



**NINETEENTH REPORT**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

**(2020-21)**

**(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

**MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT &  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS**

**(2021-22)**

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 16.03.2021*

*Laid in Rajya Sabha on 16.03.2021*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

**March, 2021/Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)**

## CONTENTS

		<u>PAGE No.</u>
<b>COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE</b>		<b>(iv)</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>		<b>(v)</b>
<b>REPORT</b>		
<b>PART-I</b>	<b>NARRATIVES</b>	
	<b>I. INTRODUCTORY</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>II. OVERALL FINANCIAL OUTLAYS AND PERFORMANCE- PROPOSED AND APPROVED ALLOCATIONS FOR 2020-21</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>III. BUDGETARY ALLOCATION &amp; UTILISATION DURING 2018-19, 2019-20 AND 2020-21</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>IV. SCHEME WISE ANALYSIS</b>	
	<b>(i) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2.0</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>(ii) Skill Training to Migrant Labour</b>	<b>17</b>
	<b>(iii) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 3.0</b>	<b>21</b>
	<b>(iv) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK)</b>	<b>34</b>
	<b>(v) National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET)</b>	<b>38</b>
	<b>(vi) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)</b>	<b>40</b>
	<b>(vii) National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)/ National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS)</b>	<b>43</b>
	<b>(viii) Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) &amp;</b>	<b>45</b>
	<b>(ix) Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)</b>	<b>53</b>
	<b>(x) PM-YUVA (1.0) Scheme</b>	<b>54</b>
	<b>V. OTHER PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS/ISSUES</b>	
	<b>(i) Entrepreneurship Development in Holy Cities</b>	<b>56</b>
	<b>(ii) Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)</b>	<b>59</b>
	<b>(iii) Convergence of Skill Initiatives</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>PART-II</b>	<b>OBSRVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>64-83</b>
<b><u>APPENDICES</u></b>		
<b>Appendix I-</b>	Minutes of the Eleventh Sitting of the Committee held on 18 <sup>th</sup> February, 2021.	<b>84</b>
<b>*Appendix II-</b>	Minutes of the Fourteenth Sitting of the Committee held on 15 <sup>th</sup> March, 2021	<b>87</b>

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\* Not appended with this Cyclostyled copy.

## **COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

(2020-21)

**Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab - Chairperson**

### **MEMBERS**

#### **LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
3. Shri John Barla
4. Shri Pallab Lochan Das
5. Shri Pasunoori Dayakar
6. Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi
7. Shri Satish Kumar Gautam
8. Shri B.N. Bache Gowda
9. Dr. Umesh G. Jadhav
10. Shri Dharmendra Kumar Kashyap
11. Dr. Virendra Kumar
12. Adv. Dean Kuriakose
13. Shri Sanjay Sadashivrao Mandlik
14. Shri Khalilur Rahaman
15. Shri D. Ravikumar
16. Shri Nayab Singh Saini
17. Shri Naba Kumar Sarania
18. Shri Ganesh Singh
19. Shri Bhola Singh
20. Shri K. Subbarayan
- 21.@ *Vacant*

#### **RAJYA SABHA**

22. Shri Dushyant Gautam
23. Shri Neeraj Dangi
24. Shri Oscar Fernandes
25. Shri Elamaram Kareem
26. Dr. Raghunath Mohapatra
27. Dr. Banda Prakash
28. Ms. Dola Sen
29. Shri M. Shanmugam
30. Shri Vivek Thakur
- 31.\* Shri Naresh Bansal

### **SECRETARIAT**

- |                            |   |                  |
|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Shri T.G. Chandrasekhar | - | Joint Secretary  |
| 2. Shri D.R. Mohanty       | - | Director         |
| 3. Shri Kulvinder Singh    | - | Deputy Secretary |

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\* Nominated *w.e.f.* 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2020.

@ Vacancy occurred *vice* Shri P.K. Kunhalikutty resigned *w.e.f.* 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2021.

## **INTRODUCTION**

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Labour (2020-21) having been authorized by the Committee do present on their behalf this Nineteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2021-22)' of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.

2. The Committee considered the Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship which were laid on the Table of the House on 08<sup>th</sup> February, 2021. After obtaining the Budget Documents, Explanatory Notes, etc., the Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship on 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2021. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2021.

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;**  
**15<sup>th</sup> March, 2021**  
**24 Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)**

**BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB**  
**CHAIRPERSON,**  
**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

# **REPORT**

## **PART-I**

### **BACKGROUND ANALYSIS**

#### **I. INTRODUCTORY**

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

2. Skill development is one of the essential ingredients for India's future economic growth as the country transforms into a diversified and internationally competitive economy. Skill development is going to be the defining element in India's growth story. For this purpose, over a period of time, MSDE has taken up several additional roles through multiple organizations and skilling schemes, namely Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK), National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET), National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Institute of International Education (IIE), Directorate General of Training (DGT). An analysis of the performance of various schemes implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and its Attached and Subordinate Organisations has been made in the Report.

3. As reflected in the Annual Report of the Ministry (2020-21), keeping in view the mandate of MSDE, entrepreneurship orientation module has been integrated under the Employability, Entrepreneurship and life Skills as one of the NOS (National Occupational Standard) in the PMKVY courses. In ITI courses, the module on Entrepreneurship is already integrated as a section in the employability skills. To promote a culture of entrepreneurship among youth, the Ministry instituted National

Entrepreneurship Awards (NEA) in 2016 to recognise and honour outstanding entrepreneurs and ecosystem builders. The award seeks to highlight model of excellence for others to emulate and improve upon. The third edition of NEA was held in New Delhi on 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2019.

## **II. OVERALL FINANCIAL OUTLAYS AND PERFORMANCE- PROPOSED AND APPROVED ALLOCATIONS FOR 2020-21**

4. The Ministry presented their detailed Demands for Grants (Demand No. 91) for the financial year 2021-22 to Parliament on 08<sup>th</sup> February, 2021. The BE of the Ministry for the financial year is ₹2,785.23 crore. The details are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

<b>Expenditure Head</b>	<b>Budget Estimate</b>
Revenue	2,711.53
Capital	73.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,785.23</b>

5. As would be seen from above, the Ministry have been allocated ₹2,785.23 crore for the year 2021-22. To recall, the major schemes which are being implemented by the Ministry *inter-alia* include Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 3.0, 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 (Indian Institute of Skill). These schemes have been categorized into the six umbrella schemes of (i) Development of Skill; (ii) Promotion of Apprenticeship; (iii) Development of Entrepreneurship; (iv) Strengthening of Infrastructure for Institutional Training; (v) Strengthening of Skill Institutions; and (vi) Support to Regulatory Institutions.

6. The Committee desired to know the details of the proposed amount for each scheme for the year 2021-22 and the amount actually approved by the Ministry of Finance alongwith the comments of the Ministry of Skill Development &

Entrepreneurship. In response, the Ministry furnished the following detailed information in a tabular form:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	BE 2021-22 (Proposed)	BE 2021-22 (Allocated)	Comments
1.	Secretariat	425.69	280.23	It provides expenditure for Secretariat of the Ministry, Principal Account Office of MSDE, Directorate General of Training, Jan Shikshan Sansthan and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs). The allocated funds may fall short, which may be increased at later stage.
	<b>Total (i)</b>	<b>425.69</b>	<b>280.23</b>	
2.	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>			
2.01	Development of Skill	2335.00	1600.00	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is implemented to promote skill development by short duration skill training since 2015-16. Two editions PMKVY (1.0) and PMKVY (2.0) have been already successfully implemented. The new upgraded scheme PMKVY (3.0) has been approved to train 8 lakh candidates during 2020-21 with a total outlay of ₹948.90 crore. Financial support to NGO is also provided under the sub scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan. The funds needs to be increased later to meet the target.
2.02	Development of Entrepreneurship	700.00	50.00	PM-UMEED is to be implemented from 2021-22 to 2025-26 after approval of the Cabinet with the total outlay of ₹3446.90 crore. In the first financial year 2021-22, the projected fund requirement is ₹700.00 crore under the scheme. The allocated funds may fall short to meet the targets.
2.03	Promotion of Apprenticeship	265.25	120.00	The scheme aims at imparting on-the-job training to apprentices in the industry by utilizing the facilities available therein, in pursuance with the provisions under Apprentices Act. 1961. The allocated funds may fall short to meet the target.
2.04	Strengthening of Infrastructure for Institutional Training	102.51	96.00	The aim is for continuation of the existing scheme to enhance skill development in NE States, 47 Distt. affected by LWE areas in 10 States and upgradation and improving performance of ITIs and Polytechnics.
2.05	Strengthening of Skill Institutions	15.03	12.00	Budget provisions include grants to (i) National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI) for Development of Instructional Media Packages (IMPs) for courses under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS), (ii) Central Staff Training and Research Institute (CSTARI) for conducting staff training courses and carry out research for the Qualitative and Quantitative improvement of Vocational Training, and provision for expenditure for setting up of 3 Indian Institute of Skills (IIS).

2.06	Support to Regulatory Institution	19.59	16.00	National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) is the only regulatory institutions under the Ministry. The main functions of NCVET is recognition and regulation of awarding bodies, assessment bodies, approval of qualifications developed by awarding bodies and Sector Skill Councils and Indirect regulation of vocational training institutes.
2.07	Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)	500.00	271.00	To implement the existing scheme of SANKALP with World Bank Assistance.
2.08	Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancements (STRIVE)	409.80	340.00	To implement the existing scheme of STRIVE with World Bank Assistance.
	<b>Total (ii)</b>	<b>4347.18</b>	<b>2505.00</b>	
	<b>Grand Total (i+ii)</b>	<b>4772.87</b>	<b>2785.23</b>	

7. On being asked about the reasons for drastic cut by the Ministry of Finance from the proposed BE of ₹4,772.87 crore to ₹2,785.23 crore, the Ministry submitted that the budgetary allocations proposed by the Ministry are approved by the Ministry of Finance on the basis of overall priorities of the Government, availability of funds and the expenditure trends in the previous years.

8. The Committee then desired to be apprised of the impact it would have on the schemes being implemented by the Ministry and steps proposed/ initiated to get adequate funds. In reply, the Ministry submitted that due to the cuts in the proposed budget allocations, the targets for skilling under various schemes might have to be scaled down.

9. Asked to state the measures taken/ proposed to remove the impediments encountered during the FY 2020-21 so as to maximize utilization of funds during FY 2021-22, the Ministry submitted that they were taking various remedial actions like monitoring fund flow and expenditure of funds through PFMS, physical visits and video

conferencing with the implementing agencies including State Governments. Efforts were also being made to enhance the capacity utilization of funds in Northern States by creating training infrastructure by the program implementing partners. Further, releases were not being made unless substantial expenditure was incurred by the States. Secretary, MSDE, Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser were taking Review Meetings and monitoring the expenditure under various Schemes in the weekly Senior Officers Meeting (SMG).

10. Elaborating the issue the Secretary, MSDE desposed before the Committee in evidence as follows:-

*“We have asked for ₹4,300 crore this year. We got only ₹2,785 crore. Since a specific question why it has been cut down, I am saying that between RE and utilisation, the North-East factor is a factor which is preventing us to achieve it at the RE level. So, coming to this year cut down, we had projected ₹4,300 crore because as you must have seen the last slide, we had prepared three rather four different schemes for four different verticals. The PMKVY-4 is a very ambitious scheme. Similarly, the Dakshata Scheme is supposed to be the rejuvenation of the total ITI system. Many ITIs are old. This is a Shiksha Abhiyan kind of intervention. The way Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan intervened in the school sector, we have prepared similar programmes. They have gone to the Finance Department. So, I think we had factored in the first year’s requirement under that programme. We have included that. Stand might have been taken in the Finance Department. We have never given the reason that since the programme is not yet approved, we need not include that this year. We will be including it as and when it is approved. At the RE time, when it comes to us, we will be approving that...”*

### **III. BUDGETARY ALLOCATION & UTILISATION DURING 2018-19, 2019-20 AND 2020-21**

11. As regards the Budget Estimate (BE) & Revised Estimate (RE) from 2018-19 to 2020-21 and the Actual utilisation thereof, the following information was furnished to the Committee:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget (BE) (₹ in crore)</b>	<b>Budget (RE) (₹ in crore)</b>	<b>Total Utilisation (₹ in crore) (% of utilization w.r.t RE)</b>
2018-19	3,400.00	2,820.06	2617.32 (92.89%)
2019-20	2,989.21	2,531.04	2407.83 (95.13%)
2020-21	3,002.21	2,723.86	2107.19

12. On being asked about the reasons for consistent reduction of allocations at the RE stage *vis-à-vis* the BE proposals during the last three years, the Ministry submitted that the reductions in the allocation at the RE *vis-à-vis* BE during the last three years were due to Government's overall priorities, availability of funds and the pattern of fund utilization by the Ministry.

13. When asked to explain the shortfalls in the actual expenditure during 2018-19 and 2019-20 it was submitted that the marginal shortfall in actual expenditure was due to multiple factors which included the following:-

- a) A few proposed schemes of the Ministry like PM Yuva could not take off. The allocated budget had provisions for these schemes which could not be utilised.
- b) Non receipt of complete proposals for grants from the State Governments.
- c) Non receipt of physical and financial progress of the project earlier sanctioned.
- d) Non receipt of utilization certificates from implementing partners for further release of funds.
- e) Low capacity utilization of funds in North Eastern States.
- f) One of the most important reason for marginal shortfall is reduction of BE at RE stage.

14. The Committee then pointed out that the BE for the financial year 2020-21 was ₹3,002.21 crore which was reduced to ₹2,723.86 crore at RE stage whereas the actual expenditure was ₹2,107.19 crore as on 23.01.2021 only. In that context, the Committee asked whether the Ministry would be able to utilize the remaining amount of ₹600 crore (approx.) by 31 March 2021 (FY 2020-21). In response the Ministry stated that an amount of ₹2028.53 crore had already been spent as on 12.02.2021 during the financial year 2020-21 which was 74.47% of RE. The Ministry further stated that they were making all efforts to utilize the allocated budget by 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 except the part mandatory allocation of North Eastern States.

15. Asked to state categorically the areas where savings were anticipated by the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 and the precise reasons thereof, the Ministry submitted that as per

the present trends of utilization of funds, there could be savings under North Eastern States due to low capacity utilization of funds in these areas.

16. When the Committee desired to know the sort of special attention paid towards the North Eastern States so as to maximize utilization of funds, the Secretary MSDE deposed in evidence as under:-

*“A question was asked that we have spent only 74.47 per cent of the Budget, and whether we anticipate to spend the entire amount in this year or not. Here, I would like to say that if we see, the major component of the Budget is the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. The PMKVY-3 was launched on 15<sup>th</sup> January. The training has already started, and around 58,000 people have already enrolled in that. It is a continuous process, and soon, we will be reaching the figure of 2.2 lakh for the short-term training. So, the first tranche will become eligible now. Similarly, in the PMKVY-2, the training, which was stopped, was started sometime in November only. We stopped it in the entire eight months of COVID. They are also getting over. I expect that the entire amount will be spent and we will be having shortage of funds also under the PMKVY-3 because of the demand. What shortage may occur, which is the reason which I come to, is that in the North-East, we have not been able to spend 10 per cent of the amount which we have to spend in the North-East. That is the reason why at the time of revised estimates and total utilisation last year also, we had pending bills on one side but we did not have money. We had the money only for the North-East for which bills were not there. That is the major issue we have not been able to tackle in the North-East. Now, what we have programmed is to have a special comprehensive plan for the North-East for having a long-term and short-term training. This has already gone to the IFD and then it will go to the Ministry of Finance for approval. Once, this is done, we will have a focussed approach and the North-East will be able to spend that money. So, that is the shortfall. Last year, in 2019-20, we had ₹500 crore bills pending but we fell short of the RE by ₹120 crore. This year the same situation may occur if we fall short for North-East by ₹20-30 crore. We are trying our best for this to maximise our enrolment under the PMKVY-3 in the North-East so that the expenditure takes place in this year itself. Rather, we have taken one step further that under the PMKVY-3, we have gone ahead and enlisted ITIs also to do the short-term training where the capacity is there in the second shift. So, we are taking up that task with the ITIs, which we will be able to do under the PMKVY-3 training in the North-East, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh because the regular training partners are lesser in number. So, that is our target so that we will be able to achieve it.”*

#### **IV. SCHEME WISE ANALYSIS**

##### **(i). Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2.0**

17. PMKVY was launched as a pilot in 2015, as a reward based scheme providing entire cost of training as reward to successful candidates. During its pilot phase, PMKVY trained over 19 Lakh candidates in 375 job roles. Owing to its successful first

year of implementation, the Union Cabinet had approved the Scheme for another four years (2016-2020) to impart skilling to 1 crore youth of the country with an outlay of ₹12,000 crores.

18. A perusal of the data furnished revealed that for the year, 2018-19, as per the Cabinet Note, an amount of ₹3,000 crore was earmarked for PMKVY but the BE was ₹1,984.34 crore and RE was ₹2,113.22 crore whereas the actual expenditure was ₹1,909.53 crore. For the year 2019-20 as per the Cabinet Note, the Earmarked fund was again ₹3,000 crore and the BE was ₹2,116 crore, RE was ₹17,49.22 crore whereas the actual expenditure was ₹1,610.57 crore only. For the Financial Year 2020-21, the BE was ₹1,350.50 crore, the RE was ₹1,540 crore whereas the expenditure as on 31.01.2021 is stated to be ₹1,170.69 crore.

