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STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

(2023-24)

(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

IMPLEMENTATION OF SKILL ACQUISITION AND KNOWLEDGE AWARENESS FOR LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION (SANKALP) PROJECT

FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

February, 2024/ Magha, 1945 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 07.02.2024

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 07.02.2024

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

February, 2024/ Magha, 1945 (Saka)

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*Not appended with this cyclostyled copy.

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

(2022-23)

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab - Chairperson

MEMBERS
LOK SABHA

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

RAJYA SABHA

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

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* Re-nominated *w.e.f.* 23.08.2023.

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SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Jadumani Baisakh   -   Joint Secretary
2. Shri S. Lalengzau Ngaihte   -   Under Secretary

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development (2023-24) having been authorized by the Committee, do present on their behalf this Fifty-Sixth Report on 'Implementation of Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Project' relating to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

2.   The Committee (2022-23) took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship on 22.05.2023. The Committee (2023-24) took oral evidence of the representations of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship on 16.10.2023. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at the sitting held on 5th February, 2024.

3.   The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for tendering evidence and placing before the Committee all the requisite information sought for in connection with the examination of the subject.

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

 New Delhi;   **BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB**
05 February, 2024   *CHAIRPERSON,*
16 Magha,1945 (Saka)   *STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR,*
                                                       TEXTILES AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

REPORT
PART-I

1   Introductory

The Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship was set up in November 2014 to drive the 'Skill India' agenda in a 'Mission Mode' in order to converge existing skill training initiatives and combine scale and quality of skilling efforts, with speed.

Skills Acquisition And Knowledge Awareness For Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) was conceived to support National Skill Development Mission (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), standardisation of certification and assessments, bringing about convergence, infusing quality in skill development programs and making them market relevant while ensuring private participation.

The Skills Acquisition & Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) is a World Bank Loan assisted Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The scheme was made effective on 19th January, 2018 with an initial implementation period till March, 2023 which has been extended by one year upto March, 2024.

1.1   Objectives of Sankalp:

The objectives of SANKALP are to strengthen the short-term skill ecosystem and to address key issues of skilling in the country.

- To support implementation of the Governments Skill development Strategy as outlined in National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015
- Remove barriers that create a wedge between the demand and supply of skilled labour
- Strengthen Institutional mechanism to increase market relevance of short-term skill development programmes
- Operationalize National Skill Development Mission (NSDM)

1.2   Result Areas:

These objectives are met through its three result areas namely:

1. Institutional Strengthening at National, State & District level;
2. Quality improvement of skill development programmes; and
3. Inclusion of marginalized population in skill development programmes.

The scheme provides flexibility for designing innovative and scalable interventions around the result areas.

1.3 Disbursement Linked Indicators:

This is designed to use the Program for Results Programme which is an instrument of the World Bank. The allocation of funds will be based on the results produced by the states. Each state will go through a strenuous performance analysis before the allocation of any grant. The performance analysis will be with respect to the objectives of the schemes.

The releases/disbursement from the World Bank to Government of India are based on achievement against the targets set for Eight (08) Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) which are as under:

1. Trainees who have successfully completed the market-relevant short-term SD programs and were certified
2. Percentage of graduates who are wage employed or self-employed within six months of completion of short-term SD programs
3. NSQF aligned QPs translated into teaching learning materials
4. Number of trainers and assessors trained/ retrained
5. Improved performance of states on institutional strengthening, market relevance of SD programs, and access to and completion of training by marginalized populations
6. Increase in percentage of women participating in SD programs
7. Improved service delivery at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level by linking skill certified individuals to local employment
8. Strengthened capacity of District Skill Committee (DSC) to implement short term skill programs

1.4 Governance Structure:

- **Project Governance Board (PGB):** The PGB is constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister, MSDE at the Apex level, to review the progress of the project periodically and issue directions. PGB may also issue instructions regarding changes in the project implementation arrangements, if required. Two meetings of PGB have been held so far.
- **Program Approval Board/ Program Screening Committee (PAB/PSC):** PAB/PSC is chaired by Secretary, MSDE to provide policy direction, periodic monitoring and review of various projects proposed under SANKALP. 14PAB/PSC meetings have been held so far.
- **Project Execution Committee (PEC):** The PEC is chaired by Additional Secretary/ Joint Secretary, MSDE dealing with the SANKALP Programme. The committee periodically reviews the project progress and screens the proposals before referring it to PAB for approval. 27PEC meetings have been held so far.

1.5 Implementation Framework

SANKALP has two components:

(i) **National component-** Implemented by MSDE and Institutions such as
1. National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI),
2. IIMs, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD),
3. Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE),
4. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC),
5. Sector Skill Councils (SSCs).

(ii) **State component-** Implemented by State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs)

(i) **National Component**

Projects have been approved for implementation under National Component
Approved projects include

- **Review of Policy:** National Skill Policy 2015 , Review Common Cost Norms
- **Studies**: Skill Gap, PwD Skill Ecosystem,Tracer, etc.
- **Strengthened decentralized planning**: Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF), District Skill Development Plan (DSDP), capacity building of District officials, etc.
- **IT and data systems**: Skill India Digital, Apprenticeship portal etc.
- **Market relevance of skilling**: Training in National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned courses, Industry engagements, International workforce mobility, Training of trainers, etc.
- **Entrepreneurship focused initiatives**
- Inclusion in skill training: artisan, tribal, PwD, transgender, SC/ST and women focused initiatives

(ii) **State component**

- States/ UTs are provided an Incentive Grant for showcasing improvement on certain identified parameters i.e. State Incentive Grant (SIG)
- Baseline of all States/ UTs was done prior implementation of SANKALP
- Initial allocation and release of funds was based on State population and backwardness index.
- Subsequent release upon States/ UTs showcasing requisite improvement over the gap in baseline score.

2 Financial Allocation and Utilization:

As per the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approval, the overall scheme outlay is USD 675 million or Rs. 4,455 crore which includes the

World Bank loan of USD 500 million (i.e., Rs. 3300 crore). The current agreement with the World Bank and Government of India for SANKALP is for USD 250 million (i.e., Rs. 1,650 crore). The overall financial outlay also covers States leverage of Rs.660 crore and Industry leverage of Rs.495 crore. The first tranche of the World Bank loan of Rs. 1,650 crores, which was based on the conversion rate of USD 1 = INR 66 at the time of Cabinet approval, was approved in October 2017 with implementation period up to March 2023 which has now been extended up to March 2024. Out of which, the World Bank has so far disbursed Rs. 1,578 crores to Government of India and the committed amount on the projects which have been approved under National and State Component is Rs. 1,219.76 crores, which includes State leverage. The details of the project financials as furnished to the Committee are as under:

S.N.	Component	Amount allocated	Amount committed	Amount Balance
1	**National component**			
1.a	World Bank loan	825.00	718.55	106.45
	Sub-total (1)	**825.00**	**718.55**	**106.45**
2	**State component**			
2.a	World Bank loan	825.00	331.75	493.25
2.b	State leverage	330.00	169.46	160.54
	Sub-total (2)	**1,155.00**	**501.21**	**653.79**
	SANKALP Total	**1,980.00**	**1,219.76**	**760.24**

Key Initiatives Under National Component:

The major implementing agencies under National Component of SANAKLP and the progress of the projects implemented by the Ministry are as under:

S.N	Implementing agencies	Physical Progress			Financial Progress		
		Total projects	Completed	Ongoing	Amount committed	Funds disbursed	Utilization
1	NSDC	26	9	17	338.28	193.78	136.12
2	NIMI	3	1	2	142.54	113.76	87.85
3	NIESBUD	1	0	1	19.84	15.37	4.46
4	SSCs	11	4	7	19.52	7.90	6.03
5	Others*	24	5	19	198.38	127.91	126.22
	Total	**65**	**19**	**46**	**718.56**	**458.72**	**360.68**

*Include implementing agencies: Districts, IITs, IIMs, etc

2.1 During the oral evidence, the representative deposed the Financial over view as under:

"The overall financial outlay which was envisaged at the beginning is Rs. 4,455 crore, which consists of World Bank loan of Rs. 3,300 crore in two tranches of Rs. 1,650 crore each; State leverage of Rs. 660 crore; and industry leverage of Rs. 495 crore. The approval that we have right now is for the first tranche of World Bank loan, that is, Rs. 1,650 crore which was approved by the Cabinet in October 2017 with implementation period up to March 2023, which has now been extended up to March 2024. As I have mentioned, disbursement of World bank funds is based on achievement of Disbursement-Linked Indicators. World Bank has so far disbursed Rs. 1,578 crore and the committed amount on the projects which have been approved under the National and State components is Rs. 1,219 crore, which includes the State leverage".

2.2 The Committee pointed out during the oral evidence that though the amount that was approved was around 675 million US dollars or Rs. 4,455 crore, for SANKALP, it was 250 million US dollars, and this was calculated as per the exchange order of Rs.66 per dollar. The Committee enquired with this fluctuation and increase in US dollar exchange rate, will that amount still continue? Or, there has been some major calculation relating to that, the representative of the Ministry deposed as under:

"When the project was conceived, the idea was to have it of as size of Rs.4,455 crore consisting of Rs.3,300 crore at the then exchange rate of the World Bank loan, Rs.660 crore coming from States as State leverage, and another Rs.495 crore from the industry. The current approval of the Cabinet is for the first tranche of the World Bank loan that is USD 250 million which translates into Rs.1650 crore at the then exchange rate. The commitment of the World Bank is in terms of dollars. What we get in terms of rupees is at the then exchange rate. If I get it now, it will beat the current exchange rate. They will give it to us in dollars. World Bank has so far disbursed Rs.1578 crore. The amount involved in the projects which have been sanctioned under the National-State component is about Rs. 1,200 crore. Meetings of Project Approval Board are held regularly and proposals received from State Government under State component and other agencies under National component are considered for approval."

2.3 When the Committee enquired whether the money can be utilized by March, 2024 since one year extension has already been made, to this the representative of the Ministry stated as follow:

"With the savings that we have in the National component, we have firmed up plan to utilize that money. We are also regularly following up with the State Governments to improve that expenditure and that was stressed during the implementation support mission which happened in the month of May. States are also gearing up to utilize the funds available for them".

2.4 With regard to the State/UT-wise details of amount utilized under National Component and State Component including State leverage and the

proposed plan for utilizing the balance available during the extended period of the Scheme viz. upto March,2024, the Ministry stated as under:

> "The funds under the National component are released to central implementation agencies for implementation of specific projects, which are implemented across multiple States/ UTs. Further as part of National component multiple IT initiatives/ studies are being undertaken which are not state specific. Hence State/UT-wise expenditure under National component is not maintained. However, the State/UT-wise expenditure details under the State component is given below. The balance available fund would be utilized during the extended period of the scheme i.e. till March, 2024".

Details of funds released and utilized by States/ UTs under the State component of SANKALP: (As of June, 2023)

S. No	Name of the State	Funds available with states (Rs.in crore)			Expenditure reported by States till 31.03.2023	Percentage of Expenditure	Amount of UC submitted	Percentage of UC
		Total	Central Share	State Share				
1	Andhra Pradesh	13.44	8.06	5.38	7.61	57%	5.47	41%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.15	2.83	0.32	-	0%	-	0%
3	Assam	10.57	9.52	1.05	9.15	86%	8.89	84%
4	Bihar	43.45	26.07	17.38	2.38	5%	0.07	0%
5	Chhattisgarh	15.08	9.05	6.03	4.00	27%	7.73	51%
6	Goa	1.70	1.02	0.68	0.58	34%	0.40	24%
7	Gujarat	25.06	15.23	9.83	7.43	30%	4.51	18%
8	Haryana	11.22	6.73	4.49	2.65	24%	1.13	10%
9	Himachal Pradesh	2.21	1.99	0.22	1.46	66%	0.29	13%
10	Jammu and Kashmir	4.50	4.05	0.45	0.76	17%	-	0%
11	Jharkhand	12.53	7.52	5.01	6.87	55%	6.87	55%
12	Karnataka	33.88	20.33	13.55	19.56	58%	18.30	54%
13	Kerala	10.32	6.19	4.13	2.49	24%	0.10	1%
14	Ladakh	0.50	0.50	-	-	0%	-	0%
15	Madhya Pradesh	25.37	15.22	10.15	5.18	20%	1.80	7%
16	Maharashtra	37.40	22.44	14.96	20.69	55%	14.53	39%

S. No	Name of the State	Funds available with states (Rs.in crore)			Expenditure reported by States till 31.03.2023	Percentage of Expenditure	Amount of UC submitted	Percentage of UC
		Total	Central Share	State Share				
17	Manipur	1.94	1.75	0.19	1.21	62%	1.21	62%
18	Meghalaya	2.59	2.33	0.26	2.12	82%	2.13	82%
19	Mizoram	2.82	2.54	0.28	2.10	74%	1.72	61%
20	Nagaland	6.87	6.42	0.45	5.74	84%	5.74	84%
21	Odisha	11.09	6.66	4.43	9.29	84%	8.13	73%
22	Puducherry	1.83	1.83	-	0.83	46%	0.83	46%
23	Punjab	12.09	7.26	4.83	3.18	26%	2.28	19%
24	Rajasthan	26.94	16.17	10.77	20.74	77%	19.31	72%
25	Sikkim	2.31	2.08	0.23	1.77	77%	1.98	86%
26	Tamil Nadu	20.63	12.38	8.25	13.06	63%	4.97	24%
27	Telangana	14.29	8.57	5.72	1.87	13%	1.87	13%
28	Tripura	4.49	4.05	0.45	2.36	53%	2.37	53%
29	Uttar Pradesh	75.81	45.49	30.32	42.13	56%	12.45	16%
30	Uttarakhand	4.00	3.60	0.40	2.53	63%	1.62	40%
31	West Bengal	34.51	20.71	13.80	1.75	5%	0.36	1%
	Total	**472.59**	**298.58**	**174.01**	**201.47**		**136.72**	

Table- 1

2.5 when asked to specify whether the Ministry are satisfied with the expenditure under each component, and the steps taken or proposed to be taken towards improving the expenditure, the Ministry stated as under:

"Low expenditure under the scheme has been an area of concern. To expedite the expenditure at the National as well as the State component, various steps have been taken by MSDE, which include:

(i) Regular monitoring of the projects implemented by various implementing agencies.
(ii) Disbursement of funds in minimum 3 to 4 instalments after submission of Utilization Certificate (UC) to avoid blockade of funds.
(iii) Frequent VCs with the States at periodic intervals to monitor the physical and financial progress.

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(iv)   States have been empowered to re-appropriate their activities/ proposals under State Incentive Grants (deletion of unviable activities and addition of new initiatives) based on the requirements of the respective state.

(v)   Preparation of an action plan for utilization of balance funds under National component.

(vi)   Pursuing with State Govts. to utilize funds already released and seek release of next tranche."

2.6 The committed amount under National Component towards implementing various projects is Rs.718.56 crore, whereas the funds disbursed total to Rs.458.72 crore with the utilisation being to the extent of Rs.360.68 crore. When asked about the reasons attributable for utilising only about 50% of the total funds committed amount, the Ministry stated as under:

"The low utilization of funds under SANKALP has been majorly due to the following:

a)   Restrictions during COVID-19 pandemic. The on-ground implementation of projects was halted. Accordingly, implementing agencies were not able to utilize the earlier funds released to them and could not submit the required UCs.

b)   Time taken in finalization and onboarding of agencies for consultancy and other services.

c)   On ground difficulties faced by   agencies at implementation stage"

2.7   Out of Rs. 825 crores under State Component, MSDE has sanctioned Rs. 287.91 crore [Rs.274 Cr as State Incentive Grant (SIG) and Rs.13.91 Cr for Aspirational Districts and special projects] to 31 States/ UTs. When asked about the reasons behind the large gap in the approved and sanctioned amount, the Ministry stated as under:

"The gap between the approved cost and sanctioned amount is due to non-submission of   Utilization certificates by the States/ UTs for the earlier releases made under SANKALP. It may be noted that as on date, Rs.298.58 crore has been released to States/ UTs".

