

29

**COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2015-2016)**

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

**REVIEW OF PENDING ASSURANCES
PERTAINING TO THE MINISTRY OF
SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 16 March, 2016



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2016/Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES*
(2015-2016)

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal “Nishank” — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri E. Ahamed
4. Shri Anto Antony
5. Shri Tariq Anwar
6. Prof. (Dr.) Sugata Bose
7. Shri Naranbhai Bhikhabhai Kachhadiya
8. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
9. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
10. Shri A. T. Nana Patil
11. Shri C. R. Patil
12. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
13. Shri Taslimuddin
14. Shri K.C. Venugopal
15. Shri S.R. Vijay Kumar

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Shri R.S. Kambo | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri S.C. Chaudhary | — | <i>Director</i> |
| 3. Shri T.S. Rangarajan | — | <i>Additional Director</i> |
| 4. Shri S. L. Singh | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |
| 5. Shri Rajesh Mohan | — | <i>Committee Officer</i> |

*The Committee has been re-constituted *w.e.f.* 01 September, 2015 *vide* Para No. 2348 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 31 August, 2015.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Government Assurances, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty-Ninth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

2. The Committee (2015-2016) at their sitting held on 30 September, 2015 took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship regarding pending Assurances upto the 16th Lok Sabha.

3. At their sitting held on 15 March, 2016 the Committee (2015-2016) considered and adopted their Twenty-Ninth Report.

4. The Minutes of the aforesaid sittings of the Committee form part of this Report.

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the Observations and Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the Report.

NEW DELHI;
15 March, 2016

25 Phalgun , 1937 (Saka)

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK"
Chairperson,
Committee on Government Assurances.

REPORT

I. Introductory

1. The Committee on Government Assurances scrutinizes the Assurances, promises, undertakings etc., given by the Ministers from time to time on the floor of the House and report the extent to which such Assurances, promises, undertakings have been implemented. Once an Assurance has been given on the floor of the House, the same is required to be implemented within a period of three months. The Ministries/Departments of Government of India are under obligation to seek extension of time required beyond the prescribed period for fulfillment of the Assurance. Where a Ministry/Department are unable to implement an Assurance, that Ministry/Department are bound to request the Committee for dropping it. The Committee consider such requests and approve dropping, in case, they are convinced that grounds cited are justified. The Committee also examine whether the implementation of Assurances has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose and the extent to which the Assurances have been implemented.

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2015-2016) took a policy decision to call the representatives of the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, in a phased manner, to review the pending Assurances, examine the reasons for pendency and analyze operation of the system prescribed in the Ministries/Departments for dealing with Assurances. The Committee also decided to consider the quality of Assurances implemented by the Government.

3. The Committee on Government Assurances (2015-2016) decided to follow the well established and time tested procedure of calling the representatives of the Ministries/Departments of Government of India, in a phased manner and review the pending Assurances. The Committee took a step further and decided to call the representatives of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs also as all the Assurances are implemented through them.

4. In pursuance of the *ibid* decision, the Committee (2015-2016) invited representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to render clarifications with respect to delay in implementation of the pending Assurances made from 6th Session of

15th Lok Sabha to 4th Session of 16th Lok Sabha. The Committee examined the following 16 Assurances during oral evidence held on 30 September, 2015:—

Sl. No.	SQ/USQ No. dated	Subject
1	2	3
1.	USQ No. 4249 dated 06.12.2010	Kaushal Vikas Yojana (Appendix - I)
2.	USQ No. 5386 dated 13.12.2010	Setting up of Mini ITIs (Appendix - II)
3.	SQ No. 38 dated 25.11.2014 (Shri Arjun Meghwal, M.P.)	Skill Development Schemes (Appendix - III)
4.	SQ No. 246 dated 10.12.2014 (Shri Dushyant Singh, M.P.)	Skill Development Centres (Appendix - IV)
5.	USQ No. 2766 dated 10.12.2014	Setting up of ITIs (Appendix - V)
6.	USQ No. 309 dated 25.02.2015	Skill Development Programmes (Appendix - VI)
7.	USQ No. 1550 dated 04.03.2015	Targets for NSDP (Appendix - VII)
8.	USQ No. 2373 dated 11.03.2015	National Skill Development Policy (Appendix - VIII)
9.	USQ No. 2523 dated 11.03.2015	Schemes for Tribal/Backward/Rural Youth (Appendix - IX)
10.	USQ No. 3509 dated 18.03.2015	Entrepreneurial Activities and Start-up Units (Appendix - X)
11.	USQ No. 3593 dated 18.03.2015	Targets and Achievements (Appendix - XI)
12.	USQ No. 3618 dated 18.03.2015	National Skill Qualification Framework (Appendix - XII)
13.	USQ No. 3651 dated 18.03.2015	Skill Development of Minorities (Appendix - XIII)

1	2	3
14.	SQ No. 501 dated 29.04.2015 (Shri Chintaman Navasha Wanaga, M.P.)	Skilled Manpower (Appendix - XIV)
15.	SQ No. 501 dated 29.04.2015 (Shri Chintaman Navasha Wanaga, M.P.)	Skilled Manpower (Appendix - XV)
16.	USQ No. 6554 dated 06.05.2015	Skill Development (Appendix - XVI)

5. Subsequently, 9 Assurances mentioned at Sl. Nos. 3, 6–11, 14 and 16 have since been implemented on 09.12.2015.

6. The Extracts from Manual of Practice and Procedure in the Government of India, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs laying guidelines on the definition of an Assurance, the time limit for its fulfillment, dropping/deletion and extension, the procedure for fulfillment etc., besides maintenance of Register of Assurances and periodical reviews to minimize delays in implementation of the Assurances are reproduced at Appendix XVII.

II. Review of Pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

7. Some of the important pending Assurances critically scrutinized by the Committee are dealt with in the succeeding paragraphs.

A. Kaushal Vikas Yojana and Setting up of ITIs

- (i) **USQ No. 4249 dated 06.12.2010, regarding "Kaushal Vikas Yojana"**
- (ii) **USQ No. 5386 dated 13.12.2010, regarding "Setting up of Mini ITIs"**
- (iii) **USQ No. 2766 dated 10.12.2014, regarding "Setting up of ITIs"**

8. In reply to USQ No. 4249 dated 06.12.2010, it was stated that the project titled "Kaushal Vikas Yojana" is under consideration to set up 1500 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in Public Private Partnership (PPP). These ITIs and SDCs are proposed to be set up preferably in un-serviced blocks (blocks where no ITIs/ITCs exist), disadvantaged blocks, hilly areas, difficult areas, border areas to reduce the regional imbalance in respect of Skill Development opportunities. In this context, it was assured that the scheme is yet to be approved for its implementation. In response to USQ. No. 5386 dated 13.12.2010, it was stated that there is no concept of mini ITI in the Ministry of Labour & Employment. However, the Ministry have formulated a scheme titled

"Kaushal Vikas Yojana" to set up 1500 new ITIs & 5000 SDCs in un-serviced blocks in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. This project is under consideration of the Government and it covers Madhya Pradesh also. Further, in response to USQ No. 2766 dated 10.12.2014 it was stated that the scheme "Kaushal Vikas Yojana" aims to open new ITIs in un-served blocks of the country. The scheme is yet to be approved by the Government.

9. Regarding the status of the Assurance made in replies to USQ No. 4249 dated 06.12.2010, USQ No. 5386 dated 13.12.2010 and USQ No. 2766 dated 10.12.2014, the Ministry explained the position in a Note as under:—

"Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) Note has been circulated on 20.08.2015 for setting up of new IITs in un-serviced blocks. The scheme would be implemented after the approval of the Government."

10. During the course of evidence, when the Committee enquired about the efforts made to implement the Assurances, the Secretary, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship deposed as under:—

"There was a proposal to establish 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) and 1500 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in entire country in Public Private Partnership (PPP). In the meantime, the National Skill Development Corporation has been set up. The National Skill Development Corporation, (NSDC) is a one of its kind, Public Private Partnership in India under the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship. It aims to promote skill development by catalyzing creation of large, quality, for-profit vocational institutions. Therefore, the concept of SDCs was given up and at present the Ministry have been pursuing the matter of establishment of 1500 ITIs in PPP."

11. He further added:—

"The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has already been circulated on 20.08.2015 for 'Setting up of new ITIs in un-serviced blocks' and the scheme will be implemented after the approval of the Government. Since it will take time, we seek extension of time."

Observations / Recommendations

12. The Committee regret to note that 2 Assurances made in December, 2010 regarding setting up of 1500 ITIs and 5000 Skill Development Centres in Public Private Partnership mode are still pending despite reviewing the Assurance in December 2014. This is a great setback of the Ministry in achieving their ambitious target. The Committee feel that with the country's rapidly growing economy and vast talent pool of human resources, the development of ITIs and Skill Development Centres is fundamentally important to the concept of crucial initiatives of the Government like Digital India, Skill India and Make in India for making the country a global economic and skill powerhouse. In view of the increasing role played by the private sector in almost all the spheres of economic and industrial

activity in the country today, the active partnership between the Government and the private sector for the development of ITIs and Skill Development centres has become the need of the hour for expediting the efforts and process of skill development in the country. The Committee are, however, informed that the concept of Skill Development Centres has since been given up and at present the Ministry has been pursuing the matter of establishment of 1500 ITIs in PPP whose approval is pending with the Government. While cautioning the Ministry to be extremely careful while making Assurances on the floor of the House so as to avoid such instances of back tracking, the Committee, urge the Ministry to expedite setting up of new ITIs in PPP mode with the requisite standards and tie ups with corporate sector within and outside the country to set the correct target of skilled personnel to be produced to fulfill the skilled manpower requirement not only of the country but also of the entire world. While setting up the new ITIs, every care and precaution should be taken to ensure selection of appropriate locations/sites and provide all the necessary facilities so that no such ITI become defunct in due course. Since the task of skill development is intimately connected with several Ministries/ Departments for its implementation, there must be greater Inter-Ministerial/ Departmental consultation so as to ensure greater convergence and coordination of skill development efforts across multiple stakeholders for achievement of the targets. For this, the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship should act as nodal Ministry. The Committee feel that much progress would be achieved in the fulfillment of the Assurances if the Ministry start reviewing the efforts made in this regard every week or 10 days. Further, every possible challenge that may arise in setting up the ITIs in PPP mode should be visualized for preemptive action or timely redressal. The Committee would like the Ministry to furnish a part Implementation Report detailing the tasks accomplished till date and proceed further to achieve full implementation of the Assurances in a time bound manner.

B. Skill Development Centres

13. In reply to SQ No.246 dated 10.12.2014 (Supplementary by Shri Dushyant Singh, M.P.) regarding "Skill Development Centres", while discussing tie ups with corporate sector within the country and abroad to help achieve the target of producing 1.05 crore skilled personnel so that the youth can get employed within the corporate sector and go abroad, it was stated that there is a need for tough decision and the Ministry would be able to set a correct target in the House only after any decision has been taken by the Prime Minister and shall discuss the means to achieve the target.

14. In their Status Note, the Ministry said that in order to ensure convergence and coordination of skill development efforts across multiple stakeholders in the skill landscape of the country, Mission Governing Council at apex level is to be constituted under National Skill Development Mission which will have representation from all the stakeholders including State Governments Industries and private training partners.

15. When asked about the efforts made to implement the Assurance, the Secretary, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship deposed during evidence as under:—

“The Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced the ‘Skill Development Mission’ on 15.07.2015. The Mission envisages India as a skill capital of the world to fulfill the skilled manpower requirement not only of the country but also of the entire world.”

16. He also stated in this regard:—

“The Ministry will have to enter into an agreement with the Ministry of Overseas Indians on the matter which will take some time to fulfill the Assurance.”

Observations/Recommendations

17. The Committee note that in the Assurance given in reply to SQ No. 246 dated 10.12.2014 (Supplementary by Shri Dushyant Singh, M.P.) regarding "Skill Development Centres", the Ministry promised tie ups with corporate sector within the country and abroad to help achieve the target of producing 1.05 crore skilled personnel so that the youth can get employed within the corporate sector and go abroad. Considering the fact that the vast majority of the educated youths and manpower in the country are unemployable by industry standards, the Assurance is very crucial and its implementation would be a game changer in empowering our youths and manpower by equipping them with the requisite skills needed for getting employment in today's highly competitive domestic and global corporate sector. The Committee have been informed that the "National Skill Development Mission" has been announced on 15.07.2015 and the Mission envisages the country as a skill capital of the world to fulfill the skilled manpower requirement not only of the country but also of the entire world. The Committee welcome this step which is in the right direction and would help implementation of the Assurance. Subsequently, the Assurance has been fulfilled on 09.03.2016 with the laying of its Implementation Report in the House. The Committee has taken note of the Implementation Report. Although Government has put in place an institutionalised mechanism at their Centre and States, for implementation of skilling activities the Government is still to set up targets and devise a roadmap to achieve the same. The Committee would like the Government now to state the targets for skill activities. At the same time, Committee, would like the Ministry to expedite implementation of all the policies and programmes under the National Skill Development Mission, enter into productive tie ups with corporate sector within and outside the country and produce the requisite number of employable skilled manpower. The Committee also urge the Ministry to seek inputs from corporate sector while formulating and implementing the Mission so as not to compromise the quality and quantity of skilled manpower the country intends to produce under this ambitious Mission so that the country became the "skill capital" of the world as envisaged and the fate of its millions of manpower transformed.