19. The yearwise reasons for shortfalls were stated to be as under:

*“(a) Reasons for saving during FY 2018-19: During FY 2018-19, RE was ₹1,946.45 crore. and actual expenditure was ₹1,909.19 crore which amounts to saving of ₹37.26 crore.*

*Funds under MH 3601/3601 (earmarked for States/UT) were not utilized due to non-receipts of UCs from most of the States/UTs for the earlier released funds. Also, release of ₹7 crore. to State of Chhattisgarh was not made due to digital signature problem over PFMS.*

*(b) Reasons for saving during FY 2019-20: Funds amounting to ₹2,116 crore. have been allocated in BE 2019-20 for the implementation of the PMKVY; allocated funds were reduced to ₹1,749.22 crore. during Revised Estimate. In the last quarter of FY 2019-20, under Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component of PMKVY, NSDC (implementing agency) has the committed disbursement liability / pending bills; however, due to reduction in allocated funds during RE the same has not been disbursed/sanctioned to NSDC. During FY 2019-20, there was a saving of ₹100.96 cr. which includes ₹98.52 crore exclusively for NE region.*

*Under MH 2230, there was a saving of ₹2 crore under the PMKVY scheme. A bill amounting to ₹2 crore. in favour of A&N. was sanctioned; however, due to some technical issue on PFMS funds were not released.*

*Under MH 2552, there was saving of ₹98.52 crore. Due to low demand in NE region funds were not disbursed to implementing agencies/States. Under PMKVY 2016-20, around ₹1.07 crore, candidates have been trained / oriented; out of which, only 9.87 lakh candidates trained in NE States which is approximately 9.2% of the total trained. However, funds earmarked yearly for the NE region is 10%. Further, under Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) component, States have to submit the UCs for funds which were released in previous financial years (i.e. 2016-19) for any release of funds; due to non receipt of UCs and relevant documents, funds only to Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Tripura and Nagaland have been released.”*

20. In response to a specific query regarding upward revision of the RE for the FY 2020-21 to ₹1,540 crore when the actual expenditure for the FY 2018-19 and 2019-20 was less than the RE of the respective financial years and whether the Ministry would be able to utilize the remaining amount of ₹369.31 crore by 31.03.2021, the Ministry submitted that the RE was increased for the successful implementation of PMKVY scheme and to fulfill the training targets envisaged under the scheme. Also, as per the extant provision under PMKVY 3.0, the unspent funds of PMKVY 2.0 could be utilized for the implementation of the PMKVY 3.0. The Ministry further stated that they along with implementing agencies would make all efforts to utilize the funds allocated for FY 2020-21.

21. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016-2020): PMKVY (2016-2020) was a grant based scheme, providing free of cost skill development training and skill certification in industry relevant job roles to increase the employability of the youth. The scheme was launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2016 with the following objectives:

- i. Provide fresh skill development training to school dropouts, college dropouts and unemployed youth through short courses of 200 - 300 hours
- ii. Recognise the skill available of the current work force through skill certification
- iii. Engage States in the implementation of the scheme leading to capacity development of the states
- iv. Improved quality of training infrastructure along with alignment of training with the needs of the industry

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

22. The PMKVY (2016-2020) Scheme was implemented by the Centre along with the States, having two components viz. Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM).

23. Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM): This component consist of 75% of the PMKVY (2016-2020) targets and were implemented centrally through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). It constitutes the following:

- a. Short Term Training - Provision of 200 to 500 hour long skill-oriented training, both core and soft, at PMKVY affiliated and accredited training centres to school/college dropouts or unemployed
- b. Recognition of Prior Learning - Recognition of existing skills after a 12 to 80 hours orientation cum bridge course by provision of PMKVY certificate to candidates
- c. Special Projects - PMKVY Special project is a component of PMKVY, wherein PMKVY short/fresh term trainings are provided to candidates in NSQC approved job roles. Special Projects are different from short term training component of PMKVY by the virtue of it being a project/need based with more flexibility in terms of compliances which are hard to be met for successful training of target beneficiaries in remote areas.

24. The Committee pointed out that under the Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component of PMKVY which consisted of 75% of the PMKVY (2016-2020) a total of 1,04,66,406 candidates were enrolled under the Short term, Special projects and Recognition of prior learning, however, just 71,89,321 candidates were certified and a meager 17,02,821 candidates could be reportedly placed. Asked to state the reasons for the same, the Ministry provided the following details of the training and placement status of CSCM-PMKVY 2.0, as on 19.01.2021:

<b>CSCM-PMKVY 2.0</b>	<b>Enrolled</b>	<b>Trained</b>	<b>Assessed</b>	<b>Certified</b>	<b>Placed</b>
<b>STT</b>	40,56,250	36,63,482	33,39,314	29,54,009	16,58,278
<b>SP</b>	2,30,628	1,99,181	1,58,436	1,29,467	69,254
<b>RPL</b>	62,16,960	60,68,598	50,69,356	46,00,521	NA*
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,05,03,838</b>	<b>99,31,261</b>	<b>85,67,106</b>	<b>76,83,997</b>	<b>17,27,532</b>

[\*RPL does not mandate placement as it orients and certifies candidate with prior learning experience or skills.]

25. Reasons for decreasing numbers / percentage at different stages of training of PMKVY were stated to be as under:

- Enrolment vs Training: After registration of candidates on portal, some candidates unable to turn up for the training and some candidates drops during training period. Further, there are candidates with ongoing training (have enrolled and currently undergoing classes, hence yet to be trained).
- Training vs Assessment: The difference is largely attributed to trained candidates not appearing for assessment and secondly to results pending with respective SSCs for approval.
- Assessment vs Certification: The reason for decreasing number is attributed to failure in assessment tests, pendency on National Insurance Agency (NIA), pendency on SDMS/SIP and with SSCs.
- Certification vs Placement: There is a window of 90 days given to the Training Providers to help the certified candidates in getting placement opportunities. Also, it has been observed that some of the students enrolled under PMKVY 2016-20 prefer to go for higher studies than getting into employment.

26. In response to a specific query, the Ministry clarified that under PMKVY, various initiatives were taken to enhance placement of the certified candidates such as organization of Rozgar Melas with the support of Sector Skill Councils; placement linked release of last tranche funds to the Training Centres (TCs); requirement to have dedicated mentorship-cum-placement cells at TCs / Training Providers (TPs) for industry linkage and placement of candidates; incentive to TCs @ ₹3,000 per trainee if he or she is retained in employment for 12 months; post placement support of ₹1,500 per month per trainee for special areas/special groups; one time placement travel cost

upto maximum of ₹4,500 per candidate; implementation of employer-led training model; reallocation of target to TCs based on placement performance, etc.

27. Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM): The CSSM component of PMKVY was launched with release of State engagement guidelines on 09.11.16. This component was being implemented by State Skill Development Missions / State Governments. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from of 36 States/UTs, the Ministry were given in-principle approval of a total target of 20.18 lakh candidates and corresponding financial allocation of ₹3,050 crore. for FY 2016-20. However, due to slow performance of States/UTs and keeping in the mind the closure date of the scheme, the financial allocation was rationalised to ₹2,419 crore (approx.) with the corresponding physical target of 12.45 lakh. The role of the States/UTs includes;

- The support and monitoring is expected to significantly improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of these initiatives
- The States are better placed to articulate the skilling needs for state specific economic activities. Their involvement would enable taking up specific skill development training that cater to the local demand and aspirations
- It would increase the capacity and capability of the existing nationwide skill development system thus supporting equitable access for all
- It will support the training and capacity building initiatives for state specific traditional skills

28. The update under the CSSM component as on 25.12.2020 was as provided below:-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Achievement So far</b>
1	Proposals received from States/UTs	36
2	Proposals evaluated and approved by the Project Approval Committee (PAC) under scheme	36
3	Physical training target approved for 2016-20	20.18 lakh
4	Revised physical training targets for 2016-20*	12.45 lakh

5	Funds approved for 2016-20	₹3,050 Cr.
6	Revised Funds approved for 2016-20*	₹2,419 Cr.
7	Funds Disbursed by MSDE	₹978.36 Cr.
8	States/UTs Started training	36
9	Total Enrolment	8,61,188
10	Total Trained	7,19,970

[\* Funds rationalized and revised based on the performance of the States]

29. The Committee were apprised that under the Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) component of PMKVY after evaluation of proposal received from 36 States/ UTs the Ministry gave in -principle approval for a target to train 20.18 lakh candidates with a financial allocation of ₹3,050 crore for the period 2016-2020 but *inter-alia* due to poor performance of States the financial allocation was rationalized to ₹2,419 crore (approximately) out of which ₹978.36 crore were disbursed by Ministry. Similarly the physical target was also revised to 12.45 lakh and 8,61,188 candidates were enrolled out of which 7,19,970 could be trained.

30. The Committee desired to know the reasons for failure on the part of the States/UTs to utilize even the rationalized/reduced allocation of ₹2,419 crore and also to achieve the revised target to train 12.45 lakh candidates alongwith the remedial steps taken. In reply, the Ministry submitted that it could be inferred from the utilization of funds and physical achievement that the performance of the CSSM component was not up to the mark as it was envisaged under this component. Some of the reasons for slow performance of CSSM component of PMKVY were as mentioned below:

- Delay in launching of CSSM-PMKVY (Nov, 2016).
- Slow empanelment of TCs/TPs by States/UTs.
- Slow formation / strengthening of SSDMs in most States/UTs.
- Long cyclical mechanism for granting approval / release of funds to the proposal submitted by States (submission of proposals - Proposal scrutiny - approval by Project Approval Committee (PAC) – sanctioning of funds after concurrence of Integrated Finance Division (IFD)).
- Delay in release of funds from State's treasury to SSDM.

- Additional conditions for Training Providers / Training Centres (TP/TC) empanelment such as bank guarantee and different payment process followed by States/UTs.
- Slow clearance of technical / operational impediment with regard to on-boarding on SMART, SDMS, AEBAS, Skill India Portal.
- Delay in submission of the UCs by States/UTs.

**31. The ten least performing States/UTs, as per physical achievements, were stated to be as under:**

SN.	State / UT Name	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed
1.	Lakshadweep	150	150	124	79	0
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Is.	1259	1134	510	353	0
3.	Goa	2139	1547	1268	1040	64
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	2334	2295	2088	1722	770
5.	Sikkim	3456	3433	2769	2340	675
6.	Chandigarh	6924	5868	5087	4356	2235
7.	Bihar	8239	7210	4266	3629	187
8.	Puducherry	7467	7295	7001	6606	4685
9.	Odisha	8716	8002	6102	5376	507
10.	Meghalaya	14117	11945	6590	5057	1452

**32. Similarly, the ten least performing States/UTs, as per financial expenditure, were as follows:-**

SN.	States/UTs	Funds disbursed	Total Utilization*
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Is.	2,10,94,164	-
2.	Bihar	36,81,62,449	-
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	4,11,10,524	-
4.	Lakshadweep	1,23,17,760	-
5.	Maharashtra	85,77,62,615	-
6.	Odisha	27,71,49,600	3,77,00,000
7.	Chhattisgarh	35,57,76,000	5,00,00,000
8.	Goa	10,70,25,937	1,82,00,000
9.	Jharkhand	29,59,64,978	6,21,52,645
10.	Tripura	22,80,06,870	7,42,00,856

[\*as per UCs received from respective State/UT;

**Note:** States/UTs at S. No. 1 to 5 of above table have not submitted the UCs yet.)

**33. As regards monitoring guidelines put in place, the Committee were informed that to ensure that high standards of quality were maintained by PMKVY TCs, NSDC and empanelled Inspection Agencies used various methodologies, such as self-audit**

reporting, call validations, surprise visits, and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS). These methodologies were enhanced with the engagement of latest technologies. The Committee were also informed that the implementation of PMKVY as per these guidelines was reviewed periodically, depending upon the feedback from stakeholders and learning as the Scheme progressed.

34. Asked to state mechanism devised for Continuous Monitoring the Ministry submitted that in order to monitor PMKVY, various methodologies as mentioned in the Skills Ecosystem Guidelines, such as Self-Audit Report (SAR), call validations, surprise visits, and monitoring through SDMS were used. The States were also empowered to monitor the Scheme, the details of which were defined in the Monitoring Framework of PMKVY.

35. On being asked to state the number of candidates/ youth imparted skill training during the period 2016-2020 and became successful in getting gainful employment, the Ministry submitted that under PMKVY 2.0, as on 19.01.2021, around 1.07 Cr. candidates have been trained / oriented across the country; out of which, 46.27 lakh candidates have been trained in Short Term Training (STT) courses and 60.68 lakh candidates have been oriented under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) component of the PMKVY 2.0. The Committee were also informed that under PMKVY 2.0, placement opportunities were being provided to candidates certified under Short Term Training (STT). As on 19.01.2021 under STT, 36.04 lakh candidates have been certified; out of which, 18.95 lakh candidates have been placed in diverse sectors.

36. When asked whether there have been cases under PMKVY where people got training in a specific skill but given employment in some other area the Ministry stated as under:-

*“NITI Aayog has conducted an independent evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes including PMKVY (2016-20). The report of NITI Aayog highlighted the mismatch between industry requirement and candidate expectation for a very small proportion of the candidates who have been trained in a trade and have got placed in a different trade.*

*Based on the evaluation studies and learning from the implementation of PMKVY 1.0 and 2.0, Ministry has launched the new and modified version of PMKVY*

*i.e. PMKVY 3.0 (2020-21) on 15.01.2021 based on demand-driven and bottom-up approach. The scheme envisages greater roles of State/ SSDM. Under the scheme, informed choice / aspirations of the candidates have been given primacy and it also promotes candidates to opt for local skills with local jobs.*

37. The Committee then desired to know about the proposal to provide skill training in districts primarily habituated with SCs/STs. In reply, the Ministry apprised as under:-

*“The PMKVY 3.0 scheme is a pan India scheme covering all the districts across the country. The district wise target for all the districts under the central component and for all the States/ UTs under the state component has been done on the basis of weighted mean of indicator values under three categories namely, population, industry and labour supply.”*

38. From time to time various scheme assessment and impact evaluation were carried out for PMKVY 2.0 by NITI Aayog, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and also by an independent third party. The Committee desired to be apprised of the findings of such studies and specific recommendations made by these bodies for improvement in performance of States and enhancing the opportunities for the candidates to get gainful employment. In reply, the Ministry stated as under:-

*“The various evaluation report namely, quick assessment report of NITI Aayog, Sambodhi Research and Communications Pvt. Ltd. and have highlighted regarding shifting of approach of the scheme from supply driven to demand driven, regular updating of curriculum and learning tools, mismatch between industry requirement and student’s expectations/ aspirations and stronger role of State Skill development Missions (SSDMs) and intensive practical component for the on demand job roles, etc. These may help in effective implementation of the scheme by the SSDMs at the State level.*

*Under demand driven PMKVY 3.0, the recommendation of the evaluation report have been incorporated by providing greater role of the State in the implementation of the scheme. District Skill Committee (DSCs), working under the administrative control of State Governments, involvement of PRI institutions for formulation of local level demands, performance based provisions for higher*

*allocation of target to the State, etc. are for greater empowerment of the States in the implementation of PMKVY 3.0.”*

## **(ii) Skill Training to Migrant Labour**

39. The Committee during oral evidence pointed out that at the time of migration of labour during the lockdown period, it was announced that the migrant labour would be imparted skill training in their villages and placement would also be given to them in their respective States. Asked to state action taken in that direction, the Ministry submitted as under:-

*“Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyan (GKRA) component of PMKVY2.0 (2016-20), the entire process for training for reverse migrants was based on demand- driven approach. The identification and mapping of job roles, based on aspirations of candidates (reverse migrants), was done through active involvement of District Administration. The outcome for these skilling initiatives is to empower migrant workers for sustainable livelihood avenues through both wage and self-employment posts the skill development. The demand driven local job roles have been identified for imparting training in selected high migrant districts of the country. These selected 116 districts of 6 States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have been selected for imparting short duration skill training.*

*Accordingly, a target of 3 lakh candidates (1.5 lakh each for Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)) for skill development training under Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 was allocated. Also, 3 more districts, namely Chandauli in Uttar Pradesh (1134 total target (567-STT) and (567-RPL)), Nalbari and Dibrugarh in Assam (2000 total target for each district (1000-STT) and (1000-RPL)) were also included under the GKRA programme. The last date of enrollment of candidates under CSCM - STT & RPL component of PMKVY 2016-20 for the GKRA programme was 21.02.2021 due to the fact that most of the reverse migrants have started returning to their place of work from their native places.*

*As on 19.02.2021, 67,121 candidates have been enrolled out of the total 1,42,447 allocated target under the STT component while for RPL 18,161 candidates have been enrolled out of total 1,01,162 allocated targets.”*

40. On being asked as to whether the Ministry got any separate budgetary provisions for this purpose, it was submitted that no separate funds were allocated for the GKRA programme. Funds of Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 were being used for the implementation.