2.8   During the further oral evidence held in October, 2023, the representative of the Ministry deposed the current financial status as under:

"As of now, the World Bank has released Rs 1,596.14 Cr to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance so far. Out of that, the Department of Economic Affairs has provided fund of Rs 988.84 Cr to our ministry and out of this fund, we have utilized Rs 797.10 Cr so far. Along with this, we are happy to inform that out of our total budget of Rs 1596 Cr, our committed projects worth Rs 1137.02 Cr have also been approved and the implementation is going on at a very fast pace in the field. It has two components, the national component and the state component. Our implementation in the national component is carried out by the institutes

associated with our Ministry. As far as the state component is concerned, funds are released to the State Skill Development Mission, State Government, from where the implementation is carried out"

2.9 With regard to utilization of sanctioned fund in States especially in Bihar and West Bengal, where not even 5% has been achieved and the skilling programme not being working well and the funds are also not being utilized properly, the representative of the Ministry during oral evidence held in October, 2023 deposed as under:

"Sir, we have discussed the matter with the states. There are two or three reasons for this. The states also enlarge it as per their convenience. Sir, the first thing is that the common account called the State Nodal Account which we had to create that was decided on the basis of the expenditure, took a lot of time to bring it onboard. Sir, there is no exact information about these three States. But, I would normally say that the money we release to the states goes to the state treasury, but it does not go to the right place for implementation. That is also one of the reasons. Sir, the States sometimes do not have the capacity to do the work at that pace and we keep doing follow up. "

2.10 Rs.78 crores have been released to these two state, i.e. Bihar and West Bengal, and from there only Rs. 4 crores have been utilized by the two states. The remaining Rs.74 crores yet to be utilized. When asked the reason for very low Expenditures/utilization in these two states, the representative of the Ministry during oral evidence held in October, 2023 further deposed as under:

"Sir, we will tell you about it in writing because we have tried our best."

2.11 When asked about the basis of the proposal of the Ministry to carry forward sanctioned committed expenditure upto March to the next financial year and the response of the Ministry of Finance, The Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

"Under the SANKALP initiative, several approved projects are currently in the implementation phase and are projected to conclude by 31stMarch 2024. Nevertheless, a few projects are expected to extend beyond this date. Accordingly MSDE intends to incur expenditure on approved projects, implementation of which will continue after March 2024 out of budgetary allocation under SANKALP in the next financial year. As stated above, matter regarding whether the funds disbursed by the World Bank but unutilised, will be made available to MSDE though budget allocation beyond March 2024, has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance".

2.12 When the Committee wanted to know how will it be possible for the States/UTs to utilize 55% of the balance upto 31.03.2024, the Ministry furnished as under:

"States/UTs have been empowered to re-appropriate their activities/projects under State Incentive Grants. This allows them to remove non-viable activities/projects and introduce new initiatives. As a result, States/UTs have effectively adjusted their plans, shutting down

unfeasible activities/projects and implementing viable ones within the set timeframe.

Ministry also undertakes a variety of measures for effective utilization of funds and the successful implementation of the SANKALP scheme by March 2024. These measures include:

- Regular monitoring of the projects implemented by States/UTs.
- Conducting frequent VCs with the States/UTs at periodic intervals to monitor the physical and financial progress.
- Engaging with State Governments to encourage the utilization of already released funds
- A D.O letter No.SD-17/12/2023-IC, dated 30th January 2023, was issued by the Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to the Chief Secretaries of 31 States/UTs, and urged the states/UTs to expedite the utilization of balance funds."

2.13 When enquired whether low utilization of funds was the reasons for extension of the Project and proposal if any to extend the project further, the ministry in their written reply furnished as under:

"To allow completion of ongoing approved projects and low fund utilization of funds were the reasons for extension of 12 months (until 31st March 2024). Currently, there are no proposals for further extension. However a final decision will be taken at appropriate time."

2.14 18 States/UTs have utilized more than their share viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, UP, etc. When asked if the excess utilized funds are from the central share, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

" The expenditure reported by the States includes both the central and state share. In case of the 18 States mentioned in the query, the total reported expenditure represents the combined expenditure from both the central and state shares.

Under SANKALP, total funds allocation for the States/UTs is as per the fund sharing pattern between the GoI and the State/UTs, which is 60:40. ln case of North-eastern States and the Himalayan States, sharing pattern between the Centre and the State is 90:10. For UTs, 100 percent is funded by the GoI.

Utilisation of funds reported by States/UTs are within the funds available (Central & State Share) as per the sharing pattern indicated above, as can be seen from the table below:

Fund released/ available to the States and utilization under SANKALP
(As of November,2023)   **(Amount in Rs. Cr)**

S. No.	Name of the State	Funds available with States/UTs	Expenditure reported by	Amount of UC

		Central Share	State share	Total	States/UTs	submitted
1	Assam	9.52	1.06	10.58	9.53	9.15
2	Andhra Pradesh	8.06	5.38	13.44	7.61	5.47
3	Jammu and Kashmir	4.05	0.45	4.50	0.76	-
4	Uttar Pradesh	45.49	30.33	75.81	42.13	12.45
5	Maharashtra	22.44	14.96	37.41	21.46	14.53
6	Manipur	1.75	0.19	1.95	1.21	1.21
7	Bihar	26.07	17.38	43.45	4.22	1.44
8	Gujarat	14.75	9.83	24.58	8.00	4.51
9	Punjab	7.26	4.84	12.09	5.21	5.02
10	Nagaland	4.02	0.45	4.47	3.50	3.49
11	Jharkhand	7.52	5.01	12.53	8.24	6.87
12	Arunachal Pradesh	2.83	0.31	3.15	0.15	0.79
13	Chhattisgarh	9.04	6.03	15.07	7.73	7.73
14	Odisha	6.65	4.44	11.09	9.29	8.13
15	Tripura	4.04	0.45	4.49	2.38	2.37
16	Madhya Pradesh	15.22	10.15	25.37	3.74	3.59
17	Tamil Nadu	12.38	8.25	20.64	14.13	4.97
18	Rajasthan	16.17	10.78	26.94	21.65	21.65
19	Uttarakhand	3.60	0.40	4.00	3.16	3.05
20	Goa	1.02	0.68	1.70	0.75	0.40
21	Mizoram	2.54	0.28	2.82	2.46	1.72
22	Sikkim	3.58	0.40	3.98	2.08	1.98
23	Meghalaya	2.33	0.26	2.59	2.21	2.13
24	Karnataka	20.33	13.55	33.88	21.52	18.30
25	Puducherry	1.83	-	1.83	0.87	0.83
26	Haryana	6.73	4.49	11.22	1.94	2.59
27	Kerala	6.19	4.13	10.32	2.82	2.50
28	West Bengal	20.71	13.80	34.51	2.13	1.75
29	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	0.22	2.22	1.49	0.29
30	Telangana	8.58	5.72	14.29	3.16	1.87
31	Ladakh	0.50	-	0.50	-	-
	Total	**297.19**	**174.21**	**471.41**	**215.55**	**150.79**

Table- 2

2.15 States like Bihar and West Bengal have utilized only 5% of funds available (Total fund available with these 2 States is approximately Rs. 78 crore) out of which only Rs. 4 crore has been utilized. The remaining Rs. 74 crore is yet to be utilized. When the Committee asked if the Ministry have taken up the matter with these two States in particular, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

"The Ministry regularly monitors the low expenditure with States/UTs. This involves regular video conferences with States/ UTs at specified intervals to oversee both the physical and financial progress. Quarterly

Monitoring Formats have been developed and shared with the States/ UTs to ensure the consistent monitoring of the scheme's advancement. The monitoring is conducted in conjunction with the State Skill Development Missions (SSDM).

Vide D.O letter No.SD-17/12/2023-IC, dated 30th January 2023, from the Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to the Chief Secretaries of 31 States/UTs, including Bihar and West Bengal, concerns were raised regarding the slow progress of SANKALP. The letter urged the States/Uts to expedite the completion of projects and the utilization of remaining funds.

Furthermore, specific details of meetings held with two States, Bihar and West Bengal, are provided in the table below.

S. No.	State Name	VC Date	VC Date	VC Date	VC Date	VC Date	VC Date
1	Bihar	18-Oct-22	_	30-Nov-22	11-Jan-23	19-Apr-23	12-Sep-23
2	West Bengal	17-Feb-22	27-Sep-22	30-Nov-22	11-Jan-23	19-Apr-23	12-Sep-23

2.16 The two States (Bihar & West Bengal) further attributed the following reasons for slow progress under SANAKLP:

State	Key challenges reported by State
Bihar	• Impact of COVID-19:The unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the State's ability to organize workshops, seminars, and industry mobilization activities since March 2021, posing challenges to the programme's implementation.
West Bengal	• The implementation of the SANKALP scheme in PBSSD (Paschim Banga Society for Skill Development) has been slow, mainly attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic. • The State experienced prolonged lockdowns aimed at curbing the spread of the virus, which severely affected programme activities and progress.

2.17 Out of Rs. 201.47 crore expenditure reported by States upto 31.03.2023, the Utilization Certificates of Rs. 136.72 crore has been submitted, Utilization Certificates of Rs. 64.75 crore are yet to be submitted. When asked the specific measures taken to ensure timely submission of Utilization Certificates by States/UTs and if the desired results have been achieved, and the constraints faced by the States/UTs in this regard, the Ministry stated under:

"Regular monitoring of the projects implemented by State/UTs. Periodic reviews (through video conferences) with States/ UTs are being undertaken to review the progresses under SANKALP. Quarterly Monitoring Reporting (QMR) formats have also been developed and shared with the States/ UTs to regularly monitor the physical and financial progress of the scheme. Time to time, letters are sent to the States/UTs for submission of utilization certificates for the funds released under the SANKALP scheme. As on 31st October 2023, Utilization Certificates totaling to Rs. 150.79 crore have been received from the States". Details can be seen at Table-3

3   Physical Progress:

The major implementing agencies under National Component of SANAKLP and the progress of the projects implemented by them as mentioned in the Background Note are as under:

S.N	Implementing agencies	Physical Progress			Financial Progress		
		Total projects	Completed	Ongoing	Amount committed	Funds disbursed	Utilization
1	NSDC	26	9	17	338.28	193.78	136.12
2	NIMI	3	1	2	142.54	113.76	87.85
3	NIESBUD	1	0	1	19.84	15.37	4.46
4	SSCs	11	4	7	19.52	7.90	6.03
5	Others*	24	5	19	198.38	127.91	126.22
	Total	**65**	**19**	**46**	**718.56**	**458.72**	**360.68**

Table- 3.

3.1 It is seen from the above Table that of the total of 65 projects being implemented by various implementing agencies, 19 have been completed and 46 are 'on-going'. It has been mentioned that 24 projects are being undertaken by implementing agencies such as the District Administration, IITs, IIMs etc. When the Committee asked if all the 65 projects being implemented as per the time frame envisaged and steps being undertaken to complete the projects in a time bound manner, the Ministry furnished as under:

"Till date, MSDE has approved 65 projects under National component over the course of implementation of SANKALP in collaboration with various stakeholders, in line with the three Result Areas. Out of these, 19 projects have been completed while 46 are currently under various stages of implementation. The implementing agency-wise details of approved projects are given in the table below:

Name of Implementing Agency	Number of Projects
National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)	26
National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI)	3
National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD)	1
Sector Skill Councils (SSCs)	11
District Skill Committee (DSC) Narmada, Gujarat	1
Assam State Skill Development Mission (ASDM)	1
Crayons Advertising Ltd.	1
District Skill Committee (DSC) Dantewada, Chhattisgarh	1
Ernst & Young LLP	1
Kantar Public Ltd.	1
Indira Gandhi National Open University	1
Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Indore	1
Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Jammu	1
Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi and IIT Kharagpur	1
Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA)	1
Netprophets Pvt Ltd	2
National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM)	1
Punjab Skill Development Mission (PSDM)	1
State Institute for Development of Arts & Crafts (SIDAC)	1
District Skill Committee (DSC) Singrauli	1
State Skill Development Mission (SSDM) Nagaland	1

Note: 6 proposals are currently under procurement phase and the agency is yet to be onboarded.

Table- 4

The delays in some of the projects can be attributed largely towards the following:

(a) Due to the impact and restrictions imposed during COVID-19 pandemic.

(b)   SANKALP is conceived as a strategy transformation project, where the conditions envisaged at the conceptual level sometimes tend to change when the project enters the implementation phase. This requires changes in implementation strategy, which has an impact on project progress both in terms of outcomes and timelines.

(c)   SANKALP projects involve coordination with both Government and private stakeholders. While all stakeholders have collaborated in the implementation, factors beyond their control, such as administrative changes, procurement-related delays, and situational issues, have significantly contributed to project delays.

The Ministry has taken these factors into account during project reviews by incorporating adequate measures, with a view to   ensure complete implementation of projects by March, 2024. Regular monitoring through review meeting and field visits are being undertaken to ensure timely completion".

3.2   When the Committee asked how the Ministry coordinate with States/UTs and the monitoring mechanism at Central as well as State level, the Ministry stated as under:

"Ministry coordinates with States/UTs to monitor the progress of the SANKALP through various ways, which include:
* Frequent VCs with States/UTs at periodic intervals to monitor the physical and financial progress.
* Monitoring of the projects implemented by various States/UTs.
* Pursuing with State Govts. to utilize funds already released and seek release of next tranche.
* Quarterly Monitoring Formats have been developed and shared with the States/ UTs to regularly monitor the physical and financial progress of the scheme with State Skill Development Missions (SSDM).
* At the State/ UT level, SANKALP is implemented through SSDMs and they are primarily responsible for monitoring. Under SANKALP, States/ UTs have also been supported for setting up of Project Monitoring Units (PMUs).

3.3   The Ministry have admitted that low expenditure has been an area of concern. Simultaneously, the Ministry have also assured that the balance will be utilized by 31.03.2024. The Committee were apprised that an action plan has also been prepared to achieve the physical & financial targets. In this regard, the Ministry stated the plan of action as under:

"For utilization of the balance funds under National component, MSDE has identified certain key initiatives- that can be implemented within 31st March 2024. This includes studies/ projects such as Conducting Study on Problems and Prospects of Entrepreneurs in India, Strengthening Entrepreneurial Climate through Capacity Building, Mentoring and Handholding under SANKALP Scheme, Impact Evaluation of Training Programmes of NIESBUD, Evaluation Study on the effectiveness of ToT and ToA programmes in short-term skill ecosystem, Study on creating Enabling Skill Ecosystem for PwDs. National Level Skill Gap Study for

<u>High Growth Sectors,</u> Comprehensive Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Training Programme for Tribal Artisans & Micro Entrepreneurs Across North Eastern States, Enabling micro entrepreneurs at GP level (DLI-7). These projects with clear timelines for their implementation by March 2024 are being taken up with the approval of PAB".

3.4 On the details of field visits undertaken during the last three years to review the progress of work State/UT wise, the Ministry furnished as follow:

State/UT wise details of field visits undertaken during last three years:

S. No.	State/UT Name	Number of visits
1.	Bihar	1
2.	Gujarat	1
3.	Haryana	1
4.	Jharkhand	2
5.	Karnataka	2
6.	Kerala	1
7.	Maharashtra	1
8.	Odisha	2
9.	Rajasthan	1
10.	Tamil Nadu	1
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1

Table- 5

4   Implementation Support Mission (ISM) of SANKALP by the World Bank

Since inception of the programme, the world bank has organized 8 Implementation Support Mission (ISM). Performance rating are satisfactory till the 7th mission.