C. National Skill Qualification Framework

18. In response to USQ No. 3618 dated 18.03.2015 regarding National Skill Qualification Framework, it was stated that the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) is implemented through the National Skills Qualifications Committee (NSQC), which comprises of representatives from key central Ministries concerned with skill development, State representatives from three State Skill Development Missions (nominated by rotation every year), and sectoral representatives, depending on the sector in question—including the concerned administrative Ministry, regulatory bodies, training providers, Sector Skill Council. Millions of people in India acquire skills through non-formal channels. Without any formal certification of their skills, these people are constrained to market their skills in the limited geographies and communities that know of them by word of mouth. NSQF allows all such skills to be tested and certified. This process, known as Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) will enable the millions of experientially skilled to be able to derive proper economic and social benefits of their skills. The National Skill Development Agency has launched pilots on Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) in four sectors—Agriculture, Domestic Work, Healthcare and Gems and Jewellery. A separate pilot for the construction sector by the DGET has been initiated as well. Simultaneously, a number of other agencies also initiated RPL projects in the recent months, and on the initiative of NSDA through a workshop organized on 16th February, 2015 with the stakeholders, has been proposed to formulate guidelines which is under finalization.

19. In their Status Report, the Ministry through a Note explained the position of the implementation of the Assurance as under:—

"The Policy on RPL is under finalization in NSDA. After finalization of the Policy, guidelines on the subject will be issued."

20. During the course of evidence, the Secretary, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship explained the position as under:—

"NSQF has already been announced in 2013. It has been completed in December. Only a new subject, Recognition of Prior learning is left."

21. He further added:—

"The Policy on RPL is under finalization in NSDA. However, the guidelines under the 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas' have been issued."

22. The Ministry had sought extension of time upto 18.12.2015 for complete implementation of the Assurance.

Observations/Recommendations

23. The Committee note that the Assurance given in reply to USQ No. 3618 dated 18.03.2015 regarding the National Skill Qualification Framework is a crucial Assurance since it envisages that formulation of guidelines for Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) is under finalisation. RPL is a key initiative which has

the potential to uplift the lives of millions of the skilled but uncertified manpower of the country who are more skilled than many of the certified personnels. It is an irony that they have been in a disadvantaged position due to lack of formal degrees and diplomas. This initiative will enhance the availability of employable manpower in the market with huge positive impact on economy. In order to make RPL successful, it requires a framework of outcomes based qualifications against which prior learning can be mapped.

The Committee are happy to note that Government has taken proactive action and laid an Implementation Statement on 09.03.2016, implementing the Assurance under reference. The much awaited guidelines as Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) has since been formulated to achieve the ambitious target of 5 lakhs across various Sectors/vocations.

III. Implementation Reports

24. As per the Statements of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Implementation Reports in respect of the Assurances given in replies to the following SQs/USQs have since been laid on the Table of the House on the dates as mentioned against each:—

Sl. No. 3	SQ No. 38 dated 25.11.2014 (Shri Arjun Meghwal, M.P.)	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 4	SQ No. 246 dated 10.12.2014 (Shri Dushyant Singh, M.P.)	09.03.2016
Sl. No. 6	USQ No. 309 dated 25.02.2015	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 7	USQ No. 1550 dated 04.03.2015	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 8	USQ No. 2373 dated 11.03.2015	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 9	USQ No. 2523 dated 11.03.2015	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 10	USQ No. 3509 dated 18.03.2015	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 11	USQ No. 3593 dated 18.03.2015	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 12	USQ No. 3618 dated 18.03.2015	09.03.2016
Sl. No. 14	SQ No. 501 dated 29.04.2015 (Shri Chintaman Navasha Wanaga, M.P.)	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 16	USQ No.6554 dated 06.05.2015	09.12.2015

NEW DELHI;
15 March, 2016
25 Phalgun, 1937 (Saka)

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK"
Chairperson,
Committee on Government Assurances.

APPENDIX I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4249
ANSWERED ON 06.12.2010

Kaushal Vikas Yojana

4249. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is implementing a project Kaushal Vikas Yojana in various States of the country for setting up of ITIs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of ITIs established under this scheme so far; and
- (d) the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) (b) (c) & (d) A project titled "Kaushal Vikas Yojana" is under consideration to set up 1500 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in Public Private Partnership (PPP). These ITIs & SDCs are proposed to be set up preferably in unserved blocks, (blocks where no ITIs/ITCs exist), disadvantaged blocks, hilly areas, difficult areas, border areas to reduce the regional imbalance in respect of Skill Development opportunities. The scheme is yet to be approved for its implementation.

APPENDIX II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5386
ANSWERED ON 13.12.2010

Setting up of Mini ITIs

5386. SHRI SAJJAN SINGH VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to promote technical education by setting up of mini ITIs in SC/ST dominated blocks in the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the criteria being followed to set up the mini ITIs; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) There is no concept of mini ITIs in the Ministry of Labour & Employment, however, the Ministry has formulated a scheme titled "Kaushal Vikas Yojana" to set up 1500 new ITIs & 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in unserved blocks in Public Private partnership (PPP) mode. This project is under consideration of the Government and it covers Madhya Pradesh also.

APPENDIX III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 38
ANSWERED ON 25.11.2014

Skill Development Schemes

38. SHRI ARJUN MEGHWAL:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIKF:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects undertaken/activities being run by the Government in the field of skill development in the country;

(b) Whether targets fixed for imparting Skill Development among the youths has been achieved and if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether the Government proposes to overhaul the said scheme for providing skills to youth as per the present requirements of employment and if so, the details and objectives thereof;

(d) the details of the sectors identified and the action plan formulated for implementing the said schemes along with the time by which it is likely to be put in force; and

(e) Whether the Government has appointed a high powered panel to rationise various schemes on Skill Development and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (E) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 38 FOR REPLY ON 25.11.2015 ASKED BY SHRI ARJUN MEGHWAL AND SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK REGARDING SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

(a) The Government of India has formulated over 73 skill development schemes for the youth, which varies across sectors and are implemented through over 20 GoI Ministries. The details of the same are attached as *Annexure-I*

(b) The year-wise target and achievement of skill development by various Ministries/Departments is given below:—

Financial Year	Skilling Target (in lakhs) for India	Persons skilled (in lakh)	Achievement
2011-12	46.53	45.58	98%
2012-13	72.51	51.88	72%
2013-14	73.42	76.37	104%
2014-15*	105.07	25.84	24.59%

* Achievement till end of September, 2014

The Ministry-wise targets and achievement in terms of number of persons trained since FY 2011-12 is given at *Annexure-II*.

(c), (d) & (e) The various skill development schemes of the GoI have varied parameters/norms for costs, duration of training, outcomes and monitoring requirements, etc., across the 73-odd schemes being run by the 20 Ministries of the Government of India.

To resolve such variation in the skill development schemes of GoI, the Government has set up a Committee for rationalisation of the schemes on skill development on 2nd December, 2013. After the approval of the final report on Rationalisation of Skill Development Schemes of GoI by the Cabinet, all skill development schemes will be run under the same rationalised norms. After being hosted on the website by a fortnight. The report of the Committee has been submitted to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship on 7th November, 2014 by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA). The same is being processed and the recommendations will be finalised and put up for approval to the competent authority. Views of the State Governments are also being ascertained.

DETAILS OF GoI SCHEMES FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Particulars of the Scheme		Scheme Parameters			
Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry	Name of Scheme	Duration of the Training Programme (hours/days/ months)	Area that Scheme caters to	Any specific socio-economic group the scheme caters to
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/o Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation)	Extension Reform-Farm School Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres Scheme	Once during each of the 6 critical stages in a cropping season 2 Months	Pan India Pan India	Farmers Graduates in agriculture and allied subjects from SAUs/ Central Agricultural Universities/ Universities recognised by ICAR/UGC and the beneficiary farmers
		Diploma in Agricultural Extension Services for Input Dealers (DAESI)	48 days spread as 1 year	Pan India	Input dealers and prospective dealers
		Post-Graduate Diploma in Agricultural Extension Management (PGDAEM)	1 Year	Pan India	Graduates in Agriculture
		National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	Full crop season for single day in a week or fortnight 8-20 seasons	Pan India	Farmers

1	2	3	4	5	6
		National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	3 months-1 year (Farmers-2 to 5 days)	Pan India	Entrepreneurs, Gardeners, Farmers, Supervisors, Field Staff
		Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)	3 months-1 year (Farmers-2 to 5 days)	Pan India	Entrepreneurs, Gardeners, Farmers, Supervisors, Field Staff
		National Centre for Organic Farming	4 weeks	Pan India	Farmers
		Mechanization and Technology (M&T)	Not fixed (generally 4 weeks)	Pan India	Farmers
		Department of Poultry and Fodder	2 weeks to 4 weeks	Pan India	Farmers
2.	M/o Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)	Department of Cooperatives and Dairy Development	4 to 5 Days, For Mairtris 3 Months	Pan India	Farmers
		Department of Livestock Health	2 to 5 Days	Pan India	Vets and Paravets
		Department of Fisheries		Pan India	Fishermen and people engaged in the post production activities
3.	M/o Agriculture (DARE)	Training in Agricultural Extension (21 training centres)	one day to three weeks	Pan India	Personal engaged in Agricultural Institution and support services, members of cooperatives and Farmers under KVK, 550/589 districts are covered

<p>Under the University stream, various undergraduate, post-graduate and Ph.D courses are offered (DARE)</p>	<p>Pan India</p>	<p>Students with Qualifications as usual under University stream of education.</p>
<p>UG courses-4 years, PG Courses-2 years and Ph.D</p>	<p>Pan India</p>	<p>Students with Qualifications as usual.</p>
<p>There is one Central Agricultural University, thirty one State Agriculture University (SAUs) and four National Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research having the status of Deemed University</p>	<p>Pan India</p>	<p>Students with Qualifications as usual.</p>
<p>undergraduate (UG), Master's and Ph.D degree programme</p>	<p>Pan India</p>	<p>Students with Qualifications as usual.</p>
<p>ICAR also arranges need based training programmes in any of State Agricultural University or ICAR Institutes in new and emerging areas.</p>	<p>Pan India</p>	<p>Faculty and Scientist</p>
<p>One week to three months (or longer duration, as fixed)</p>	<p>Pan India</p>	<p>Faculty and Scientist</p>
<p>4. M/o Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals,)</p>	<p>Pan India (23 centres</p>	<p>Applicable for all.</p>
<p>6 months Short Term Programmes given to industry workers and existing employees and targetted groups. Long term programmes (1.5 to 3 years) include diploma and post diploma courses and B Tech.</p>	<p>Pan India (23 centres</p>	<p>Applicable for all.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	M/o Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion)	Placement Linked Skill development Programme: This is a sub-scheme of the Ministry's Integrated Leather Development Programme.	Short duration (4-6 weeks)	FDDI is implementing the PLSDP Scheme all over India by establishment of Training centers & sub-centers at Kanpur, Agra, Raebareli, Kolkata, Ranipet, Bahadurgarh, Amethi & various locations at the factory premises, where unemployed persons from the economically weaker section of the society are being selected, trained and provided assistance to get employment in the footwear industry at the shop floor level operations.	Fresh, Unemployed youth and existing workers in organized and unorganized leather sector. Preference is given to economicallyweaker/ BPL section of in society, people from lower strata like SC, ST, OBC etc. & female candidates.
		Support to Artisans Scheme: This is a sub-scheme of the Ministry's Integrated Leather Development Programme.	Short duration training programmes (2 week to 1 month)	All over India. Presently being implemented in the States of Rajasthan, Punjab, U.P., Maharashtra, W.B.	Artisans in rural clusters

6.	M/o Communica- tions & Information Technology (Department of Electronics & Information Technology)	NIELIT's capacity enhancement plan on skill development (erstwhile DOEACC) CDAC's capacity enhancement plan on skill development to enhance existing training capacity.	80 hours (avg)	Pan India	N.A.
		Scheme for financial assistance to select six States/UTs for Skill Development in Electronics System Design and Manufacturing Sector.	457 hours (avg)	Pan India	N.A.
		Setting up of Electronics and ICT Academies in various states in existing IITs/ IIITs/NITs (proposed in June 2013)	3-6 months	Specific States	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER)	CBTA	Varies (6 months-1 year)	NE States	Youth (focus on school drop outs) and level officers of the State Govt.
8.	M/o Food Processing Industries	Creation of infrastructure facilities for running Degree/ Diploma courses in Food Processing Technology under NMFP Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) under NMFP to be conducted by various government and private organizations, industries, or NGOs Grants-in-aid for setting up of Food Processing Training Centres (FPTC) under NMFP	N.A	Pan India	N.A.
			6 weeks	Pan India	SC/ST Minority Community/Women-Atleast 35%
			N.A.	Pan India	SC/ST Minority Community/Women-Percentage not specified

<p>Training at Recognised National/State level Institutes etc. sponsored by MoFPI/other training programmes under NMFP</p>	<p>1-10 working days</p>	<p>Pan India</p>	<p>N.A.</p>
<p>Degree Programmes and short term courses offered by National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Kundli, Haryana and Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT), Tamil Nadu</p>	<p>1 day-1 month (IICPT); 1-2 weeks (NIFTEM)</p>	<p>Haryana and Tamil Nadu</p>	<p>N.A.</p>
<p>9. Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation</p>	<p>National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) which replaces the Swarna Jayanti</p>		

1	2	3	4	5	6	
		<p>Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). There are 2 components under the mission for Skill Development:</p>	<p>Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P)</p>	<p>Minimum 3 months (approx. 400 hrs of technical training plus 30 hours for soft skills). hours for soft skills training. If the MES Curriculum is being followed, then the basic and advanced level skill training courses may be combined to ensure a minimum of 400 training hours.</p>	<p>In the 12th Five Year Plan, it will be implemented in all District Headquarter towns and all other cities with a population of 100,000 or more. Other towns may be allowed in exceptional cases on request of the States.</p>	<p>Urban poor.</p>
		<p>Self-employment Programme (SEP)</p>	<p>One component under SEP is Entrepreneurship Development</p>			

10. Ministry of Human Resource Development	Community Development through Polytechnics. Implementation of the Scheme for Integrating Differently Abled persons in the mainstream of Technical and Vocational Education	Programme which is for 3-7 days for individual and group entrepreneurs.	Pan India	No
	Graduate Apprenticeships (under Scheme of Apprenticeship Training)	few weeks to 6 months (part time non formal)	Pan India	No
	Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill	Need based, short-term	Pan India	No
				Non literates, neo-literates, as well as school drop outs.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Development-Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs)	6 months to 2 years	Pan India	School leavers with 5th, 7th, 8th, and 10th pass.
		National Institute of Open Schooling Distance Vocational Education Programmes [Practical training through Accredited Vocational Institutes (AVIs)]			
		Establishment of Community Colleges (to be set up)	3 months to 3 years	Pan India	12th pass if college, if polytechnic, 10th pass.
		Craftsmen Training Scheme	6 months-3 years	Pan India	School leavers with 8th, 10th and 12th pass, maximum of 50% reservation depending on State SC/ST%, 25% women, 3% physically handicapped.
11.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Skill Development Initiative	1 month to 1 year	Pan India	Class 5th onwards as well as people with uncertified prior learning, at least 30% women.
		* Apprenticeship Training Scheme	6 months to 4 years	Pan India	School leavers with 8th, 10th and 12th pass or NCVT holder.