41. As regards the number of migrant labours who returned from various States to their native States and their skill training, the Ministry submitted as under:-

*“the districts were selected as per the parameters finalized by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), the nodal Ministry for the implementation of the GKRA programme. The list of Training Providers (TP) imparting short term training (STT) to the reverse migrants under the GKRA programme is given below:-*

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Training Provider (TP)</b>
1	A. I. T. ACADEMY
2	ADS SKILLS PVT LTD
3	AISECT SKILLS MISSION
4	AITMC VENTURES PVT LTD
5	AKHANDALAMANI INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY (AIIT)
6	ALSISAR TRAINING CENTER
7	AMAR LAXMI SANSTHAN
8	ASHIRWAD EDUCATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY
9	ASHPRA SKILLS PRIVATE LIMITED
10	ASK HORIZON EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD
11	AURAEDU GROUP LEARNING (P) LTD
12	B.R.M EDUCATION AND WELFARE SOCIETY
13	BEEJAK SEVA SANSTHAN
14	BHARAT MATA SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTER
15	BHARTI VIKAS SANSTHAN
16	BHARTIYA SAMRUDDHI INVESTMENTS AND CONSULTING SERVICES LIMITED
17	BINA SOFT EDUCATIONAL AND WELFARE SOCIETY
18	C.R. DADHICH MEMORIAL SOCIETY
19	CALANCE SOFTWARE PRIVATE LIMITED
20	CARE EDUCATIONAL AND WELFARE SOCIETY

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Training Provider (TP)</b>
21	CENTRE OF TECHNOLOGY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT
22	CENTUM WORKSKILLS INDIA LIMITED
23	DATAPRO COMPUTERS PRIVATE LIMITED
24	DE UNIQUE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY
25	DRISTI EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE TRUST
26	EDUJOIN TRAINING FOUNDATION
27	EMPOWER PRAGATI VOCATIONAL & STAFFING PVT LTD
28	EXALTSOFT SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
29	FACILITATION AND AWARENESS OF COMMUNITY FOR EMPOWERMENT (FACE SOCIETY)
30	FORESIGHT EDUTECH PVT LTD
31	FUNFIRST GLOBAL SKILLERS PRIVATE LIMITED
32	G S TECHNO INNOVATIONS PVT LTD
33	GAUTAM BUDH SOCIAL WELFAARE SOCIETY
34	GRAM TARANG EMPLOYABILITY TRAINING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
35	GROOM MY SKILLS PRIVATE LIMITED
36	HYTECH SARASWATI COMPUTERS AND ROJGAR CENTER
37	I TECH FOUNDATION
38	ICA EDU SKILLS PVT LTD
39	ICCFA SANSTHAN
40	IDAKSHA TRAINING ACADEMY PVT. LTD.
41	IIE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY
42	INDIANEERS MEDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
43	INFO DOSKEY SOFTWARE PRIVATE LIMITED
44	JAIN COMPUTER ACADEMY BANDA BELAI SAMITEE
45	JITM SKILLS PVT LTD
46	JMB SKILL CENTER
47	K S CHOUDHARY CHARITABLE TRUST
48	KIPS EDUCATIONAL CHARITABLE TRUST
49	LEARNET SKILLS LIMITED
50	MAA SAMALESWARI EDUCATION AND WELFARE TRUST
51	MAA SARASVATI SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN
52	MAA SARASWATI SKILL AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
53	MAHENDRA SKILLS TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
54	MAHRISHI DAYANAND SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN RAJGARH
55	MANAV SAMMAN SEVA SAMITI
56	MEDHAVI FOUNDATION
57	MICROTEK EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY
58	MODERN TRAINING INSTITUTE
59	MOSAIC WORKSKILLS PRIVATE LIMITED
60	MUSE STUDY EDUCATION SOCIETY
61	NAGDEO EDUCATION WELFARE SOCIETY

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Training Provider (TP)</b>
62	NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND COMPUTER EDUCATION
63	NATIONAL PARAMEDICAL SCIENCES SOCIETY
64	NAV BHARAT NIRMAN FOUNDATION
65	NAVBHARTI IT GYAN KENDRA
66	NIFA INFOCOMP SERVICES PVT LIMITED
67	OM VIJAY CHARITABLE TRUST
68	ORION EDUTECH PRIVATE LIMITED
69	PACE WELFARE AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
70	PACIFIC MANPOWER RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
71	PARAM INFO SOCIETY OF INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY SERVICES
72	PARSHAV EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WELFARE SAMITI
73	PATH WELFARE SOCIETY
74	PAWAN GYAN VIGYAN SANSTHAN
75	PIPAL TREE VENTURES PVT LTD
76	PRAGATI COMPUTER PRASHIKSHAN SAMITI
77	R.M.EDUCATIONAL TRUST
78	RHOMBAS EDUCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SOCIETY
79	ROOMAN TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
80	RURAL SKILL DOVELOPMENT SOCIETY
81	SAH SAHAYOG SEWA SAMITI
82	SAIF EDUCATION SOCIETY
83	SATGURU SAI BHAGWAT SHIKSHA SAMITI
84	SATYAMEV WELFARE FOUNDATION
85	SHANTI SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTER
86	SHARDA VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
87	SHREE KARNI SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN
88	SHRI PROSKILLS LLP
89	SHRI RAM SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PVT. LTD.
90	SHRI SIDDHIVINAYAK EDUCATION SOCIETY
91	SHRI VINAYAK CREATIVE FASHIONS PVT.LTD
92	SIKARWAR SHIKSHA SAMITI
93	SINGH EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTER
94	SKILL INDIA INFOTECH
95	SKILLED INDIA SOCIETY
96	SOCIAL ACTION FOR WELFARE AND CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT
97	SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT BHOPAL (SITD)
98	SRI SRI RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TRUST
99	SRIJAN SANSTHAM
100	SSG FOOD PRIVATE LIMITED
101	STAR SECUTECH PRIVATE LIMITED
102	SUNAINA SAMRIDDHI FOUNDATION

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Training Provider (TP)</b>
103	SUNSIDE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
104	SW SHRI SHIV BALAK RAM SWARNKAR SMRITI SHIKSHA PRASAR SANSTHAN/BRILLIANT COMPUTER INSTITUTE
105	SWAMI AMBRISH CHETANYA SEWA SAMITI
106	SYNCHROSERVE GLOBAL SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
107	TBL EDUCATION (I) PVT LTD
108	THE MANAV KALYAN AVAM VIKAS SANSTHA
109	THE UNIQUE FOUNDATION
110	ULTIMATE ENERGY RESOURCE PRIVATE LIMITED
111	VALEUR FABTEX PRIVATE LIMITED
112	VERONICS CONSULTANCY PRIVATE LIMITED
113	VIJAY ATUL SHIKSHA SEVA SAMITI
114	VIPS FOUNDATION
115	VISION INDIA SERVICES PVT LTD

42. Asked to state the number of migrant labours given placement after their training, the Ministry stated as under:-

*“As on 19.02.2021, 67,121 candidates have been enrolled out of the total 1,42,447 allocated target under the STT component. Training of reverse migrant is undergoing and no candidate has completed the training so far. Consequently, no placement has been reported till date. Placement opportunities to candidates will be provided after successful certification.”*

**(iii). Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 3.0:**

43. PMKVY 3.0 is a new and modified version of PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20) to train 8.00 lakh people pan India during the year with an outlay of ₹948.90 crore. PMKVY 3.0 was approved and launched on 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2021. PMKVY 3.0 (2020-21) scheme shall encourage and promote skill development throughout the country under short term skilling space. The new scheme shall be upgraded based on learning from the previous schemes with the basic premise of creating a skilled and certified Indian workforce, who not only contribute towards the growth of India but also drive India to become the global skill capital.

44. Some of the key features of the scheme were stated to be as under:

- i. Demand driven scheme with bottom up approach for identification and mapping of job roles. District level plan shall be the fundamental level of implementation.

- ii. District Skill Committee (DSC) shall be the focal point of implementation of PMKVY 3.0. DSC shall play major role in preparation of District level plan, mobilization and counselling of candidates, formation of training batches, monitoring of quality assurance and post training support.
- iii. The scheme will be aligned with Common Cost Norms and National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF).
- iv. Payment to Training Providers will be broken into tranches namely 30% on commencement of training batches, 40% on successful certification and 30% on placement verification subject to revisions by Common Cost Norms Committee.
- v. Other incentives like boarding & lodging, post-placement support, conveyance and other support will be as per Common Cost Norms. The Boarding and Lodging cost, Conveyance cost, One-time placement travel cost, Post placement stipend and Career progression support would be limited to people coming under deprived group (*D1, D5, D6, D7 category – as mentioned in the socio economic and caste census 2011*), Women, Persons with Disabilities (PWD) and Transgenders. Additional support towards assistive devices, aid and appliances would also be provided to PWD candidates.
- vi. A phase-wise introduction of vocational courses in schools shall be initiated in coordination with Ministry of Education (MoE). This component shall be implemented for class 9 to 12 aimed to expose students to skill development avenues.
- vii. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) shall coordinate with Central Ministries and State Governments for recognition of NSQF certification as a pre-requisite for hiring of contractual employees and mandating the vendors/contractors to hire NSQF certified workforce as a part of their contract.
- viii. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) shall provide the IT and technical support for the implementation of both Central and State Component of the Scheme.
- ix. As far as possible, endeavour will be made to establish Common Assessment Centres (CACs) so as to ensure quality and transparency during the assessment process
- x. Focus will be given for on-line/blended mode of training for wider coverage.

45. The Committee desired to know the extent to which PMKVY 3.0 would be more helpful in providing employment opportunities to the aspiring candidates as compared to PMKVY 2.0, in reply, the Ministry stated that the third phase of PMKVY scheme would allow the continuation of the skilling process in a demand driven manner while at the same time allowing the flexibility to meet the requirements of different industry sectors / regions of the country. The features of this next phase of the scheme would address key concerns and challenges based on the learning of implementing the earlier phases *i.e.* PMKVY 1.0 and 2.0. The Scheme would encourage the participation of States and Districts for smooth implementation.

46. The Committee were further apprised that the demand driven and bottom up approach has been provisioned to boost demand for job roles which are prevailing at regional/local level. In addition, informed choices / aspirations of the candidates have been given primacy which aims to support the self-employment as well. This scheme also supports the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat by encouraging candidates to opt for local skills with local jobs. Further, in addition to earlier provisions under PMKVY 2.0 for the enhancement of placement, some of provisions are added and some are revised under PMKVY 3.0, as given below:

- The percentage of placement linked last tranche is increased from 20% to 30% of the total training funds.
- One time placement travel cost upto maximum of ₹4,500 per candidate is provisioned under PMKVY 3.0.
- Career progression support of ₹5,000/- per candidate is provisioned for TPs for every Candidate who gets ₹15,000/- per month job and holds the job for 3 months within 1 year of training.
- Special incentive for Foreign Placements of ₹10,000/- per candidate is provisioned for TPs.
- Post Placement Tracking Allowance at ₹50/- per candidate is provisioned for TPs.

47. The Committee were apprised that in order to improve the performance of the States/UTs, Ministry has extended its support and provided technical assistance to the States/UTs, as given below:

- Access to Skill India Portal provided to SSDMs to implement Short Term Trainings and Special Projects *w.e.f* 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2019.
- Dedicated States Technical Assistance Team to provide Technical Support to SSDMs for implementing CSSM.
- Multiple workshops have been conducted at States/UTs to orient SSDMs on the Skill India Portal.
- Dedicated State level resources deployed to assist SSDMs to handle technical queries pertaining to Skill India Portal.
- KITS Portal: Now available for State empanelled TPs/TCs to order and procure participant handbooks and Kits.
- Workshop for States/UTs to facilitate implementation of Special Projects under CSSM.
- Enabled temporary re-assessment functionality on SDMS 2.0 for TCs to clear the backlogs of re-assessments where TCs were not able to apply for the same within stipulated duration (15 days).
- Access to Power-BI tool to generate curated reports as per State's requirement.

48. The Committee were informed that in order to improve the monitoring under PMKVY, District Skill Committee (DSC) is being involved and entrusted with the monitoring under PMKVY 3.0. All empanelled training centre would be operated under the umbrella of DSC.

49. When asked, whether any candidates were enrolled/ trained under the PMKVY 3.0 so far, it was submitted that 58,925 candidates were enrolled and 50,364 candidates were getting training under the PMKVY 3.0 as on 12.02.2021 in 30 States/UTs.

50. Asked to state as to what specific corrective steps were initiated by the Ministry in the PMKVY 3.0 so as to remove the impediments/ bottlenecks faced during implementation of PMKVY 2.0 particularly regarding improvement in the performance of States/ UTs, it was submitted that the PMKVY 3.0 (2020-21) was revised based on the

learning of implementation of earlier phases of the scheme. Some of the major changes of the scheme are as below:

- Basic orientation of the scheme is to be changed from supply driven to demand driven by addressing the industry needs and contemporary market demands. This would catalyze competitiveness among the training providers as well. The name of scheme will be Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 3.0, reflecting the third stage in skilling evolution process.
- Enhance the role of State/UTs in entire implementation process of the Scheme. Strengthening District Skill Committees (DSCs), State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs)/ State Directorate of Technical Education or Skill Development through handholding, strategic and funding support.
- Trainee/learner-centric from the earlier training provider-driven model.
- Planning from below, with District-level Plans being the fundamental instruments for implementation.
- Major focus on up-skilling/ re-skilling with a focus on future skills (industry 4.0) courses to increase productivity of existing workforce.
- Focus on Online/Digital mode of Training for wider coverage.
- Introduce significant reforms in assessment ecosystem which would include Common Assessment Centres (CACs) and the use of online assessments tools.
- Create a pool of certified trainers for which direct funding shall be provided for the Training of Trainers (ToT) Programs.

51. Further, some differences between PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 were as given below:

**A. Difference with PMKVY 2.0 – Implementation**

Component	PMKVY 2.0	PMKVY 3.0
Target Allocation	Supply Driven	Demand Driven
Mobilization	Training Provider (TP)	DSC/SSDM/TP
Counselling	Training Provider	DSC/SSDM/TP
Batch Formation	Training Provider	DSC + Training Provider
Training	Training Provider	Training Provider
Assessment	SSC empanelled AA	NCVET empanelled AA
Certification	SSC	SSC/Other Awarding Body
Placement/Self Employment/Apprenticeship	Training Provider	DSC/SSDM/NSDC/SSC & TP
Post Placement Tracking / Support	TP/NSDC/SSDM	DSC/SSDM/NSDC/SSC & TP
Grievance Redressal	NSDC/SSDM/MSDE	DSC/SSDM/NSDC/MSDE

Monitoring/Support	NSDC/SSDM/MSDE	DSC/SSDM/NSDC/MSDE
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## B. Difference with PMKVY 2.0 - Additional Support

Heads	Coverage – PMKVY 2.0	Paid to – PMKVY 2.0	Coverage – PMKVY 3.0	Paid To – PMKVY 3.0
STT Training Per Unit Cost	All Candidates	TP	All Candidates	Training Provider
Assessment and Certification	All Candidates	SSC	All Candidates	Sector Skill Council (SSC)
One-time Incentive	All Candidates	Candidate	All Candidates	Candidate
Lodging - Boarding	Upto 50% of Candidates from Special Areas, UK, HP and PMKKs, if training center is outside the domicile district	TP	Special Group	Training Provider / Candidate
Conveyance Cost	Women and PwD	Candidate	Women/ PwD/TG	Candidate
Transportation allowance	Candidates from Special Areas*, 50% candidates from UK, HP	TP	NA	NA
Post Placement Stipend	All Candidates placed	Candidate	Special Group (Placed No.)	Candidate
Additional Support to PwD Candidates (₹5,000 towards assistive aid)	All PwD Candidates	TP	All PwD Candidates	TP
Accidental Insurance	All Candidates	Insurance Company	All Candidates	Insurance Company
Uniform Allowance*, Induction Kit, Participant Handbook	All Candidates	Vendor (only induction kit)	All Candidates	Vendor
Yearly incentive to TPs	Training Provider	TP	NA	-
One-time Placement Travel Cost to candidates (₹4,500 max.)	NA	NA	Special Group	Training Provider
Career Progression support (₹5,000)*	NA	NA	Training Provider	Training Provider
Special Incentive for Foreign Placements (₹10,000)*	NA	NA	Training Provider	Training Provider
Post Placement Tracking Allowance ₹50*	NA	NA	Training Provider	Training Provider
Training of Trainer (ToT Fee) ₹7,000*	NA	NA	Sector Skill Council (SSC)	Sector Skill Council (SSC)
Train. of Assessor (ToA) Fee ₹7,000*	NA	NA	Sector Skill Council (SSC)	Sector Skill Council (SSC)

\*Special Areas - NE States, J&K (excluding 4 Districts)

\*\*Special Group – BPL/PwD/ Women/Transgender (TG)

# Existing Provisions under the common cost norms shall also be followed wherever applicable. In case of overlap, component with maximum benefit shall be applicable.

52. The Secretary, MSDE elaborated in evidence as follows:-

*“What we have done this year is, for all the schemes, PMKVY, Jan Shikshan Sansthan, apprenticeship, entrepreneurship and even ITI, totally, new schemes have been prepared based on the experience of the five years with a new approach. We have already come with PMKVY-3 which has a lot of ingredients. The major allocations have been that training providers decide who is getting trained and what training is being done. Here the hon. Members also mentioned that. So, now there is a big change. The District Skill Committee is not an old one. It is a new thing. The fledgling institutions created and they have been entrusted for counselling, mobilisation and preparing of the district plan. We have gone through a capacity building programme and it is a very good suggestion. We will say that they will interact with the hon. MPs and hon. MLAs of the district also to discuss the plan. It is basically more of a committee headed by the District Collector and having some officials, some local industries and some local university people in the Committee. That kind of a small committee is there.*

*One handicap, which we have, is that unlike the Rural Development Department, we do not have a foot on the ground. We do not have officers. Forget about the sub-district level, even at the district level, mostly it is one of the officials in the States which have designated, except Karnataka which has a specific District Skill Officer. Other States have designated one of the officials. At some places, GM, DIC has been designated. At some other places, the Assistant Employment and Training Officer in-charge of the Employment Exchange has been designated as Skill Officer. So, we do not have our own people who are at the ground level. So, we have to depend on the directions which the District Collectors are giving and how they are driving these people. So, it is a work in process. We have requested the States.”*

53. In response to a specific query regarding appointment of a dedicated skill officer at the district level to facilitate the Skill Development Mission, the Secretary, MSDE submitted:-

*“Most of the States have a Skill Development Mission. They have it at the State level. At the district level, only Karnataka has a dedicated officer. Others have nominated one of the officers as skill officer. So, that weakness is there. At the sub-district level, we do not have anyone. I have written to the RD.”*

54. The Secretary further apprised the Committee as follows:-

*“the local Skill Officers are not participating in the meeting of DISHA. That problem we reiterated with both departments asking them to ensure that they attend the DISHA meeting.”*

55. Asked to state whether local MPs were involved in the District Skill Development Committees while formulating its plans, the Ministry submitted as under:-

*“The States have constituted District Skill Committees (DSCs) under the Chairmanship of their respective District Collectors. The composition of the DSC varies from State to State broadly as under:*

- a) District Collector - Chairman*
- b) District officer of state skill Development Mission/ State skill Development and*
- c) Entrepreneurship Department*
- d) District Educational Officer*
- e) District Labor Officer*
- f) District Industry Officer*
- g) District Social Welfare Officer/ District Tribal Welfare Officer/ Minority Department Officer*
- h) Lead District Manager from bank*
- i) Principal of Nodal institute/ ITI / PMKK - Convener (which has been shortlisted to provide*
- j) infrastructure-to the committee)*
- k) 1-3 industry Representatives (from industry cluster, prominent industry in the district etc.)*
- l) Any other members up-to three maybe co-opted by chairman*