- 8th ISM was organized from 1st May to 10th May 2023 to

  - ✓ Review the progress of the project
  - ✓ Identify innovative ideas and potential priority areas and actions for expediting state-level expenditure
  - ✓ Interaction with key implementing agencies and relevant stakeholders

- The Mission visited two States and conducted a one-day Interactive workshop with ten States to discuss successes and challenges

- Performance rating are highly satisfactory as per the report of the 8th ISM.

4.1 During the oral evidence on 22 May, 2023, the representative deposed as under:

"The World Bank conducts Implementation Support Missions to see the progress of the programme in the country. So far, seven missions were done. The eighth mission was organised recently from 1st May to 10th May, 2023 to review the progress of the project; identify innovative ideas and potential priority areas and actions for expediting State-level expenditure; and interaction with key implementing agencies and relevant stakeholders. The Mission also visited two States. Two teams went to Rajasthan and Kerala to discuss successes and challenges. Also, this was followed by meeting with select States as well as Sector Skill Councils. As regards the performance rating as per the draft report, we are yet to receive the final report. Otherwise, it is highly satisfactory".

4.2 The 8th Implementation Support Mission was organised by the World Bank from 1st to 10th May, 2023 for reviewing the progress of the Project, identifying innovative ideas and potential priority areas and actions for expediting State level expenditure. When asked about the major findings of the Implementation Mission organised by the World Bank, particularly in regard to expediting State level expenditure, the Ministry stated as under:

"As part of the 8th Implementation Support Mission, the mission teams visited Kerala and Rajasthan; and conducted a one-day interactive workshop with ten States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh. Basis the interaction with the States, the World Bank team recognized the improvement in state-level expenditure. Final report of the Implementation Support Mission is awaited"

4.3 With regards to the World Bank highlights on the aspect of low expenditure by the States/UTs and recommended for undertaking steps to ensure that the States/UTs utilise the funds judiciously and expeditiously, the Ministry have stated the action taken in regard to the observation of the World Bank as under:

"The Ministry has empowered States/ UTs for re-appropriation of activities. Periodic reviews (through video conferences) with States/ UTs are being undertaken to review the implementation of initiatives under SANKALP. Quarterly Monitoring Formats have been developed and shared with the States/ UTs to regularly monitor the physical and financial progress of the scheme besides periodic video conferences with State Skill Development Missions (SSDM).
Further, the concern regarding slow implementation of projects under the scheme, and other matters related thereto, have also been raised with Chief Secretaries of States/ UTs to speed up the implementation of SANKALP".

4.4 During the further oral evidence held in 16 October, 2023, the representative of the Ministry deposed as under:

"Sir, the World Bank sends mission to review and inspect the entire project. 8 missions have been sent so far. The eighth mission came in

May, 2023. It reviewed the entire project and identified the potential areas. He has also visited two states. The Mission held full day session with ten states."

4.5 When asked about the states visited by the World Bank mission, the representative of the Ministry during oral evidence on 16 October, 2023 deposed as under:

"They visited Kerala and Rajasthan. After interactions on the project, they gave a highly satisfactory rating to the SANKALP project, which is very commendable. A three-tier arrangement has been made to manage the entire project. There is a Project governance Board at the apex level which is chaired by our honourable Minister and at the second level, Programme Approval Board, Programme Screening Committee are chaired by Security Chief. All the projects are approved by the programe approval board. At the lowest level, there is a Project Execution Committee headed by the respective AS and JS. The World Bank has given highly satisfactory rating to it and in the last two-three years, a very significant impact on our skilling ecosystem has been brought in Sankalp. Thank you."

4.6 On the criteria for selection of visits of States by the ISM, the Ministry in their written reply dated 23.11.2023 stated as under:

"The States were selected on the basis of their performance, with a mix of better performing and slow performing states, also keeping in mind need to ensure representation of all regions of the country".

4.7 When asked the time by when final report of the Implementation Support Mission is expected, the Ministry stated as under:

"The final report of the ISM is now available in the public domain, at the website of the World Bank."

4.8 When enquired about the expenditure of the ten States as on **30.04.2023** and as on **31.10.2023**, the Ministry summarized as under:

S. No.	State Name	Nature of Grant	Expenditure as on 30.04.2023	Expenditure as on 31.10.2023
1	Bihar	SIG	2.34	4.17
		ASA	0.04	0.04
2	Gujarat	SIG	7.1	7.67
		ASA	0.33	0.33
3	Jharkhand	SIG	5.08	5.71
		ASA	1.79	2.53
4	Karnataka	SIG	18.3	21.35
		ASA	0.12	0.17
5	Madhya Pradesh	SIG	2.67	3.22
		ASA	0	0.53
6	Maharashtra	SIG	20.32	21.09
		ASA	0.3	0.37

S. No.	State Name	Nature of Grant	Expenditure as on 30.04.2023	Expenditure as on 31.10.2023
7	Nagaland	SIG	2.24	2.4
		ASA	0.1	0.1
8	Odisha	SIG	7.62	7.62
		ASA	1.67	1.67
9	Punjab	SIG	2.98	5.02
		ASA	0.19	0.19
10	Uttar Pradesh	SIG	40.8	40.8
		ASA	0.00	0.33

Table- 6

4.9 The World Bank has recommended that steps should be taken to ensure that States/UTs utilize the funds judiciously and expeditiously. In this regard, it has been mentioned that Periodic reviews (through video conferences) with States/UTs are being undertaken and quarterly Monitoring Formats have also been developed and shared with the States/UTs to regularly monitor the physical and financial progress of the scheme. When asked about the outcome of the steps taken and the number of States/UTs who have responded, the Ministry in their written reply stated as follow:

"As an outcome of periodic reviews and development of Quarterly Monitoring Report (QMR), MSDE identified states/UTs with low expenditures and conducted one on one review meeting with 18 states/UTs during 11th to 13th Sep 2023 and highlighted the areas of concern. During the meeting, States/UTs presented their plans and strategies to expedite the funds utilization on or before March 2024."

5. Capacity Building of the District Skill Committee (DSC):

District Skill Committees have been institutionalized in 748 districts across the country. Theme based workshops are being organized by MSDE as part of SANKALP to build the capacity of the District Skill Committee (DSC) members and district functionaries. MSDE has developed District Skill Planning and Aid Kit (DiSPAK) and Skills Book (four volumes) to assist the DSCs in performing various tasks including skill development planning. MSDE has undertaken multiple workshops with DSC members of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Rajasthan, 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 States/ UTs on the District Skill Development planning. MSDE has onboarded Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) for capacity building/ orientation of District officials on implementation of skill development programs and preparation of DSDPs. Further, MSDE has also partnered with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) as Knowledge Partner at the National level to design, develop and deliver capacity building training programs for State and district officials.

5.1 During the oral evidence it was pointed out to the Ministry that keeping the aspirational districts in view, how can we empower the district

administration for preparation? NABARD prepared a district plan, if the Ministry also would prepare a district plan? If you depend on the specific district administration to prepare a plan, those suggestions can be procured from them. But ultimately, the authority-wise programme has to come from you.

The representative of the Ministry in response stated as under:

"There was another point which was discussed about the district skilling committee, district plan and what is being done at the field level. I have not come prepared in that way. But particularly for the constituencies of all the MPs, I will see whatever district plan has been made etc. I will have a look at that and see what is possible to do in these areas depending upon our present scheme framework."

5.2 The Committee enquired Whether District Skill Committees (DSCs) have been institutionalised in all Districts? If not, whether any timeline has been prescribed to set up DSCs in all Districts? The number of Districts have been on boarded on the DiSPAK (District Skill Planning Aid Kit) and names of the districts that have still not been onboarded on DiSPAK., the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

"District Skill Committees have been institutionalized in 745 districts across the country. Regular follow-ups are done with States to ensure constitution of DSCs in newly formed districts. A total of 705 districts have been onboarded on DiSPAK and the names of the 60 districts yet to be onboarded on DiSPAK are as under:

List of districts yet to be onboarded on DiSPAK:

S.No	State	District
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobars
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	North and Middle Andaman
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	South Andamans
4	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur
5	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatanam
6	Assam	Bajali
7	Assam	Tamulpur
8	Chhattisgarh	Khairgarh Chhuikhadan Gandai
9	Chhattisgarh	Manendragarh Chirimiri Bharatpur
10	Chhattisgarh	Mohla Manpur Ambagarh Chouki
11	Chhattisgarh	Sakti
12	Chhattisgarh	Sarangarh Bilaigarh
13	Gujarat	Anand
14	Gujarat	Dohad
15	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
16	Gujarat	Porbandar
17	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha
18	Gujarat	Surendranagar

S.No	State	District
19	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
20	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh
21	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep District
22	Madhya Pradesh	Harda
23	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
24	Meghalaya	Eastern West Khasi Hills
25	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills
26	Nagaland	Chumoukedima
27	Nagaland	Niuland
28	Nagaland	Shamator
29	Nagaland	Tseminyu
30	Puducherry	Mahe
31	Puducherry	Yanam
32	Punjab	Malerkotla
33	Sikkim	Pakyong
34	Sikkim	Soreng
35	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur
36	Uttarakhand	Almora
37	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar
38	Uttarakhand	Champawat
39	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
40	Uttarakhand	Nainital
41	Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal
42	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh
43	Uttarakhand	Rudra Prayag
44	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal
45	Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar
46	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
47	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya
48	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
49	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun
50	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur
51	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur
52	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur
53	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
54	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar
55	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar
56	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
57	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra
58	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao
59	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
60	West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman

Note: The list includes the newly formed districts as well"

Table-7

5.3 When the Committee asked about the role of the District Skill Committee in the district skill ecosystem, the Ministry in their written reply stated as follow:

> "Setting up of District Skill Committee (DSC) is an important initiative towards decentralization of planning and monitoring of implementation of skill development programmes at the district level. The Committee is headed by District Magistrate/ District Collector, with various stakeholders of the skilling ecosystem, including representatives of relevant line departments, Financial Institutions and Employers, as members. The DSCs are mandated with the preparation of District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) to align skill development programmes at the district level with local requirements of skilled manpower and aspirations of the youth."

5.4. When the Committee enquired about the challenges being reported by District Administrations with regard to the implementation of various Skill Development Programmes and the action taken to address the issues being reported, the Ministry stated as under:

> "In so far as the implementation of the SANKALP scheme is concerned, no challenges have been reported by the District administrations"

5.5 When asked to throw light on District Skill Development Plan and who is responsible for its formulation and whether public representatives provide their inputs for its formulation? Whether the Ministry propose to formulate District Plan on the lines of the plan prepared by NABARD for every District, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

> "The District Skill Development Plan (DSDP) seeks to create innovative district's plan of action for encouraging access to skill training, bridging the demand and supply for skilled human resources, being cognizant of the district's specific strengths and requirements and emphasizing the inclusion of women and other marginalized groups. The District Skill Committees (DSCs) headed by District Magistrate/ District Collector, with various stakeholders in the skilling ecosystem are mandated with the preparation of DSDPs to align skill development programmes at the district level with local requirements of skilled manpower and aspirations of the youth.
>
> NABARD has been preparing Potential Linked Credit Plan (PLP) for the district annually which forms the basis of the Annual Credit Plan (ACP) for the banks operating in the district. Whereas DSDP are developed to strengthen the institutional mechanisms at the district level, emphasizing demand driven skill development, inclusion of women and other marginalized groups and convergence in demand and supply in each job role at a district level."

5.6 when enquired about the Districts that have submitted their District Skill Development Plans and the steps being taken to expedite the submission from Districts who have failed to do so, the Ministry stated as under:

"As on date, 682 districts (compared to 677 districts upto March, 2023) have submitted their DSDPs for FY 2022-23. States/UTs are being regularly followed up for submission of the District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs). Secretary, MSDE has also written to the Chief Secretaries of States/ UTs for expediting submission of DSDPs"

5.7 During the oral evidence held on 16 October, 2023, the representative of the Ministry deposed as under:

"Apart from this, tracer studies will also be done. Moreover, our strong decentralized plan is a very important component of SANKALP. District Skill Development Plan has been formulated to strengthen it. If we look at the process, there are 684 districts which have submitted their plans. Not only this, we have also made efforts to build the capacity of the people associated with the District Skill Development Committee and the district officials."

5.8 The representative of the Ministry further deposed as under:

"It exists in 731 districts. It has strengthened the skill development mechanism at the grass root level. Apart from this, there is a new thing, the Skill India Digital Portal which is a very ambitious intervention. The India Digital Program has been created to bring all the skilling initiatives of our Ministry on one platform. Through this, not only skilling management will be done, but the content of skilling also for example if anyone wants to do any online course, will be able to do so through the Skill India portal. Apart from this, the works been by the other ministries in this field will also be brought on the Skill India digital platform for convergence. It is a very ambitious project that has been implemented. There are different requirements for market relevance skilling. A lot of targeted projects have been initiated for this and all our projects are aligned with the National Skill Qualification Framework so that a standard is maintained. Our focus is to keep the skilling program connected with the industry. One of the diversity that has come recently is concerned with international work for mobility."

5.9 District Skill Committees have been institutionalized in 745 districts across the country. The reply is, however, silent on the aspect of prescribing timeline to set up DSCs in the remaining 21 Districts. Further, 705 districts have been onboarded on DiSPAK and 60 districts are yet to be onboarded. When the Committee asked Whether any timeline has been prescribed for setting up DSCs in the remaining 21 districts and onboarding the 60 Districts on DiSPAK, the Ministry stated as under:

"As on 31st October 2023, a total of 748 DSCs have been institutionalised and 711 districts have been onboarded on the DiSPAK portal. In some of the newly constituted Districts, DSCs have not been set up. Matter regarding constitution of DSCs in such Districts are taken up with concerned State Governments and it is expected that the remaining Districts would form the DSCs and similarly districts yet to be onboarded on the DiSPAK portal would onboard at the earliest."

5.10 Out of 766 Districts, 682 Districts have submitted their DSDPs for financial year 2022-23. When the Committee asked to clarify whether any time line has been prescribed to the States/UTs of the remaining 84 Districts for submission of DSDPs, the Ministry submitted as under:

"As on 31st October 2023, a total of 691 DSDPs for FY 22-23 have been submitted by the Districts on SANKALP Portal. It is expected that remaining 75 Districts will submit DSDPs at the earliest. Matter is pursued with the concerned State Governments. Secretary, MSDE has also written to the Chief Secretaries of States/ UTs vide D.O letter No.SD-17/12/2023-IC, dated 30thJanuary 2023 for expediting submission of remaining DSDPs."

5.11 Out of 112 Aspirational Districts, 15 Aspirational Districts of 9 States have not submitted their District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) for financial year 2022-23. As DSDPs are prepared by District Skill Committees (DSCs), the Committee enquired if it ensure timely preparation of DSDPs in such cases as well as utilization of grants being provided by the Ministry, and the District-wise details of financial assistance provided to Aspirational Districts during the last three years and the amount utilized by them, the Ministry stated as under:

"States/UTs are being regularly followed up for submission of the District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs). Secretary, MSDE has also written to the Chief Secretaries of States/ UTs vide D.O letter No..SD-17/12/2023-IC, dated 30th January 2023 for expediting submission of remaining DSDPs. District wise details of financial assistance provided to Aspirational districts during last three years and amount utilized by them is given at the table below:

District wise details of financial assistance provided to Aspirational districts during last three years and amount utilized by them.