12. M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Crafts Instructor Training Schemes (CITS)	1 year	Pan India	Instructors of ITIs, Diploma, Degree
	Advanced Vocational Training Scheme and Hi-tech Training Scheme	Short term	Pan India	Do
	Women Training Institutes	Short and long term	Pan India	8th, 10th, 12th Pass
	Supervisory Training	short and long term	Bangalore and Jamshedpur	ITI, Diploma
	Central staff Training and Research Institute	short term	CSTARI	ITI, Diploma
	Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (IMC/EDP/ESDP)/MDP) scheme implemented through MSME-Development Institutes and Branch Institutes	EDP-2 Week, ESDP-6 Week, MDP-1 Week (FT)/2 Week (PT)	Pan India	Workers, Educated unemployed youth, Entrepreneurs and their executives
	Skill Development activities through Tool rooms and other autonomous institutes of office of	Short term and long term programmes based on High End Technology	Pan India	Workers, Educated unemployed youth, Entrepreneurs and their executives

1	2	3	4	5	6
		DCMSME-[Ten Tool Room and Training Centers, Two Central Footwear Training Institutes (CFTIs), Six Product and Process Development Centers (PPDCs)			
		Training Programmes through National Level Autonomous institutions of the Ministry (Entrepreneurship and Business Development Institutes-NIMSME, NIEBUD)	Short term and long term including e-training	Pan India	Workers, Educated unemployed youth, Entrepreneurs and their executives
		Training programmes by National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) through Technical Services Centres (TSCs)—and Training cum Incubation Centers	Short term and long term	Pan India	Workers, Educated unemployed youth, Entrepreneurs and their executives

Scheme for Assistance to Training institutions	Short term (72 hours to 300 hours)	Pan India	
Training through Multi Disciplinary Training Centres (MTDC) and other training centres of KVIC under Human Resource Development (HRD) Scheme and PMEGP Scheme and Training by Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI)	Flexible, usually short term	Pan India	Artisans, unemployed youth, supervisors etc.
Training by Coir Board on spinning of coir and production of value added products through training institutions of the Board	Long term and short term		Rural Women
Training under Mahila Coir Yojana through training centres of the Board including Field training Centres	Long term and short term	Pan India	Rural Women

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	Multi Sectoral Development Programme Seekho aur kamao	Varies Modern Trades- Minimum 3 months Traditional Trades	MCBs only Pan India (Minority Dominated areas)	Minority youth Minority group
		Skill development training by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation MANAS (Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills)	Varies	Minority areas	Minority youth
14.	Ministry of Rural Development	Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana Rural Self Employment and Training Scheme (RSETI)	3-12 months 1-6 weeks	Pan India Pan India	Rural Poor youth (18-35 years), 33% women 50% SC/ST, 15% minorities, 3% differently abled Rural BPL youth
15.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	SCA to SCSP Skill Development Trainings under SSCFD	Varies varies	Pan India Pan India	SC youth SC youth

	Skill Development Programmes by NIEPMD; PDUIPH, AYJNIHH, NIVH, NHFDC, SVNIRTAR, National Trust, NIMH, NIOH	Long term	Disabled
16. Ministry of Textiles	Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)	1-3 months	No
17. Ministry of Tourism	Hunar Se Rozgar Tak under CBSP Scheme	6-8 weeks	8th pass, 18-28 yrs.
	PG/UG/Certificate and Diploma courses conducted through Ministry's own infrastructure across States—through IHMs and FCIs	6 months-3 years	10th pass for 6 months course, 12th pass for others
	Skill Testing and certification of existing service providers under CBSP scheme	5 day orientation programme followed by Skill Test on the 6th day	Existing Service Providers in the hospitality/tourism sector

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	SCA to TSP	Varies	Pan India	ST youth
		Skill development programme by National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation			ST youth
		TRIFED- Skill development/up gradation and capacity building for MFPS	32 hours (4 days)	Tribal Areas	ST groups engaged in collecting MFPS
		TRIFED- Skill Development/up gradation and capacity building for Handicrafts/ Handlooms	45 days (30 days training and rest 15 days in mass production)	Tribal Areas	Women and educated unemployed school drop out youths
19.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Support to training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) - To provide	less than 3 weeks	Pan India in 10 Traditional Sectors- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries	Poor and assetless women in traditional sectors

updated skills and new knowledge	Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture, Social Forestry, Waste Land Development
Training in home scale preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition (FNB)	All India
5 days	Housewives and adolescents
Women Empowerment & Livelihood Program in the Mid Gangetic Plain—Priyadarshini scheme to organize women into effective self-help group	Mid Gangetic Plain
less than 3 weeks	Women
Advanced Diploma Course on Child Guidance and Counseling (Implemented by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development)	Based in Delhi
1 year	Students (Advanced Diploma in Child Guidance and Counseling)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Swadhar Greh/Short Stay Home (Skill improvement for rehabilitation)	less than 3 weeks	Women in difficult circumstances	Women in difficult circumstances
		SABLA - Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls	MES modules		Adolescent girls (in the age group of 11 to 18 years)
20.	M/o. Youth Affairs and Sports	Skill Up-gradation Training Programme for Women in 200 Border/Tribal/ Backward Districts (SUTP)	Maximum duration of Skill Training Programmes should not exceed three months	200 Border/Tribal/ Backward Districts of the country	Women from SC/ST, OBC, Minority, Widow, Economically Backward and Destitute/Homeless categories
		Skill Development Training Programme (SDTP) under NCVT	The maximum duration of each MES Course was of 180 hours	Not available	25 Youths—both male & female, between the age group of 4 to 35 years each from 200 selected districts were given training through Vocational Training Providers (VTPs)

Scheme of Youth Employability Skill (YES) Training	The training duration is approximately for two to four months, depending upon the nature of the Vocational Training	59 districts of 8 North Eastern States (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland and Sikkim)	Not Available
National Service Scheme	120 hours of regular activities during an academic year (ii) Special Camping Programmes for 10 days, 50% NSS volunteers are expected to participate in these camps	Pan India	Under this, activities like providing water, water logging, sanitation, electricity, drainage, health and welfare services, life and living conditions, can be undertaken
21. M/o Home Affairs	Udaan	J&K	Youth
22. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (through NSDC)	STAR Scheme	Pan India	Youth

ANNEXURE II

**Report on persons trained in the Financial Year 2014-15 till the
end of September 2014**

Sl. No.	Ministry/Organization	2014-15 Target (Persons)	Cumulative Achievement for 2014-15 reported till September 2014	
			Number	% of annual target
1.	Ministry of Labour & Employment	16,25,000	6,93,000	42.64%
2.	Ministry of Agriculture	22,00,000	1,77,245	8.06%
3.	National Skill Development Corporation	33,00,000	13,38,347	40.56%
4.	Ministry of Rural Development	5,62,950	1,58,073	28.08%
5.	Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	6,50,000	—	—
6.	Department of Higher Education	1,21,800	30,055	24.67%
7.	Department of Electronics & Info. Technology	6,10,000	—	—
8.	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	6,50,000	—	—
9.	Ministry of Women & Child Development	96,000	—	—
10.	Ministry of Textiles	1,20,000	—	—
11.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	96,050	23,752	24.72%
12.	Ministry of Tourism	80,800	34,646	42.88%
13.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	95,000	40,924	43.08%
14.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	50,000	—	—
15.	Ministry of Home Affairs	8000	626	7.83%
16.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	17,500	—	—
17.	Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers	42,500	18,921	44.52%
18.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	1,38,000	54,000	39.13%
19.	Department of Heavy Industries	31,000	11,678	37.67%
20.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	4,000	—	—
21.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	9,000	3,461	38.45%
	Total	1,05,07,600	25,84,728	24.59%

Report on persons trained in the Financial Year 2013-14

Sl. No.	Ministry/Organization	2013-14 Target	Cumulative Achievement for 2013-14 reported till March 2014	
		(Persons)	Number	% of annual target
1.	Ministry of Labour & Employment	14,00,000	14,80,000	105.71%
2.	Ministry of Agriculture	12,00,000	21,91,380	182.62%
3.	National Skill Development Corporation	10,00,000	10,05,074	100.51%
4.	Ministry of Rural Development	8,00,000	5,35,512	66.94%
5.	Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	6,50,000	5,97,726	91.96%
6.	Department of Higher Education	5,44,000	93,465	17.18%
7.	Department of Electronics & Information Technology	5,10,000	5,54,397	108.71%
8.	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	4,00,000	5,92,950	148.24%
9.	Ministry of Women & Child Development	1,50,020	60,917	40.61%
10.	Ministry of Textiles	1,50,000	1,07,369	71.58%
11.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	1,21,400	87,426	72.01%
12.	Ministry of Tourism	67,300	95,754	142.28%
13.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	65,000	48,550	74.69%
14.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	60,000	44,655	74.43%
15.	Ministry of Home Affairs	58,000	3,608	6.22%
16.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	56,000	—	—
17.	Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers	39,000	35,790	91.77%
18.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	35,000	63,050	180.14%
19.	Department of Heavy Industries	30,000	28,196	93.99%
20.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	4,000	3,557	88.93%
21.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	3,000	7,970	265.67%
TOTAL		73,42,720	76,37,346	104.01%

Report on persons trained in the Financial Year 2012-13

(Figures are in lakh persons)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Organization	Target for 2012-13	Cumulative Achievement 2012-13	
			Number	% of annual target
1.	M/o Labour & Employment	25.00	8.2	33%
2.	M/o Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	6.00	5.50	92%
3.	M/o Agriculture	10.00	13.28	133%
4.	M/o Rural Development	8.00	5.42	68%
5.	D/o Higher Education	3.07	2.82	92%
6.	M/o Women & Child Development	1.54	1.01	66%
7.	M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	5.00	5.25	105%
8.	M/o Tourism	0.54	0.58	107%
9.	M/o Social Justice & Empowerment	0.40	0.42	105%
10.	M/o Textiles	2.50	0.71	28%
11.	D/o Heavy Industries	0.20	0.22	110%
12.	D/o Electronics & Information Technology	4.40	3.68	84%
13.	National Skill Development Corporation	4.00	4.03	101%
14.	M/o Chemicals & Fertilizers	0.35	0.36	101%
15.	M/o Development of North Eastern Region	0.04	0.01	25%
16.	M/o Food Processing Industries	0.11		0%
17.	M/o Road Transport and Highways	1.00	0.09	9%
18.	M/o Tribal Affairs	0.05	0.03	60%
19.	M/o Commerce and Industry	0.31	0.27	87%
	Total	72.51	51.88	72%

Report on persons trained in the Financial Year 2011-12

(Figures are in lakh persons)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Organization	Target for 2011-12	Cumulative Achievement 2011-12	
			Number	% of annual target
1.	M/o Labour & Employment	19.91	19.52	98.0%
2.	M/o Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	4.78	4.29	89.7%
3.	M/o Agriculture	8.75	7.77	88.8%
4.	M/o Rural Development	2.50	3.18	127.2%
5.	D/o Higher Education	1.20	2.20	183.3%
6.	M/o Women & Child Development	1.03	0.77	74.8%
7.	M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	2.20	2.79	126.8%
8.	M/o Tourism	0.33	0.27	81.8%
9.	M/o Social Justice & Empowerment	0.23	0.23	100%
10.	M/o Textiles	1.61	0.34	21.1%
11.	D/o Heavy Industries	0.14	0.16	114.3%
12.	Department of IT	2.23	2.35	105.4%
13.	National Skill Development Corporation	1.62	1.82	112.2%
Total		46.53	45.68	98.2%

APPENDIX IV

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 246
ANSWERED ON 10.12.2014

Skill Development Centres

246. SHRIDUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up skill development centres/institutes across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified for setting up of new centres/institutes, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the nature of training proposed to be imparted therein along with the timeframe within which these centres are likely to start functioning, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the details of the funds granted/proposed to be granted for such institutes; and
- (e) the manner in which these centres/institutes are likely to help the beneficiaries?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN PART (A) TO (E) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 246 TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.12.2014 ASKED BY SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH AND SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH REGARDING SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES.