*Although, local MPs are not formally listed as members of the DSC, their involvement in the District Skill Development Plans is extremely important and the DSCs are expected to brief them and seek their guidance from time to time.”*

56. On being asked whether the representatives of the Ministry participate in the DISHA Committee meetings and explain their planning and action plan for the district, the Ministry submitted as under:-

*“Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) has been listed in the agenda of DISHA meeting. District level officers of Skill Development of the State Government and Nodal Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) have been directed to represent skill development schemes including PMKVY in the District level DISHA Committee meeting. Mission Director of State Skill Development Missions in the States/UTs has been*

*nominated to represent skill schemes including PMKVY and attend the State level meeting under the DISHA Committee.”*

57. As regard the seamless coordination mechanism between the States and the Ministry put in place for carrying out the proposed scheme, the Ministry submitted as under:-

*“In order to improve the performance of the States/UTs, Ministry has extended its support and provided technical assistance to the States/UTs, as given below:*

- MSDE is constantly supporting /facilitating State Government for formation of State Skill Development Mission as dedicated skill agency under the Skill Department/Ministry of State Government for seamless coordination between States and Ministry for successful implementation of PMKVY.*
- State Engagement Officer (SEO) has been deployed in each State for coordinating with State Government as well as State Skill Development Mission carrying out skilling activities including implementation of PMKVY.*
- In order to ease the operational or technical challenges, the following measures have been taken :*
- Access to Skill India Portal provided to SSDMs to implement Short Term Trainings and Special Projects w.e.f 21<sup>st</sup> Nov, 2019.*
- Dedicated States Technical Assistance Team to provide Technical Support to SSDMs for implementing CSSM.*
- Multiple workshops have been conducted at States/UTs to orient SSDMs on the Skill India Portal.*
- Dedicated State level resources deployed to assist SSDMs to handle technical queries pertaining to Skill India Portal.*
- KITS Portal: Now available for State empanelled TPs/TCs to order and procure participant handbooks and Kits.*
- Workshop for States/UTs to facilitate implementation of Special Projects under CSSM.*
- Enabled temporary re-assessment functionality on SDMS 2.0 for TCs to clear the backlogs of re-assessments where TCs were not able to apply for the same within stipulated duration (15 days).*
- Access to Power-BI tool to generate curated reports as per State’s requirement.*

*Further, based on the learning of PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20), Ministry has formulated the third version of PMKVY i.e. PMKVY 3.0 (2020-21) to further improve the standardized skilling ecosystem in the country. PMKVY 3.0 was launched on 15.01.2021.*

*PMKVY 3.0 (2020-21) is designed as a demand driven scheme wherein job roles for training are being identified based on creation of demand through the aspiration of people at the district/local level. Under demand –driven approach, District Skill Committee (DSC) is the focal point for implementation of PMKVY 3.0 . The role of DSCs are to carry out district level skill gap and demand assessment mobilization of the candidates, counseling of candidates, formation of training batches, post training support and provide handholding support to the candidates after placements, besides addressing the grievances, if any.”*

58. When asked whether the Ministry proposed to introduce training for traditional works like building construction, statue making art etc. by amalgamating them with the needs and challenges for providing better employment opportunities to the youth, the Ministry submitted as under:-

*“Under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, various components of PMKVY such as Recognition of Prior Learning, Short Term Training and Special Project are being implemented PAN India successfully. PMKVY 3.0 (2020-21) has been designed to be a demand driven scheme wherein job roles for training shall be identified on the basis of the demand identified at the district level for providing better job opportunities at the local level to the trained candidates. The State Component under PMKVY 3.0 seeks to leverage state specific knowledge on skill development based on the demand of the job role.*

*Sector skill councils have been formed with a sectoral focus on the traditional works to address the skill gaps and focus on employment needs of changing labour market.*

*Handicrafts and Carpet Sector Skill Council has developed NSQC approved 91 Qualification Packs on various subsectors of Handicrafts and Carpet including Glassware, metalware, woodware, stone craft, handicraft bamboo, amongst others. The trainings are implemented in the Handicrafts and Carpet Sector based on the base line surveys, Skill Gap Studies and prominent crafts clusters including GI (Geographical Indications) across all the Artisans and Weavers Clusters of India.*

*Construction Skill development council has developed NSQC approved 96 Qualification Packs which can cater to skilling of building construction workers. These qualifications are used to provide training and assessments for youth in building construction sector. The Short-Term Training Programmes help the youth to get gainful engagement in construction sector. The RPL programmes are for the employed workers. Through this programme they get recognized for their skills with a national certificate and a cash incentive. Also, they get an opportunity to up-skill and improve their skills which enable them to get better job opportunities, wages nationally and internationally.*

*The Textile Sector Skill Council has taken several initiatives for the Handloom sector. These include launching of B. Voc Program, Handloom Entrepreneur Program, International Virtual exhibition to showcase Khadi and Handloom products, and a Class 10th certified “Handloom Weavers Program” which is a Secondary Level program through National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS). They have also launched a program called ‘DigiBunai’, in coordination with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, for providing Technological Benefits to the Handloom Weavers. They have developed 87 QP-NOS declared as National Standards for the Textile and Handloom industry.*

*The Gems and Jewelry Skill Council of India has created various Qualification Packs for traditional jewelry jobs such as Tarakasi Jeweller, Kundan and Jadau and Chettinadu Jewellery. The skill council has made efforts on reviving dying art forms by promoting them in different trade exhibitions as well.”*

59. When asked whether there was any proposal to impart training in agriculture sector to the farmers also, the Ministry apprised as under:-

*“The Ministry through NSDC and Agriculture Sector Skill Council (ASSC) is already imparting training in agriculture and allied sector to the farmers, is on fresh skilling through Short Term Training (STT), up skilling/Reskilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), with or without Bridge training. This is being undertaken under the flagship skill programme of MSDE i.e. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).*

*Imparting of skills is essential to improve the traditional skills, as also, to infuse new skill sets and techniques for sustainable growth and development. ASCI working under the aegis of MSDE facilitates skill training programmes under various other central, funded*

*schemes viz. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture(MIDH) and state funded schemes as well.”*

60. Asked to state whether instances of training partners/providers ‘outsourcing’ the training responsibility to others have come to the notice, the Ministry apprised as under:-

*“Under PMKVY 2016-20, initially Training Centers (TCs) were either owned by Training Provider (TP) or franchises. The centers were allocated targets upon successfully meeting the criteria defined in the Grading Metrics, as per laid out guidelines. More than 2,500 franchise centers were operational till August 2017. During monitoring visits, it was observed the compliance to scheme guidelines was significantly lower in case of franchisee centers as compared to Training Provider Owned centers. In order to improve the quality outputs of the scheme, the decision of phasing out franchise centers was taken in August 2017. The scheme made necessary modifications to enable erstwhile franchise TCs to convert into TPs via multiple efforts undertaken by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and MSDE such as set up of call centre, handholding workshops, developed user manuals, checklist for physical inspection. Out of those franchise centers, 90% have successfully applied for conversion to TP owned. Since then, no new franchising center was allowed under the scheme.*

*Further, there is no provision of Sub-contracting, sub-letting or franchisee arrangement under the PMKVY 2.0 and the same is being followed under PMKVY 3.0.”*

61. On being asked whether the Ministry is making payment to training providers on the basis of placement of the candidates and whether any training provider has been able to obtain 100% payment by giving guarantee for 100% placement but actually not doing so, in reply it was submitted as under:-

*“Under PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20), Ministry is disbursing funds to NSDC/States/UTs/SSDMs for the implementation of the scheme. NSDC/States/UTs/SSDMs are subsequently disburse the funds to Training Providers (TPs) on the basis of disbursement methodology as per extant norms and scheme guidelines. The disbursement of funds is based on output parameters; hence, to claim 100% monetary benefits without actually placing the candidates is not possible. Under PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20), the funds to TPs are being disbursed in tranches, as given below:*

<i>Short Term Training (STT)</i>		
<i>Tranches</i>	<i>% of total cost</i>	<i>Output Parameters</i>
<i>Tranche 1</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>For validated candidates on commencement of the training batch.</i>  <i>Under central component, Tranche 1 is disbursed after 20 days from the commencement of the training batch subject to 70% of more attendance of the batch on any day.</i>
<i>Tranche 2</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>On successful certification of the trainees</i>
<i>Tranche 3</i>	<i>20%</i>	<i>Outcome based on placements*</i>
<i>Recognition of Prior Learning</i>		
<i>Tranche 1</i>	<i>80%</i>	<i>On successful certification of candidates</i>
<i>Tranche 2</i>	<i>20%</i>	<i>After submission of proof of ceremony conducted for distribution of Certificate to successful candidate</i>

*\*TC should have placed at least 50% of the successfully certified candidates within three months of completion of the training, with at least 50% of the total placed candidates in wage employment.*

*Under PMKVY 3.0 (2020-21), payment to Training Providers is broken into tranches namely 30% on commencement of training batches, 40% on successful certification and 30% on placement verification as per Common Norms.”*

**(iv). Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK)**

62. 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).

- a. Under this project, the private training partners selected through RFP, can avail a secured loan of up to ₹70 lakhs per PMKK at a subsidized interest rate to procure and setup labs, training-relevant machinery, training aids, etc.
- b. PMKK centres will also be given a dedicated training mandate for three years under PMKVY Scheme, till the time the scheme exists
- c. As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020, 812 PMKKs have been allocated covering 707 districts and 540 PCs. Out of the 812 allocated PMKKs, 738 PMKK’s centers have been established across 36 States /Union territories.

63. The details in a tabular form are as under:-

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
Allocated PMKKs	812*
Allocated Districts	707
PCs Covered	540
PMKKs Established	738
States/UTs covered	36

*\* inclusive of closed and Re-allocated PMKKs.*

65. Asked to state the reasons for delay in the establishment of all the projected 812, the Ministry submitted that the remaining 74 PMKKs were under process of establishment. The on-going pandemic has impacted and delayed the process of establishment of the PMKKs. Due to the lockdown, centre sign off visits were cancelled, and the establishment process was put on hold. Post normalcy, the centre establishment process has resumed.

65. Those PMKKs which might not be established would be de-allocated or re-

allocated after March 2021. Also, several of the 738 already established PMKKs have been affected by COVID-related disruptions. NSDC was evaluating the impact of these disruptions on PMKK performance.

66. Asked about PMKKs closed during the last one year, the reasons and reallocation of such PMKKs, the Ministry submitted that 22 PMKKs were surrendered till April 2020 due to the following reasons: –

- TP failed to identify the suitable location to set up the PMKK as per the PMKK guidelines
- High rentals at some districts like Mumbai
- Difficult geographies to mobilize the candidates and identify suitable location to set up the PMKK
- Internal financial issues of the TPs

67. The Ministry further clarified that all the surrendered PMKKs would be re-allocated with the process of RFP. NSDC, under the aegis of MSDE, would release the RFP (Request for Proposal) for the allocation of surrendered PMKKs to the unallocated districts so as to ensure coverage of all the districts of India.

68. On being asked about the process of selection of a private training partner for running a PMKK, the Ministry submitted that national Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), under the aegis of MSDE, invited RFP (Request for Proposal) for the selection of Training Partners (TPs) under PMKK. The proposals received by NSDC were evaluated through a two-stage evaluation process for allocation of PMKKs to the TPs. The evaluation process is detailed below:

- a) Desk Evaluation: Test of responsiveness is conducted on the received proposals to check the completeness of the proposal and eligibility of the applicant as per the desk evaluation matrix. The proposals are evaluated on three key parameters - Training Provider training capability, financial strength, and Cluster/non-clustered district presence. Only the proposals scoring above 60 score shall be taken up for due diligence phase.

- b) Due diligence: Due diligence is undertaken to scrutinize the proposal on parameters such as Management capability, Financial validity and viability, Past training experience and Field verification of physical infrastructure.
- c) Evaluation of the Proposal by Sub-Committee and approval by Steering Committee: A two tier committee comprising of Sub-Committee (NSDC team members) and Steering Committee is followed for approval of the proposals. Steering Committee after due deliberation approves the proposal or may call for further information, as deemed fit for approving the proposal. Joint Secretary, MSDE chairs the Steering Committee meetings.

69. Post the approval of PMKK Steering Committee, the proposal is approved and PMKK is allocated to the TP. The TP enters into an agreement with NSDC for establishment of the PMKK in the allocated district in adherence to the PMKK Guidelines and within the stipulated timeline.

70. Asked to state the number of private training partners provided loan so far, It was stated that a total of 47 Training Partners (TPs) have availed financial assistance for the establishment of 536 PMKKs. Funds amounting to ₹244.60 crore have been sanctioned out of which, ₹243.02 crore have been disbursed so far by NSDC. The TP wise details of funds sanctioned and disbursed for PMKK are as under:-

S No.	Training Partner	Sanctioned Loan (cr.)	Disbursed loan (cr.)
1	Aaruthal Foundation	1.28	1.28
2	AISECT Limited	12.92	12.92
3	Ashpra Skills Private Limited	11.49	11.49
4	Calance Software Private Limited	0.78	0.78
5	Care Educational & Welfare Society	1.40	1.40
6	Centum Workskills India Limited	0.93	0.93
7	Datapro Computers Private Limited	0.55	0.55
8	Don Bosco Tech Society	0.18	0.18
9	DreamweaversEdutrack Private Limited	4.10	4.10
10	Edujobs Academy Private Limited	3.94	3.94
11	Empower Pragati Vocational & Staffing Private Limited	14.32	14.32
12	Foresight Edutech Private Limited	2.05	2.05
13	Funfirst Global Skillers Private Limited	1.20	1.20

14	IACM Smart Learn Limited	0.54	0.54
15	ICA Eduskills Private Limited	19.60	19.70
16	IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Limited	13.81	14.16
17	Innovision Limited	3.22	3.22
18	JITM Skills Private Limited	7.95	7.95
19	Mahendra Skills Training and Development Private Limited	14.36	12.84
20	NIFA Infocomp Services Private Limited	7.22	7.22
21	Orion Edutech Private Limited	29.49	29.49
22	Quess Corp Limited	13.69	13.69
23	Rooman Technologies Private Limited	18.74	18.74
24	SEWA International	3.82	3.82
25	Social Action for Welfare and Cultural Advancement	3.30	2.98
26	STC Technologies Private Limited	3.48	3.48
27	Surya Wires Private Limited	9.31	9.31
28	Synchroserve Global Solutions Private Limited	7.11	7.11
29	UTL Technologies Limited	1.97	1.97
30	Vikas Bharti Bishunpur	1.46	1.46
31	Vision India Services Private Limited	6.21	6.21
32	Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	2.22	2.22
33	Shri Proskills	1.05	1.05
34	Medhavi Foundation	2.90	2.90
35	Jeyram Educational Trust	2.72	2.72
36	All India Technical and Management Council	1.85	1.85
37	Shri VishwamitraShikshanSamiti	0.27	0.27
38	Jet Serve Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	0.56	0.56
39	Silver Oak Shops & Office Co-Op Housing Society Limited	3.54	3.54
40	BhartiyaSamruddhi Investments & Consulting Services Ltd.	5.04	5.04
41	GK Educational Trust	1.00	1.00
42	Jan KalyanSewaSamiti	0.38	0.38
43	Star Secutech Pvt. Ltd.	0.58	0.58
44	The ManavKalyanAvam Vikas Sanstha	0.28	0.11
45	GautamBuddh Welfare Society	0.41	0.41
46	IHT Network Ltd.	1.18	1.18
47	Kohinoor	0.21	0.21
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>244.60</b>	<b>243.02</b>

71. When asked about the robust mechanism put in place to monitor the performance of the Private Training Partners, the Ministry apprised that the monitoring of the PMKKs was being done through the monitoring guidelines of PMKVY 2.0. Further, in order to improve the monitoring under PMKVY, District Skill Committee (DSC) was being involved and entrusted with the monitoring under PMKVY 3.0. All empanelled training centre should be operated under the umbrella of DSC.

72. As regards incentives given to those private training partners who excel in the job assigned to them so as to motivate other partners, the Ministry stated that target re-allocation to PMKKs has been linked with placement performance of earlier allocated targets. Additional or more targets were being allocated to TPs who performed better and this intended to motivate other TPs to perform better. Further, TPs were incentivised @ ₹3,000 per trainee, if the candidate was retained in employment for 12 months.

73. In addition to earlier provisions under PMKVY 2.0 for the enhancement of placement, some of provisions are added to incentivise the TPs under PMKVY 3.0, as detailed below:

- Career progression support of ₹5,000/- per candidate is provisioned for TPs for every Candidate who gets ₹15,000/- per month job and holds the job for 3 months within 1 year of training.
- Special incentive for Foreign Placements of ₹10,000/- per candidate is provisioned for TPs.
- Post Placement Tracking Allowance at ₹50/- per candidate is provisioned for TPs.

**(v). National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET)**

74. The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) was notified by MSDE on 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2018. NCVET was created by subsuming the Skill Regulatory Bodies – National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) and National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and acts as an overarching skills regulator. The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) became functional by subsuming the functions of NCVT and NSDA with effect from 01st August, 2020.

75. The NCVET regulates the functioning of entities engaged in vocational education and training, both long term and short-term, and establish minimum standards for the functioning of such entities. The major functions of NCVET is recognition and regulation of Awarding Bodies, Assessment Agencies, and Skill related Information Providers; approval

of Qualifications; monitoring and supervision of recognized entities and grievance redressal.

76. As regards the progress made so far under NCVET, the Ministry *inter-alia* apprised as under:-

(i) Till date, 4 National Skills Qualifications Committee (NSQC) meetings have been held under NCVET and a total of 4111 Qualifications are aligned to National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF).

(ii) NCVET logo was finalized to give a visual identity to the newly established skills regulator and subsequently launched by Hon'ble Minister, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (SDE) on 10th September 2020.