(As part of SANKALP, funds were provided to the Aspirational districts during the year 2018-19 and no funds were sanctioned/ released in last three financial year).

S. No	Name of the State	Amount Utilised			
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total
1	Assam	-		74,60,378.00	74,60,378.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	50,00,000.00			50,00,000.00
3	Jammu and Kashmir				-
4	Uttar Pradesh	1,33,33,333.00			1,33,33,333.00
5	Maharashtra	29,92,000.00			29,92,000.00
6	Manipur		10,00,000.00	1,11,000.00	11,11,000.00
7	Bihar				-
8	Gujarat	33,33,000.00			33,33,000.00
9	Punjab	-			-
10	Nagaland	10,00,000.00			10,00,000.00
11	Jharkhand			1,79,23,018.00	1,79,23,018.00
12	Arunachal Pradesh				-
13	Chattisgarh	-			-
14	Odisha	-	1,66,66,666.67		1,66,66,666.67
15	Tripura	7,30,000.00	2,70,000.00	1,00,000.00	11,00,000.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	49,15,235.00	17,20,835.00		66,36,070.00
17	Tamil Nadu	7,96,035.00			7,96,035.00

S. No	Name of the State	Amount Utilised			
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total
18	Rajasthan	66,66,668.00		16,66,665.33	83,33,333.33
19	Uttara Khand	-			-
20	Mizoram	10,00,000.00			10,00,000.00
21	Sikkim	-			-
22	Meghalaya		5,77,568.00	303540	8,81,108.00
23	Karnataka	-			-
24	Haryana				-
25	Kerala			1666667	16,66,667.00
26	West Bengal				-
27	Himachal Pradesh				-
28	Telangana				-
	Total	**3,97,66,271.00**	**2,02,35,069.67**	**2,92,31,268.33**	**8,92,32,609.00**

Table-8

5.12 It has been mentioned that the end line target for DLI i.e. 40% placement was achieved in year – 2. When asked the basis for fixing 40% placement target and proposal if any to increase it further and information regarding District-wise details of 5,61,020 candidates placed and State/UT-wise percentage of candidates who got placement in the same State in which they got training, the Ministry stated as under :

"The placement target was fixed with mutual consultation between MSDE and the World Bank. Currently, there is no proposal for increasing this further. Under SANKALP, achievements are also required to be verified by an Independent Verification Agency (IVA), which in this case is IIM, Indore. State/ UTs wise data of number of candidates trained under short term training and number placed, as verified by IVA, are 1390865 and 561020. District wise data of the candidates placed, as available on the Skill India Portal (SIP) may be seen at Annexure-1"

5.13 When asked the steps being taken to launch awareness campaigns so that the information regarding various Skill Development Programmes reach the unemployed youth in particular, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

"The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has actively undertaken various initiatives to raise awareness about their Skill Development Programmes. Some of these efforts include the Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Mela (PMNAM), held monthly in one-third of the districts on rotation basis every second Monday. This event sees participation from both recruiters and aspiring candidates from local skill development institutes. Additionally, Ministry conducts Apprenticeship Awareness Workshops engaging multiple stakeholders such as Central and State governments, industries, students from skill

training institutes, and Regional Directorate of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDE). The Ministry recently organized the North Eastern Region Skill and Entrepreneurship Conclave to foster entrepreneurial spirit in the region. To reach a wider audience, MSDE also leverage social media promotions, utilizing these platforms to highlight schemes and achievements. The content on social media range from videos to static posts and photographs, etc. Collaborating with local influencers on social media and utilizing traditional media through press releases in National and local newspapers further contributes to the awareness efforts."

5.14 When asked to provide District-wise details of the Skill Training Centres in West Bengal, the courses offered alongwith the number of persons trained/placed during the last three years, the Minstry furnished as under:

"There are 3,098 skill training centers reported on SIP in West Bengal, with a total of 4,71,383 candidates trained, and 1,01,291 candidates as placed during last three years (2020-21 to 2022-23)"

6. **International Workforce Mobility:**

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. Accordingly, MSDE through NSDC is now implementing a project namely "International Workforce Mobility" to identify international opportunities for the Indian workforce. As part of this initiative, multiple interventions are being undertaken including studies to facilitate demand assessment, profiling and interventions required in various destination countries to facilitate mobility of trained and certified Indians, strengthening skill institutions to match global/ destination country standards, establishing branch offices in identified destination countries, advocacy & branding, and development of training/ course materials.

6.1 When the Committee wanted to know the major findings of the Global Skill Gap Study undertaken to identify the global gaps in demand and supply of skilled manpower as well as overseas employment opportunities for skilled workers from India, in response the ministry (in their written reply dt.27.06.2023) stated as under:

"The following key insights have emerged from a study of 16 high priority destination countries- Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, UK, USA (developed/high income countries); and Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE (GCC):

a) The studies indicate international job potential of over 35 lakh jobs across sectors in the identified 16 countries.

b) In the developed and high-income countries, opportunities for Indians lie in the sectors of Healthcare, Science, IT and Manufacturing. Of these, IT and scientific talent mobility in the professional space is driven by employer led outsourcing processes and self-initiative of individuals driven by accelerated digitalization, cloud-based enterprise transformation, and other technology trends. From a skilled workers

perspective, Nurses, and Trade Workers (manufacturing and construction) emerge as priority segments.

c) In the GCC countries, the opportunities lie in the sectors of Wholesale and Retail Trade; Construction; Transportation; Warehousing; Tourism; Manufacturing; Mining and Quarrying, etc. There is an opportunity to build skill-based positioning of Indian workers for these countries. Estimated number of people in demand specific for Indians and preferred sectors as identified by the study is as under:

Estimated number of people in demand specific for Indians and preferred sectors:

S.No.	Country name	Estimated demand potential	Key sectors
1.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	Travel & Tourism, Wholesale & Retail Trade, Construction, Manufacturing, Mining & Quarrying, ICT etc.
2.	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	1,000,000	Construction, Wholesale & Retail Trade, Travel & Tourism, Human Heath & Social Work, Transportation & Warehousing, emerging technology etc.
3.	United States of America	390,000	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities; Human Health & Social Work Activities; Wholesale & Retail Trade; Finance & Insurance; Manufacturing; Educational Services; Transportation & Warehousing; Information & Communication
4.	Canada	320,000	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services., Manufacturing, Health care and social assistance, Wholesale & Retail Trade, Educational services, Construction
5.	Qatar	320,000	Construction, Mining & Quarrying, Wholesale & Retail Trade, Transportation & Storage, and Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities
6.	Kuwait	223,000	Wholesale & Retail Trade, Construction & Manufacturing, Transport & Communication, Accommodation & Food services, Real Estate & Business, Mining & Quarrying

S.No.	Country name	Estimated demand potential	Key sectors
7.	Oman	101,000	Construction, Wholesale & Retail Trade, HealthCare, Manufacturing, Accommodation and Food Services, Education, Private Household sector
8.	Bahrain	65,000	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Construction, Manufacturing; Transport & Communication; Accommodation & Food Service; Real Estate & Business Activities; Mining & Quarrying
9.	Australia	54,000	Healthcare, Science Information and Technology, Accommodation and Food Services, Construction, and Manufacturing
10.	Germany	37,000	Science, information and technology, Healthcare, Manufacturing and Construction
11.	Japan	23,000	Healthcare, Wholesale/retail, Manufacturing, Construction, Agriculture and Information and Technology
12.	United Kingdom	16,000	Science, information and technology, healthcare, manufacturing and education
13.	Singapore	15,800	Healthcare, Manufacturing, Construction and Science, information and technology
14.	Malaysia	7,000	Wholesale and Retail, Science and Information Technology, and Manufacturing
15.	Sweden	6,500	Science, information and technology, Healthcare, Manufacturing and Education
16.	Romania	1,700	Science, information and technology, Healthcare, Manufacturing and Education

Table-9

6.2 When the Committee wanted to know the impact of the project "International Workforce Mobility" in creating overseas employment opportunities for Indian Workers, the Ministry stated as under:

"The key impact of the project is as under:

a) **Increased Employment Opportunities:** The project has opened up avenues for skilled and trained Indian workers to access job opportunities in various destination countries. The project also aims to provide a streamlined process for recruitment and placement, potentially increasing the number of overseas job opportunities available to Indian workers. A total of 30,000+ overseas jobs have been aggregated. Further, 23,127 candidates have been deployed across multiple countries- GCC, Japan, UK etc.

b) **Creation of an enabling ecosystem for "skill-based" mobility of Indians:** An enabling ecosystem for skill-based mobility of Indians involves establishing supportive frameworks, policies, and infrastructure to facilitate the movement of skilled individuals across different regions and sectors. Under the "International Workforce Mobility" initiative various programs have been undertaken including partnerships with various State Governments, Government & Private RAs (recruitment agents), Staffing agencies, various ministries including the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), bodies including the Indian Nursing Council etc to strengthen the overall processes for mobility.

c) **International Collaboration and Partnerships:** Partnerships have been fostered with various international institutions, training providers, global employers etc. Partnerships with DEAKIN University – Australia for employability courses, University of Cambridge: for English language training for IELTS examination, Goethe - For Training and Certifications for German Language, Japan Foundation and NEC - for Training and Certification on Japanese Language are some prominent examples.

d) **Skill India International Centres for providing mobility related support:** Budget 2023-24 has announced the setting up of 30 Skill India International Centres (SIICs) to promote skill based international mobility. A model SIIC has been set up at Varanasi. Till date 2813 deployment has been done from SIIC Varanasi."

6.3 During the oral evidence held on 16 October, 2023, the representative of the Ministry deposed as under:

"A study was conducted in the countries, which revealed that more than 35 lacs work force is required. Accordingly, we are skilling people and promoting trained youth for international jobs. So far, more than 23 thousand candidates have been facilitated in international jobs. There is a shortage of trainers in the field. A training project has also been initiated for this, so that we can meet the shortage of a skilled trainer."

6.4 When asked the status of various studies viz. Skill Gap Study, PwD Ecosystem Study and Tracer Study being conducted under National

Component of SANKALP and if any timeline has been fixed for completion of these Studies, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

> "For the Skill Gap Study, the procurement process has been initiated for hiring of an agency and the bid evaluation is currently in progress. It is expected that the agency will be onboarded by the end of November 2023 and the study would complete by 31st March 2024. Regarding the PwD Ecosystem Study, a concept note has been developed and is currently under stakeholders consultation, which is targeted to conclude by November 2023. After conclusion of the ongoing consultations, process will be initiated to onboard an agency for implementation and the study is aimed to be concluded by March 2024. As for the Tracer Study, it has already been completed, and the report is expected to be finalized and released by December 2023".

6.5 It has been mentioned that the Global Skill Gap Study undertaken to identify the global gaps in demand and supply of skilled manpower as well as overseas employment opportunities for skilled workers from India indicate international job potential of over 35 lakh jobs across sectors in the identified 16 countries **.** The Committee have been apprised that approximately 23000 candidates have been facilitated. When asked steps taken/proposed to be taken to meet the demand and the qualification of these candidates as well as the field of their specialization, the Ministry stated as under:

> "Following steps were taken to meet the demand:
>
> - NSDC International (NSDC-I) was incorporated in October 2021, as 100% subsidiary of NSDC to drive the Skill India International Mission. It started its operations in September 2022. Its value proposition is ethical, transparent recruitment of skilled Indians for overseas opportunities. It is closely working with foreign employers on the demand side and fulfilling demand by undertaking training programmes in India. Some details of engagements of NSDC-I are given below:
>
> -

Representative Offices of NSDC-I	Existing Representative Locations – Dubai (UAE), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Perth (Australia)
State Govt involvement	MoUs with 14 states-(UK, MP, HP, Delhi, Goa, Maharashtra, Kerala, Manipur, Jharkhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana and Tripura)

> - NSDCI along with MSDE is also working closely with MEA for Migration and mobility partnership Agreement (MMPA) agreements.
>
> - The qualification of the candidates primarily are class 10th pass, ITI candidates and diploma in specialised trades, mainly in area of Health Services."

6.6 Under the "International Workforce Mobility Project" for creating overseas employment opportunities for Indian Workers, it has been mentioned that as per budget 2023-24 announcement, 30 Skill India International Centres (SIICs)

will be set up to promote skill based international mobility and a model SIIC has been set up at Varanasi. When asked the number of training programmes organized since its inception and the number of persons benefitted and the time by when the remaining 29 SIICs are proposed be set up, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

> "A total of 992 candidates have been trained and 4,215 candidates, including those who underwent Pre Departure Orientation Training (PDOT), have been successfully deployed.

> **Plan for setting up of SIIC**:

> • Till date two centers have been made operational-one at Varanasi and other at Bhubaneswar.
> • Remaining Skill India International Centers will be made functional and operational by March 2024".

7. Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF) programme:

Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship is a two-year programme which combines classroom sessions by Academic Partners (IIMs) with an intensive field immersion in the districts to strengthen the District Skill Committees (DSCs) and district skill ecosystem. MSDE had launched the Phase-I of fellowship on 8th March 2020 wherein 69 fellows were deployed in identified 69 districts across six States (Gujarat, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh). The Phase-I of the Fellowship programme concluded in March, 2022. The national scale up i.e., Phase-II of the fellowship was inaugurated on 25th October, 2021 wherein at present fellows have been deployed in 582 districts across the country. MSDE has partnered with nine Indian Institutes of Management (IIM) (IIM Bangalore, IIM Ahmedabad, IIM Lucknow, IIM Kozhikode, IIM Visakhapatnam, IIMUdaipur, IIM Nagpur, IIM Ranchi, and IIMJammu). Upon completion of the programme, the Fellows are awarded a Certificate in Public Policy and Management by the respective IIM.

7.1. The Ministry vide their written reply dated 27 June, 2023 submitted as under:

> "Further,Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship programme was launched in 2018 in collaboration with IIM Bangalore as the academic partner under SANKALP. During the phase – I (pilot phase) 74 fellows were deployed in 74 Districts have completed the fellowship. The second phase of the fellowship was launched in 2021, wherein 657 fellows have been deployed across 657 districts in partnership with 9 IIMs (Indian Institute of Management) as academic partners to strengthen the district skill ecosystem".

7.2. When the Ministry was asked about deployment of MGNF fellows in all the Aspirational Districts of the country and Districts where they have not been deployed and the reasons for the same, the Ministry in their written reply dated 27 June, 2023 furnished as under:

"As part of the MGNF program, MSDE has covered a total of 731 districts including aspirational districts under Phase I and Phase II of the program. 74 fellows were initially deployed under Phase I covering 74 districts across six States (Gujarat, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh) out of which 69 fellows successfully completed their fellowship program in March, 2022. The national scale up i.e. Phase-II of the fellowship was launched in October, 2021, under which   657 fellows were deployed across 657 districts to cover the remaining districts of the country. Fellows were not deployed in 28 districts as these districts were created post launch of Phase II of the MGNF Program, the details can be seen in the table below. None of these 28 Districts are Aspirational Districts.