(a) to (e) A Number of Ministries/Departments under the Central Government have skill development centers/institutes across the country. National Skill Development Corporation has developed a capacity of 82 million training with 159 Training Partners having 1408 centers in 356 Districts in 27 States and 5 Union Territories. The Department of Rural Development has 577 functional Rural Institutes Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) spreading over 556 districts. Ministry of Textiles is implementing Integrated Skill Development Scheme wherein implementing agencies are operating training centres Pan-India. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has 18 existing technology centres with 15 new technology centres in the pipeline. Moreover, there are 11,964 Industrial Training

Institutes (ITIs) (Govt. 2284 & Pvt. 9680) affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training in the country. The new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has a mandate to set up a network of development institutes/centres to supplement the ongoing efforts. The modalities for setting up training centers and training modules would depend up on the assessment of gaps and taking into consideration the facilities and funding.

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar-Baran): Madam, Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity to ask this supplementary. I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister for carving out a Ministry under the name Skill Development Ministry which is now headed by Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy. I appreciate the fact that the Government has recognized the importance of skill development. The Centre has taken necessary steps required to increase the number of ITIs by introducing PPP models which will help the country. The numbers, to achieve skilled personnel, has been targeted at 1.05 crore. By the month of September the Government has managed to impart skills to 25 lakh youths. The Government has still some grounds to cover to achieve the target. I would like to ask the Minister whether he is engaging tie ups with corporate sector within the country and abroad to help the target so that the youth can get employed within the corporate sector and go abroad and make our country proud?

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसके संदर्भ में मैं सदन को अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि इस मंत्रालय की स्थापना लगभग एक माह पहले हुई है। वर्ष 2009 में जब यह पालिसी पिछली सरकार द्वारा लाई गई, उस समय लगभग 50 करोड़ लोगों को प्रशिक्षित करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था। पहली योजना में तय किया गया कि लगभग 5 करोड़ लोगों को वर्ष 2017 तक प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा और वर्ष 2017 से 2022 तक 50 करोड़ लोगों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा। यह मंत्रालय लगभग 35 विभागों में बंटा हुआ है, इसलिए प्रधानमंत्री जी ने तय किया कि इस मंत्रालय को एक अम्ब्रेला के नीचे लाया जाए। इसमें एक कठिनाई यह आ रही है कि इसके अंतर्गत जितनी योजनाएं हैं वे अलग-अलग विभागों के अधीन हैं, जैसे ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, शहरी विकास मंत्रालय, टेक्सटाइल मंत्रालय, पर्यटन, लेबर एंड एम्प्लायमेंट आदि। इस तरह से लगभग 35-36 विभाग हैं, जो कौशल विकास का काम देखते हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने इस चैलेंज को समझा है। आप सभी राजनीतिक व्यक्ति हैं, आप लोगों को अपने क्षेत्र में जाना है और समाज में सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता प्रशिक्षण देने की है। मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि मैं पिछले एक माह से प्रयास कर रहा हूँ कि आखिर पचास करोड़ लोगों को प्रशिक्षित करने का लक्ष्य कहां से आया और इसका क्या आधार रखा है। मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ क्योंकि इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में जो नाम दर्ज हैं, वे लगभग 45 मिलियन के आसपास हैं। प्रत्येक वर्ष हमें जो वर्क फोर्स प्रशिक्षित करनी है, वह लगभग 10 मिलियन के आसपास है। चूंकि इसमें बहुत सारे विभाग हैं, इस प्रसंग को एक-एक करके देख रहे हैं। वर्तमान में 5 करोड़ लोगों को वर्ष 2017 तक प्रशिक्षित करना है। वर्ष 2011-2012 में मात्र 46 लाख लोग, वर्ष 2012-2013 में मात्र 72 लाख, वर्ष 2013-2014 में 73 लाख और इस वर्ष एक करोड़ लोगों को प्रशिक्षित करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। वर्तमान में हमारा लक्ष्य पांच करोड़ लोगों को प्रशिक्षित करना है और पूरा लक्ष्य 50 करोड़, मतलब देश की आधी आबादी को प्रशिक्षित करना हमारा लक्ष्य है। इसमें कहीं न कहीं ज्यादा प्रयास करने की

जरूरत है। इस विभाग का कार्य लगभग एक महीने पहले प्रारम्भ हुआ। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने इस मंत्रालय को खेल मंत्रालय से अलग करके जिम्मेदारी दी। मैं दूसरे मंत्रियों से समन्वय स्थापित करके विस्तार से चर्चा करूंगा कि इस योजना का क्या लक्ष्य होना चाहिए और रोजगार के लिए कितने लोगों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा सकता है या प्रशिक्षण में कितना सुधार ला सकते हैं। अभी जो आईटीआईज हैं, जिन पर प्रशिक्षण की जिम्मेदारी है, मूलतः लेबर विभाग के पास हैं।

The Member has *inter-alia* stated that there is a need for tough decision and we will be able to set a correct target in the House only after any decision has been taken by the Prime Minister and shall discuss the means to achieve the target.

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar-Baran): I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how will he undertake the policy of Skill India as he just mentioned that he has to work with 35 Ministries. All Members of Parliament want a young aspirant India and they want the youth of their respective constituencies to get jobs. Will all MPs be included in the Policy like we have in other programmes where MPs are involved? How will he coordinate with various Ministries and make sure that Skill India is helpful for us?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAPRUDY: Madam, Skill India Mission is certainly one Mission which has to be accomplished. It is a promise to the nation and to the youth of the nation. It is a promise to the country. The modalities are yet to be worked out and I can assure the House that in no time, we are going to roll out major activities which will involve each and every Member of Parliament in all the 542 parliamentary constituencies to achieve the target which has been set by the hon. Prime Minister.

APPENDIX V

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2766
ANSWERED ON 10.12.2014

Setting up of ITIs

2766. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to establish Small Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) to promote technical education in various parts of the country particularly in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan; and

(d) the amount spent by the Government for establishing ITIs in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Presently, there are 11,964 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) (Govt. 2284 & Pvt. 9680) affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training in the country. State-wise details are placed at Annexure I.

(b) to (d) Vocational Training is a concurrent subject and opening of ITIs is under domain of respective State Government/U.T. Administration.

Government has decided to transfer the scheme "Kaushal Vikas Yojana" to the Department of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The scheme aims to open new ITIs in unserved blocks of the country. The scheme is yet to be approved by the Govt.

Government ITIs are set up by respective State funds while private ITIs are self-financed. During the last three years, a total number of 44 ITIs (Govt. 01+ Pvt. 43) & during current financial year (till 08.09.2014), a total number of 815 ITIs (Govt. Nil+ Pvt. 815) in the State of Rajasthan have been granted affiliation to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT).

ANNEXURE

**Matrix for number of ITIs with seating capacities in various States/UTs as on
08.09.2014**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Govt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Govt.)	Number of Pvt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Pvt.)	Total ITIs	Total Seating Capacity
NORTHERN REGION							
1.	Chandigarh	2	1064	0	0	2	1064
2.	Delhi	16	11420	62	5052	78	16472
3.	Haryana	93	24008	131	14328	224	38336
4.	Himachal Pradesh	77	12500	137	15260	214	27760
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	99	21428	264	35552	363	56980
7.	Rajasthan	115	16624	1540	196207	1655	212831
8.	Uttar Pradesh	315	32460	1563	185618	1878	218078
9.	Uttarakhand	59	7227	59	6710	118	13937
	Sub-Total	813	130818	3757	458837	4570	589655
SOUTHERN REGION							
10.	Andhra Pradesh	148	28622	602	121636	750	150258
11.	Karnataka	179	30914	1297	103342	1476	134256
12.	Kerala	40	16476	490	54106	530	70582
13.	Lakshadweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
14.	Puducherry	8	1432	9	508	17	1940
15.	Tamil Nadu	61	23288	658	68334	719	91622
	Sub-Total	437	100828	3056	347926	3493	448754
EASTERN REGION							
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	1	96	6	608
17.	A&N Islands	1	273	0	0	1	273
18.	Assam	30	5776	4	288	34	6064
19.	Bihar	34	11433	732	103081	766	114514
20.	Jharkhand	21	4704	177	38440	198	43144
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24.	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
25.	Odisha	29	16784	590	100292	619	117076
26.	Sikkim	4	580	0	0	4	580
27.	Tripura	12	1792	1	96	13	1888
28.	West Bengal	52	13996	62	7688	114	21684
	Sub-Total	209	58250	1569	250301	1778	308551
WESTERN REGION							
29.	Chhattisgarh	92	11376	80	9200	172	20576
30.	D & N Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman & Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3264	5	412	15	3676
33.	Gujarat	157	58156	401	25112	558	83268
34.	Madhya Pradesh	173	26238	373	49762	546	76000
35.	Maharashtra	390	108824	439	52916	829	161740
	Sub-Total	825	208474	1298	137402	2123	345876
	Grand Total	2284	498370	9680	1194466	11964	1692836

APPENDIX VI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 309
ANSWERED ON 25.2.2015

Skill Development Programmes

309. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons trained/got employment under various skill development programmes being run by the Government;

(b) whether the Government is aware that there are numerous schemes running for skill development under different ministries which need to be aligned or integrated;

(c) if so, whether there is any one portal for enrolling and tracking of the candidates under these schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the high panel committee set up to look into issues related to skill development schemes has submitted its report and if so, the current status of the report; and

(e) the time by which the Government plans to implement the recommendations provided by the panel?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) There are over 20 Ministries/Departments engaged in skill development activities through various schemes/programmes. As per information available with National Skill Development Corporation, 76.37 lakh persons were trained under the schemes/programmes during 2013-14.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) No Madam.

(d) & (e) The Government had constituted a high level Committee on Dovetailing/Rationalization of Central Government Schemes on Skill Development. The Committee has submitted its report. On the basis of the report and the inputs/feedback received from the stakeholders, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is framing the Common Norms for Skill Development Schemes implemented by Government of India.

APPENDIX VII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1550
ANSWERED ON 4.3.2015

Targets for NSDP

1550. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:
SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:
COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any targets for monitoring the implementation of the proposed National Skill Development (NSDP) Policy, 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of youths to whom training is proposed to be imparted and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to fulfil the huge demand of professional quality trainers required for imparting skills especially skills required in the industrial sector;

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement a certification system under a statutory authority for monitoring skilled manpower in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the mechanism set up by the Government to implement skill development programmes?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) The Government is in the process of framing and notifying the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015. The policy will broadly cover the entire landscape of the skill development and entrepreneurship in the country including initiatives for certification system, training of trainers and implementation of skill development programmes.

APPENDIX VIII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2373
ANSWERED ON 11.03.2015

National Skill Development Policy

2373. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI AJAY NISHAD:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalized the revised National Skill Development Policy and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the aims and objectives of revised NSDP and the extent of the objectives of NSDP-2009 have been achieved;

(c) whether the Government has sought views on the national skill development policy from various States including Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) whether the Government has evaluated the skill development programmes under various ministries and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) The Government had formulated National Skill Development Policy in 2009. The 2009 policy is currently being reviewed and a new National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is proposed to be finalized in consultation with States and the Central Ministries/Departments concerned, in order to standardize procedures and outcomes across the sectors and geography.

APPENDIX IX

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2523
ANSWERED ON 11.03.2015

Schemes for Tribal/Backward/Rural Youth

2523. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTERPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes/programmes and activities undertaken so far for skill development of tribal/backward/rural youth in various States including Jharkhand;

(b) the targets set and achievements made so far since the inception of the scheme;

(c) the details of the shortfall in achievements, if any, along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being undertaken to achieve the fargets?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) There are over 70 skill development schemes across various sectors being implemented by over 20 Central Ministries/Departments. The coverage of the schemes is across all the States in the country including Jharkhand.

(b) & (c) The year-wise targets and achievements of skill development by various Ministries/Departments is given below:

(Figures in lakhs)

Financial Year	Skilling Target for India	Persons skilled	Achievements
2011-12	46.53	45.58	98%
2012-13	72.51	51.88	72%
2013-14	73.42	76.37	104%
2014-15	105.07	49.77	47%

(upto January, 2015)

(d) A National Skills Mission is proposed to be set up to consolidate all the skilling and entrepreneurship development activities in the country towards standardized procedures and outcomes.

APPENDIX X

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3509
ANSWERED ON 18.03.2015

Entrepreneurial Activities and Start-up Units

3509. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any measures to promote start-ups and entrepreneurial activities amongst youth, particularly in the management schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any scholarships/fellowships investment facilities to young entrepreneurs with innovative ideas of businesses;

(d) if so, the details of such initiatives, year-wise during the last three years; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Training for youth are being implemented through central sector schemes by various Ministries/ Departments such as Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Human Resource Development. Further, MSME has introduced a scheme called "Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through incubator" while the DST has been implementing the programme under the S&T Entrepreneurship Development for promotion of technology based entrepreneurship. It has also provided seed funding up to Rs. 200 lakhs in a faced manner to some of the Technology Business Incubators (TBI). Similarly, a new 'Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Agro Industry' is under formulation to set up a network of technology centre and incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship and to promote start-ups for innovation and entrepreneurship in agro-industry.