(iii) For standardization of certificates in skilling programs, uniform formats of certificate for short term and long term training respectively have been finalized after multiple stakeholder consultations. Further, to ensure authenticity, the certificates will include a unique code which reflects year of certificate issuance, State/UT of training conducted, category and code of Awarding body, qualification code and serial number of certification. The same was launched by Hon'ble Minister SDE on 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2020 and are in implementation stage.

(iv) To standardize norms for functioning of entities in the skilling ecosystem, the Guidelines for recognition and regulation of Awarding Bodies along with an Operational Manual were formulated in consultations with Central Ministries, States/UTs, DGT, NSDC, SSCs and other stakeholders. The same was launched by Hon'ble Minister SDE on 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2020 and are in implementation stage.

(v) To create uniformity among the assessment processes in the skilling ecosystem, the Guidelines for recognition and regulation of Assessment Agencies along with an Operational Manual were formulated in consultations with Central Ministries, States/UTs, DGT, NSDC, SSCs and other stakeholders. The same was launched by Hon'ble Minister SDE on 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2020 and are in implementation stage.

(vi) As per the NCVET Notification dated 05<sup>th</sup> December, 2020, the regulator envisions to digitize all its activities/functions/processes to maintain transparency and

minimize human intervention. In this regard, the development of technical platform for NCVET in consultation with National Information Centre (NIC) is under developmental stage.

77. Asked to state the extent to which NCVET would prove to be a more effective regulator *vis-à-vis* National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), the Ministry clarified that the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) was primarily responsible for anchoring and operationalizing the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) to ensure that quality and standards meet sector specific requirements. However, a need was felt for an overarching regulatory authority which could tend to all aspects of short-term and long-term skill-based training and to that extent NCVET would be more effective.

78. Asked to state the reasons for the delay in development of technical platform for NCVET in consultation with National Informatics Centre (NIC), the Ministry apprised that keeping in view the wide ranging functions of NCVET and considering the need to ensure that all of these were incorporated in the proposed technical platform of NCVET, a Committee was constituted to finalize the scope of work. After several stakeholder consultations (involving NIC, MSDE, NSDC, DGT), the comprehensive scope of work has been finalized and the RFP document was in the process of being floated for inviting proposals for developing the Tech Platform.

**(vi). Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)**

79. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) is designed to cater to the skill development/upgradation needs of disadvantaged groups. Since its inception, JSS has been making efforts to implement initiatives which have been instrumental in promoting skills and enhancing livelihoods opportunities for the youth, needing special attention, especially for adult neo-literates/semi-literates, SC and ST, women/girls, oppressed, migrants, slum/pavement dwellers and adolescent. During this passage, it has covered 27 States and two UTs and many untouched segments. As part of its innovation strategy for evolving exclusivity in the skilling process, focus is on identifying new areas and empower the underprivileged section. The objectives and functions of the scheme are deeply aligned with National Development Priorities and international commitments. It majorly covers the three Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) i.e. Gender

Equality, Decent Work and Economic Growth and Reduced Inequality through its approach.

80. The detailed aims and Objectives of Jan Shikshan Sansthan Scheme are as under:-

- To impart/improve the occupational skills and technical knowledge of the non/neo-literates and persons having rudimentary level of education upto 8<sup>th</sup> standard and other school dropouts beyond 8th standard *i.e.* upto class 12<sup>th</sup> to raise their efficiency, increase productive ability and enhance their livelihood opportunities;
- To identify and promote traditional skills in the district through skilling / upskilling;
- To create a pool of master trainers working across the department/ agencies of skill development through training/orientation programme;
- To collaborate and coordinate with other departments/agencies working in the field of skill development;
- To widen the range of knowledge and understanding of the social, economic and political systems and create awareness about the environment;
- To promote national values and to align with national programmes;
- To promote self employment and facilitate to get financial support including loans/ for the target group through linkage with credit and consortium membership;

81. The Committee were informed that 248 JSSs were already functional and selection process of new Jan Shikshan Sansthans in 83 districts of the country were in advance stage. The vision of the Ministry is to expand the JSS network to every district in the country in a phased manner in the next five years and this number would be increased to 728 resulting in increase in current training capacity from 4.15 lakh to 10 lakh by 2024.

82. Asked to state the status of the establishments of new JSSs in 83 districts, the Ministry submitted that in order to establish new Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSSs) in 83 districts, a transparent system has been introduced in the selection of NGOs. The

proposals for setting up of new JSSs were invited on 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2019 through open advertisement in newspapers / MSDE website. The process of expanding the JSS network has already been initiated by the Ministry and progress of selection of JSS in 83 new districts was in advance stage.

83. On being asked whether 248 functional JSSs cover all the States/UTs, the Ministry clarified that JSSs have not been established as on date in some States/UTs, such as Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, A&N Island, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

84. The Committee then desired to be apprised of the reasons for imparting training to 15,699 candidates only during 2020-21 against the target to train 4,15,000 candidates, in reply, the Ministry submitted that on March 17, 2020, the teaching-learning classes of the JSS were suspended due to spread of Covid-19 in the country. The teaching-learning classes of JSSs were resumed from November 2, 2020 in all the JSSs while maintaining strict adherence to the SoP of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The duration of the teaching-learning classes has been increased from 2 hours to 3 hours in order to complete training of the candidates in the financial year 2020-21. As on date (February 18, 2021), JSSs have enrolled 2.85 lakh candidates and trained 0.76 lakh. The Ministry expected that JSSs would be able to achieve the target.

85. In response to a specific query regarding the closure of JSS during the last three years, the Ministry apprised that JSS, Chennai has been closed during the last three years. The reason for closure of JSS, Chennai was mis-appropriation of Government funds.

86. When asked to state the reasons for imparting training to only 56,218 candidates against the target to train 4,01,604 candidates under JSS Scheme, the Ministry submitted as under:-

*“The teaching-learning classes of the Jan Shikshan Sansthan were suspended on 17<sup>th</sup> March 2020 due to spread of Covid 19 in the country. The teaching-learning classes of JSSs were resumed from 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2020 in all the JSSs while maintaining strict adherence to the SoP of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The duration of the teaching-learning classes has been increased from 2 hours to 3 hours in order to complete training of the candidates in the financial year 2020-21.*”

*As on February 23, 2021, JSSs have enrolled 2.97 lakh candidates and trained 0.84 lakh. It is expected that JSSs will be able to achieve the target.”*

**(vii). National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)/ National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS):**

87. National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) was launched on 19<sup>th</sup> August 2016 by Government of India to provide financial incentives to establishments undertaking the apprenticeship training under the Apprentices Act 1961 (amended up to 2014). The scheme is to provide financial support by

- (i) Sharing of 25% of prescribed stipend subject to a maximum of ₹1,500/- per month per apprentice to all apprentices with the employers.
- (ii) Sharing of cost of basic training in respect of fresher apprentices (who come directly for apprenticeship training without formal training) limited to ₹7,500/- per apprentice for a maximum duration of 500 hours/3 months.

Key Features of the scheme include:-

- i. Online and transparent system of operations to facilitate easy processing of entire apprenticeship cycle. The portal facilitates include:
  - Registration of establishments, candidates and basic training providers
  - Establishments can declare their apprenticeship seats/vacancies
  - Establishments can search & shortlist candidates specific to sector, trades, region etc.
  - Establishments can search & shortlist candidates specific to sector, trades, region etc.
  - Establishments can submit their on-line returns and records alongwith their claims.
  - Apprentices can receive and accept the offer letters from establishments online,
  - Process all necessary contractual obligations on-line.
  - Time bound approval of apprenticeship contracts.
  - Creation of centralized database for compliance and monitoring
  - On-line examination system including generation and issue of hall tickets.
- ii. Integration with short term skill development programs with Apprenticeship Training

- iii. Better communication and outreach strategy to increase number of establishment and apprentices
- iv. Integration of MSME sector in Apprenticeship

88. As regards the concrete achievements after the launch of NAPS in August 2016, the Committee were informed that more than 10.7 lakh apprentices have completed/undergoing training under apprenticeships across organizations/establishments in different sectors throughout the country. Till December 2020, 97051 establishments have been registered on the portal and 27883 were engaging apprentices in designated and optional trades. 2.2 Lakh apprentices were undergoing training in these 27883 establishments.

89. Asked to state the steps taken by the Ministry to encourage registering of more and more establishment on NAPS portal, the Ministry submitted as follows:-

- i. "In order to encourage registering of more and more establishments on apprenticeship portal, MSDE has undertaken various promotional activities from time to time by organizing Workshops and Seminars for them.
- ii. MSDE had launched "Apprenticeship Pakhwara" from 30<sup>th</sup> September 2019 to 16<sup>th</sup> October 2019 with a view to outreach more and more establishments through various events, held nation-wide, during pakhwara.
- iii. Regular Information Education and Communication (ICT) and hand holding programme are being conducted by various agencies under MSDE like "Regional Directorate of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship" (RDSDE), National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) to educate and encourage establishments to register on apprenticeship portal and engage apprentices."

90. As regards to the announcement in the Budget Speech for amendment of the Apprenticeship Act, the Committee were informed that the Ministry had initiated stake holder's consultations to amend the Apprentices Act 1961 with a view to further enhancing apprentices opportunities for the youth. A webinar in this regard has been scheduled on 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2021. Suggestion from State Governments and other implementing agencies were being invited for holistic amendment in Apprentices Act 1961 which was last amended in year 2014.

In the Budget announcement of year 2021 under para124, the scheme mentioned is National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) and not the NAPS. The NATS scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Education (MoE) and the approved EFC outlay for the scheme is ₹3,054 crore for five year *i.e.* FY 2021-22 to 2025-26. MoE is in the process of approval of Cabinet Note in this regard.

**(viii). Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)**

91. The MSDE launched the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) to create an end-to-end implementation framework that provides opportunities for quality short-term and long-term Skill Development (SD), leading to productive employment and career progression that meets the aspirations of trainees. NSDM has identified seven sub-missions in crucial areas which require immediate attention. The identified sub-missions include: (i) Institutional Training, (ii) Infrastructure, (iii) Convergence, (iv) Trainers, (v) Overseas Employment, (vi) Sustainable Livelihoods and (vii) Leveraging Public Infrastructure.

92. After the launch of National Skill Development Mission (NSDM), SANKALP was conceived to support NSDM in achieving its full potential. SANKALP has been conceptualized to operationalize Skill India Mission by setting in motion the sub-missions proposed under the NSDM. SANKALP addresses the ongoing challenges like decentralization (strengthening district ecosystem), universalization of National Skills Qualification framework (NSQF), standardization of certification and assessments, bringing about convergence, infusing quality in skill development programs and making them market relevant.

93. In order to strengthen institutional mechanisms for skill development and increase access to quality and market-relevant training for youth across the country, SANKALP was launched on 19th January 2018 with an implementation period till March 2023. SANKALP is a World Bank loan assisted programme with the present agreement between Government of India and the World Bank for \$250 million. The releases (disbursement) from the World Bank to Government of India is based on achievement of the agreed Disbursement Linked Indicators.

SANKALP has three key result areas viz: (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.

94. Key initiatives under SANKALP were stated to be as under:-

“(i) Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF) Program

MSDE launched a 2-year fellowship program in partnership with Indian Institute of Management Bangalore with an inbuilt component of on ground practical experience with the district administration. The objective of instituting the MGNF is to provide support to District Skill Committees for skill planning and management. In the pilot phase 74 fellows were deputed in identified districts across 6 States. The fellows shall assist the District Skill Committee in planning, implementation and monitoring of skill development initiatives. Further, MSDE is now expanding the fellowship program to the remaining districts across the country in a phased manner. MSDE has also initiated discussions with various prospective academic partners and other stakeholders for the expansion of the program

(ii) Engagement with Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR)

MSDE has partnered with MoPR to integrate skill development planning in the Gram Panchayats (GP) and to make skill training relevant to the needs of the rural population. The partnership aims at estimating skilled resources and identification of skill requirement at the Gram Panchayat level; identification and test various market-based mechanisms to develop & deploy skilled resources at the GP level, to deliver essential services; carrying out relevant skill training, reskilling and upskilling; carrying out the Recognition of Prior Learning for all those practising skills without appropriate certification, and identification of multi-skill job-roles across Gram Panchayats and Districts. A MoU was signed between MSDE and MoPR on 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2020. The partnership with MoPR is a unique and pioneering one which will not only help take skill development to the rural local bodies but also, it will also equip GPs with skilled resources to deliver essential services to the rural communities.

(iii) Awards for Excellence in District Skill Development Planning (DSDP Awards)

Awards for Excellence in District Skill Development Planning (DSDP Awards) was instituted under SANKALP in June 2018. MSDE's commitment to empowering district officials through a bottoms-up approach has led to greater acceptance of initiatives. MSDE had launched DSDP Awards to recognize the efforts in creating functional and innovative DSDPs by District Administration. In the year-1 of DSDP awards, 223 districts participated. Top 20 Districts were recognized under three categories of awards. MSDE has now launched the DSDP Awards Year-2 and has invited districts to submit their DSDPs to MSDE. Around 452 districts have submitted their DSDP under this initiative.

(iv) Capacity Building of the DSCs

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 DSDP toolkit and Skills Book (four volumes) that shall assist the DSCs in performing various tasks including skill development planning MSDE has undertaken multiple workshops with DSC members of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh for developing District Skill Development Plan (DSDP). In addition, MSDE also undertook a virtual session with the State Skill Development Mission (SSDM) of 34 States/ UTs on the District Skill Development planning.

(v) Aspirational Skilling Abhiyaan (ASA)

To mainstream Aspirational Districts through Skill Development, ASA was launched on 3rd October 2018. MSDE officials along with their teams visited around 100 aspirational districts. The primary focus was to understand the skill ecosystem in the aspirational districts and to operationalize the District Skill Committees (DSC). A financial assistance of ₹10 lakh each as Central Share from MSDE was also provided to 117 Aspirational districts for operationalizing & strengthening their District Skill Committees.

(vi) District Skill Committee (DSC) Led Interventions

SANKALP encourages innovative best practices at the local level that result in enhanced access, quality and capacity in the skilling ecosystem. In one of its first, a district-led project was designed and submitted by DSC Kendrapada, Odisha in collaboration with State Institute for Development of Arts & Crafts (SIDAC), Government of Odisha to impart skill & entrepreneurship development training to 3000 women artisans in Golden Grass craft in 12 villages in Kendrapada. The project has strong components of forward and backward linkages and aims to improve the livelihood of women artisans by conserving traditional art forms. A tripartite MoU with SIDAC and DSC Kendrapada was signed on 12<sup>th</sup> July 2020. Further, MSDE had invited special projects from the aspirational districts in NE Region. Financial assistance of upto ₹2 crore per district as Central share was made available. MSDE received proposals from multiple districts and the proposals from Dhubri (Assam), Hailakandi (Assam), Kiphire (Nagaland) and Mamit (Mizoram) were approved for implementation.

(vii) Strengthening District Skill Committee (DSC) by providing Financial Resources

During multiple discussions with states and DSCs a suggestion for making funding provisions at DSC level as well to empower them to take up planning, implementation and monitoring was received. Accordingly, MSDE has now provisioned a total of 5% for the strengthening of DSCs as part of PMKVY 3.0 note. In addition, the proposal for earmarking funds for the DSCs was taken up in the 7<sup>th</sup> Common Norms Committee meeting that was held on 26<sup>th</sup> February 2020. The committee recommended that Ministry/ States while formulating skilling may consider allocating not less than 1% of the programme cost to the DSC so that the DSCs get equipped to bring in convergence and quality across schemes.”

95. The Committee desired to be apprised of the latest progress of the SANKALP Scheme. In response, the Ministry furnished the following implementation updates:-

(i). 36 States/ UTs across country have submitted their consent for participation in SANKALP. A comprehensive State Incentive Grant (SIG) guidelines for supporting States/ UTs has been developed and shared with States/UTs.

- (ii). The SIG Baseline has been completed for these States/ UTs. In addition, SIG Assessment has been completed for 11 States of which 10 States have met the defined targets over their baseline score.
- (iii). Since inception ₹273.50 crore has been released to 30 States/ UTs as State Incentive Grants under SANKALP. The State specific Monitoring formats have been developed and shared with States to monitor the progress on various approved initiatives. In addition, ₹13.91 crore has been released to aspirational districts.
- (iv). A Project Monitoring Unit has been set up to support MSDE in implementation of the project.
- (v). IIM-Indore has been on boarded as Independent Verification Agency (IVA) for verification of achievements against DLIs.
- (vi). The World Bank has so far undertaken one mid-term review mission, five implementation support missions and two restructuring missions for the project. The project is currently rated as “Satisfactory”, which is the 2nd highest rating as per World Bank’s rating criteria.
- (vii). Till date, USD 143.38 million has been disbursed from the World Bank to Government of India.
- (viii). Financial Management manual has been prepared through the National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM) to guide different stakeholders in implementation of SANKALP
- (ix). Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF) program launched by MSDE in collaboration with IIMB on 8th March 2020.
- (x). MoU signed between MSDE and National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI) for establishment of NIMI SANKALP Cell for implementation & supporting MSDE in various initiatives under SANKALP.
- (xi). MOU between MSDE and Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) for ‘Skill Development Planning at Gram Panchayat’ signed on 24<sup>th</sup> July 2020.

(xii). To align the various women related initiatives under SANKALP a Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been prepared for promoting inclusion of women in Short term skilling and livelihood opportunities.

(xiii). An IT system namely "Skill India Portal" (next-gen SDMS) has been developed by NSDC to capture the data for skilling related activities across the country.

(xiv). A pilot Programme for Skill training of 3000 women artisans in Golden Grass crafts in Kendrapada, Odisha with the District Skill Committee and State Institute for Development of Arts & Crafts (SIDAC), Government of Odisha as implementation agencies is underway. The tripartite MoU with SIDAC and DSC Kendrapada was signed on 12<sup>th</sup> July 2020.

(xv). SANKALP portal which showcases Best Practices across States and UTs, State proposal management and project monitoring tool has been developed and deployed

(xvi). Video conferences with DSC members of Aspirational Districts and their SSDMs to review the status of constitution of District Skill Committee (DSC) and role played by DSCs in planning and implementation of different SD initiatives.