List of Districts including Aspirational Districts where MGNF fellows have not been deployed:

S. No	State	District LGD Code	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	745	Alluri Sitharama Raju
2.	Andhra Pradesh	744	Anakapalli
3.	Andhra Pradesh	753	Annamayya
4.	Andhra Pradesh	750	Bapatla
5.	Andhra Pradesh	748	Eluru
6.	Andhra Pradesh	746	Kakinada
7.	Andhra Pradesh	747	Konaseema
8.	Andhra Pradesh	755	Nandyal
9.	Andhra Pradesh	749	NTR
10	Andhra Pradesh	751	Palnadu
11	Andhra Pradesh	743	Parvathipuram Manyam
12	Andhra Pradesh	754	Sri Sathya Sai
13	Andhra Pradesh	752	Tirupati
14	Assam	739	Bajali
15	Assam	756	Tamulpur
16	Chhattisgarh	759	Khairgarh Chhuikhadan Gandai
17	Chhattisgarh	760	Manendragarh Chirimiri Bharatpur
18	Chhattisgarh	761	Mohla Manpur Ambagarh Chouki
19	Chhattisgarh	762	Sakti
20	Chhattisgarh	763	Sarangarh Bilaigarh
21	Karnataka	738	Vijayanagar
22	Meghalaya	740	Eastern West Khasi Hills
23	Nagaland	758	Chumoukedima
24	Nagaland	764	Niuland
25	Nagaland	765	Shamator
26	Nagaland	757	Tseminyu
27	Sikkim	741	Pakyong
28	Sikkim	742	Soreng

Table-10

7.3 When asked about the various challenges with regard Skill Development at the District level as reported by the MGNF fellows, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

"The challenges reported by the MGNF fellows with regard to Skill Development at the District level generally include the frequent changes of DSC members leading to requirement of their capacity building and lack of adequate funds with DSCs for implementation of skill development projects. The MGNFs are deployed to support the DSCs which inter-alia has representation from the lead bank of the district."

7.4. During the oral evidence held on 16 October, 2023, the representative of the Ministry further deposed as under:

"One Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship has been given in each district. Under this program, fellows have been appointed in 731 districts. They are being paid from our SANKALP Project. It's monitoring is done by IIM, Indian Institute of Management. It is in 731 districts. There is skill development mechanism at grass root level, and it has been strengthened."

7.5 As part of the MGNF programme, MSDE has covered a total of 731 districts including aspirational districts under Phase I and Phase II of the programme. 74 fellows were initially deployed under Phase I covering 74 districts across six States out of which 69 fellows successfully completed their fellowship programme in March, 2022. The National scale up i.e. Phase-II of the fellowship was launched in October, 2021, under which 657 fellows were deployed across 657 districts to cover the remaining districts of the country . When asked to clarify the target date for completion of Phase-II of fellowship programme and how many fellows have been deployed, the Ministry in their written reply furnished as under:

"The target date for completion of Phase-II of the fellowship programme was 31st October 2023. Under Phase II, 657 fellows were deployed, out of which, 581 MGN Fellows have completed the programme and awarded with Certificate in Public Policy and Management by respective IIMs".

7.6 When asked about the steps taken to overcome the challenges reported by the MGNF fellows viz. the frequent changes of DSC members leading to requirement of their capacity building and lack of adequate funds with DSCs for implementation of skill development projects, the Ministry stated as under:

"Capacity building of DSC members is undertaken through workshops as well as online training. As regards lack of funds, during the reviews with the State Skill Development Missions, the missions have been encouraged to include DSC recommendations in the State Component under SANKALP wherever appropriate. Accordingly the States have also been empowered to re-appropriate the funds as per the requirement".

7.7 The Ministry have mentioned that the suggestions of MGNF fellows that the District Skill Development Plan (DSDP) should be made an integral part of

the District Development Plan is being taken up with the State Governments. When asked to clarify whether the matter has been taken up with the State Governments and their response, the Ministry stated as under:

> "MSDE has requested States/UTs to issue necessary instructions to all the District Collectors/Magistrate for incorporating the recommendations of the DSDP into the District Development Plan and ensuring the inclusion of the Skill Development component in the overall District plan, to which responses are awaited".

8. ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROMOTION:

MSDE in partnership with National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) has launched a project that aimed to promote entrepreneurship through Capacity Building, Incubation Support, Mentoring and Handholding training to 24,600 candidates.As on 30th September 2023, a total of 21,073 candidates have been trained and certified.

8.1   During the oral evidence on 22 May, 2023, the representative of the Ministry deposed as under:

> "We have some new initiatives in pipeline, namely – review of National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship; studies focussing on common costs norms for training programmes – conducted by the Central Government Ministries and Departments – and studies on assessment system and trainer ecosystem; augmented reality, virtual related interventions for delivery of skill development programmes; projects on entrepreneurship through NIESBUD and IIE, these are the two institutions of the Ministry which are engaged in entrepreneurship development   activities;   and   skill   development   studies."

8.2   During the oral evidence it is pointed out to the Ministry that there is the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development. In partnership with you, they have launched a project that aims to promote entrepreneurship through capacity building, incubation support etc. The Ministry have committed Rs.19.84 crore towards that project, out of which Rs.15.37 crore have been disbursed. The Committee have been given to understand that only Rs.4.46 crore have been utilized. When asked Why the amount allocated towards developmental entrepreneurship so low, and the reasons behind the large gap between the amount disbursed and amount utilized. whether this amount is sufficient for the capacity building, incubation support, mentoring, and hand holding training for 24,000 candidates ? The representative of the Ministry deposed as follow:

> "I would briefly respond to queries that hon. Chairman had about financial aspect. When the project was conceived, the idea was to have it of as size of Rs.4,455 crore consisting of Rs.3,300 crore at the then exchange rate of the World Bank loan, Rs.660 crore coming from States as State leverage, and another Rs.495 crore from the industry. The current approval of the Cabinet is for the first tranche of the World Bank loan that is USD 250 million which translates into Rs.1650 crore at the

then exchange rate. The commitment of the World Bank is in terms of dollars. What we get in terms of rupees is at the then exchange rate. If I get it now, it will beat the current exchange rate. They will give it to us in dollars. World Bank has so far disbursed Rs.1578 crore. The amount involved in the projects which have been sanctioned under the National-State component is about Rs. 1,200 crore. Meetings of Project Approval Board are held regularly and proposals received from State Government under State component and other agencies under National component are considered for approval."

8.3   MSDE in partnership with National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) has launched a project that aims to promote entrepreneurship through Capacity Building, Incubation Support, Mentoring and Handholding training to 24,600 candidates. The Ministry has committed Rs. 19.84 crore towards NIESBUD, out of which Rs. 15.37 crore has been disbursed and Rs. 4.46 crore has been utilised. When asked Why is the amount allocated towards development of entrepreneurship so low? What are the reasons behind the large gap between the amount disbursed and amount utilized? Is the amount sufficient for the Capacity Building, Incubation Support, Mentoring and Handholding training for 24,600 candidates, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

> "NIESBUD has been awarded a project under SANKALP to strengthen entrepreneurial climate through Capacity Building, incubation support, mentoring and handholding at a total cost of Rs. 19.83 crore. The payments under the projects have been divided into 3 milestones of 30%, 50% and 20% respectively. MSDE had initially released the 1st instalment amounting to Rs. 5.76 crore under the Project and subsequent to receipt of Utilization Certificate for Rs. 4.46 crore, MSDE in the month of February, 2023 had released the 2nd instalment amounting to Rs.9.60 crore. Till date, NIESBUD has utilized total funds amounting to Rs. 10.20 crore. Total release under the Project to NIESBUD is Rs.15.37 crore and is under the process of submission of applicable utilization certificate. The sanctioned amount has been based on the proposal received from NIESBUD taking into account various items of expenditure."

8.4   During the oral evidence on 16 October, 2023, the representative of the Ministry deposed as under:

> "Entrepreneurship Initiative is a step taken under SANKALP, within which people are being skilled to be enterprising in various sectors. Apart from this, there are people of marginalised categories like artisans, tribal people, people with disabilities, STs, SCs and women, for whom targeted projects have been taken so that they may be made part of skilling. We have also issued grant to states under SANKALP. Initially it was on the basis of population, and later the grants were issued based on the performances of the states."

8.5 National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) has been awarded a project under SANKALP to strengthen entrepreneurial climate through Capacity Building, incubation support, mentoring and handholding at a total cost of Rs. 19.83 crore. Out of which, Rs. 15.37 crore has been released in two installments and Rs. 10.20 crore has been utilized. The third and final installment of the remaining 20% is yet to be released, when enquired the timeline prescribed for the completion of the project, the number of persons have been benefitted and the State/UT-wise details including SC/ST candidates benefitted, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

"31st December 2023 is the timeline prescribed for the completion of the project. Under this project, as on 31st October 2023, a total of 23,815 candidates have been reported trained. State/UT wise details including SC/ST candidates benefitted under this programme is given as under:

State/UT wise details (including SC/ST)of candidates benefitted under this programme

S. No.	State/ UT	Programme Name	Number of Candidates		
			Total Participants	SC	ST
1	Bihar	EDP	800	139	18
		MT ToT	160	22	1
		EAP	1600	302	28
		EDP	800	133	25
		ESDP KGBV	375	121	34
		Capacity Building Programme	50	13	0
2	Jharkhand	EDP	1000	119	142
		ESDP KGBV	725	114	263
		ESDP Tribal	700	0	700
		Capacity Building Programme	65	22	0
3	Kerala	EDP	200	7	17
4	Maharashtra	EDP	700	228	59
		ESDP KGBV	150	36	89
		ESDP tribal	50	0	50
		Capacity Building Programme	100	3	32
5	Odisha	EDP	500	147	60
		MT ToT	100	10	10
		EAP	1000	198	97
		EDP	500	108	37
		ESDP KGBV	0	0	0
		ESDP Tribal	900	0	900
		Capacity Building Programme	50	4	12
6	Telangana	EDP	350	92	65
		ESDP KGBV	50	0	0
7	Uttar	EDP	1200	190	11

S. No.	State/ UT	Programme Name	Number of Candidates		
			Total Partici pants	SC	ST
	Pradesh	MT ToT	100	7	2
		EAP	1000	240	18
		EDP	500	135	9
		ESDP KGBV	525	119	16
		ESDP Incubation	1000	160	2
		Capacity Building Programme	268	39	3
8	Uttarak hand	EDP	850	52	6
		ESDP KGBV	75	23	24
		ESDP Tribal	200	0	200
		Capacity Building Programme	209	18	6
9	West Bengal	EDP	400	88	10
10	Rajasth an	MT ToT	60	10	1
		EAP	600	114	63
		EDP	300	57	31
		Capacity Building Programme	100	10	1
11	Madhya Pradesh	MT ToT	180	35	18
		EAP	1800	236	241
		EDP	900	127	107
		ESDP KGBV	300	74	68
		ESDP Tribal	500	0	500
		Capacity Building Programme	150	33	1
12	Chhatti sgarh	ESDP Tribal	500	0	500
		Capacity Building Programme	110	2	10
13	Himach al Pradesh	ESDP Tribal	150	0	150
		Capacity Building Programme	150	19	1
14	Delhi	Capacity Building Programme	193	45	1
15	Haryan a	Capacity Building Programme	150	19	3
16	Jammu , Kashmi r & Leh Ladakh	Capacity Building Programme	170	32	69
17	Karnata ka	Capacity Building Programme	50	0	0
18	Tamil Nadu	Capacity Building Programme	100	0	0
19	Punjab	Capacity Building Programme	100	69	0
		Total	**23815**	**3771**	**4711**

Table-11

PART-II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

1.   The Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) was conceived to support National Skill Development Mission (NSDM). It was a World Bank loan assisted Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Scheme was made effective on 19th January, 2018 with an initial implementation period till March, 2023 which has been extended by one year upto March, 2024. As per the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approval, the overall Scheme outlay is USD 675 million or Rs. 4,455 crore which includes the World Bank loan of USD 500 million (i.e. Rs. 3,300 crore). The current agreement with the World Bank and Government of India is USD 250 million (i.e. Rs. 1,650 crore). The first tranche of the World Bank loan Rs. 1,650 crore was approved in October, 2017. The World Bank so far disbursed Rs. 1,596.14 crore to the Government of India and the Committed amount on the projects which have been approved under National and State components is Rs. 1,219.76 crore, which includes State leverage. SANKALP, no doubt, is a laudable Scheme launched by the Government to strengthen the short-term skill eco-system and to address key issues of skilling in the Country. The Scheme was designed to support implementation of Government's skill development strategy as outlined in National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015. The Committee had a comprehensive examination of the Scheme in terms of the objectives and its execution through defined Result Areas namely, Institutional Strengthening at National, State and District level, quality improvement of skill development programmes, and inclusion of marginalized population in skill development programmes. The Committee's examination has revealed that though there has been reasonable success in the achievement front, the implementation *inter-alia* is marred with shortfall in financial and physical targets, gaps in Result Areas, meager percentage of placement, inadequate monitoring etc. The specific observations/recommendations of the Committee are brought out in the succeeding paragraphs.

Financial Allocation, Utilisation and Physical Progress

2.   The Committee note that the current agreement with the World Bank and the Government of India for SANKALP is for USD 250 million (i.e. Rs. 1,650 crore). This is equally divided amongst National and State components. With the inclusion of State leverage of Rs. 330 crore, the present allocation for SANKALP is Rs. 1,980 crore, out of which Rs. 1,219.76 crore has been committed expenditure leaving balance amount to the tune of Rs. 760.24 crore. Under National component, out of Rs. 825 crore allocated, Rs. 718.55 crore has been committed with a balance amount of Rs. 106.45 crore. Under State component, out of allocated amount of Rs. 1,155 crore (which includes State leverage of Rs. 330 crore), Rs. 501.21 crore is committed leaving a balance of Rs. 653.79 crore. The Committee have been informed in the evidence that World Bank has so far released Rs. 1,596.14 crore, out of which committed projects worth Rs. 1,137.02 crore have been approved for their implementation. Considering that only Rs.797.10 crore has so far been utilized, it is evident that the index of financial progress under the scheme has been largely unsatisfactory.   The component-wise analysis in the subsequent paragraphs would further corroborate the Committee's findings.

3.   The Committee note that under National Component, out of Rs.718.56 crore committed, only Rs.360.68 crore has so far been utilised by implementing agencies.   Out of 65 projects, only 19 have been completed and 46 are yet to be completed. The Ministry have attributed delays to factors like impact and restrictions imposed during Covid-19 pandemic, changes in implementation strategy of the projects, administrative changes, procurement related delays and situational issues. The Committee recognise the covid related issues slowing down the projects for a limited period put other factors cited for the delay were not completely out of control and could have been anticipated and prudently factored into project implementation. Under State Component, out of Rs.501.29 crore committed, only Rs.215.55 crore has been spent by the States. Glaringly, two states, namely, Bihar and West Bengal could spend only 5% (Rs.4 crore) of total available funds of Rs.78 crore. What is

further disquieting to note is that an amount of Rs.760.24 crore both under Central and State Components are yet to be planned for utilisation under the scheme. The Ministry have admitted that low expenditure under the scheme has been an area of concern. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should reinvigorate the monitoring mechanism and continuously engage with the implementing agencies to fast track the execution process so that approved funds are utilised within the extended period of the scheme. In addition, States should be empowered to re-appropriate their activities/proposals under state incentive grants with deletion of unviable activities and addition of new initiatives based on the requirements of the respective state. The Administrative Ministry should take up at higher levels the issue of poor utilisation of funds by State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal. It is also all the more necessary to prepare an action plan for utilisation of balance funds under National Component. The Committee also emphasize that the Ministry should ensure seamless allocation of funds for projects which are expected to extend beyond 31 March, 2024. The Committee also recommend that the Ministry of Finance should favourably consider the request of MSDE to make available funds so far disbursed by the World Bank but remained unutilised through budget allocation beyond March, 2024.