APPENDIX XI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3593
ANSWERED ON 18.03.2015

Targets and Achievements

3593. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:
SHRI OM BIRLA:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of all Ministries that are involved in skill development;
- (b) the targets and achievements of various Ministries conducting skill development programmes during each of the last three years and the current year, Ministry-wise;
- (c) whether some Ministries have not been able to achieve their targets;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the same; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard as well as for consolidation of skill development efforts in the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAPRUDY):
(a) to (e) At present, there are over 70 skill development schemes across various sectors being implemented by over 20 Central Ministries/Departments. The details of all Ministries are involved in Skill Development are given in Annexure-I. The targets fixed under these schemes and achievements made are as under:—

(Figures in lakhs)

Financial Year	Skilling Target for India	Persons skilled
2011-12	46.53	45.58
2012-13	72.51	51.88
2013-14	73.42	76.37
2014-15	105.07	49.77

(upto January, 2015)

The National Skill Development Policy, 2009 is currently being reviewed and a new National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is proposed to be finalized in consultation with States and the Central Ministries/Departments concerned, in order to lay down the future roadmap of skilling in the country including the targets and proposed initiatives.

Details of Ministries Involved in Skill Development

Sl.No.	Name of Ministries
1.	M/o Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation)
2.	M/o Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)
3.	M/o Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education: DARE)
4.	M/o Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals)
5.	M/o Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion)
6.	M/o Communications & Information Technology (Department of Electronics & Information Technology)
7.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER)
8.	M/o Food Processing Industries
9.	M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
10.	Ministry of Human Resource Development
11.	Ministry of Labour & Employment
12.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
13.	Ministry of Minority Affairs
14.	Ministry of Rural Development
15.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
16.	Ministry of Textiles
17.	Ministry of Tourism
18.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
19.	Ministry of Women and Child Development
20.	M/o Youth Affairs and Sports
21.	M/o Home Affairs
22.	Ministry of Finance (through National Skill Development Corporation: NSDC)

APPENDIX XII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3618
ANSWERED ON 18.03.2015

National Skill Qualification Framework

3618. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the progress of implementation of the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF);
- (b) whether there is system of Recognition of Prior Learning as envisaged in the NSQF;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAPRUDY):
(a) The National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) is implemented through the National Skills Qualifications Committee (NSQC), which comprises of representatives from key Central Ministries concerned with skill development, State representatives from three State Skill Development Missions (nominated by rotation every year), and sectoral representatives, depending on the sector in question — including the concerned administrative Ministry, regulatory bodies, training providers, Sector Skill Councils. The details of the progress of implementation of the NSQF are given at **Annexure-I**.

(b) & (c) Yes, Madam. Millions of the people in India acquire skills through non-formal channels. Without any formal certification of their skills, these people are constrained to market their skills in the limited geographies and communities that know of them by word of mouth. NSQF allows all such skills to be tested and certified. This process, known as Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) will enable the millions of experimentally skilled to be able to derive proposer economic and social benefits of their skills.

(d) The National Skill Development Agency has launched pilots on Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) in four sectors- Agriculture, Domestic Work, Healthcare and

Gems and Jewellery. A separate pilot for the construction sector by the DGET has been initiated as well.

Simultaneously a number of other agencies also initiated RPL projects in the recent months, and on the initiative of NSDA through a workshop organized on 16th February, 2015 with the Stakeholders, has been proposed to formulate guidelines which is under finalization.

Details of the progress of implementation of the NSQF

(a) Increasing awareness about the NSQF through State level and other Capacity Building Engagements:

Consultative workshops/meetings have been conducted with various State Governments and other stakeholders to familiarise them with the issues relating to NSQF, and the modalities of implementing the NSQF at the State level. All the States have been requested to expedite the implementation of NSQF.

(b) Recognition of Prior Learning

The National Skill Development Agency has launched pilots on Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) in four sectors — Agriculture, Domestic Work, Healthcare and Gems and Jewellery. A separate pilot for the construction sector by the DGET has been initiated as well.

(c) Engagements with Institutions of Higher Learning

The NSDA has been organising series of brainstorming sessions/workshops with some of the reputed universities/institutions of higher learning along with the key regulatory authorities such as the UGC, AICTE, CBSE and NIOS. The objective of these workshops is to define the competencies of qualifications in terms of the level descriptors in NSQF for diplomas, associate degrees, bachelor degrees, masters degrees etc. being awarded by these institutions.

(d) Alignment of NCVT Courses to the NSQF

NSDA has also initiated the process of aligning the NCVT courses under the Ministry of Labour and Employment with the NSQF by populating the Qualifications Register. The process has begun for the three most popular trades under NCVT, namely — Fitter, Turner and Electrician. International experts from the India-EU Skill Development Project are also working closely with the NSDA in this regard.

(e) Equivalence with international Frameworks

In keeping with the PM's vision of having an India that is able to export skilled manpower to the rest of the world, the NSDA has initiated the process to establish equivalence between the NSQF and the European Qualification Framework, so that persons who have been certified against the NSQF will be able to seek skilled job opportunities in the countries that adopt the EQF.

(f) Capacity Building

The India - EU skill Development Project has developed a training programme comprising of 12 modules covering the most important dimensions and elements of managing the NSQF. The EU Team will train the identified officials from the institution chosen for this training programme which will empower them to deliver such trainings in future to other stakeholders on need basis. The first session of the training programme took place from 18th-20th February 2015 in New Delhi.

APPENDIX XIII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3651
ANSWERED ON 18.03.2015

Skill Development of Minorities

3651. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK": Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey to ascertain the number of persons including women from minority communities who got employment after getting training under various skill development programmes; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (b) At the request of the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), the World Bank has conducted an evaluation study of five central government sponsored national level skill development programmes (SDPs). The objective of the field study, done between April and October 2014, was to understand and learn from the performance of these five SDPs in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan.

As per the interim findings of the report, more than 30-60% of participants are women [more than 50% in STEP-UP and rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) schemes] and on an average 27% of candidates enrolled in the above skill development programmes find employment. The final report is yet to be submitted.

APPENDIX XIV

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 501
ANSWERED ON 29.04.2015

Skilled Manpower

501. ADV. CHINTAMAN NAVASHA WANAGA:
SHRIR. DHRUVA NARAYANA:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various skill development schemes under implementation by the Government for the youth;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the skilled manpower requirement for different sectors and if so, the details of skill gap in these sectors, sector-wise;
- (c) whether the Skill gap has also been assessed at the level of States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) whether any study has been conducted in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the key findings of the study; and
- (e) the other steps taken/being taken by the government to train more youth to meet the demand of skilled force of various sectors in the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE IN RESPECT OF PARTS: (a) to (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 501 ADMITTED FOR REPLY ON 29.04.2015 REGARDING "SKILLED MANPOWER"

There are over 20 Central Ministries / Departments involved in implementation of more than 70 schemes for skill development/entrepreneurship programmes. Details of these schemes are given in **Annexure-I**. Further details about the schemes are also available on the website of the Ministry i.e. www.msde.gov.in

In order to understand the sectoral and geographical spread of skill requirements/gaps and incremental human resource requirement across the sectors, studies have been undertaken by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) with the help of consulting firms. Sector-wise and State-wise incremental human resource requirement projected in the study report of the period 2013-2022, are available at **Annexure-II**.

As an effort to align the skill development initiatives with the incremental human resource requirement, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) has been finalized by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The scheme with an outlay of Rs. 1,500 crore, has a target to cover 24 lakh persons under skill development training which would be done based on the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and industry led standards.

Further, in order to lay down the future roadmap of skilling in the Country, the National Skill Development and Policy, 2009 is currently being reviewed and a new National Policy on skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 with the objectives to promote skill with speed, scale and standards, is under consultation with various stake holders.

Details of Schemes for Skill Development

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
1.	M/o Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation)	<p>Extension Reform-Farm School Agri Clinic and Agri Business Centres Scheme Diploma in Agricultural Extension Services for Input Dealers (DAESI).</p> <p>Post Graduate Diploma in Agricultural Extension Management (PGDAEM).</p> <p>National Food Security Mission (NFSM)</p> <p>National Horticulture Mission (NHM)</p> <p>Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH).</p> <p>National Centre for Organic Farming</p> <p>Mechanization and Technology (M&T)</p>
2.	M/o Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)	<p>Department of Poultry and Fodder Department of Cooperatives and Dairy Development Department of Livestock Health Department of Fisheries</p>
3.	M/o Agriculture (DARE)	<p>Training in Agricultural Extension (21 training centres).</p> <p>Under the University Stream, various under-graduate, post-graduate and PhD courses are offered (DARE).</p> <p>There is one Central Agricultural University, thirty one State Agriculture University (SAUs) and four National Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research having the status of Deemed University.</p> <p>ICAR also arranges need based training programmes in any of State Agricultural University or ICAR institutes in new and emerging areas.</p>
4.	M/o Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals)	Support to Central Institutes of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET).
5.	M/o Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion)	<p>Placement Linked Skill Development Programme. This is a sub-scheme of the Ministry's Integrated Leather Development Programme.</p> <p>Support to Artisans Scheme: This is a sub-scheme of the Ministry's Integrated Leather Development Programme.</p>
6.	M/o Communications & Information Technology (Department of Electronics & Information Technology)	<p>NIELIT's capacity enhancement plan on skill development (erstwhile DOEACC)</p> <p>CDAC's capacity enhancement plan on skill development to enhance existing training capacity</p> <p>Scheme for financial assistance to select six States/</p>

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
		UTs for Skill Development in Electronics System Design and Manufacturing Sector
		Setting up of Electronics and ICT Academies in various States in existing IITs/IIITs/NITs (proposed in June, 2013)
7.	Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region (DoNER)	CBTA
8.	M/o Food Processing Industries	Creation of infrastructure facilities for running Degree/ Diploma courses in Food Processing Technology under NMFP
		Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) under NMFP to be conducted by various Government and private organisations, industries or NGOs
		Grants-in-aid for setting up of Food Processing Training Centres (FPTC) under NMFP
		Training at Recognised National/State Level Institutes etc. sponsored by MoFPI/other training programmes under NMFP
		Degree Programmes and short term courses offered by National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Kundli, Haryana and Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT), Tamil Nadu
9.	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) which replaces the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). There are 2 components under the mission for Skill Development—(i) Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P); and (ii) Self-Employment Programme (SEP)
10.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	Community Development through Polytechnics
		Implementation of the Scheme for Integrating Differently Abled Persons in the mainstream of Technical and Vocational Education
		Graduate Apprenticeships (under Scheme of Apprenticeship Training)
		Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development—Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs)
		National Institute of Open Schooling — Distance Vocational Education Programmes [Practical Training through Accredited Vocational Institutes (AVIs)].
		Establishment of Community Colleges (to be set up)
11.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Craftsmen Training Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
		Skill Development Initiative Apprenticeship Training Scheme Crafts Instructor Training Scheme (CITS) Advanced Vocational Training Scheme and Hi-tech Training Scheme Women Training Institutes Supervisory Training Central Staff Training and Research Institute
12.	M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (IMC/EDP/ESDP/MDP) Scheme implemented through MSME—Development Institutes and Branch Institutes Training through Multi Disciplinary Training Centres (MDTC) and other training centres of KVIC under Human Resource Development (HRD) Scheme and PMEGP Scheme and Training by Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation (MGIRI) Training by Coir Board on spinning of coir and production of value added products through training institutions of the Board Training under Mahila Coir Yojana through training centres of the Board including Field Training Centres
13.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme Seekho aur kamao Skill Development Training by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation MANAS (Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills)
14.	Ministry of Rural Development	Aajeevika Skills Rural Self Employment and Training Scheme (RSETI)
15.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	SCA to SCSP Skill Development Trainings under NSCFDC Skill Development programmes by NIEPMD, PDUIPH, AYJNIHH, NIVH, NHFDC, SVNIRTAR, National Trust, NIMH, NIOH
16.	Ministry of Textiles	Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)
17.	Ministry of Tourism	Hunar Se Rozgar Tak under CBSP Scheme PG/UG/Certificate and Diploma courses conducted through Ministry's own infrastructure across States—through IHMs and FCIs Skill Testing and certification of existing service providers under CBSP scheme
18.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	SCA to TSP Skill Development Programme by National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
		TRIFED — Skill development/upgradation and capacity building for MFPS
		TRIFED — Skill development/upgradation and capacity building for Handicrafts/Handlooms
19.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) — To provide updated skills and new knowledge
		Training in home scale preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition (FNB)
		Women Empowerment & Livelihood Programme in the Mid Gangetic Plain—Priyadarshini Scheme to organise women into effective self-help group
		Advanced Diploma Course on Child Guidance and Counseling (Implemented by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development)
		Swadhar Greh/Short Stay Home (Skill improvement for rehabilitation)
		SABLA — Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls
20.	M/o Youth Affairs and Sports	Skill Upgradation Training Programme for Women in 200 Border/Tribal/Backward Districts (SUTP)
		Skill Development Training Programme (SDTP) under NCVT
		Scheme of Youth Employability Skill (YES) Training
		National Service Scheme
21.	M/o Home Affairs	Udaan

