nandurbar II (VVM)
126	Nashik
127	Pune
128	Raigad
129	Sindhudurg
130	Washim
131	Worli (Mumbai)
132	Yavatmal
17	MANIPUR
133	Imphal West
134	Senapati
135	Thoubal
18	NAGALAND
136	Dimapur
19	ODISHA
137	Angul

138	Balangir
139	Balasore
140	Bhadrak
141	Bhubaneshwar
142	Cuttack
143	Deogarh
144	Dhenkanal
145	Jagatsinghpur
146	Jajpur
147	Keonjhar
148	Koraput
149	Nuapada
150	Puri
151	Rourkela
152	Sambhalpur
153	Subarnapur
20	PUNJAB
154	Mohali
155	Ludhiana
21	RAJASTHAN
156	Ajmer
157	Bikaner
158	Jaipur
159	Jhalawar
160	Jodhpur
161	Kota
162	Sikar
22	TAMILNADU
163	Chennai
164	Coimbatore
165	Kacheepuramn
166	Madurai

167	Nagapattinam
168	Namakkal
169	Shivaganga (Kundrakundi)
170	Sivakasi
171	Thiruvarur
172	Tiruchirapalli
23	TELANGANA
173	Adilabad
174	Hyderabad
175	Khammam
176	Mahaboobnagar
177	Nalgonda
178	Rangareddy
179	Warangal
24	TRIPURA
180	Agartala
25	UTTAR PRADESH
181	Agra
182	Aligarh
183	Allahabad (DAWS)
184	Allahabad (IIDS)
185	Ambedkar Nagar
186	Amethi
187	Azamgarh
188	Bahraich
189	Ballia
190	Banda
191	Barabanki
192	Bareilly
193	Basti
194	Bhadohi
195	Chandoli

196	Chitrakoot
197	Deoria
198	Etawah
199	Faizabad
200	Farukkabad
201	Fatehpur
202	Firozabad
203	Gautam Budh Nagar
204	Ghaziabad
205	Gonda
206	Gorakhpur
207	Hardoi
208	J. P. Nagar (Amroha)
209	Jalaun
210	Jaunpur
211	Kanpur Dehat
212	Kanpur
213	Kaushambi
214	Lakhimpur Kheri
215	Lucknow (AIMWA)
216	Lucknow (ILB)
217	Mathura-II
218	Mau Nath Bhanjan
219	Mirzapur
220	Pilibhit
221	Pratapgarh
222	Raibareli
223	Saharanpur
224	Shahjahanpur
225	Shrawasti
226	Sidharthnagar
227	Sitapur

228	Sonebhadra
229	Sultanpur
230	Unnao
231	Varanasi (Dharamjeet Nagar/Newada)
232	Varanasi (Sheopur) [BSS]
27	UTTARAKHAND
233	Almora
234	Bageshwar
235	Bhimtal (Nainital)
236	Chamoli
237	Dehradun
238	Tehri Garhwal
28	WEST BENGAL
239	Bankura
240	Haldia (East Midnapore)
241	Howrah
242	Jalpaiguri
243	Narendrapur (South 24)
244	North 24 Parganas
245	Purulia
246	West Midnapore
29	UNION TERRITORY
247	Chandigarh
248	Dadar & Nagar Haveli

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR
(2017-18)

Minutes of the Seventeenth Sitting of the Committee

The Committee sat on Friday, the 11th May, 2018 from 1130 hrs. to 1300 hrs. in Committee Room No. 2, Parliament House Annexe - Extension Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Kirit Somaiya, MP – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Rajesh Kumar Diwakar, MP
3. Shri Devajibhai Govindbhai Fatepara, MP
4. Shri Satish Kumar Gautam, MP
5. Shri Boora Narsaiah Goud, MP
6. Shri C.N. Jayadevan, MP
7. Shri Hariom Singh Rathore, MP
8. Shri Naba Kumar Sarania, MP

RAJYA SABHA

9. Shri Ram Narayan Dudi, MP
10. Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway, MP
11. Shri P.L. Punia, MP
12. Shri Amar Shankar Sable, MP
13. Shri N. Gokulakrishnan, MP
14. Ms. Dola Sen, MP

SECRETARIAT

1. Ms. Rimjhim Prasad	-	Joint Secretary
2. Smt. Anita B Panda	-	Director
3. Shri C. Vanlaluata	-	Additional Director
4. Shri Kulvinder Singh	-	Under Secretary

WITNESSES

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri K.P. Krishnan	Secretary, MSDE
2.	Shri Rajesh Agarwal	Joint Secretary
3.	Shri Asheesh Sharma	Joint Secretary