(xvii). In addition, 4 regional workshops and periodic video conference being held with States/ UTs to monitor and support States/ UTs in implementation of SANKALP.

(xviii). Periodic video conferences are being conducted with States to monitor the progress/support States under SANKALP.

(xix). Project promoting participation of skill certified workers in Panchayat's developmental activities (through RPL) in 2 blocks each of the districts of Varanasi and Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh is ongoing.

(xx). A Global Skill Gap study was undertaken to identify the global gaps in demand and supply of skilled manpower as well as overseas employment opportunities for skilled workers from India undertaken.

(xxi). MSDE has conducted workshops with trainers and assessors in Delhi and Nagaland to study the existing models for training of trainers and assessors.

(xxii). A Skill Data Management and Research Unit (SDMRU) for promoting evidence based planning through research studies has been established under the Economic and Policy Wing of the Ministry.

(xxiii). A pilot launch of training of trainer (ToT) and training of assessors (ToA) programme in 7 National Skill Training Institute (NSTIs) undertaken in association with Singapore Polytechnic.

(xxiv). An expert Committee on Curriculum and Content Development Processes has been constituted to formulate guidelines for institutionalizing consistent quality in curriculum and content development

(xxv). Development of Training Modules on Gender Sensitization and Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) at Workplace is currently underway.

(xxvi). An Inter-Ministerial Committees to review the existing QP NOS to evaluate inclusion of gender aspects, provisions for persons with disabilities and environmental sustainability aspects has been constituted.

(xxvii). A project for making the Safai Karamchari's role aspirational by deploying modern technology and infusing entrepreneurship through creating contractors/ agencies which provide professional and skilled workforce for municipalities in sanitation and waste management is being explored.

96. A perusal of the documents furnished to the Committee revealed that the BE for SANKALP for the Financial Year 2020-21 was ₹500.00 crore, RE was reduced to ₹185.00 crore and the actual expenditure has been just ₹136.44 crore. Asked to furnish the reasons for such underutilisaiton of funds, the Ministry submitted that due to Covid-19 Pandemic the States were not able to implement the activities and could not utilize the sanctioned funds and submit their utilization certificates.

97. Asked to state the extent to which Covid-19 had affected the implementation of SANKALP, the Ministry in a post evidence information submitted as under:-

*“The progress of State Component of SANKALP witnessed implementation delays due to COVID-19 and many States couldn’t incur any major expenditure. Accordingly, the Ministry has revalidated the funds released to States for utilization till 31st March 2021. Due to changes in the scope of planned activities, nine States have requested for re-appropriation of funds allocated for various activities. So far, five requests have been approved and re-appropriation request of four States are currently under approval processes.*

*Under the National Component, SANKALP was able to make considerable progress even during the period affected by COVID 19. The project was able to design and launch the national roll out of Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF) and few other key initiatives such as RPL Project in partnership with Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) in Varanasi and Chandauli districts of Uttar Pradesh, MoU with Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) for capacity building of District Skill Committee (DSC) Members, and launch of project for Training of Trainers and content development for Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) at workplace in collaboration with Management & Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills Council (MEPSC).”*

98. The Ministry elaborated as under:-

*“SANKALP is a World Bank loan assisted programme of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) with a focus to bring reform in the short term skill development ecosystem. SANKALP does not directly run programmes for skill training but focuses on different aspects to improve quality, strengthen institutions and ensure inclusion of marginalized sections of society in skill training. The key priority of SANKALP has been to strengthen institutional capacity to address the skilling needs in the country.*

*a) SANKALP pushed for activation of over 700 District Skill Committees (DSCs) in as many districts in the country. Resultantly, PMKVY 3.0 now has dedicated roles and responsibilities for DSCs to ensure local level participation in planning skill development.*

*b) In addition to the above, MSDE has launched Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF), a two year academic programme with an in-built component of on-ground practical experience with the district administration, with IIM Bangalore on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2020. As part of Phase-I of MGNF, 74 Fellows were deployed in 74 districts across six States (Gujarat, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh). The outcome of these initiatives was prominent with the fact that as part of the Awards for Excellence in District Skill Development Planning (DSDP Awards), over 450 districts have submitted their skill development plans to MSDE.*

c) *As a long term response to COVID-19 related job losses and economic instability across country, MSDE has initiated partnership with Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) to integrate skill development planning at the Gram Panchayats (GPs) which is envisaged to lead to local job creation and to increase local employment of certified skilled labours. As a pilot, a Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) project is being implemented in Sewapuri & Baragaon blocks of Varanasi district and Shahabganj & Niyamatabad blocks of Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh. Further, a project for skill training, upskilling and reskilling and linking certified resources to employment/ livelihood opportunities through various market-based mechanism in identified job roles related to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)-based services, at the GP is also underway.*

d) *Further, under SANKALP, MSDE has developed technical resources (DSC toolkit) that assist the DSCs in preparing the district specific skill development plans catering to the local requirements. MSDE has also undertaken capacity building workshops for district officials for over 300 districts and skill mission members of all States.”*

99. Asked to state the plannings and proposals during 2021-22 to offset the under achievements of 2020-21, the Ministry apprised as under:-

*“The Ministry as part of SANKALP will be initiating/ launching multiple initiatives during FY 2021-22 which include building collaborations with Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) of States and other academic institutions for strengthening capacity of DSCs, National roll out of Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF) to cover remaining districts across the country, undertaking RPL projects across Gram Panchayats, Projects for promoting inclusion of women and other marginalized population in skill development programmes and providing incentive grants to eligible States/ UTs.”*

**(ix). Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)**

100. World Bank assisted Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) project is being implemented with the objective of improving the relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) and apprenticeships. It is a five-year programme with a mandate to assist 500 ITI and 100 Industry clusters that has been approved by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in November 2016 for a total cost of ₹2,200 crore. 34 states/ UTs have signed agreement to participate in the programme. 314 ITIs & 13 Industry clusters have been selected in

the first phase. Out of 314 ITIs selected 15 ITIs have been dropped by states resulting into 299 ITIs in first phase. Similarly, out of 13 Industry clusters, 2 have opted out and remaining 11 are implementing the project in pilot phase. An amount of ₹339.38 crores has been disbursed under the project.

101. During the Financial Year 2020-21 BE for STRIVE was ₹400.00 crore, RE was reduced to ₹332.00 crore and the Actual Expenditure was ₹258.33 crore. Asked to furnish reasons for such shortfalls in expenditure and measures taken to achieve optimal utilization during 2021-22, the Ministry responded as under:-

*“States and various implementing agencies have been unable to submit utilization certificates for past funds released by DGT due to COVID. Steps are being taken to enhance expenditure by handholding implementing agencies for better utilization. Regular follow up with all implementing agencies is under progress. Selection of additional ITIs and Industry clusters is under progress which will further help in optimal utilization during the F.Y. 2021-22.”*

102. As regard to the selection process of additional 19 Industry Clusters (ICs) and approximately 130 (Industrial Training Institutes) ITIs is in pipeline and the time by which the whole process is likely to be completed, it was submitted that 115 ITIs have been already selected and selection of another 15 ITIs is under progress which will be completed by 15<sup>th</sup> March 2021. Selection Committee meetings for 19 Industry clusters have been already held and the approval by competent authority is under process which is likely to be completed by end of February, 2021.

**(x). PM-YUVA (1.0) SCHEME**

103. The Committee were informed that the target envisaged under the scheme, PM-YUVA 1.0 which started from April, 2017 could not be achieved. The target for empanelment of Institutes under Scheme was 510, whereas only 239 institutes could be empanelled through of RFP out of 466 applications. Out of the current 239 Institutes, 160 were private institutes. Many of the Institutes so empanelled, especially in the private sector had slow uptake level of entrepreneurship. Further, geographical spread of partner institutes identified through the RFP method had been scattered and skewed.

104. As regards financial target and achievements, the Ministry submitted as follows:  
*“So far as financial target of the scheme is concerned, out of ₹18.80 Crore already released to NIESBUD (Implementing Agency) under the scheme, ₹6.80 Crore only could be utilized under the scheme. As the training contents provided by Wadhvani Operating Foundation (WOF) {Knowledge Partner} were more higher education centric and could not accommodate Institutes like ITIs and such other Institutes like Polytechnics, PMKKs, JSS, RPL from Skilling ecosystem. Besides, WoF started changing the content too frequently. Therefore, Ministry reviewed the progress under the scheme in June, 2018 and decided to terminate the existing arrangement and launch a modified scheme to be implemented through the institutes of skill eco-system (i.e. ITIs, Polytechnics, PMKK, JSS and RPL Centres). Accordingly, the revised PM YUVA proposal was considered in consultation with Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure). As per the suggestion of Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), the revised PM YUVA scheme is to be implemented in the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission period. Before implementation of the revised PM YUVA Scheme, Department of Expenditure suggested to run a pilot project on revised PM YUVA Scheme and based on the learnings from the Pilot Project, formulate the revised PM YUVA scheme i.e. PM YUVA 2.0 for better outcome. Accordingly, the Pilot Project at the sanctioned cost of ₹12.00 crore, is under Implementation since November, 2019.”*
105. In response to a specific query, the Ministry further stated as under:-  
*“for effective and efficient implementation of the PM YUVA Scheme, the strategy has been restructured and now, the scheme is being implemented through the institutes of skill eco-system (ITIs, Polytechnics, PMKKs, JSS).”*
106. Asked to state the latest status of the intended Restructured PM YUVA Scheme and its independent evaluation, the Ministry submitted that as per advice of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, the Concept Note on the new scheme, PM-UMEED was circulated to the stakeholder Departments / Ministries inviting their comments. Comments on the same have been received and further approvals as per norms are under process. Further, the independent evaluation work of the Pilot Project etc. has been awarded to the organisation selected through bidding process which is under progress.

107. In evidence, the Secretary, MSDE apprised the Committee as follows:-

*“Similarly, for entrepreneurship, you have asked about the PM Yuva. So, we had prepared a scheme called, PM Umeed which is actually PM Yuva’s expansion where each district will be taking up entrepreneurship programme and we will be targeting around 20 lakh youth out of the skilling system, namely, those who were in ITIs, those who were in short-term skilling, those who have orientation towards entrepreneurship. Everyone cannot do entrepreneurship. Then they will be taken through a two months intense mini-MBA programme. At the end of it, they will have a project report and a bank tie-up. A mentor will guide them. So, that was the scheme, PM Umeed with ₹3,500 crore over five years. That also the Finance Department has returned it for further consultation. So, we are going through it. That is why, we had projected a higher amount of ₹700 crore for entrepreneurship. It is only because of taking that scheme into account. That has been discounted. Until the scheme is approved, we should not be asking for it”.*

**V. OTHER PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS/ISSUES**

**(i). Entrepreneurship Development in Holy Cities**

108. The Committee were informed that through a separate Scheme, ‘Entrepreneurship Development in Holy Cities’, implementation of micro and small business development in six holy cities, namely, Puri, Varanasi, Haridwar, Kollur, Pandharpur and Bodh Gaya is going on.

109. The Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure during the Financial Years 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and BE for 2021-22 for the Scheme are as under:-

S No	Name of the Schemes	BE 2018-19	RE 2018-19	Actual Expr. as on 31.03.2019	BE 2019-20	RE 2019-20	Actual Expr. as on 31.03.2020	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Actual Expr. as on 31.01.21	BE 2021-22
(i)	Emp.Development Holy Cities	67.86	0.00	0.00	18.49	16.80	18.37	8.56	5.00	0.00	8.56

110. The Committee asked about the present status of establishment of entrepreneurship development in the above six holy cities and the preparedness of the Ministry for utilization of ₹8.56 crore as earmarked for the purpose during 2021-22. In reply, the Ministry in a post evidence reply submitted as follows:-

“The project, ‘Entrepreneurship Development in Holy Cities’, implemented by the Ministry in November, 2019 has the focus on micro and small business development in six holy cities, namely, Puri, Varanasi, Haridwar, Kollur, Pandharpur and Bodh Gaya. The project has been implemented through the Autonomous Bodies under the administrative control of the Ministry i.e. Nation Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida and Indian Institute of Institute (IIE), Guwahati. Temple Town of Puri (Odisha), Bodh Gaya (Bihar) and Kollur (Karnataka) are to be taken up by IIE, The balance three Holy Cities i.e. Varanasi, Haridwar and Pandharpur (Maharashtra) are taken up by NIESBUD.

**A. IIE (Puri, Bodh Gaya and Kollur):**

Local Implementation Agency (LIA) for Puri and Bodh Gaya has been selected. A total number of 897 and 1070 potential entrepreneurs have been identified in Puri and Bodh Gaya respectively. The local implementing agency has been selected for Kollur Holy City. Progress under the scheme in Puri and Bodh Gaya, is as under:

**Puri**

- (i) Local Implementing Agency (LIA) has been selected, Project Management Unit established in Puri
- (ii) Inception Report and Scoping Study submitted by LIA. 7 Nos value chains have been identified
- (iii) 9 Nos of outreach programs have been organized. 2 Nos stakeholder consultation meeting has been organized.
- (iv) Total 897 entrepreneurs identified
- (v) 256 entrepreneurs onboarded to the Udyami Mitra portal
- (vi) 10 mentors have been identified and onboarded.
- (vii) 8 institutional linkages (state & Central Govt agencies) have been established
- (viii) 5 Clusters and 4 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) have been mobilized.
- (ix) Training module for EDP has been prepared.

**Bodh Gaya**

- (i) LIA has been selected, Project Management Unit established in Bodh Gaya.
- (ii) Inception Report completed by the LIA.
- (iii) Total 1070 entrepreneurs have been identified.

**B. NIESBUD (Varanasi, Haridwar and Pandharpur):**

The institute has entered into MoU with respective selected organisations for implementing the project in Cities of Varanasi and Haridwar in month of December, 2020. The Local Implementing Agency (LIA) is carrying out the following activities under the project:

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Activity</b>
1	Establishing a local project management unit (PMU)
2	Identification of the economic dimensions in Holy Cities

3	<i>Mapping and prioritizing major economic activities in religious tourism in the holy city</i>
4	<i>Conducting Scoping Study after analysing value chains for identification of Grey Parts which require Intervention for Entrepreneurship Development in Context of Religious Tourism</i>
5	<i>Identification of the beneficiaries for the program, mobilizing them and conduct of community awareness</i>
6	<i>Design and Develop Training Programs after analyzing value chains in consultation with NIESBUD</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>EDP, ESDP, MDP based on local demand and resources,</i></li> <li>• <i>Capacity Building Workshops on Business Idea Generation, Taxation (GST), Book Keeping &amp; Accounting, FSSAI, Compliances &amp; Legal Formalities, Small Business Management, Business Development and Sales for Small Business, e – Commerce, etc. in the area of Religious Tourism.</i></li> </ul>
7	<i>Capacity Building of identified beneficiaries for the project through direct and indirect interventions – Phase 1</i>
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Handholding, Mentoring of Beneficiaries and Promotion of entrepreneurial activities related with religious tourism in the holy city mainly in two broad areas – new entrepreneur creation, and Scale up of existing enterprises</i></li> <li>• <i>Grounding of 150 New Entrepreneurs and Scaling Up 200 Existing Entrepreneurs</i></li> </ul>
9	<i>Capacity Building of identified beneficiaries for the project through direct and indirect interventions – Phase 2</i>
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Handholding, Mentoring of Beneficiaries and Promotion of entrepreneurial activities related with religious tourism in the holy city mainly in two broad areas – new entrepreneur creation, and Scale up of existing enterprises</i></li> <li>• <i>Grounding of 150 New Entrepreneurs and Scaling Up 200 Existing Entrepreneurs</i></li> <li>• <i>Development of appropriate framework for promotion of entrepreneurship in the religious tourism sector</i></li> </ul>
11	<i>Any Other Activity if Required</i>
12	<i>Project Closure</i>

*The Local Implementing Agency (LIA) for Pandharpur has been selected and the work has been awarded by the Institute to the LIA in February, 2021*

*Further, the BE- 2020-21 provision of ₹35.11 Crore allocated under the Head, Development of Entrepreneurship' got reduced at the RE- 2020-21 stage to ₹10.80 Crore. Due to reduction of allocation of Development of Entrepreneurship at the RE stage, the allocation earmarked for the Scheme Entrepreneurship Development in Six Holy Cities during current financial year 2020-21 got curtailed from ₹8.56 Crore to ₹5.00 Crore and the same has been released to the Implementing Agencies (NIESBUD- ₹2.00 Crore and IIE- ₹3.00 Crore)."*

**(ii). Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)**

111. Existing Government ITIs in a State are being upgraded as Model ITI which will be evolved as an institution showcasing best practices, efficient and high-quality training delivery and sustainable and effective industry relationship by:-

- Becoming a demand center for local industries for its expertise and best performance in training.
- Better engagement with local industries
- Signing flexi MoU with industry to conduct training program to meet specific skill requirement of the Industry. For such approved courses, examination / assessment and certification will be done by NCVT
- Training of unorganized sector workers.
- Industries get existing workforce trained in these Model ITIs
- Institute Management Committee (IMC) society is to be formed for each ITI with chairperson from Industry. All major trades are to be covered by the representatives of industry in IMC. IMC will be empowered for its efficient functioning.

The scheme was approved in Dec. 2014 for a total cost of ₹300 crore. Implementation period for the Scheme was 3 years i.e., till FY 2016-17. The scheme has now been extended by the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) for a total cost of ₹300 crore, in its meeting held on 09.08.2018 under the chairpersonship of Secretary (MSDE) till March 2020. Now, Scheme has been extend till March, 2021 or till the date the recommendations of 15th Finance Commission come into effect, whichever is earlier. So far, an amount of ₹245.30 crore (including State Share) has been allocated to 27 States for upgradation of 29 ITIs into Model ITIs and ₹140.81 crore (including State Share) has been released, so far.