Implementation Support Mission

4. The committee note that the World Bank undertakes periodic Implementation Support Mission (ISM) to review the progress of the scheme. So far the World Bank had organized 8 Implementation Support Missions and the performance ratings are said to be satisfactory till the 7th mission. The 8th Mission was organized during 1st to 8th May, 2023. The mission visited Rajasthan and Kerala and conducted one-day interactive session with ten States to discuss successes and challenges in the implementation of the scheme. The Committee note that the performance rating final report of ISM are still awaited and urge the Ministry to inform them the findings in the Report.

The committee observe that the World Bank team recognized improvement in state level expenditure during the Implementation Support Mission visits to the States. However, the World Bank highlighted on the aspect of low expenditure by the States/UTs and recommended for undertaking steps to ensure that the States/UTs utilize the funds judiciously and expeditiously. In this regard, the Committee appreciate the steps taken by the Ministry by empowering the States/UTs for re-appropriation of activities, Periodic reviews with States/UTs and instituting Quarterly Monitoring the physical and financial progress of the scheme.

The Committee also note that the ISM team had interactive workshops with ten states, i.e., Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh to discuss successes and challenges of implementation of SANKALP. On the basis of data of Summary of expenditure of the ten states as on 30.04.2023 and as on 31.10.2023, slight improvement are noted in case of both the States of Bihar and Karnataka, however, rest of the eight states don't exhibit any significant improvement. Further, as an outcome of periodic reviews and Quarterly Monitoring Report (QMR), 18 States/UTs are identified with low expenditure.

The Committee are dismayed to note the under-utilization of funds in the States/UTs despite efforts being taken by the Ministry. Under this situation it is equally discouraging to see that there will be huge shortfalls in the targets. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to reorient their activities prudently and confine it to those selected schemes so that earmarked funds could be spent within the extended period of scheme i.e. by March, 2024, which in-turn is expected to augment the physical achievement envisaged under the scheme.

Capacity Building of the District Skill Committee (DSC)

5.   The Committee observe that District Skill Committee (DSC) is an important initiative towards decentralization of planning and monitoring

of skill development programmes at the district level. The DSCs are headed by the District Magistrates/District Collectors. The District Skill Planning and Aid Kit (DiSPAK) and Skills Book have also been developed to assist the DSCs. The District Skill Committees have been institutionalized in 748 districts across the Country. Out of 748 districts, 711 districts have been onboarded on DiSPAK portal and 60 districts are yet to be onboarded from various states. The DSC plan and monitor the implementation of skill development programmes at the district level. The DSCs are mandated to prepare the District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) to align skill development programmes at the district level with local requirements of skilled manpower and aspirations of the youth. The Committee, therefore, impress upon the Ministry to accord top priority for onboarding of the remaining 60 districts on DiSPAK within a fix time frame. The Committee note that in the newly created Districts, DSCs have not been formed. The Committee recommend that forming DSCs in those newly created districts should be taken up on priority with the concerned State Governments within a given time period and the same be onboarded on the DiSPAK Portal soon after the DCSs are constituted.

6.   The Committee also note that the DSDP seeks to create innovative district plan of action for encouraging access to skill training, bridging the demand and supply for skilled human resources and for the inclusion of women and other marginalized groups. The Committee appreciate that out of 766 districts, 691 districts have submitted their DSDPs for the financial year 2022-23 as on 31st October, 2023 on SANKALP portal, and 75 districts have not yet submited. Further, out of 112 Aspirational Districts, 15 Aspirational Districts of 9 states have not submitted their DSDPs. The Committee note that no time line has been given for submission of District Skill Development Plan. The Committee impress upon the Ministry to fix time line and intensify its follow up with those States/UTs for submission of the District Skill Development Plans. The Committee would like to be apprised of action taken in this regard.

7.   The Committee further observe from the data of State-wise Comparison of Placement and Training as furnished by the Ministry that total trained certified is 13,90,865 and total placed are 5,61,020 which is 40.33% only. Further, the data of District-wise Comparison of Placement and Training furnished by the Ministry shows a dismal achievement. To state a few examples, for instance, East Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh has 11 certified trained, but no placement; Goalpura of Assam has 66 certified trained, but no placement; Kokrajhar of Assam has 110 certified trained, but no placement; Yadugir of Karnataka has 362 certified trained, but only 9 placements; Kalaburgi of Karnataka has 1427 certified trained, but only 40 placements; Idukki of Karnataka has 123 certified trained, but only 1 placement; Kasargod of Kerala has 224 certified trained, but only 7 placements; Neemuch of Madhya Pradesh has 98 certified trained, but only 9 placements; Chandrapur of Maharashtra has 34 certified trained, but no placement; Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal of Maharashtra have 10, 12 and 13 certified trained respectively, but no placement at all; South Tripura of Tripura has 21 certified trained, but no placement; Sant Kabeer Nagar of Uttar Pradesh have 164 certified trained, but only 41 got placement; and Alipurduar of West Bengal have 143 certified trained but only 30 got placement.

        Moreover, according to the data of district-wise details of the Skill Training Centres in West Bengal, as furnished by the Ministry, the number of persons trained and placed during last three years (2020-21 to 2022-23), depict an extremely discouraging picture. A total of 4,71,382 persons are trained, and 1,01,291 are given placement, which is only 21.48%. Besides, in large number of courses offered for training, placement is totally left blank in most of the courses trained.

        The Committee observe that such a situation prevailing in the States is indicative of absence of proactive interventionist measures on the part of the Ministry while implementing the SANKALP scheme. In the opinion of the Committee, the wide gap between candidates trained and their placement broadly defeats the intent and objectives of the Scheme. The Committee impress upon the Ministry to take specific measures and

strengthen collaborative efforts with various States/UTs and stakeholders so that the noble intent of providing quality skills to promote livelihoods promotion to the deserving citizens of the country may well be served. In view of the meager number of certified trained and placed, the Committee desire the Ministry to ensure there is no gross mismatch between the number of candidates trained/certified and those actually getting placement.

<u>International Workforce Mobility</u>

8.   A Global Skill Gap study was undertaken to identify the global gaps in demand and supply of skilled manpower and overseas employment opportunities for skilled workers of India. The Ministry through the NSDC implement a project "International Workforce Mobility" to identify international job opportunities. The Committee note that a study has been undertaken on 16 high priority destination countries of developed/high income countries and Gulf Co-operation Countries (GCC). The studies indicate international job potential of over 35 lakh in various sectors in these 16 countries. In the developed countries under studies opportunities lie in sectors like Healthcare, Science, IT and Manufacturing. Whereas in GCC countries, opportunities lie in sectors like wholesale and retail trade; construction, transportation, warehousing, tourism, manufacturing, mining and quarrying etc. The Committee note that NSDC International (NDSC-I) was incorporated in 2021 to drive the Skill India International Mission. The Committee appreciate that the Ministry through NSDC-I has established its representative offices at Dubai (UAE), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) and Perth (Australia) and further signed MoU with 14 States in the country. The Committee desire that to avail the potential of over 35 lakh jobs, the Ministry should strengthen closer collaboration with MEA, work more closer on migration matter and foster Mobility Partnership Agreement (MPA) in a more intensive ways. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

        The Committee also note that as a result of international workforce mobility, a total of 30,000+ overseas jobs have been aggregated. Further,

23,127 candidates have been deployed across multiple countries. The Committee desire that initiatives undertaken under International Workforce Mobility in partnership with various States Governments, Government & Private RAs (recruitment agents), staffing agencies, various Ministries including the MEA, the Indian Nursing Council etc., should be taken up with a faster pace. The Committee impress upon the Ministry to strengthen its international collaboration and partnership with various international institutions, training providers, global employers etc.

9.   The Committee note that Budget 2023-24 announced the setting up of 30 Skill India International Centres (SIICs) to promote skill based International mobility. The Committee appreciate that a total of 992 candidates have been trained and 4,215 candidates, including those who underwent Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT), have been successfully deployed. Two centres have been made operational so far – one at Varanasi and other at Bhubaneswar. As of now, 2813 deployment have been done from SIIC Varanasi. The Committee desire that appropriate steps should be taken on priority to ensure that the remaining Skill India International Centres be made operational by March, 2024.

<u>Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF)</u>

10.   MGNF is a two-year programme which combines classroom sessions by Academic Partners (IIMs) to strengthen the District Skill Committees (DSCs) and district ecosystem. Phase-I of the fellowship was launched in 2020 where 74 fellows were deployed in identified 74 districts across six states, out of which 69 fellows successfully completed their fellowship programme in March, 2022.   The Committee note that the MGNF programme covered a total of 731 districts including aspirational districts under Phase I and Phase II. Phase-II of MGNF fellowship was inaugurated on 25th October, 2021. Phase-II of the fellows covered 657 districts across the country, i.e.657 fellows were deployed, out of which 581 MGNF fellows have completed the programme. However, MGNF fellows were not deployed in 28 districts as these districts were created post launch of Phase II of MGNF programme. The Committee desire that the Ministry

should take steps to ensure deployment of trained fellows in those 28 districts as well.

11. The Committee note that as reported by the MGNF fellows, the challenges of Skill Development at the District level include frequent changes of DSC members and lack of adequate funds with DSCs. MGNF fellows also suggested that District Skill development Plan (DSDP) should be made an integral part of District Development Plan. To overcome the challenges, the Committee have been informed that capacity building of DSC members is undertaken through workshops as well as online training. As regards lack of funds, the State Skill Development Missions have been encouraged to include DSC recommendation in the State Component under Sankalp wherever appropriate. The States have also been empowered to re-appropriate the funds as per the requirement. In this regard, the Committee note that the Ministry have also requested States/UTs to issue necessary instructions to all the District Collectors/Magistrates for incorporating the recommendations of DSDP into the District Development Plan and ensure the inclusion of the skill development component in the overall District plan. However, responses in this regard have still been awaited from the States/UTs Government. The Committee desire the Ministry to institute a mechanism of holding Secretary level meetings with Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs Governments to make DSDP an integral part of District Development Plan.

Entrepreneurship Promotion

12. The Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship in partnership with NIESBUD have launched a project that aimed to promote entrepreneurship through capacity building, incubation support, mentoring and handholding training to 24,600 candidates. The Committee note that the Ministry have committed Rs. 19.84 crore towards the entrepreneurship project, out of which Rs. 15.37 crore have been disbursed. The third and final installment is yet to be released. Till date, NIESBUD has utilized total funds amounting to Rs. 10.20 crore.

The Committee note that Entrepreneurship initiative under SANKALP is for skilling people in various sectors to become entrepreneurs. This includes artisans, tribals, people with disability, SC, ST, women and people from marginalized sections. A total of 21,073 candidates have been trained and certified as on 30.09.2023. Out of this, 3771 trained candidates belong to Scheduled Castes which is about 15.8% and 4711 candidates belong to Scheduled Tribes which comes to around 19.78%. Further, beneficiaries of certified trained placements have not been mentioned. In the opinion of the Committee, efforts should be made to include a significant percentage of marginalized section of the people in the trained entrepreneurship category. Further in the absence of data regarding placement of beneficiaries, the Committee cannot assess the efficacy of this project. The Committee be informed the details of engagement of trained entrepreneurs in different sectors. The Committee also recommend that final installment of 20% be released to NIESBUD and they should expend the amount under the project to meet the target.

13. To sum up, SANKALP was a necessary intervention by the Government to support National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) in achieving its full potential. The Scheme was launched on January, 2018 with an initial implementation period till March, 2024. It is a World Bank Loan assisted project. The current agreement with the World Bank and Government of India for SANKALP is for Rs.1650 crore. The committed amount for National and State components under the scheme was Rs.1219.76 crore. The Committee's examination has revealed that the objectives of SANKALP has been reasonably fulfilled viewed through its three result areas, namely,

- Institutional Strengthening at National, State and District Level.
- Quality improvement of skill development programme.
- Inclusion of marginalized population in skill development programmes.

The overview of the Committees' examination is broadly summarized as follows:
- ✓ From the amount Committed under National Component i.e. Rs.718.56 crore, Rs.458.72 crore was disbursed and Rs.360.68 crore

was utilized. Thus barely 50.19% percent of the committed amount under National component was utilized.

✓ The fund available with the States was Rs.471.41 crore. The expenditure reported was Rs.215.55 crore and Utilization Cerficate amounting to Rs.150.79 crore was submitted. The actual utilization of funds by the States/UTs was 31.98% only.

✓ Under the National component, 65 projects were undertaken. 19 projects have been completed. 46 projects are said to be ongoing. The physical progress of the projects undertaken so far is only 29.23% .

✓ As regard funds disbursed by the World Bank but unutilized, the MSDE informed that the matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance. On the issue of further extension of the project, the MSDE stated that final decision will be taken at appropriate time.

✓ From the State-wise comparison of Placement and Training data furnished, total Trained Certified are 13,90,865 and total placed are 5,61,020, which means only 40.33% trained are placed. Further as per data of District-wise Skills training Centres of West Bengal state, a total of 4,71, 382 persons are trained, out of which 1,01,291 are placed which is only 21.5%.

✓ A Global Skill gap study indicated that there are over 35 lakhs job potentials in various sectors in 16 countries. As a result of International workforce mobility, a total of 30,000+ overseas jobs have been aggregated. Further, 23,127 candidates have been deployed across multiple countries.

✓ MGNF is an intensive field immersion programme to strengthen the District Skill Committees. It covered 731 districts. Fellows are deployed in 657 districts. 581 MGNF fellows completed the programme. In 28 districts fellows were not deployed.

✓ Under an Entrepreneurship promotion programme, it was planned to impart handholding training to 24,600 candidates. A total of 21,073 have been trained and certified as on 30.09.2023. As per States/UTs wise data (including SC and ST) furnished, a total of 23815 candidates benefitted the programme, out of which 3771 and 4711 belong to SC and ST respectively. Funds committed for entrepreneurship promotion was Rs.19.84 crore. Rs.15.37 crore had been released, out of which Rs.10.20 crore had been utilized. However, submission of applicable utilization certificate is under process.

New Delhi;	**BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB**
February, 2024	*CHAIRPERSON,*
Magha, 1945 (Saka)	*STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR,*
	TEXTILES AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

District wise comparison of Placement and Training data.