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Ms. Rina Ray	Special Secretary
2.	Shri Sachin Sinha	Joint Secretary
3.	Dr. Ramakrishna Sura	Director, Directorate of Adult Education

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the representatives of the Ministries of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and Human Resource Development (MHRD) to the sitting of the Committee convened to have briefing by the representatives of the two Ministries on 'Jan Sikshan Sansthan Scheme (JSSS)'. The Chairperson also mentioned about the Committee's recent interaction with Rama Krishna Mission, Kolkata, which runs JSSS there, during their on-the-spot study visit. The Chairperson then drew attention of the representatives to Direction 58 of the 'Directions by the Speaker' regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee during deposition before the Parliamentary Committees.

3. The representative of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, accordingly, briefed the Committee through a PowerPoint Presentation on JSSS *inter-alia* highlighting origin of JSSS which started in 1967 in Worli, Mumbai for children of industry workers under a different name; structure of the Scheme and fund allocation over the years; its aims to provide vocational Skills to industrial workers in the urban areas; focus on unskilled/non-literate/neo-literate and persons having rudimentary level of education upto 8th standard in both urban and rural areas; its unique feature of conducting vocational programme through master trainees at the door step of the beneficiaries, even in remote areas, with the minimum infrastructure; organising two types of activities i.e. vocational training programme involving skills/practical application leading to market demand and income generation. Further Secretary, MSDE submitted that till date, 271 JSSS have been working in 27 States and 2 UTs with 100% grants in aid. The Special Secretary, MHRD also submitted before the Committee that the audit of the Scheme is done every 3 years by Third Party, apart from C&AG and the Ministry. Also the evaluation

of JSSS was done by private agencies, IIM, Bengaluru (2008), IIM, Lucknow (2014) and Centre for Market Research and Social Development, New Delhi (2017). It was further informed that various Government programmes like AIDS Control are combined with the curriculum under JSSS.

4. The representatives of the Ministries also responded to various queries raised by the Members which *inter-alia* included monitoring through web portal; reasons for the number of beneficiaries decreasing over the years; annual Action plan of JSSS; coordination with the State Governments, major recommendations of the various evaluation studies of JSSS; the difficulty faced due to first installment of fund being released in June/July; etc.

5. When the Committee enquired about the current status of the transfer of the Scheme to the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, the Secretary, MSDE submitted that the request for transfer of JSS Scheme to MSDE has been sent to Cabinet Secretariat for approval on 27th March, 2018 and that the standardization of curriculum under JSSS was being done to bring it in tune with the National Skills Quality Network (NSQN). Other issues like Creation of a Head of account, transfer of ports and space etc. were being acted upon and decision of Cabinet Secretariat was awaited. The Committee also decided to add the Subject 'Evaluation of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme for detailed examination'.

6. The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee and briefing them on the Subject as well as responding to the queries raised. The Chairperson directed the representatives of Ministries of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and Human Resource Development to furnish written replies in respect of those queries, for which information was not readily available as well as which required detailed and statistical information.

The witnesses then withdrew.

[A copy of the verbatim proceedings was kept on record]

The Committee then adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR
(2017-18)

Minutes of the Twenty-Sixth Sitting of the Committee

The Committee sat on Monday, the 6th August, 2018 from 1700 hrs. to 1730 hrs. in Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annex, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Kirit Somaiya, MP – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Rajesh Kumar Diwakar, MP
3. Shri Satish Chandra Dubey, MP
4. Shri Hariom Singh Rathore, MP
5. Shri Naba Kumar Sarania, MP
6. Shri Dayakar Pasunoori, MP
7. Shri Satish Kumar Gautam, MP

RAJYA SABHA

8. Shri Amar Shankar Sable, MP
9. Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway, MP
10. Shri N. Gokulakrishnan, MP
11. Ms. Dola Sen, MP
12. Dr. Banda Prakash, MP

SECRETARIAT

1. Ms. Rimjhim Prasad - Joint Secretary
2. Smt. Anita B. Panda - Director
3. Shri C. Vanlaluata - Additional Director
4. Shri Kulvinder Singh - Under Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for consideration and adoption of the following draft Reports:

- (i) 'Jan Shikshan Sansthan Scheme'; and
- (ii) XX XX XX XX

3. The Committee, then, took up the Draft Reports one by one for consideration and adopted the draft Reports after some discussions without any modifications.

4. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalise the Reports and present them to both the Houses.

5. XX XX XX XX

6. XX XX XX XX

The Committee then adjourned.

XX Does not pertain with this Report.