ANNEXURE II

**Incremental Human Resource Requirements
across States (2013—22)**

Sl. No.	State	Incremental HR requirement Total 2013-22	Sl. No.	State	Incremental HR requirement (in million) Sector study (2013-22)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10871315	1.	Agriculture	(-) 24.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	147046	2.	Auto and Auto Components	3.9
3.	Assam	1234357	3.	Banking and Financial Services	1.7
4.	Chhattisgarh	3043736		Sector	
5.	Delhi	6341921	4.	Beauty and Wellness	10.1
6.	Goa	227261	5.	Building Construction and Real Estate	31.1
7.	Gujarat	5756711	6.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	2.7
8.	Haryana	3577999	7.	Domestic Help	4.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1206379	8.	Education and Skill Development	4.3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1122787	9.	Electronics and IT Hardware	4.6
11.	Jharkhand	4452801	10.	Food Processing	4.4
12.	Karnataka	8476134	11.	Furniture and Furnishing	7.2
13.	Kerala	2956896	12.	Gems and Jewellery	3.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7816045	13.	Handlooms and Handicrafts	6.1
15.	Maharashtra	15522185	14.	Healthcare	3.8
16.	Manipur	233446	15.	IT and ITES	2.4
17.	Meghalaya	248954	16.	Leather and Leather Goods	3.7
18.	Mizoram	140188	17.	Logistics Transportation and Warehousing	11.7
19.	Nagaland	97382	18.	Media and Entertainment	0.9
20.	Odisha	3345584	19.	Pharmaceuticals	1.7
21.	Punjab	2899005	20.	Retail	17.1
22.	Rajasthan	4242438	21.	Security	4.8
23.	Sikkim	147821	22.	Telecommunications	2.1
24.	Tamil Nadu	13552000	23.	Textile and Clothing	6.3
25.	Tripura	259330	24.	Tourism, Travel and Hospitality	6.5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11011055		Sub-Total	120.8
27.	Uttarakhand	2061143	(-)	Removal of duplications in Retail Sector	11.06
28.	West Bengal	9342561		Total	109.74
	Total	120334480			

APPENDIX XV

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 501
ANSWERED ON 29.04.2015

Skilled Manpower

501. ADV. CHINTAMAN NAVASHA WANAGA:
SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various skill development schemes under implementation by the Government for the youth;
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- (c) whether the sill gap has also been assessed at the level of States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) whether any study has been conducted in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the key findings of the study; and
- (e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to train more youth to meet the demand of skilled force of various sectors in the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE IN RESPECT OF PARTS: (a) to (e) of LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 501 ADMITTED FOR REPLY OF 29.4.2015 REGARDING "SKILLED MANPOWER"

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In order to understand the sectoral and geographical spread of skill requirements/gaps and incremental human resource requirement across the sectors, studies have been undertaken by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) with the help of consulting firms. Sector-wise and State-wise incremental human resource requirement projected in the study report for the period 2013-22, are available at **Annexure-II**.

As an effort to align the skill development initiatives with the incremental human resource requirement, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) has been finalised by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 1,500 crore, has a target to cover 24 lakh persons under skill development training which would be done based on the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and industry led standards.

Further, in order to lay down the future roadmap of skilling in the country, the National Skill Development Policy, 2009 is currently being reviewed and a new National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 with the objectives to promote skill with speed, scale and standards, is under consultation with various stakeholders.

Details of Schemes for Skill Development

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
1.	M/o Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation)	<p>Extention Reform-Farm School Agri Clinic and Agri Business Centres Scheme Diploma in Agriculture Extension Services for Input Dealers (DAESI)</p> <p>Post Graduate Diploma in Agricultural Extension Management (PGDAEM)</p> <p>National Food Security Mission (NFSM)</p> <p>Natioal Horticulture Mission (NHM)</p> <p>Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)</p> <p>National Centre for Organic Farming</p> <p>Mechanization and Technology (M&T)</p>
2.	M/o Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)	<p>Department of Poultry and Fodder Department of Cooperatives and Dairy Development Department of Livestock Health Department of Fisheries</p>
3.	M/o Agriculture (DARE)	<p>Training in Agricultural Extension (21 training centres)</p> <p>Under the University Stream, various under-graduate, post-graduate and Ph.D. courses are offered (DARE)</p> <p>There is one Central Agricultural University, thirty-one State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) and four National Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research having the status of Deemed University</p> <p>ICAR also arranges need based training programs in any of State Agricultural University or ICAR institutes in new and emerging areas.</p>
4.	M/o Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals)	Support to Central Institutes of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET)
5.	M/o Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion)	<p>Placement Linked Skill Development Programme: This is a sub-scheme of the Ministry's Integrated Leather Development Programme.</p> <p>Support to Artisans Scheme: This is a sub-scheme of the Ministry's Integrated Leather Development Programme</p>
6.	M/o Communications & Information Technology (Department of Electronics & Information Technology)	<p>NIELIT's capacity enhancement plan on skill development (erstwhile DOEACC)</p> <p>CDAC's capacity enhancement plan on skill development to enhance existing training capacity</p> <p>Scheme for financial assistance to select six States/</p>

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
		UTs for Skill Development in Electronics System Design and Manufacturing Sector
		Setting up of Electronics and ICT Academies in various States in existing IITs/IIITs/NITs (proposed in June, 2013)
7.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER)	CBTA
8.	M/o Food Processing Industries	Creation of infrastructure facilities for running Degree/Diploma courses in Food Processing Technology under NMFP Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) under NMFP to be conducted by various Government and private organizations, industries, or NGOs Grants-in-aid for setting up of Food Processing Training Centres (FPTC) under NMFP Training at Recognised National/State Level Institutes etc. sponsored by MoFPI/other training programmes under NMFP Degree Programmes and short term courses offered by National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Kundli, Haryana and Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT), Tamil Nadu
9.	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) which replaces the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). There are 2 components under the mission for Skill Development:—(i) Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P); and (ii) Self-Employment Programme (SEP).
10.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	Community Development through Polytechnics Implementation of the Scheme for Integrating Differently Abled Persons in the mainstream of Technical and Vocational Education Graduate Apprenticeships (under Scheme of Apprenticeship Training) Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development - Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) National Institute of Open Schooling — Distance Vocational Education Programmes [Practical Training through Accredited Vocational Institutes (AVIs)]. Establishment of Community Colleges (to be set up)
11.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Craftsmen Training Scheme Skill Development Initiative Apprenticeship Training Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
		Crafts Instructor Training Scheme (CITS)
		Advanced Vocational Training Scheme and Hi-tech Training Scheme
		Women Training Institutes
		Supervisory Training
		Central Staff Training and Research Institute
12.	M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (IMC EDP/ESDP/MDP) Scheme implemented through MSME-Development Institutes and Branch Institutes Training through Multi Disciplinary Training Centres (MTDC) and other training centres of KVIC under Human Resource Development (HRD) Scheme and PMEGP Scheme and Training by Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI) Training by Coir Board on spinning of coir and production of value added products through training institutions of the Board Training under Mahila Coir Yojana through training centres of the Board including Field Training Centres
13.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	Multi Sectoral Development Programme Seekho Aur Kamao Skill development training by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation MANAS (Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills)
14.	Ministry of Rural Development	Aajeevika Skills Rural Self Employment and Training Scheme (RSETI)
15.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	SCA to SCSP Skill Development Trainings under NSCFDC Skill Development programmes by NIEPMD, PDUIPH, AYJNIHH, NIVH, NHFDC, SVNIRTAR, National Trust, NIMH, NIOH
16.	Ministry of Textiles	Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)
17.	Ministry of Tourism	Hunar Se Rozgar Tak under CBSP Scheme PG/UG/Certificate and Diploma courses conducted through Ministry's own infrastructure across States—through IHMs and FCIs Skill Testing and certification of existing service providers under CBSP scheme
18.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	SCA to TSP Skill development programme by National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation TRIFED - Skill development/up gradation and capacity building for MFPs

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
		TRIFED - Skill development/up gradation and capacity building for Handicrafts/Handlooms
19.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) — To provide updated skills and new knowledge Training in home scale preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition (FNB) Women Empowerment & Livelihood Program in the Mid Gangetic Plain-Priyadarshini scheme to organize women into effective self-help group Advanced Diploma Course on Child Guidance and Counseling (Implemented by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development) Swadhar Greh/Short Stay Home (Skill improvement for rehabilitation) SABLA — Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls
20.	M/o Youth Affairs and Sports	Skill Up-gradation Training Programme for Women in 200 Border/Tribal/backward Districts (SUTP) Skill Development Training Programme (SDTP) under NCVT Scheme of Youth Employability Skill (YES) Training National Service Scheme
21.	M/o Home Affairs	Udaan

ANNEXURE-II

Incremental Human Resource Requirements across States (2013—22)		Incremental Human Resource Requirements across Sectors (2013—22)			
Sl. No.	State	Incremental HR requirement Total 2013—22	Sl. No.	Sector	Incremental HR requirement (in million) Sector study (2013—22)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10871315	1.	Agriculture	(-) 24.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	147046	2.	Auto and Auto Components	3.9
3.	Assam	1234357	3.	Banking and Financial Services Sector	1.7
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6.	Goa	227261	6.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	2.7
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9.	Himachal Pradesh	1206379	9.	Electronics and IT Hardware	4.6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1122787	10.	Food Processing	4.4
11.	Jharkhand	4452801	11.	Furniture and Furnishing	7.2
12.	Karnataka	8476134	12.	Gems and Jewellery	3.6
13.	Kerala	2956896	13.	Handlooms and Handicrafts	6.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7816045	14.	Healthcare	3.8
15.	Maharashtra	15522185	15.	IT and ITES	2.4
16.	Manipur	233446	16.	Leather and Leather Goods	3.7
17.	Meghalaya	248954	17.	Logistics Transportation and Warehousing	11.7
18.	Mizoram	140188	18.	Media and Entertainment	0.9
19.	Nagaland	97382	19.	Pharmaceuticals	1.7
20.	Odisha	3345584	20.	Retail	17.1
21.	Punjab	2899005	21.	Security	4.8
22.	Rajasthan	4242438	22.	Telecommunications	2.1
23.	Sikkim	147821	23.	Textile and Clothing	6.3
24.	Tamil Nadu	13552000	24.	Tourism, Travel and Hospitality	6.5
25.	Tripura	259330		Sub-Total	120.8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11011055	(-)	Removal of duplications in Retail Sector	11.06
27.	Uttarakhand	2061143		Total	109.74
28.	West Bengal	9342561			
	Total	120334480			

(प्रश्न 501)

श्री चिन्तामन नावाशा वांगा (पालघर): महोदया, मैं सरकार और प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी का आभार मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना चलाई है। मुझे इस बात की भी खुशी है कि रूडी जी जैसे डायनेमिक लीडर को स्किल डेवलपमेंट मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी दी है। स्किल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत 21 मंत्रालय और 70 से ज्यादा योजनाएं समाहित हुई हैं। इसमें आदिवासी विकास भी है। आप भी कोंकन में रहने वाली थीं, अभी हैं या नहीं यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कोंकन में आदिवासी एरिया में रहता हूँ। आज भी मैं मानता हूँ कि जंगल में मंगल है। Asking for:— The Member *inter-alia* asked as under:— Whether an art form called Warle painting has originated from tribals and it has reached every corner of the world. And as per my knowledge its training is being imparted from America to Germany and Australia. If we can develop it under Skill development then tribal Youth will also get employment. Is there any proposal to include it under training and skill development?

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: अध्यक्ष महोदया, उन्होंने किसी एक आदिवासी क्षेत्र में विशेष तौर से किसी योजना के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है। मैं इसके बारे में विस्तार से सूचना प्राप्त करूंगा कि वहां कौशल 'विकास का काम कैसे किया जा सकता है? देश में बड़े नक्शे के तौर पर, चाहे वह गरीब, किसान या मजदूर हों, देश में लगभग साढ़े चार सौ मिलियन लोग असंगठित क्षेत्रों में काम करते हैं, उनमें आदिवासी भी आते हैं। इस समाज में कुछ कौशल पारंपरिक तौर पर होते हैं। हम ने अपनी योजना और 'प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना' के तहत एक विषय की शुरुआत की है। यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है जिसे 'रिकॉग्निशन ऑफ प्रायर लर्निंग' कहते हैं। ऐसे तमाम क्षेत्रों में जहां इस प्रकार के हुनर उपलब्ध हैं, उन्हें मैप करना, उनकी पहचान करना, उसको स्किलिंग या अपस्किलिंग कहते हैं, उनमें थोड़ा-सा और सुधार लाकर, उनकी गुणवत्ता और क्षमता को बढ़ा कर, उन्हें हम एक पहचान पत्र निर्गत करेंगे, इसके लिए भी 'प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना' में राशि आवंटित की गयी है, ताकि हम ऐसे हुनरों को प्रामाणिकता से सर्टिफिकेट्स दे सकें। उनके गुणवत्ता में सुधार कर सकें ताकि देश की उत्पादन में उनकी भूमिका हो सके।

The Member has *inter-alia* stated that I will collect the information about subject and we shall definitely conduct a study on the need for suit skill required particularly in all the tribal areas and forest areas and not only in that specific area.

श्री चिन्तामन नावाशा वांगा (पालघर): अध्यक्ष महोदया, देश में लगभग तीन लाख युवा केंद्र हैं। युवा केंद्र के माध्यम से अच्छे काम गांव-गांव में चल रहे हैं। क्या सरकार 'नेहरू युवा केंद्र' का समावेश स्किल डेवलपमेंट योजना में करेगी?