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
502	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	7,072	4,927	4,653
503	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	2,845	1,843	1,669
505	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	2,351	1,651	1,493
506	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	4,924	3,157	2,676
510	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	2,003	1,146	1,132
511	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	3,397	1,870	1,686
517	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	5,625	4,119	3,556
515	Andhra Pradesh	Spsr Nellore	1,949	1,547	1,115
519	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	514	400	374
520	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatanam	7,032	5,120	4,441
521	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	870	657	593
523	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	155	122	41
504	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	871	577	523
232	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	11	-	-
238	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	14	7	7
280	Assam	Barpeta	481	270	255
705	Assam	Biswanath	570	469	330
281	Assam	Bongaigaon	350	227	27
708	Assam	Charaideo	404	10	10
283	Assam	Darrang	1,036	755	634
284	Assam	Dhemaji	251	154	154
285	Assam	Dhubri	898	138	138
286	Assam	Dibrugarh	1,401	951	725
287	Assam	Goalpara	66	-	-
289	Assam	Hailakandi	66	58	49
290	Assam	Jorhat	266	104	83
291	Assam	Kamrup	4,980	2,856	2,252
618	Assam	Kamrup Metro	917	560	549

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
292	Assam	Karbi Anglong	646	328	273
293	Assam	Karimganj	115	98	41
294	Assam	Kokrajhar	110	-	-
296	Assam	Marigaon	1,488	902	827
297	Assam	Nagaon	970	226	219
298	Assam	Nalbari	1,723	882	761
300	Assam	Sivasagar	369	48	35
301	Assam	Sonitpur	1,752	787	375
302	Assam	Tinsukia	803	513	371
617	Assam	Udalguri	259	97	74
710	Assam	West Karbi Anglong	58	50	-
188	Bihar	Araria	428	269	185
189	Bihar	Aurangabad	2,321	1,432	1,404
190	Bihar	Banka	285	219	112
191	Bihar	Begusarai	3	-	-
192	Bihar	Bhagalpur	778	550	499
193	Bihar	Bhojpur	1,761	1,482	824
194	Bihar	Buxar	2,031	1,218	930
195	Bihar	Darbhanga	1,528	532	392
196	Bihar	Gaya	1,751	1,061	748
197	Bihar	Gopalganj	4,016	2,555	2,074
198	Bihar	Jamui	256	242	163
199	Bihar	Jehanabad	890	669	499
200	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	1,289	957	545
201	Bihar	Katihar	1,152	836	687
203	Bihar	Kishanganj	1,110	849	770
204	Bihar	Lakhisarai	204	47	-
206	Bihar	Madhubani	833	539	450
207	Bihar	Munger	262	121	108
208	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	3,292	2,607	699
209	Bihar	Nalanda	4,279	2,062	845
210	Bihar	Nawada	581	144	120
211	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	2,041	1,545	1,126
212	Bihar	Patna	5,32	2,756	2,150

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
			1		
213	Bihar	Purbi Champaran	979	847	583
214	Bihar	Purnia	822	154	111
215	Bihar	Rohtas	3,935	1,982	1,431
216	Bihar	Saharsa	370	227	183
217	Bihar	Samastipur	674	111	71
218	Bihar	Saran	2,153	1,710	1,065
219	Bihar	Sheikhpura	780	515	167
221	Bihar	Sitamarhi	104	71	71
222	Bihar	Siwan	4,397	2,335	1,243
224	Bihar	Vaishali	1,858	860	749
44	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1,011	639	536
646	Chhattisgarh	Balod	1,212	419	397
649	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	60	31	-
374	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	264	35	35
650	Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	227	129	92
375	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	968	607	410
376	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	182	60	41
377	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	559	354	346
378	Chhattisgarh	Durg	1,347	692	384
645	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	85	71	-
379	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	761	230	184
380	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	5	4	4
381	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	302	227	212
383	Chhattisgarh	Korba	922	357	285
384	Chhattisgarh	Korea	530	4	2
637	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	66	48	28
386	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	3,505	689	428
387	Chhattisgar	Raipur	2,30	1,186	868

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
	h		2		
388	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	1,358	323	305
389	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	148	103	73
77	Delhi	Central	2,134	830	718
78	Delhi	East	2,089	1,101	968
79	Delhi	New Delhi	2,248	1,224	843
80	Delhi	North	5,048	3,061	2,479
81	Delhi	North East	2,888	1,773	1,522
82	Delhi	North West	13,041	8,177	5,804
671	Delhi	Shahdara	1,123	526	424
83	Delhi	South	3,866	2,212	1,648
670	Delhi	South East	3,942	1,629	1,214
84	Delhi	South West	6,421	3,408	2,695
85	Delhi	West	11,128	6,970	5,379
551	Goa	North Goa	431	405	320
552	Goa	South Goa	177	104	102
438	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	1,812	1,040	719
439	Gujarat	Amreli	30	21	-
440	Gujarat	Anand	520	243	211
441	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	1,892	1,615	1,615
442	Gujarat	Bharuch	465	342	115
443	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	951	780	576
676	Gujarat	Botad	58	57	57
668	Gujarat	Chhotaudepur	305	236	172
445	Gujarat	Dohad	394	115	34
446	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	493	213	190
675	Gujarat	Gir Somnath	1,020	163	163
447	Gujarat	Jamnagar	341	214	213
448	Gujarat	Junagadh	243	93	91
449	Gujarat	Kachchh	195	173	155
450	Gujarat	Kheda	258	43	39
451	Gujarat	Mahesana	1,148	779	770
673	Gujarat	Morbi	57	52	46

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
452	Gujarat	Narmada	96	95	81
453	Gujarat	Navsari	571	149	135
454	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	99	77	77
455	Gujarat	Patan	425	43	43
456	Gujarat	Porbandar	108	107	107
457	Gujarat	Rajkot	791	518	509
458	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	779	561	361
459	Gujarat	Surat	1,307	559	471
460	Gujarat	Surendranagar	140	131	62
461	Gujarat	Vadodara	1,685	902	634
462	Gujarat	Valsad	1,707	1,133	661
58	Haryana	Ambala	3,811	2,368	1,824
59	Haryana	Bhiwani	12,496	9,533	5,026
60	Haryana	Faridabad	4,920	2,780	2,600
61	Haryana	Fatehabad	7,582	5,385	4,512
62	Haryana	Gurugram	6,621	2,591	2,246
63	Haryana	Hisar	14,121	10,372	7,942
64	Haryana	Jhajjar	4,798	3,197	2,318
65	Haryana	Jind	5,005	3,082	2,439
66	Haryana	Kaithal	3,748	2,268	1,936
67	Haryana	Karnal	1,848	1,060	699
68	Haryana	Kurukshetra	11,247	6,909	3,125
69	Haryana	Mahendragarh	6,925	3,707	2,695
604	Haryana	Nuh	1,108	580	511
619	Haryana	Palwal	673	399	388
70	Haryana	Panchkula	1,732	1,124	962
71	Haryana	Panipat	2,911	1,400	1,009
72	Haryana	Rewari	2,087	1,163	916
73	Haryana	Rohtak	5,124	3,262	2,062

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
74	Haryana	Sirsa	7,095	4,972	4,163
75	Haryana	Sonipat	5,468	2,976	2,590
76	Haryana	Yamunanagar	3,147	2,273	1,850
15	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	321	128	47
16	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	115	115	110
17	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	1,088	777	761
18	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	1,653	599	560
19	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	63	23	-
20	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	320	192	100
22	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	293	77	62
23	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	254	157	148
24	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	732	631	628
25	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	1,935	1,298	1,118
26	Himachal Pradesh	Una	638	418	397
1	Jammu And Kashmir	Anantnag	3,709	2,884	2,523
623	Jammu And Kashmir	Bandipora	413	304	286
3	Jammu And Kashmir	Baramulla	150	133	133
2	Jammu And Kashmir	Budgam	1,205	1,038	794
4	Jammu And Kashmir	Doda	1,112	727	719
626	Jammu And Kashmir	Ganderbal	187	176	35
5	Jammu And Kashmir	Jammu	9,862	6,270	4,500
7	Jammu And Kashmir	Kathua	4,197	2,782	2,186
620	Jammu And Kashmir	Kishtwar	156	151	121
622	Jammu And Kashmir	Kulgam	965	752	712
8	Jammu And Kashmir	Kupwara	781	643	350
10	Jammu And	Poonch	454	340	300

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
	Kashmir				
11	Jammu And Kashmir	Pulwama	442	331	331
12	Jammu And Kashmir	Rajouri	977	706	50
621	Jammu And Kashmir	Ramban	554	276	276
624	Jammu And Kashmir	Samba	1,064	748	358
625	Jammu And Kashmir	Shopian	89	66	66
13	Jammu And Kashmir	Srinagar	1,627	1,054	860
14	Jammu And Kashmir	Udhampur	2,102	1,648	1,490
322	Jharkhand	Bokaro	1,014	695	679
323	Jharkhand	Chatra	134	95	-
324	Jharkhand	Deoghar	293	258	135
325	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	1,240	803	735
326	Jharkhand	Dumka	48	46	11
327	Jharkhand	East Singhbum	754	573	450
328	Jharkhand	Garhwa	1,447	759	599
329	Jharkhand	Giridih	56	42	42
331	Jharkhand	Gumla	674	259	78
332	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	644	276	276
333	Jharkhand	Jamtara	102	31	31
606	Jharkhand	Khunti	192	166	17
335	Jharkhand	Latehar	56	6	-
336	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	756	531	530
338	Jharkhand	Palamu	897	648	436
607	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	1,039	493	420
339	Jharkhand	Ranchi	2,995	1,614	1,360
341	Jharkhand	Saraikela Kharsawan	128	93	93
528	Karnataka	Ballari	79	73	73
527	Karnataka	Belagavi	2,040	930	616
526	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	428	307	276
525	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	6,007	2,516	1,197
529	Karnataka	Bidar	794	537	492
531	Karnataka	Chamarajanagara	214	137	35
630	Karnataka	Chikkaballap	42	28	-

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
		ura			
532	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	114	64	28
533	Karnataka	Chitradurga	581	396	199
534	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	224	214	98
536	Karnataka	Dharwad	849	602	449
537	Karnataka	Gadag	453	333	186
539	Karnataka	Hassan	1,293	967	564
540	Karnataka	Haveri	1,415	669	486
538	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	1,427	40	7
542	Karnataka	Kolar	480	225	27
543	Karnataka	Koppal	325	239	159
544	Karnataka	Mandya	510	348	206
545	Karnataka	Mysuru	351	307	149
546	Karnataka	Raichur	621	240	231
631	Karnataka	Ramanagara	1,236	717	592
547	Karnataka	Shivamogga	1,181	889	796
548	Karnataka	Tumakuru	174	92	22
549	Karnataka	Udupi	206	150	150
550	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	99	70	70
530	Karnataka	Vijayapura	927	649	494
635	Karnataka	Yadgir	362	9	-
554	Kerala	Alappuzha	1,204	815	799
555	Kerala	Ernakulam	1,540	554	527
556	Kerala	Idukki	123	1	1
557	Kerala	Kannur	1,156	531	285
558	Kerala	Kasaragod	224	7	7
559	Kerala	Kollam	978	731	713
560	Kerala	Kottayam	139	74	74
561	Kerala	Kozhikode	1,623	170	119
562	Kerala	Malappuram	2,837	994	738
563	Kerala	Palakkad	524	238	185
564	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	356	257	253
565	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1,507	713	474
566	Kerala	Thrissur	1,961	947	936
567	Kerala	Wayanad	307	214	207

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
667	Madhya Pradesh	Agar Malwa	21	21	21
390	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	619	455	271
391	Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	248	206	102
392	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	1,750	1,394	1,029
394	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	2,783	1,483	1,401
395	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	1,566	981	700
396	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	11,830	7,013	5,274
398	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	1,228	796	582
399	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	8,126	5,310	4,118
400	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	2,350	1,253	967
401	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	1,068	793	697
402	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	1,930	1,213	1,160
403	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	1,824	1,325	787
404	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	746	533	360
405	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	2,355	1,250	715
406	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	1,057	658	578
407	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	7,354	4,270	2,319
408	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	131	69	63
409	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	965	431	324
410	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	8,143	4,995	2,869
411	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	5,987	4,115	2,910
412	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	601	71	71
413	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	404	259	175
414	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	906	577	431
415	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	188	72	9
416	Madhya	Mandsaur	2,03	1,136	791

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
	Pradesh		2		
417	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	631	331	331
418	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	1,903	1,305	711
419	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	98	9	-
420	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	552	372	282
421	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	4,037	2,241	1,535
422	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	1,837	1,400	657
423	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	1,606	1,157	435
424	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	2,510	1,659	1,507
425	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	7,499	4,476	3,730
426	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	2,137	1,428	1,322
427	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	2,482	1,597	1,299
428	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	2,014	1,123	859
429	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	1,624	1,267	518
430	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	2,372	1,714	1,061
431	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	547	468	452
432	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	2,022	1,490	1,286
433	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	1,402	784	572
638	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	1,411	748	714
434	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	1,761	757	678
435	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	2,748	1,377	969
436	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	135	43	12
437	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	5,508	3,202	2,091
466	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	1,723	1,070	751
467	Maharashtra	Akola	512	227	55
468	Maharashtra	Amravati	1,716	515	62
469	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	631	316	315

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
470	Maharashtra	Beed	874	468	124
471	Maharashtra	Bhandara	251	144	56
472	Maharashtra	Buldhana	861	626	149
473	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	34	-	-
474	Maharashtra	Dhule	398	285	284
476	Maharashtra	Gondia	1,806	1,326	1,310
478	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	672	211	186
480	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	2,953	1,759	1,132
481	Maharashtra	Latur	2,905	1,657	1,218
482	Maharashtra	Mumbai	1,718	357	280
483	Maharashtra	Mumbai Suburban	51	51	51
484	Maharashtra	Nagpur	4,139	2,124	1,938
485	Maharashtra	Nanded	316	154	154
486	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	145	66	64
487	Maharashtra	Nashik	1,734	493	443
488	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	1,576	276	190
665	Maharashtra	Palghar	77	55	55
489	Maharashtra	Parbhani	15	-	-
490	Maharashtra	Pune	6,990	4,277	3,306
491	Maharashtra	Raigad	24	-	-
493	Maharashtra	Sangli	563	141	121
494	Maharashtra	Satara	68	-	-
495	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	164	137	124
496	Maharashtra	Solapur	408	106	106
497	Maharashtra	Thane	622	314	252
498	Maharashtra	Wardha	10	-	-
499	Maharashtra	Washim	12	-	-
500	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	13	-	-
256	Manipur	Imphal West	942	428	214
274	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	822	444	314
276	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	1,104	777	436
658	Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	117	79	79
244	Nagaland	Dimapur	1,136	709	670
245	Nagaland	Kohima	70	2	2
250	Nagaland	Wokha	104	49	49
344	Odisha	Anugul	926	390	340
345	Odisha	Balangir	1,476	684	611

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
346	Odisha	Baleshwar	1,391	549	532
347	Odisha	Bargarh	82	45	-
348	Odisha	Bhadrak	783	646	513
349	Odisha	Boudh	30	20	20
350	Odisha	Cuttack	4,368	2,768	2,247
352	Odisha	Dhenkanal	1,172	359	359
353	Odisha	Gajapati	930	559	190
354	Odisha	Ganjam	5,193	2,960	2,469
355	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	1,220	898	471
356	Odisha	Jajapur	1,851	805	779
357	Odisha	Jharsuguda	336	235	118
359	Odisha	Kandhamal	229	148	144
360	Odisha	Kendrapara	435	280	19
361	Odisha	Kendujhar	601	447	266
362	Odisha	Khordha	4,971	2,971	2,303
363	Odisha	Koraput	240	158	158
365	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	1,414	483	477
367	Odisha	Nayagarh	685	521	382
369	Odisha	Puri	607	351	123
370	Odisha	Rayagada	1,298	801	326
371	Odisha	Sambalpur	524	204	104
372	Odisha	Sonepur	498	39	39
373	Odisha	Sundargarh	1,606	1,063	825
598	Puducherry	Karaikal	174	104	92
600	Puducherry	Pondicherry	1,780	1,157	1,117
27	Punjab	Amritsar	2,388	1,057	1,023
605	Punjab	Barnala	2,533	1,424	1,161
28	Punjab	Bathinda	4,519	3,093	2,651
29	Punjab	Faridkot	920	445	333
30	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	767	466	314
651	Punjab	Fazilka	11,348	7,468	5,529
31	Punjab	Firozepur	3,033	974	834
32	Punjab	Gurdaspur	2,201	1,064	708