112. Asked to state the concrete proposal to set up model ITIs, the Ministry informed as under:-

*“DGT has an ongoing scheme namely Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs under which existing Govt. ITIs in a State has been taken up for*

*Upgradation into Model ITI which is supposed to evolve as an institution showcasing best practices, efficient and high quality training delivery and sustainable and effective industry relationship. Institute Management Committee (IMC) society for each ITI with chairperson from Industry is empowered to implement the scheme at ITI level.*

*The details of Model ITI state wise is as below.*

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Name of ITI</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	ITI Gajuwaka
2	Assam	ITI Jorhat
3	Arunachal Pradesh	ITI Yupia
4	Bihar	ITI Marhowrah
5	Chhattisgarh	ITI Bhilai
6	Chandigarh	ITI Chandigarh
7	Delhi	ITI Pusa
8	Goa	ITI Panaji
9	Gujarat	ITI Dashrath
10	Haryana	ITI Gurgaon
11	Himachal Pradesh	ITI Nalagarh
12	Jharkhand	ITI Ranchi
13	Karnataka	ITI Bangalore
14		ITI Honnavar
15	Kerala	ITI Kalamassery
16	Madhya Pradesh	ITI Bhopal
17	Maharashtra	ITI Nashik
18	Odisha	ITI Barbil
19	Punjab	ITI Roopnagar
20	Puducherry	ITI Men, Mettupalayam
21	Rajasthan	ITI Udaipur
22	Sikkim	ITI Namchi
23	Tamil Nadu	ITI Coimbatore
24	Tripura	ITI Indranagar (W)
25	Telangana	ITI Mallepally
26	Uttar Pradesh	ITI Meerut
27		ITI Varanasi
28	Uttarakhand	ITI Jagitpur, Haridwar
29	West Bengal	ITI Durgapur

113. Asked to state the number of ITIs proposed to be strengthened during the year 2021-22, the Ministry stated as under:-

*“Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) project is a World Bank assisted project and closing date is November, 2022.*

*In this programme 426 ITIs have been selected for will receive funding on achievement of predefined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Apart from this funding for augmentation in ITIs under other schemes (Model +LWE+ESDI) will also be under taken.*

*ITIs will continue to be part of programme till closing in November,2022.”*

114. As regard the placement rate of ITIs and steps taken to improve the same, the Committee were apprised as follows:-

*“As ITIs are concerned, regarding placement, specific data in this regard is not maintained by DGT. However as per a tracer study conducted by DGT in 2015 for ITI pass-outs, 72.1 % of the pass-outs were either wage or self-employed.”*

**(iii). Convergence of Skill Initiatives**

115. Asked to state the steps taken to bring in convergence in skill training as multiple Ministries are conducting separate training programmes, the Ministry apprised as follows:-

*“Pursuant to the setting up of MSDE in 2014, and in an effort to bring around convergence of various skill schemes, some schemes were brought under the aegis of this Ministry in 2017 as per the directions of the Cabinet Secretariat e.g. Jan Shikshan Sansthan component of the Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development transferred from Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL); Skilling programme for spinning and weaving component of Integrated Skill Development Scheme transferred from M/o Textiles, etc. However, most of the major schemes under various Ministries were kept under the respective Ministries as it was felt that the line Ministry is better equipped to identify sector-specific skill needs and formulate skill strategies e.g. DDU-GKY retained with MoRD, Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDPA) retained with DPIIT, etc.*

*Convergence initiatives taken by MSDE*

*The skilling effort undertaken by several central Ministries and Departments can be made more dynamic by undertaking convergence through standardization of curriculums, regulation, reimbursements and data instead of lock-stock-barrel approach of administrative merger of all programs. In this context, the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship has undertaken following initiatives to achieve convergence:*

*(1) Standardization of Curriculum and Content - alignment to the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF): All major skill development programs being implemented centrally have adopted this framework. NSQF has organized 4,140 skills qualifications according to series of level of knowledge, skills and aptitude. Of these qualifications, 760 Qualification of 17 Central Ministries.*

*(2) Standardization of Input Output matrix- Common Cost Norms: MSDE notified the Common Norms in 2015, which specify the input standards, outcomes, funding norms, fund flow mechanism, mechanism for monitoring & tracking, and empanelment of training providers & assessors.*

*(3) Unified Regulatory Authority: MSDE has set up a unified national skills regulator, National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) in 2018. NCVET has been operationalized in July 2020.*

*(4) Standardization of Input Quality through SMART Portal: Skill Management & Accreditation of Training Centre (SMART) is an accreditation and affiliation platform developed by MSDE-NSDC to bring in uniformity in the process of accreditation and affiliation and improve quality assurance across training centres.*

*(5) Data Convergence on Skill India Portal: This portal would help converge data related to all skilling programmes in the country including Central Ministries, State Governments and Corporates, on one platform. This would lead to accurate estimation and planning for training programme, reduction in duplication and wasteful expenditure. Data pertaining to schemes of 10 Central Ministries/ Departments are already on-boarded.*

*(6) National Portal for Trainers and Assessors: An on-line portal, Takshashila, is a dedicated platform initiated by NSDC under MSDE, for the management of Trainers and Assessors of the Indian Short-Term Skill ecosystem, functioning as the central repository of information concerning development of quality Trainers and Assessors. Under this program, the total number of Trainers certified so far is 50,689 and total number of Assessors certified so far is 32,302.*

*(7) ASEEM portal: This portal launched in July 2020 is a directory of 1.25 crore skilled persons in the country, which enables the industry to recruit from anywhere. Over 14 lakh persons have been offered employment so far.*

*(8) Sector Skill Councils: MSDE has 37 Sector Skill Councils which represent the connect with the industry. To maintain equity and ensure representation of all the stakeholders, every SSC's Governing Council has membership of concerned Joint Secretary level official from the administrative/line Ministry relating to sector of the SSC. Therefore, all the Ministries which conduct Skill Development program are already having a role in how the Skill Development schemes in their sector should be implemented through MSDE.”*

## PART-II

### OBSERVATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS

#### PROPOSED AND APPROVED ALLOCATIONS FOR 2021-22

1. The Committee note that for the year 2021-22, the Ministry proposed a BE of ₹4,772.87 crore but have been allocated an amount of ₹2,785.23 crore only. The reasons for this drastic cut of ₹1,987.64 crore *vis-à-vis* the proposal have been attributed to the Ministry of Finance's consideration of the overall priorities of the Government, availability of funds and the expenditure trends in the previous years. The Committee are of the opinion that the factors of overall priorities of the Government and availability of funds are beyond the control of MSDE, but appreciable expenditure trend during the previous years which is one of the deciding factors in allocation of funds commensurate with the proposal, is the sole responsibility of the MSDE. In other words, if the expenditure pattern is maximum, the Ministry would be in a strong footing to get funds according to their requirement. Therefore, it becomes imperative on the part of the Ministry to leverage their annual fund utilization so as to ensure allocation of requisite funds for carrying out various earmarked schemes.

2. The Committee firmly believe that imparting skill training definitely falls under the 'overall priorities of the Government', another factor which determines funds allocations. On this premise, the Ministry can forcefully assert their claims, to get adequate funds for effective implementation of skill training related Schemes, more so when according to the Ministry's own submission, drastic cut in the proposed 2021-22 BE will have adverse impacts on skilling under various

important schemes like Development of Skill, Development of Entrepreneurship, PM-UMeed, Promotion of Apprenticeship etc.

**BUDGETARY ALLOCATION & UTILISATION DURING 2018-19, 2019-20 AND 2020-21**

3. The Committee note that the BE for the financial year 2018-19 was ₹3,400.00 Crore which was reduced to ₹2,820.06 crore at RE stage whereas the actual expenditure was ₹2,617.32 crore only. Similarly, BE for the financial year 2019-20 was ₹2,989.21 crore which was reduced to ₹2,531.04 crore at RE stage whereas the actual expenditure was ₹2,407.83 crore only. The shortfalls in the actual expenditure during 2018-19 and 2019-20 were due to multiple factors which include *inter-alia* Non receipt of complete proposals for grants from the State Governments; Non receipt of physical and financial progress of the projects earlier sanctioned; Non receipt of utilization certificates from implementing partners for further release of funds; Low capacity utilization of funds in North Eastern States etc. In this context, the Committee find that non-receipt of 'Utilisation Certificate' from various States/ implementing partners has become a perennial problem causing under utilization of funds consistently over the years. The Committee recommend that special attention be paid towards this bottleneck and concrete measures taken accordingly to overcome the impediments.

4. The Committee note that during the Financial year 2020-21 against the RE amount of ₹2,723.82 crore the actual utilization of fund has been ₹2,028.53 crore as on 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2021. Though the Ministry have assured to make all efforts to utilize the remaining amount by 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021, there could be savings under the mandatory allocation for North Eastern States, as per the Ministry's own admission. The Committee are deeply concerned to find that the Ministry have

been unable to utilize the 10 percent mandatory allocation for the North-Eastern States due to non-receipt of bills from these States. To tide over the situation, the Ministry are planning to put in place a special comprehensive plan for the North East which would go to the Ministry of Finance for approval. The Committee desire that the process be expedited with the right earnest to have a focused approach to address the impediments so as to ensure optimal utilization of the mandatory 10 percent budget allocation for the skill development in the North Eastern States.

5. The Committee appreciate that with a view to address the impediments encountered during the FY 2020-21 and to maximize utilization of funds during FY 2021-22, the Ministry are taking a number of measures like monitoring fund flow and expenditure of funds through PFMS, physical visits and video conferencing with the implementing agencies including State Governments; creating training infrastructure by the programme implementing partners; release of further funds only after substantial expenditure incurred by the States; review meetings by Secretary, Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser, MSDE etc. The Committee are of the considered opinion that the measures initiated are in the right direction and should be drawn to their logical conclusion so as to ensure optimal utilisation of budgetary allocation during 2021-22.

#### **PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA (PMKVY) 2.0**

6. The Committee note with concern that BE proposed by the Ministry during 2018-19 for PMKVY was ₹1,984.34 crore, RE was ₹2,113.22 crore and the actual expenditure was ₹1,909.53 crore only. Similarly BE for the year 2019-20 was ₹3,000 crore, the RE was reduced to ₹17,49.22 crore and even then the actual

expenditure fell short *i.e* ₹1,610.57 crore only. For the year 2020-21, the BE was ₹1,350.50 crore, the RE was ₹1,540 crore and the actual expenditure as on 31.01.2021 has been ₹1,170.69 crore. Non-utilisation of allocated funds due to non-receipt of UCs from most of the States/UTs, digital signature problem over PFMS, non-disbursement of funds due to reduction in the allocated funds, savings for North East Region etc. have been cited as some of the major reasons for shortfalls in expenditure. The Committee find that as per the extant provision under PMKVY 3.0, the unspent funds of PMKVY 2.0 could be utilized for the implementation of PMKVY 3.0. The Committee are of the considered opinion that such a provision should not lead to complacency in ironing out the above deficiencies that have caused shortfalls in expenditure. Prudence therefore requires that the Ministry in tandem with the implementing Agencies make more concerted efforts to ensure utilization of the earmarked budgetary allocations to the optimum.

7. The Committee note that under PMKVY 2.0 as on 19.01.2021, around 1.07 crore candidates have been trained/oriented across the country, the break up being 46.27 lakh candidates trained in Short Term Training (STT) and 60.68 lakh candidates oriented under Recognition of Prior Learning. It may be pertinent to mention that opportunities for placement are provided only under the STT component of PMKVY whereas RPL component is purely an orientation programme. Thus, out of 46.27 lakh candidates trained under STT, 36.04 lakh candidates have been certified out of which 18.95 lakh candidates *i.e.* about 52% given placement in diverse sectors. Mismatches in enrolment vs. Training; Training vs. Assessment; Assessment vs. Certification; and Certification vs.

placement have been cited as the main reasons for decreasing numbers/percentage at different stages of training and final placement. In order to improve the position, the Ministry are taking various initiatives such as organising Rozgar Melas, Placement linked release of last tranche funds to the Training Centers etc. The Committee recommend that these measures/initiatives be further strengthened besides exploring other innovative steps to increase the rate of placement of candidates under the PMKVY so that the youth are enabled to earn sustainable livelihood.

8. The Committee are deeply concerned to note the below par overall performance of the Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) Component under PMKVY 2.0. Initially, the Ministry gave in-principle approval for a target to train 20.18 lakh candidates with a financial allocation of ₹3,050 Crore from 2016 to 2020 but *inter-alia* due to poor performance of States, the financial allocation had to be rationalized to ₹2,419 crore and the physical target was also revised downward to 12.45 lakh. Further, neither the rationalized financial target of ₹2,419 crore could be achieved as only ₹978.38 crore could be disbursed by the Ministry nor the physical target was met as only 7.19 lakh candidates could be trained. It is a matter of serious concern for the Committee that Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Goa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Tripura, Meghalaya and Sikkim are the least performing States in terms of financial and physical achievements under the CSSM component. The reasons attributed for the dismal performance *inter-alia* include slow empanelment of TCs/TPs by the States/UTs, slow formation / strengthening of SSDMs in most of the States/ UTs; delay in release of funds from

State's treasury to SSDM; delay in submission of UCs by the States / UTs etc. In view of the imperatives involved, the Committee exhort the Ministry to leverage their coordination mechanism with the States/UTs besides intensifying the monitoring system so as to overcome the above constraints and facilitate better performance by the States/ UTs.

9. The Committee note that for removing the impediments faced in the implementation of PMKVY 2.0, particularly the under performance of the States/UTs, the Ministry have initiated several measures like basic orientation to be demand driven, enhancing the role of States/UTs, focus on up- skilling/ re- skilling etc. The Committee feel that the measures initiated are in right direction and desire that each bottleneck be analysed thoroughly and remedial steps taken accordingly so as to ensure that the underperformance experienced during implementation of PMKVY 2.0 does not recur in PMKVY 3.0, particularly relating to the States/UTs.

10. One of the primary obstacles in effectively implementing the skilling programmes in States/ UTs that has engaged the attention of the Committee is that the States except Karnataka has not appointed or designated skill officer. While in some States, GM, DIC has been designated as District Skill Officer, at other places Assistant Employment and Training Officer in-charge of the Employment Exchange has been designated for the purpose. In fact, it is largely dependent on the directions/ suggestions of the District Collectors to train people in the States. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should take up the matter with the respective State Governments to nominate an officer as District

**Skill Officer for overall coordination and better implementation of the skilling programmes.**

**11. The Committee are concerned to note that under PMKVY there have been cases where people have got training in a specific skill but have been given placement/employment in another trade, as per the findings of an independent evaluation carried out by the NITI Aayog which has highlighted mismatch between industry requirement and candidates expectation. In view of the fact that such aberration/ inconsistency would defeat the very purpose of trade specific training, the Committee exhort the Ministry to look into the matter with utmost seriousness to ensure that people trained in a particular trade get employment in same/ similar trades.**

#### **Skill Training to Migrants**

**12. The Committee find that under the Garib Kalyan RojgarAbhiyaan(GKRA) component of PMKVY 2.0 the process of training for reverse migrants, based on 'demand driven' approach, was undertaken in selected 116 districts of six States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Further three more districts; (i) Chandauli (U.P) (1134 total target, 567 under STT & 567 under RPL) (ii) Nalbari& Dibrugarh (Assam) (2020 total target for each district, 1000 under STT and 1000 under RPL) were also included under the GKRA. As on 19.02.2021, 67,121 candidates (migrants) could be enrolled out of the total allocated target of 1,42,447 under the STT component and for RPL component a meager 18,161 candidates could be enrolled out of the total of 1,01,162 allocated targets due to the fact that most of the reverse migrants have started returning to their native places. In this context, the Committee find that**

**115 Training Partners have been selected to train the reverse migrants. The Committee desire that a strict vigil be kept on the selected Training Partners so as to ensure that they function as per the terms and conditions, failing which appropriate action be taken against them.**

**13. The Committee appreciate that under PMKVY, sector Skill Councils have been formed with focus on the traditional works to address the Skill gaps and employment needs for the changing labour market. To illustrate, Handicrafts and Carpet Sector Skill Council has developed NSQC approved 91 qualification parks on various subsectors of Handicrafts and carpets. Similarly, Construction Skill Development Council has developed 96 NSQC approved qualification parks and the Textile Sector Skill Council has taken several initiatives for the handloom sector. Further, the Gems and Jewellery Skill Council has created various qualification parks for traditional jewellery jobs. Apart from this, the Ministry through NSDC and Agriculture Skill Council are already imparting training in agriculture sector to the farmers. While taking note of the laudable efforts of the Ministry, the Committee desire that similar measures be taken towards other traditional skills so that the artisans/weavers/ farmers etc. are able to hone their skills further and earn sustainable livelihood. The Committee further desire that a comparative data of traditional workers trained and employed/self employed through such programmes be maintained so as to take corrective measures, as and when warranted, for effectively addressing the skill gaps and catering to the needs of labour market.**

**14. The Committee note that training of reverse migrants is undergoing and no candidate has completed the training so far. Consequently, no placement has**

been reported till date. However, the Ministry have assured that placement opportunities to candidates will be provided after successful certification. The Committee believe that the Ministry would honour their commitment in providing suitable placement opportunities to the successful trainee migrants as soon as certification is done so as to enable them to earn sustainable livelihood.

### **PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA (PMKVY) 3.0**

15. The Committee observe that PMKVY 3.0 which was launched on 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2021 is a new and modified version of PMKVY 2.0 to train 8 lakh people pan India with an outlay of ₹948.90 crore. Based on the recommendations contained in the evaluation report of NITI Aayog, the approach of the PMKVY 3.0 scheme has been shifted from supply driven to demand driven and States have been provided greater role in the implementation of Scheme. District Level Committees (DLCs), working under the administrative control of the State Governments, involvement of PRI institutions for formulation of local level demands, performance based provisions for higher allocation of target to the States etc. are some of the provisions meant for greater empowerment of the States in the implementation of PMKVY 3.0. It is encouraging to find the Ministry's submission that the provision of demand driven bottom up approach would boost demand for job roles prevailing at regional/ local level besides supporting the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat by encouraging candidates to opt for local skills with local jobs. The Committee trust that the innovative features of PMKVY 3.0 would effectively address the key concerns and challenges based on the experience/ learning of implementing PMKVY 1.0 and PMKVY 2.0, by encouraging States and Districts for smooth implementation.