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: अध्यक्ष महोदया, कल इस विभाग के माननीय मंत्री श्री सर्वानन्द सोनोवाल जी बगल में बैठे हुए थे। मैं उनसे अनौपचारिक रूप से इस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहा था कि देश में सिर्फ 'नेहरू युवा केंद्र' ही नहीं, बल्कि देश में बहुत ऐसी संस्थायें हैं जो किसी न किसी तौर पर नौजवानों से जुड़ी हुयी हैं, उनसे संबंध रखती हैं, चाहे वह एन०सी०सी०, एन०एस०एस० या अन्य संस्थायें हों, क्या हम उन संस्थानों का उपयोग अपने साथ समन्वय स्थापित करके युवाओं के कौशल विकास के लिए कर सकेंगे? गांवों में कृषि के क्षेत्र में आज एग्रीकल्चरल फार्मर्स जैसे 83 'किसान विकास केंद्र'

हैं, इस तरह की बहुत संस्थायें हैं। मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि देश के जितनी भी संरचनाओं में प्रशिक्षण का काम चल रहा हो, सभी विभागों से उनकी जानकारी प्राप्त कर, जिनका पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है, क्या हम उन्हें कौशल विकास के लिए उपयोग कर सकते हैं? गुजरात में इस प्रकार का प्रयास किया गया था और जिन विद्यालयों में इस तरह के स्थान रिक्त या उपलब्ध थे, वहां लगभग 500 कौशल विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गयी है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इसमें राज्य सरकारें भी सहयोग दें। पिछले 60 वर्षों में संरचना का बहुत निर्माण हुआ है लेकिन जिनका उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है, हम उन सभी संस्थानों का हम 24/7 उपयोग कर सकें। आपने जिसे मंत्रालय की योजना से जोड़ने के लिए जो निवेदन किया है। मैं इस संबंध में कार्रवाई करने का प्रयास कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA (Chamarajanagar): Madam, the Minister in his reply has mentioned about *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana* for which an allocation of Rs. 1,500 crore has been made in order to provide skills training to 24 lakh persons. In the Skills Development Programme, two issues are very important—skill trainers and placement of skilled persons.

According to the Twelfth Five Year Plan Report, the gross requirement of skilled instructors in India is approximately 79,000. The annual incremental requirement of instructors is approximately 20,000, whereas the current annual capacity of training trainer is in only 2,000. There is a shortage of skill trainers in our country.

The second point is about placement. According to the survey conducted by the World Bank, only 27 per cent of candidates enrolled in these skill development programmes find employment. So, placement as well as skill trainers are very important, as far as skill development programmes are concerned.

In this connection, I would like to know from the Minister how they are addressing these two issues.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: This is a very important issue. For teaching, we get graduates and postgraduates, who can become teachers. As far as skill trainers are concerned, the hon. Member is absolutely correct, we actually do not have such a large number of trainers. As directed by the hon. Prime Minister, I can tell you about a few of the sectors which we are trying to tap, which the House will be very interested and happy to learn about. India has the third largest Armed Forces in the world.

The Armed Forces, for that matter, retire their jawans-Lance Naik and Subedar Majors - at a very young age after 20 years of service. At least 50,000 non-Commissioned officers retire after 20 years of service. We are trying to partner with the Ministry of Defence to get this large number of people. There are several skills in the Armed Forces and they have trained their personnel for over 20 years. We are trying to partner with the Defence Forces so that we can tap all these people to come back as trainers. Even if they do not come back as trainers, we can bring them back as entrepreneurs.

On the other front, he has raised the issue of placement. This has become a major challenge. Actually, what is happening is that the World Bank Report that he has referred to, is related to four major Ministries, which are spending money out of those 22 Ministries. Since this Ministry has come into existence, we are trying to integrate that. But the point here is this. The World Bank has said that out of every 100 people trained so far, only 27 people get employment and out of that, 60 per cent people dropout the following year. So, as far as employment is concerned, the standardisation is not there. Through the Sector Skill Councils and any other formulation which is going to come now, we are going to create a component. Under the *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Yojana*, we are trying to create an incentive for training partners or providers. If they are able to place or position individuals who get trained under them, they would be given a certain incentive also. This is a part of the plan. The skill gapping is with this purpose. Maybe certain skills are existing in this area and the demand could be existing in some other area. For example, about construction, people from Bihar go to Pune and Mumbai. That is why, we are creating a map of it. We are also trying to create a LMIS, an information system. But all this will take a while because we need to do some more work at the national level, to integrate all the States to have this connectivity of employment. I am sure, maybe in six months or one year time, we will have a perfect portal where a Member of Parliament can reach a site and look out for the movement of the workers. We are also trying to link it up in a big way so that we have individual identity of these people who get trained.

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): Madam Speaker, many individuals and NGOs from Tamil Nadu are waiting for clearance from many Ministries of the Union Government towards grants for skill development and capacity building. The statement from the Minister itself shows that the HR requirement in Tamil Nadu is more. With the new reality of a coordinated Ministry now, I would like to know whether thrust would be given to the pending request from the social animators of Tamil Nadu. I would like to know whether streamlined funding mechanism would be evolved by the Centre towards this national asset building in the form of skill development of individuals.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAPRUDY: Madam, he has talked in particular about animation. I can say that as far as the State of Tamil Nadu is concerned, Tamil Nadu has a population of around 13.5 crore. The incremental skill gap required till 2022 is this.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): How much is the population?....
(Interruption)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAPRUDY: I am just trying to put a comparison. The skill gap is such that about one crore people need to be employed there. That is what I am trying to say that this is the ratio.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN (Sriperumbudur): The population of Tamil Nadu is not 13.5 crore.(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: What is the question actually?

HON. SPEAKER: Please repeat your question.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I am mentioning the ratio of the population to the requirement. The incremental skill gap is approximately one crore till 2022. You are talking about animation. I will not be able to tell you in particular about animation. I need to find that out. But this is an overall requirement of the skill gap as far as the State of Tamil Nadu is concerned. That is what I am trying to say.

DR. MRIGANKA MAHATO (Purulia): Madam, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to ask this question. My specific question is whether the Central Government has any special drive for skill development programme in different parts of the backward and tribal districts of India.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: We have a Ministry and there is an allocation under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs but beyond that, the Prime Minister's *Kaushal Vikas Yojana* which plans to train 2.4 millions, does not segregate geographically.

Across the country we are trying to create model centres of training so that it can get replicated on standards and employment. This particular scheme which we are trying to put across the country may not be individually able to cater to the requirement of a particular region. But the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is working very hard to create more schemes, and we are trying to create standards and also to look for employment where these people in the tribal area can get employment. So, this linkage is an essential task on the part of the Ministry. We will try to do that. This is a focus area of the Government. Whether it is agricultural sector, whether it is tribal sector, whether it is for the labourers, this Government is committed and is focusing as far as farmers are concerned, as far as skill development is concerned, as far as labourers are concerned, daily wage earners are concerned, domestic helps are concerned. So, the Government is trying to focus on all these sectors, which may have been neglected for a while for whatever reasons, and see that all these people who actually deserve to be trained get trained.

Most of these people are incapable of spending for themselves on training. For education one can go to school under Right to Education. I would be making a request within the Ministry and the Government that we would also like to move something in the direction to that this becomes a national campaign where every individual who wants to get trained is able to get training. For example, in Chhattisgarh Government there is a right to skill scheme under which any person in

the age group of 15 to 45 years can walk up to the District Magistrate and say that he wants to be trained and the State Government provides money. So, we are trying to move in that direction. We are certainly going to achieve that. It will take a while.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SARMAH (Tezpur): Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to train women and youths in Assam in the sector of handlooms and cottage industries.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Madam, I require some time. If you give me five minutes time, I can turn the papers and tell you. But skill overall is an essential ingredient for productivity and increased GDP across sectors. I may not immediately give details about handlooms and textiles, but I have details for other sectors whether it is retail, whether it is hospitality, whether it is auto and automotive. We have large requirement. I think all States in the country require some part of it or the other. So, we are trying to build up a comprehensive plan to train people and create as many training centres as possible. The first mapping of skill gap was done in this country in 2000 by the UPA Government in the Northeastern States. And we have completed all the States now except my State Bihar, which is to be completed shortly.

APPENDIX XVI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6554
ANSWERED ON 06.05.2015

Skill Development

6554. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to develop India as a skill capital of the world;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the success achieved so far as a result thereof;
- (c) whether developing large scale skilling from a very small base and rise in the population of youth will be a challenge for India; and
- (d) if so, the details of the policy formulated by the Government to face these challenges?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAPRUDEY):
(a) to (d) There are over 20 Central Ministries/Departments involved in implementation of more than 70 schemes for various skill development/entrepreneurship programmes. For evolving an appropriate skill development framework efforts are being made by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship towards aligning all these skill development schemes/programmes run by various Ministries/Departments.

Further, the Government has setup the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) as a public private partnership entity to promote private training providers to setup Skill Development centres across the country. As on 31st March, 2015, the 209 NSDC approved partners, have 3611 operational training centres, including 843 mobile centres with coverage across 28 States and 5 UTs in 497 districts across India. The NSDC has approved 37 industry led bodies called Sector Skill Councils to promote industry/employer participation. Various kinds of training is imparted by NSDC training providers based on the 1319 Qualification Packs (QPs) and 6625 National Occupation Standards (NOS) developed by the respective Sector Skill Councils.

In addition, 11,972 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) (Government-2284 & Private-9688) are operational across the country adding to the total Skill Development Infrastructure.

In order to lay down the future roadmap of skilling in the country including the targets and proposed initiatives, the National Skill Development Policy, 2009 is currently being reviewed and a new National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is proposed to be finalized in consultation with States and the Central Ministries/Departments concerned.

APPENDIX XVII

(Vide para 5 of the Report)

Extracts from Manual of Practice & Procedure in the Government of India, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, New Delhi

Definition	<p>8.1 During the course of reply given to a question or a discussion, if a Minister gives an undertaking which involves further action on the part of the Government in reporting back to the House, it is called an 'assurance'. Standard list of such expressions which normally constitute assurances and as approved by the Committees on Government Assurances of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, is given at Annexure 3. As assurances are required to be implemented within a specified time limit, care should be taken by all concerned while drafting replies to the questions to restrict the use of these expressions only to those occasions when it is clearly intended to give an assurance in these terms.</p> <p>8.2 When an assurance is given by a Minister or when the Presiding Officer directs the Government to furnish information to the House, it is extracted by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs from the relevant proceedings and communicated to the department concerned normally within 10 working days of the date on which it is given.</p>
Deletion from the list of assurances	<p>8.3.1 If the administrative department has any objection to treating such a statement as an assurance or finds that it would not be in the public interest to fulfil it, it may write to the Lok/Rajya Sabha Secretariat direct with a copy to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs within a week of the receipt of such communication for getting it deleted from the list of assurances. Such action will require prior approval of the Minister.</p> <p>8.3.2 Departments should make request for dropping of assurances immediately on receipt of statement of assurances from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and only in rare cases where they are fully convinced that the assurances could not be implemented under any circumstances and there is no option left with them but to make a request for dropping. Such</p>

Time limit for fulfilling and assurance	<p>requests should have the approval of their Minister and this fact should be indicated in their communication containing the request. If such a request is made towards the end of the stipulated period of three months, then it should invariably be accompanied with a request for extension of time. The department should continue to seek extension of time till a decision of the Committee on Government Assurances is received by them. Copy of the above communications should be simultaneously endorsed to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.</p> <p>8.4.1 An assurance given in either House is required to be fulfilled within a period of three months from the date of the assurance. This time limit has to be strictly observed.</p>
Extension of time for fulfilling an assurance	<p>8.4.2 If the department finds that it is not possible to fulfil the assurance within the stipulated period of three months or within the period of extension already granted, it may seek further extension of time direct from the respective Committee on Government Assurances under intimation to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs as soon as the need for such extension becomes apparent, indicating the reasons for delay and the probable additional time required. Such a communication should be issued with the approval of the Minister.</p>
Registers of assurances	<p>8.5.1 The particulars of every assurance will be entered by the Parliament Unit of the department concerned in a register as at Annex 4 after which the assurance will be passed on to the concerned section.</p> <p>8.5.2 Even ahead of the receipt of communication from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, the section concerned should take prompt action to fulfil such assurances and keep a watch thereon in a register as at Annex 5.</p> <p>8.5.3 The registers referred in the paras 8.5.1 and 8.5.2 will be maintained separately for the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha assurances, entries therein being made sessionwise.</p>
Role of Section	<p>8.6.1 The Section Officer incharge of the concerned section will:</p>

Officer and Branch Officer	<p>(a) scrutinize the registers once a week;</p> <p>(b) ensure that necessary follow-up action is taken without any delay whatsoever;</p> <p>(c) submit the registers to the branch officer every fortnight if the House concerned is in session and once a month otherwise, drawing his special attention to assurances which are not likely to be implemented within the period of three months; and</p> <p>(d) review of pending assurances should be undertaken periodically at the highest level in order to minimise the delay in implementing the assurances.</p> <p>8.6.2 The branch officer will likewise keep his higher officer and Minister informed of the progress made in the implementation of assurances, drawing their special attention to the causes of delay.</p>
Procedure for fulfilment of an assurance	<p>8.7.1 Every effort should be made to fulfil the assurance within the prescribed period. In case only part of the information is available and collection of the remaining information would involve considerable time, an implementation report containing the available information should be supplied to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in part scrutinize of the assurance, within the prescribed time limit. However, efforts should continue to be made for expeditious collection of the remaining information for complete implementation of the assurance at the earliest.</p> <p>8.7.2 Information to be supplied in partial or complete fulfilment of an assurance should be approved by the Minister concerned and 15 copies thereof (bilingual) in the prescribed proforma as at Annex 6, together with its enclosures, along with one copy each in Hindi and English duly authenticated by the officer forwarding the implementation report, should be sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. If, however, the information being furnished is in response to an assurance given in reply to a question etc., asked for by more than one member, an additional copy of the completed proforma (both in Hindi and English) should be furnished in respect of each additional member. A copy of this communication should be endorsed to the Parliament Unit for completing column 7 of its register.</p>