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
33	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	1,025	537	425
34	Punjab	Jalandhar	2,696	1,567	1,438
35	Punjab	Kapurthala	90	89	79
36	Punjab	Ludhiana	6,655	4,119	3,534
37	Punjab	Mansa	4,182	2,827	2,188
38	Punjab	Moga	1,413	733	668
662	Punjab	Pathankot	496	193	169
41	Punjab	Patiala	4,693	1,730	1,277
42	Punjab	Rupnagar	2,914	1,546	1,496
608	Punjab	S.A.S Nagar	2,368	1,484	1,376
43	Punjab	Sangrur	4,281	2,432	2,203
40	Punjab	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	123	113	61
39	Punjab	Sri Muktsar Sahib	4,607	3,113	2,724
609	Punjab	Tarn Taran	584	411	394
86	Rajasthan	Ajmer	4,311	2,550	2,189
87	Rajasthan	Alwar	12,648	7,353	5,654
88	Rajasthan	Banswara	616	434	194
89	Rajasthan	Baran	1,094	741	427
90	Rajasthan	Barmer	207	159	159
91	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	7,125	4,117	3,355
92	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	2,059	1,559	945
93	Rajasthan	Bikaner	774	485	459
94	Rajasthan	Bundi	742	408	366
95	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	836	558	276
96	Rajasthan	Churu	4,481	3,221	2,593
97	Rajasthan	Dausa	3,113	2,034	1,673
98	Rajasthan	Dholpur	1,758	964	729
99	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	624	333	189
100	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	7,794	4,505	4,074
101	Rajasthan	Hanumangar	14,4	7,874	6,025

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
		h	57		
102	Rajasthan	Jaipur	22,396	13,523	10,502
104	Rajasthan	Jalore	239	200	198
106	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	24,083	12,432	9,556
107	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	1,400	956	821
108	Rajasthan	Karauli	2,257	661	616
109	Rajasthan	Kota	1,015	604	145
110	Rajasthan	Nagaur	3,958	2,579	2,188
111	Rajasthan	Pali	123	105	105
629	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	253	215	150
112	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	554	411	139
113	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	574	419	339
114	Rajasthan	Sikar	11,334	5,786	4,278
116	Rajasthan	Tonk	4,033	1,991	1,760
117	Rajasthan	Udaipur	2,266	1,385	1,083
227	Sikkim	South District	472	77	77
610	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	479	472	439
568	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	3,132	2,160	1,989
569	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	3,557	2,716	2,285
570	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	2,460	1,907	1,796
571	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	740	651	636
572	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	1,379	1,072	1,072
573	Tamil Nadu	Erode	3,301	2,634	2,058
574	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	3,951	1,670	1,425
575	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	2,325	1,675	1,064
576	Tamil Nadu	Karur	2,098	1,796	1,361
577	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	357	287	225
578	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	2,935	2,028	1,736
579	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	888	487	373
580	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	5,98	4,497	4,232

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certi fied	Reporte d Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
			6		
581	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	1,95 1	1,677	1,614
582	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	1,07 2	1,025	955
583	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathap uram	528	466	460
584	Tamil Nadu	Salem	4,42 3	2,898	2,817
585	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	1,13 1	602	489
586	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	1,62 2	1,074	1,061
587	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	335	268	211
588	Tamil Nadu	Theni	1,70 9	1,292	809
589	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	5,16 6	4,081	3,609
590	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	129	73	73
591	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappal li	3,56 2	3,051	2,943
592	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	3,49 4	2,696	1,883
634	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	2,05 8	1,532	1,525
593	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannama lai	1,85 3	1,390	1,370
594	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	2,05 7	1,447	820
595	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	2,10 5	1,369	1,315
596	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	1,96 3	1,303	1,147
597	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunaga r	2,25 8	1,692	994
501	Telangana	Adilabad	3,41 9	1,910	1,433
686	Telangana	Hanumakond a	3,04 0	1,707	1,410
507	Telangana	Hyderabad	9,79 3	6,754	5,697
508	Telangana	Karimnagar	3,65 0	2,183	1,804
509	Telangana	Khammam	5,47 3	3,616	3,140
512	Telangana	Mahabubnag ar	2,57 2	1,642	1,237
513	Telangana	Medak	2,34 2	1,721	1,405
514	Telangana	Nalgonda	14,7 04	11,279	10,592

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516	Telangana	Nizamabad	810	448	401
518	Telangana	Ranga Reddy	12,325	9,282	7,823
269	Tripura	Dhalai	59	29	29
654	Tripura	Gomati	805	504	385
652	Tripura	Khowai	198	122	122
270	Tripura	North Tripura	367	302	290
653	Tripura	Sepahijala	213	116	116
271	Tripura	South Tripura	21	-	-
655	Tripura	Unakoti	443	340	291
272	Tripura	West Tripura	2,260	1,687	1,351
118	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	9,402	5,416	3,917
119	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	5,241	2,509	1,798
121	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	1,233	815	597
640	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	766	367	188
154	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	1,210	725	605
122	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	1,869	1,464	1,047
140	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya	793	197	185
123	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	861	490	351
124	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	887	584	456
125	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	1,007	671	651
126	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	1,706	856	804
128	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	691	607	374
129	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	648	296	210
130	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	6,852	4,038	2,538
131	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	410	148	38
179	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi	798	237	111
132	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	9,669	5,661	3,510
133	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	1,287	846	572
134	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	3,914	2,564	1,899

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
135	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	1,165	533	497
136	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	235	131	131
137	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	1,574	1,190	963
138	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	2,366	1,705	1,333
139	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	4,526	3,735	2,924
141	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	1,642	1,082	963
142	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	1,986	1,260	1,013
143	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	6,859	4,043	2,489
144	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	3,015	1,698	1,454
145	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	7,919	3,833	2,347
146	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	2,479	1,577	903
147	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	1,024	744	573
148	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	4,358	2,248	1,377
149	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	590	211	211
661	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	1,057	632	338
150	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	2,785	1,567	1,158
163	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	2,012	798	629
151	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	1,285	635	542
152	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	3,118	2,080	1,745
153	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	1,925	1,182	671
155	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	1,839	1,401	1,059
156	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	872	147	147
157	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	7,252	4,415	3,832
633	Uttar Pradesh	Kasganj	2,399	926	663
158	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	126	95	-

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
159	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	4,471	2,745	2,508
160	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	1,191	935	413
161	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	436	201	147
162	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	13,061	6,945	5,101
164	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	2,618	980	785
165	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	201	164	73
166	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	853	339	303
167	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	6,043	4,132	3,424
168	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	1,521	870	522
169	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	6,188	3,553	2,448
170	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	1,107	472	320
171	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	2,705	1,320	1,179
172	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	3,452	1,967	1,506
173	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	2,466	1,612	1,113
174	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	1,572	1,295	482
120	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	2,485	1,497	838
175	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	1,032	641	404
176	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	1,903	1,461	1,010
177	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	7,248	3,221	2,399
659	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	975	285	169
178	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabeer Nagar	164	41	41
180	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	2,747	1,858	1,327
660	Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	429	173	173
181	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	454	269	239
182	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	163	136	136
183	Uttar	Sitapur	2,47	1,596	1,218

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certi fied	Reporte d Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
	Pradesh		9		
184	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	1,36 8	599	241
185	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	1,96 2	1,234	758
186	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	1,78 1	961	743
187	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	8,69 7	3,254	2,549
45	Uttarakhand	Almora	803	565	385
46	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	499	418	265
47	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	88	35	6
48	Uttarakhand	Champawat	677	583	224
49	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	1,58 6	1,072	501
50	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	4,47 1	2,214	1,451
51	Uttarakhand	Nainital	3,19 9	2,152	1,046
52	Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal	638	276	129
53	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	633	533	366
54	Uttarakhand	Rudra Prayag	309	237	92
56	Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar	3,38 9	2,270	1,428
57	Uttarakhand	Uttar Kashi	324	99	4
303	West Bengal	24 Paraganas North	8,28 3	4,910	3,702
304	West Bengal	24 Paraganas South	3,81 4	1,913	1,408
664	West Bengal	Alipurduar	143	30	12
305	West Bengal	Bankura	4,90 9	3,215	3,105
307	West Bengal	Birbhum	2,65 7	1,700	949
308	West Bengal	Coochbehar	817	713	713
309	West Bengal	Darjeeling	1,73 1	1,116	583
311	West Bengal	Dinajpur Uttar	1,20 2	884	724
312	West Bengal	Hooghly	2,61 3	1,922	1,639
313	West Bengal	Howrah	3,12 9	2,766	1,759
314	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	1,14 5	807	548
315	West Bengal	Kolkata	1,85 7	1,197	947
316	West Bengal	Maldah	870	635	601
317	West Bengal	Medinipur East	1,62 2	1,036	837

District LGD Code	State	TC District	Certified	Reported Placed	Placed within 180 days from Certification
318	West Bengal	Medinipur West	3,208	1,769	1,444
319	West Bengal	Murshidabad	4,132	2,035	1,676
320	West Bengal	Nadia	3,778	2,461	2,105
704	West Bengal	Paschim Bardhaman	1,774	1,013	918
306	West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman	4,302	2,528	2,162
321	West Bengal	Purulia	1,807	1,370	1,337

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT (2022-23)

Minutes of the Twentieth Sitting of the Committee

The Committee sat on Monday, the 22nd May, 2023 from 1100 hrs. to 1230 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', PHA, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOKSABHA

2. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
3. Shri Satish Kumar Gautam
4. Dr. Umesh G. Jadhav
5. Shri Khalilur Rahaman
6. Shri Bhola Singh
7. Shri Nayab Singh
8. Shri Giridhari Yadav

RAJYASABHA

9. Shri Naresh Bansal
10. Ms. Dola Sen
11. Shri M. Shanmugam

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri T.G. Chandrasekhar	-	Additional Secretary
2.	Dr. Vatsala Joshi	-	Director
3.	Shri Sanjay Sethi	-	Additional Director
4.	Shri Sreekanth S.	-	Deputy Secretary
5.	Shri K.G. Sidhartha	-	Deputy Secretary

Witnesses

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT &ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Sl.No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri Atul Kumar Tiwari	Secretary
2.	Shri Nilambuj Sharan	Senior Economic Advisor
3.	Ms. Suparna S. Pachouri	Joint Secretary
4.	Shri Sandesh Tilekar	Director
5.	Shri J.K. Singh	Director

2.   At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and the representatives of the Ministry to the sitting of the Committee convened to have a briefing on the subject 'Implementation of Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Project'. Drawing the attention of the witnesses to Direction 58 of the 'Directions by the Speaker' regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee, the Chairperson asked them to apprise the Committee about the objectives of SANKALP, its implementation period and challenges faced in implementation; financial outlay, amount disbursed by World Bank and its utilization; criteria for disbursement of loan under National and State components, their respective implementing agencies and achievements under each component; provision of incentive grants to States/UTs; Implementation Support Missions organized by World Bank, performance ratings accorded, shortcomings, if any pointed out by World Bank; specific measures taken and further initiatives contemplated to improve the Scheme, etc.

3.   The Secretary, accordingly, briefed the Committee about the objectives of SANKALP and World Bank assistance on the basis of achievements against targets set for disbursement-linked indicators, etc. and, thereafter, Senior Economic Advisor made a Power Point Presentation *inter-alia* highlighting the objectives of SANKALP, results areas, disbursement-linked indicators, financial overview, implementation of National and State Components, organization of 8th Support Mission (ISM) from 1st May to 10th May, 2023 and visit by the Mission to Rajasthan and Kerala; preparation of action plan for the extended period of project *viz*. upto March, 2024, etc.

4.   The Members then raised various queries which *inter-alia* included State/UT-wise details of amount utilized under National Component and State Component including State leverage; steps

taken/proposed to be taken towards improving the expenditure and measures being taken to ensure that the funds committed are gainfully utilized; composition of the Committees constituted at Central, State and District levels and whether public representatives are also represented in such Committees; challenges reported by the MGNF fellows with regard to Skill Development at the District level and whether they coordinate with NABARD or any other Banking Institution; impact of the project "International Workforce Mobility" in creating overseas employment opportunities for Indian Workers; institutionalisation of District Skill Committees (DSCs) in all Districts and the number of Districts on boarded on the DiSPAK (District Skill Planning Aid Kit); proposal to formulate District Plan on the lines of the plan prepared by NABARD for every District; criteria for establishment of Skill Training Centres and identification of trainees and whether local issues and local problems are also being taken into consideration; need to provide training to local people to upgrade their skills and simultaneously create sustainable employment locally in the light of One District One Product (ODOP) Scheme and 'Vocal for Local' Campaign and also to involve Panchayati Raj Institutions/District Panchayats in this regard; major findings of the 8th Implementation Support Mission organised by World Bank, particularly in regard to expediting State level expenditure; etc. The representatives of the Ministry responded to some of the queries/points raised by the Members.

5.   As some points required detailed and statistical data, the Chairperson asked the representatives to furnish written replies thereon within two weeks. They assured to comply.

6.   The Chairperson thanked the representatives of the Ministry for appearing before the Committee and responding to the queries of the Members.

<u>The witnesses then withdrew</u>

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

7.   The Committee decided to have their next Sitting on 29 May, 2023.

<u>The Committee then adjourned.</u>

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT (2023-24)

Minutes of the Third Sitting of the Committee

The Committee sat on Monday, the 16th October, 2023 from 1100 hrs. to 1200 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', Parliament House Annexe,   New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2.   Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
3.   Shri Satish Kumar Gautam
4.   Dr. Umesh G. Jadhav
5.   Shri Khalilur Rahaman
6.   Shri Bhola Singh
7.   Shri Nayab Singh
8.   Shri Giridhari Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

9.   Shri Naresh Bansal
10.   Shri Neeraj Dangi
11.   Shri R. Dharmar
12.   Ms. Dola Sen
13.   Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar

SECRETARIAT

1.   Shri Sanjay Sethi   -   Director
2.   Shri Sreekanth S.   -   Deputy Secretary
3.   Shri K.G. Sidhartha   -   Deputy Secretary

WITNESSES

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri Atul Kumar Tiwari	Secretary
2.	Shri Krishna Kumar Dwivedi	Additional Secretary
3.	Dr. Suparna S. Pachouri	Joint Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to the sitting of the Committee convened to take oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry on the Subject 'Implementation of Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Project'. Drawing the attention of the witnesses to Direction 58 of the 'Directions by the Speaker' regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee and deliberations held earlier on 20th May, 2023, the Chairperson asked them to update the Committee about further developments and progress made in the matter.

3. Thereafter, Additional Secretary made a Power Point Presentation, which *inter-alia* included the progress made regarding disbursement of funds by World Bank, its utilization and the estimated expenditure on committed projects; review of National Skill Policy, 2015; studies being undertaken *viz.* Skill Gap Study, Tracer Study and study on inclusion of persons with disabilities in Skill Ecosystem; deployment of MGNFs and their monitoring by IIMs; submission of District Skill Development Plans for 2022-23; capacity building of district officials associated with District Skill Committees (DSCs); launch of Skill India Digital portal; facilitation of approximately 23,000 skilled workers for overseas employment; identification of potential areas by 8th Implementation Support Mission; inclusion of marginalized population in skill development programmes, etc.

4.	The Members then raised various queries which *inter-alia* included utilization by the States/UTs of the remaining 55% of the funds by 31.03.2024; monitoring mechanism at Central as well as State level; action plan to achieve the physical & financial targets; measures taken to ensure timely submission of Utilization Certificates by States/UTs; steps taken to prevent delays on account of administrative grounds; steps taken to overcome the challenges reported by the MGNF fellows; Development of IT Portals under SANKALP; status of various studies being conducted under National Component; timeline prescribed to set up District Skill Committees (DSCs) in the remaining Districts; steps being taken to launch awareness campaigns; compliance of Apprentices Act, 1965 by Multi-National Companies (MNCs), etc. The representatives of the Ministry responded to some of the queries/points raised by the Members.

5.	As some points required detailed and statistical data, the Chairperson asked the representatives to furnish written replies thereon within two weeks. They assured to comply.

6.	The Chairperson thanked the representatives of the Ministry for appearing before the Committee and responding to the queries of the Members.

<u>The witnesses then withdrew)</u>

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

7.	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

<u>The Committee then adjourned.</u>