16. The Committee are pleased to note that for enhancement of placements under PMKVY 3.0, the Ministry are taking a number of measures which *inter-alia* include increase in the percentage of placement linked last tranche; one time placement travel cost; career progression support; special incentive for foreign placements. The Committee desire that the monitoring mechanism both at Central and State levels be intensified so as to ensure that measures initiated towards enhancement of placements are effectively implemented.

17. The Committee note that in order to improve the monitoring, District Skill Committee (DSC) is being involved and entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring PMKVY 3.0. All empanelled Training Centres would be operated under the umbrella of DSC. However, a perusal of the composition of the DSC has revealed that local MPs are not formally listed as Members of the DSCs. In view of the fact that the involvement of local MPs in the DSCs in the planning and formulation of skill development plans is of paramount importance, the Committee recommend that the local MPs be formally made the Members of DSCs so that valuable guidance and productive feedback are sought from them while implementing the skill developmental programmes in their respective Districts.

18. The Committee are concerned to note that though District level officers of Skill Development of the State Government and nodal ITIs have been directed to represent skill development schemes including PMKVY in the District Level DISHA Committee meetings, such officers are not participating in the DISHA meetings. In view of the imperatives involved, the Committee exhort the Ministry

to take up the matter with the Departments concerned so as to ensure that the local skill officers invariably attend the DISHA meetings.

19. The Committee appreciate that in order to improve the performance of the States/UTs, the Ministry are extending support and technical assistance viz. formation of State Skill Development Mission, deployment of State Engagement Officer (SEO), access to Skill India Portal, conducting multiple workshops to facilitate implementation of special projects etc. In view of the poor performance on the part of most of the States/ UTs in the implementation of PMKVY 2.0, the Committee are of the considered opinion that the Ministry's endeavour towards various supports/ assistance to States/ UTs for effective implementation of PMKVY 3.0 are in the right direction and should be persisted with unabatedly so as to appreciably leverage the achievements of States/ UTs.

20. The Committee observe that under PMKVY 3.0 payment of Training Providers (TPs) is broken into three tranches viz. 30 percent on commencement of training batches, 40 percent on successful certification and 30 percent on placement verification. Further, training Centres should have placed at least 50 percent of the successfully certified candidates within three months of completion of training with at least 50 percent of the total placed candidates in wage employment. The Committee desire that the stipulations prescribed for release of funds in tranches to the TPs/ TCs be strictly adhered to without slightest deviations in output parameters and actual placement of candidates. The Committee also recommend that the selection process of TCs/TPs be made more robust and transparent and under no circumstances they be allowed sub-

contracting, sub-letting or franchise arrangements in violations of the provisions contained under PMKVY 3.0.

**PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL KENDRAS (PMKKS)**

21. The Committee note that out of the targeted 812 PMKKS, 738 PMKKS covering 36 States/UTs have been established so far and the remaining 74 PMKKS are under process of establishment. The Covid-19 Pandemic has affected/disrupted not only the establishment of new PMKKS but also the functioning of already established PMKKS. Post normalcy, the centre establishment process has resumed and NSDC is evaluating the impact of these disruptions on PMKK performance. While taking note of the Ministry's predicament on unprecedented disruptions caused due to Covid-19 Pandemic, the Committee, however, desire that the process of establishing the remaining PMKKS be expedited as normalcy has been restored to a great extent and those PMKKS which might not be established by the end of March 2021, be suitably de-allocated/re-allocated. The Committee also recommend that based on the findings of the NSDC's, evaluation of the impact of the disruptions on the performance of the PMKKS, suitable corrective measures be taken for the effective functioning of the PMKKS.

22. The Committee are concerned to find that 22 PMKKS were closed/surrendered during the last one year due to various reasons viz. failure on the part of the TPs to identify suitable location, high rentals at some places like Mumbai, internal financial issues of the TPs etc. The Committee impress upon the Ministry to take urgent action to reallocate the 22 surrendered PMKKS to the unallocated districts so as to ensure maximum coverage of all the districts. The

Committee also recommend that due diligence be exercised so as to ensure that PMKKs once established are not surrendered/closed due to the above shortcomings.

23. The Committee note that the Ministry are reportedly following a very comprehensive process of selection of a private training partner for running a PMKK which includes a two stage evaluation process for allocation of PMKKs. As regards loan provided to the private training partners, the Committee find that 47 training partners have availed financial assistance for the establishment of 536 PMKKs and funds amounting to ₹244.60 crore have been sanctioned so far out of which ₹243.02 crore has also been disbursed by NSDC. The Committee recommend that the selection process of the TPs be made more stringent and robust so as to ensure that financial assistance is provided to genuinely interested and capable TPs for establishment of state-of-the-art, visible and model training centres like PMKKs.

24. The Committee are pleased to note that additional or more targets of PMKK are being allocated to TPs who perform better. Further, bonafide TPs are financially incentivized for placement of the trainee candidates. The Committee are of the considered opinion that linking placement performance of allocated targets to incentivize the genuine TPs is an appropriate step to motivate other TPs and should be continued unabatedly.

#### **NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (NCVET)**

25. The Committee note that the National Council for Vocational Education and Training(NCVET) was notified on 05.12.2018 and became functional with effect from 01.08.2020 by subsuming the functions of National Council for Vocational

Training (NCVT) and National Skill Development Agency (NSDA). The major functions of NCVET are recognition and regulation of Awarding Bodies, Assessment Agencies, Skill related Information Providers, approval of Qualifications, monitoring and supervision of recognized entities and grievance redressal. NCVET envisions to digitize all its activities/functions/processes to maintain transparency and minimize human intervention. However, development of technical platform for NCVET in consultation with NIC for the purpose of digitisation is still in developmental stage. As regards delay in the development of technical platform, the Ministry have submitted that keeping in view the wide ranging functions of NCVET and considering the needs to ensure that all of these were incorporated in the proposed technical platform of NCVET, a Committee was constituted to finalise the work and after consultations with several stakeholders the comprehensive scope of work could be finalised and the RFP document is in the process of being floated for inviting proposals for developing the required technical platform. The Committee desire that the whole process be so that the intended digitization process be completed in a time bound manner and NCVET's role of an overarching Regulatory Authority is effectively affirmed.

#### **JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN (JSS)**

26. The Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) have been designed to cater to the skill development/upgradation needs of disadvantaged groups such as adult neo-literates/semi-literates, SCs and STs, women/girls, oppressed, migrants, slum/pavements dwellers and adolescent etc. In this context, the Committee find that JSS has covered 27 States and two UTs where 248 JSSs are functional and selection process of new JSSs in 83 districts of the Country are in advanced

stage. As no JSS has been established in some States/UTs such as Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry, the Committee desire that the process of establishing JSSs in 83 districts and also in the above States/UTs be expedited so that the vision of the Ministry to expand the JSS network to every district in the Country in a phased manner in the next five years is truly realized.

27. As regards imparting training to just 15,699 candidates during 2020-21 against the target to train 4,15,000 candidates, the Ministry have apprised that the teaching learning classes of JSS had to be suspended due to Covid-19 and could resume from 02.11.2020 only. The Ministry have now increased the duration of the teaching-learning classes from two hours to three hours to complete training of the candidates in the current fiscal year *i.e.* 2020-21. The Committee are of the view that it is a move in right direction and desire that some additional innovative measures may also be explored to complete the training of candidates by the stipulated time line besides mitigating the adverse impact of Covid-19.

**NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP PROMOTION SCHEME (NAPS)/ NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING SCHEME (NATS)**

28. The Committee note that pursuant to the 2021 budget announcement, the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) has been rechristened as National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) and the overall responsibility of the implementation of the Scheme has been shifted to the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) from the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. 'Implementation of NATS' is at present under examination of the Committee as an independent subject. Therefore, deferring their comments to

a later date after detailed analysis of various aspects of the subject matter, the Committee would however, like that at the first instance, requisite measures be initiated expeditiously to ensure a seamless transition of responsibility from MSDE to Department of Higher Education.

**SKILLS ACQUISITION AND KNOWLEDGE AWARENESS FOR LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION (SANKALP)**

29. The Committee note that the progress of State Component of SANKALP witnessed implementation delays and consequential under utilization of funds during 2020-21 due to Covid-19 Pandemic as many States could not incur any major expenditure. Accordingly, the Ministry have revalidated the funds released to States for utilization till 31 March, 2021. The Committee recommend that the request of the States for re-appropriation of funds due to changes in the scope of planned activities be considered appropriately and approved expeditiously so as to enable them to carry out the planned activities of the Scheme in an efficient manner.

30. Though, the Covid-19 Pandemic has severely impacted the State Component of SANKALP, the Committee appreciate that under the National Component, the Scheme has been able to make considerable progress during 2020-21 which *inter-alia* include design and launch of the national roll out of Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF) project for Training of Trainers etc. One of the most laudable efforts of the Ministry that has engaged the attention of the Committee is that as a long term response to Covid-19 related job losses and economic instability across the Country, the MSDE have initiated partnership with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) to integrate skill development planning at

the Gram Panchayats (GPs) which is envisaged to increase local employment of certified skill labours. The Committee recommend that the long term measures initiated to mitigate the job losses and economic instability throughout the Country because of Covid-19 Pandemic be intensified during 2021-22 and beyond to augment local employment of labour work force.

### **SKILL STRENGTHENING FOR INDUSTRIAL VALUE ENHANCEMENT (STRIVE)**

31. The Committee note that Covid-19 Pandemic has also seriously impacted the implementation of the World Bank assisted Skill strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) resulting in shortfalls in expenditure during 2020-21 for which steps are being taken by the Ministry to enhance expenditure by handholding implementing agencies for better utilization. While taking into account the genuine constraints faced during 2020-21, the Committee desire that efforts be stepped up during 2021-22 for maximum utilization of funds and achievement in physical targets.

32. The STRIVE Project is being implemented with the objective of improving the relevance and efficiency of skill training through ITIs and Industry Clusters. In this context, the Committee find that with a mandate to assist 500 ITIs and 100 ICs over a period of five years (2016 to 2021), 299 ITIs and 11 ICs have been selected in the first phase. There is a proposal to select additional 130 ITIs in the second phase out of which 115 ITIs have already been selected. Similarly, against the proposal of selection of 19 additional ICs meetings have been held for all the cases and approval of the competent authority is awaited. The Committee desire that the endeavour to select and assist the ITIs and ICs be leveraged to achieve the target of 500 ITIs and 100 ICs by the end of the prescribed timeline of 2021 so

that the objective of improving the relevance and efficiency of skill training through these institutes is drawn to its logical conclusion.

### **PM-YUVA**

33. The Committee note that though the PM-YUVA Scheme was launched way back in April, 2017, the targets envisaged under it could not be achieved. As against the target to empanel 510 institutes, only 239 institutes could be empanelled and out of which 160 institutes were private institutes. Further, the financial targets of the Scheme also could not be achieved as out of ₹18.80 crore released only ₹6.80 crore could be utilized due to various reasons. The Scheme has therefore been revised in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and before its implementation, the Ministry of Finance have advised to run a pilot project of PM-YUVA Yojana, which has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹12.00 crore. The pilot projects are under implementation since November, 2019. The Committee further note that as per advice of the Department of Expenditure, the concept note on the new Scheme PM-UMEED has been circulated to the Stakeholders inviting their comments which have been received and further approval as per norms are under process. In view of the fact that the PM-YUVA Scheme has got expanded as PM-UMEED with a restructured strategy for being implemented through the institutions of skill eco-system like ITIs, Polytechnics, PMKKs and JSS, the Committee desire that the process be expedited so that the Scheme takes off at an early date to increase the uptake level of the youth for entrepreneurship programme.

## **ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN HOLY CITIES**

34. The Committee note that the project 'Entrepreneurship Development in Holy Cities' implemented by the Ministry in November, 2019 has the focus on micro and small business development programme in six holy cities namely Puri, Varanasi, Haridwar, Kollur, Pandharpur and Bodh Gaya. The project is being implemented through the Autonomous Bodies under the Administrative control of the Ministry. Since the Scheme envisages handholding, mentoring of beneficiaries and promotion of entrepreneurial activities related with religious tourism in the holy cities mainly in two broad areas *i.e* new entrepreneur creation and scaling up of existing enterprises, the Committee impress upon the Ministry to accelerate the process of implementing the project in the six holy cities in a planned time bound manner so as to give a fillip to micro and small business developments there.

### **MODEL ITIs**

35. The Committee note that the existing ITIs in 29 States are being upgraded as Model ITIs. The Scheme was approved in December, 2014 for a total cost of ₹300 crore and its implementation period was three years *i.e.* upto the year 2016-17, but it was extended for a total cost of ₹300 crore upto March, 2021 or till the date the recommendations of 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission come into effect, whichever is earlier. An amount of ₹245.30 crore has already been allocated to 27 States for upgradation of 29 ITIs into model ITIs and an amount of ₹140.81 crore has been released so far. As the model ITI is being evolved as an institution showcasing best practices for efficient and high quality training delivery and sustainable and effective industry relationship, the Committee impress upon the

Ministry to make more concerted efforts so that the intended Model ITIs in various States are established within a definite time line.

### **CONVERGENCE OF SKILL INITIATIVES**

36. The Committee note that pursuant to the setting up of the Ministry in 2014, and in an effort to bring around convergence of various skill schemes, some schemes like JSS, Skilling programme for spinning and weaving component etc. have been brought under the aegis of MSDE in 2017 as per the directions of the Cabinet Secretariat. However, most of the major schemes under various Ministries have been kept under the respective Ministries as it has been felt that the line Ministry is better equipped to identify sector-specific skill needs and formulate skill strategies. However, with a view to bringing in convergence, the MSDE are taking a number of initiatives which *inter-alia* include standardization of curriculum and content, unified Regulatory Authority, Data convergence on Skill India Portal etc. As the skilling effort undertaken by several central Ministries and Departments can be made more dynamic by undertaking convergence through standardization of curriculums, regulation, reimbursements and data instead of lock-stock-barrel approach of administrative merger of all Programmes, the Committee call upon the Ministry to intensify the measures initiated towards convergence so as to avoid duplicity of efforts by various line Ministries and foster clear cut responsibility and accountability in skilling programmes.

New Delhi;  
15<sup>th</sup> March, 2021  
24<sup>th</sup> Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB  
CHAIRPERSON  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**  
**(2020-21)**

**Minutes of the Eleventh Sitting of the Committee**

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2021 from 1500 hrs. to 1645 hrs. in Committee Room No. '3', Parliament House Annexe- Extension Building, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab – CHAIRPERSON**

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
3. Shri Dayakar Pasunoori
4. Shri Satish Kumar Gautam
5. Dr. Umesh G. Jadhav
6. Shri Dharmendra Kumar Kashyap
7. Dr. Virendra Kumar
8. Shri Nayab Singh Saini
9. Shri Bhola Singh

**RAJYA SABHA**

10. Dr. Banda Prakash
11. Shri M. Shanmugan
12. Shri Neeraj Dangi
13. Shri Dushyant Gautam
14. Shri Vivek Thakur
15. Shri Naresh Bansal

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri T.G. Chandrasekhar - Joint Secretary
2. Shri D.R. Mohanty - Director
3. Ms. Miranda Ingudam - Deputy Secretary
4. Shri Kulvinder Singh - Deputy Secretary

## Witnesses

### REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri Praveen Kumar	Secretary
2.	Ms. Juthika Patankar	Additional Secretary
3.	Shri Atul Kumar Tiwari	Additional Secretary
4.	Ms. Sibani Swain	AS & FA
5.	Ms. Neelam Shami Rao	Director General
6.	Ms. Anuradha Vemuri	Joint Secretary
7.	Ms. Vandana Bhatnagar	Chief Programme Officer

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship to the sitting of the Committee, convened to take oral evidence of the Ministry on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)'. Drawing the attention of the representatives of the Ministry to Direction 58 of the 'Directions by the Speaker' regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Parliamentary Committees, the Chairperson asked the Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship to give an overview of the actual expenditure incurred during the year 2020-21 and the Budgetary provisions for the year 2021-22 for various programmes/activities/schemes, and the plan of action on the part of the Ministry for ensuring optimal utilisation of the earmarked funds and maximum achievements in physical targets.

3. The representative of the Ministry, accordingly, briefed the Committee through a PowerPoint Presentation *inter-alia* highlighting the Budgetary allocations for various activities for major plan Schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK), National Skill Development Corporation, Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana, etc. for the year 2021-22 and the measures taken/proposed for optimal utilization of funds during the current financial year and also

the steps taken towards achieving the physical targets set. The representatives also apprised the Committee of the actual expenditure vis-à-vis allocations made during the previous fiscal and the physical performance of various schemes/ projects/programmes announced by the Government.

4. The representatives of the Ministry also responded to various queries raised by the Members which *inter-alia* included the number of migrant workers imparted skill training, raising the standard of education in ITIs, difference between candidates enrolled, trained, assessed, certified and finally placed, expansion of JSSs; Reasons for poor performance of States under PMKVY; Steps taken to bring under one Umbrella the various Skill Development schemes being run by the MSDE solely and also in association with other Ministries/ Departments so as to avoid duplicity and ensure accountability; the number of youths imparted Skill training and found placement after training under PMKVY; number of candidates enrolled under PMKVY 3.0; less allocation of funds in various Schemes; present status of PM-YUVA Yojana; Reasons for non-utilisation of funds earmarked under the head; 'Development of Holy Cities'; delay in digitisation of records of NCVET; Training according to area specific local needs; Shortcomings in implementation of various schemes of the Ministry; etc.

5. As some points required detailed and statistical reply, the Chairperson asked the Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to furnish written replies on them at the earliest. The Secretary assured to comply.

6. The Chairperson thanked the Secretary and other representatives of the Ministry for furnishing valuable information on the subject and responding to the queries of the Members.

(The witnesses then withdrew)

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

The Committee then adjourned.