Laying of the implementation report on the Table of the House	<p>8.7.3 The implementation reports should be sent to the Ministry of the Parliamentary Affairs and not to the Lok/Rajya Sabha Secretariat. No advance copies of the implementation reports are to be endorsed to the Lok/Rajya Sabha Secretariat either.</p> <p>8.8 The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, after a scrutiny of the implementation report, will arrange to lay it on the Table of the House concerned. A copy of the statement, as laid on the Table, will be forwarded by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to the member as well as the department concerned. The Parliament Unit of the department concerned and the concerned section will, on the basis of this statement, make a suitable entry in their registers.</p>
Obligation to lay a paper on the Table of the House <i>vis-a-vis</i> assurance on the same subject	<p>8.9 Where there is an obligation to lay any paper (rule/order/notification, etc.) on the Table of the House and for which an assurance has also been given, it will be laid on the Table, in the first instance, in fulfilment of the obligation, independent of the assurance given. After this is done, a report in formal implementation of the assurance indicating the date on which the paper was laid on the Table will be sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in the prescribed proforma (Annex 6) in the manner already described in para 8.7.2.</p>
Committees on Government Assurances LSR 323, 324 RSR 211-A	<p>8.10 Each House of Parliament has a Committee on Government assurances nominated by the Speaker/Chairman. It scrutinized the implementation reports and the time taken in the scrutinized of Government assurances and focuses attention on the delays and other significant aspects, if any, pertaining to them. Instructions issued by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs from time to time are to be followed strictly.</p>
Reports of the Committees on Government Assurances	<p>8.11 The department will, in consultation with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, scrutinize the reports of these two Committees for remedial action wherever called for.</p>
Effect on assurances on dissolution of the Lok Sabha	<p>8.12 On dissolution of the Lok Sabha, all assurances, promises or undertakings pending implementation are scrutinized by the new Committee on Government</p>

assurances for selection of such of them as are of considerable public importance. The Committee then submits a report to the Lok Sabha with a specific recommendation regarding the assurances to be dropped or retained for implementation by the Government.

MINUTES
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2015-16)

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

FIRST SITTING

(30.09.2015)

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs., to 1230 hrs. in Committee Room "E", Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri Naran Bhai Kachhadia
4. Shri Bhadur Singh Koli
5. Shri A.T. Nana Patil
6. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri R.S. Kambo — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri S.C. Chaudhary — *Director*
3. Shri T.S. Rangarajan — *Additional Director*

WITNESSES

MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

1. Shri Rohit Nandan, Secretary, MSDE
2. Shri Pawan Agrawal, Joint Secretary
3. Shri Rajesh Agarwal, Joint Secretary
4. Ms. Jyotsna Sitling, Joint Secretary
5. Shri Jai Prakash Singh, Director
6. Shri Deepankar Mallick, DDG (T)
7. Dr. B.K. Ray, Deputy Secretary
8. Shri Rajiv Mathur, NSDC
9. Shri Shahbaj Muhammad Khan, NSDC

10. Shri Aditya Negi, Asstt. Secretary

11. Shri Jeevan B., Asstt. Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the first sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda. Thereafter, the Committee took up the Memorandum No. 1 regarding working of the Committee on Government Assurances and status of pending assurances as on 01 September, 2015. The Chairperson explained in brief the origin of Committee on Government Assurances, Committee's mandate and functioning, procedure regarding culling out of assurances, implementation of pending assurances, monitoring of assurances, dropping of pending assurances and fate of assurances on the wake of dissolution of Lok Sabha. The Chairperson also refreshed the memory of the Committee by recalling list of various forms constituting assurances made by the Government during Question Hour and other discussions on the floor of the House.

3. The Committee also went through the position of pending assurances (total 3002 Nos.) as on 01 September, 2015 and decided to hold meetings with the concerned Ministries/Departments to clear the pending assurances expeditiously.

The statements showing Lok Sabha-wise position of pending assurances and Ministry-wise pending assurances from Eighth to Sixteenth Lok Sabhas (upto 4th Session, are given at **Annexures I & II**.

(The witnesses were called in)

4. The Committee then took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship regarding 16 Nos. of assurances from 6th Session of 15th Lok Sabha to 4th Session of 16th Lok Sabha. the Committee reviewed all the 16 assurances of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship as under:—

Kaushal Vikas Yojana

- (i) **USQ No. 4249 dated 06.12.2010 regarding Kaushal Vikas Yojana (Sl. No. 1).**
- (ii) **USQ No. 5386 dated 13.12.2010 regarding Setting up of Mini ITIs (Sl. No. 2).**
- (iii) **USQ No. 2766 dated 10.12.2014 regarding Setting up of ITIs (Sl. No. 5).**

The above three Unstarred Questions constitute similar assurances on the scheme 'Kaushal Vikas yojana', subject which has been assigned to the Ministry.

The Committee were informed that earlier there was a proposal to establish 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) and 1500 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in entire country in Public Private Partnership (PPP). In the meantime the National Skill Development Corporation has been set up. The National Skill Development Corporation, (NSDC) is a one of its kind, Public Private Partnership in India under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. It aims to

promote skill development by catalyzing creation of large, quality, for-profit vocational institutions. Therefore, the concept of SDCs was given up and at present the Ministry had been pursuing the matter for establishment of 1500 ITIs in PPP. The Ministry informed that the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) had already been circulated on 20.08.2015 for "Setting up of new ITIs in un-serviced blocks" and the scheme would be implemented after the approval of the Government. Since it would take time, the Ministry sought extension of time. The Committee while acceding to request of Ministry for extension of time desired that the assurances may be implemented expeditiously.

Skill Development Schemes

- (iv) **SQ No. 38 dated 25.11.2014 regarding Skill Development Schemes (Sl. No. 3).**
- (v) **USQ No. 309 dated 25.02.2015 regarding Skill Development Programmes (Sl. No. 6).**

The Committee were informed that the various skill development schemes of the Government of India have varied parameters/norms for costs, duration of training, outcomes and monitoring requirements etc., across the 73-odd schemes being run by the 22 Departments of the Government. To resolve such variation in the skill development schemes, the Government had set up a Committee on 02.12.2013 for rationalization of norms for all the schemes on skill development. It was also informed that the said Committee had already submitted its report to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship on 07.11.2014 and common norms on Skill development have been approved by the Government of India on 01.7.2015 and also notified in Gazette of India on 08.08.2015. The Committee were also informed that the Implementation Report of the assurance had been sent to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 16.09.2015. The Committee desired that the assurance be implemented by laying it in the ensuing Session of Parliament.

Skill Development Centres

- (vi) **SQ No. 246 dated 10.12.2014 regarding Skill Development Centres (Sl. No. 4).**

In response to the supplementary question whether the Government is engaging tie ups with corporate sector within the country and abroad to help the target to set up skill training facilities throughout the country so that the youth can get employed within the corporate sector and go abroad, the Ministry sought extension of time upto 09.12.2015 from the Committee to get the assurance implemented. The Ministry forwarded the reasons that to ensure convergence and co-ordination of skill development efforts across multiple stakeholders in the skill landscape of the country, Mission Governing Council at Apex level was to be constituted under National Skill Development Mission comprising representation from all the stakeholders including State Government, Industries and private training partners. The Committee were informed that Hon'ble Prime Minister had announced the 'Skill Development Mission' on 15.07.2015. The Mission envisages India as a 'skill capital' of the world

to fulfill the skilled manpower requirement not only of the country but also entire world. The committee were also informed that the Ministry would have to enter into an agreement with the Ministry of Overseas Indians on the matter which would take some time to fulfill the assurance. Under these circumstances, the request of the Ministry for extension of time was agreed to by the Committee.

National Policy on Skill Development

- (vii) **USQ No. 1550 dated 04.03.2015 regarding Targets for NSDP (Sl. No. 7).**
- (viii) **USQ No. 2373 dated 11.03.2015 regarding National Skill Development Policy (Sl. No. 8).**
- (ix) **USQ No. 2523 dated 11.03.2015 regarding Schemes for Tribal/ Backward/Rural Youth (Sl. No. 9).**
- (x) **USQ No. 3593 dated 18.03.2015 regarding Targets and Achievements (Sl. No. 11).**
- (xi) **SQ No. 501 dated 29.04.2015 (Shri Chintaman Navasha Wanaga, M.P.) regarding Skilled Manpower (Sl. No. 14).**
- (xii) **USQ No. 6554 dated 06.05.2015 regarding Skill Development (Sl. No. 16).**

All the above six assurances were on similar subject and taken up by the Committee together. The Committee were informed that the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 had been approved by the Government of India on 01.07.2015 and notified in the Gazettee of India on 22.08.2015 and Implementation Report in this regard had already been sent to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for further necessary action. The Committee desired that the Implementation Reports with regard to above assurances may be laid on the Table of the House during the ensuing Session of Parliament.

Entrepreneurial Activities and Start-up Units.

- (xiii) **USQ No. 3509 dated 18.03.2015 regarding Entrepreneurial Activities and Start-up Units (Sl. No. 10).**

The Committee were informed that the Scheme for 'Promoting Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Agro Industry' had already been launched by the Ministry of Micro, small and Medium Enterprises and the Implementation Report was being sent to Parliamentary Affairs for laying the same. The Committee desired that the Implementation Report may be laid on the Table of the House during the ensuing Session of Parliament.

National Skill Qualification Framework

- (xiv) **USQ No. 3618 dated 18.03.2015 regarding National Skill Qualification Framework (Sl. No. 12).**

The Committee noted that the National Skill Development Agency had launched pilots on Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) in four sectors — Agriculture, Domestic

Work, Healthcare and Gems and Jewellery. A separate pilot for the construction sector by the DGET had also been initiated. Besides, a member of other agencies also initiated RPL projects in the recent months. The Committee were informed that the Policy on RPL is under finalization in NSDA, however the guidelines under the 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas' had been issued. The Ministry sought extension of time upto 18.12.2015 for implementation of assurance *in toto*. The Committee, however, asked the Ministry to lay Part Implementation Report in the next Session of the Parliament.

Skill Development of Minorities

(xv) USQ No. 3651 dated 18.03.2015 regarding Skill Development of Minorities (Sl. No. 13).

The Committee noted that the World Bank had conducted an evaluation study of five Central Government sponsored national level Skill Development Programmes (SDCs). The objective of the field study, done between April and October 2014, was to understand and learn from the performance of these five SDPs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan. As per the interim findings of the report, more than 30-60% of participants were women (more than 50% in STEP-UP and Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) schemes) and on an average 27% of candidates enrolled in the above skill development programmes find employment. The Committee were informed that the final evaluation report of World Bank was yet to be received on five skill development programmes under study (NSDC, SDIS, STEP-UP, ASDP & RSETI). Citing the reasons, the Ministry has sought extension of time upto 17.12.2015 which the Committee agreed to.

Skilled Manpower

(xvi) SQ No. 501 dated 29.04.2015 (Supplementary by Shri Chintaman Navasha Wanager, M.P.) regarding Skilled Manpower (Sl. No. 15).

The assurance given in reply to a supplementary question regarding 'Warli Painting' of Konkan area. The tribal art is famous in the whole world and the art should be included in Training and Skill Development Programmes. The Ministry sought extension of time upto 27.12.2015 citing reasons that NSDC had been asked to develop suitable training programmes for 'Warli Painting'.

5. The Committee also noted that the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship had been created recently and assigned the work relating to training and skill development which was earlier being done by several Ministries/ Departments concerned themselves. Being the nodal authority, the Ministry had been coping with the large coordination work among various Ministries with a meager manpower of 42 instead of required staff strength of 210 approximately. The Committee appreciated that due to lack of adequate manpower, the Ministry would be not in a honest position to carry out its mandate of working as a nodal Ministry for various training and skill development activities being run by several Ministries/

Departments. It was also difficult to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to monitor and implement successfully the pending assurances given by the other Ministries/Departments and now assigned to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in the prevailing circumstances. The Committee directed the Secretariat to prepare a suitable note highlighting the staff crunch, difficulties enumerated by the representatives of the Ministry in performing their duty as a nodal Ministry and also in monitoring and implementation of assurances in an efficient manner, for the consideration and appropriate action by the Government.

6. The evidence was completed.

(The witnesses withdrew)

7. A verbatim record of the proceedings was kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

MINUTES
NINTH SITTING

MINUTES OF THE SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES (2015-16) HELD ON 15 MARCH, 2016 IN COMMITTEE
ROOM NO. 139, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI.

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 600 hours on Tuesday, 15 March 2016.

PRESENT

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri E. Ahamed
4. Shri Tariq Anwar
5. Shri Naranbhai Bhikhabhai Kachhadia
6. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
7. Shri A.T. Nana Patil

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Shri R.S. Kambo | — | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri S.C. Chaudhary | — | Director |
| 3. Shri T.S. Rangarajan | — | Additional Director |
| 4. Shri S.L. Singh | — | Deputy Secretary |

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the following four draft Reports:—

- (i) Draft 27th Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (ii) Draft 28th Report regarding review of pending Assurance pertaining to the Ministry of Human Resource and Development (Department of Higher Education).
- (iii) Draft 29th Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
- (iv) Draft 30th Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs.

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| 2. *** | *** | *** |
| 3. *** | *** | *** |

The Committee then adjourned.

GMGIPMRND—5337LS—13.06.2016.

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