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

(2021-22)

(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT &
ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(2022-23)

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

March, 2022/Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)

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MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT &
ENTREPRENEURSHIP

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2022-23)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 15.03.2022

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 15.03.2022



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2022/Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)

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*Not appended with this cyclostyled copy.

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND
SKILL DEVELOPMENT (2021-22)**

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab - Chairperson

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

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

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Naresh Bansal
23. Shri Neeraj Dangi
24. Shri Dushyant Gautam
25. Shri Elamaram Kareem
26. Ms. Dola Sen
27. Shri M. Shanmugam
28. Shri Vivek Thakur
29. Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar
30. Vacant
31. * *Vacant*

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Shri T.G. Chandrasekhar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri D.R. Mohanty | - | Director |
| 4. | Shri K.G. Sidhartha | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 3. | Shri Aditya Runthala | - | Assistant Executive Officer |

* Vacancy occurred *vice* Dr. Banda Prakash resigned *w.e.f* 04.12.2021.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development (2021-22) having been authorized by the Committee do present on their behalf this Thirty-Second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)' of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.

2. The Committee considered the Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship which were laid on the Table of the House on 7th February, 2022. After obtaining the Budget Documents, Explanatory Notes, etc., the Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship on 16th February, 2022. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 14th March, 2022.

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

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

New Delhi;
14th March, 2022
23 Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)

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

REPORT

PART-I

INTRODUCTORY

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

2. The COVID 19 pandemic caused a disruption of the economic landscape across the globe. It also had a negative impact on the welfare initiatives of the Government. The efforts to stop the spread of the pandemic required active collaboration between the Government and the private sector. It necessitated the creation of new enterprises at speed and a workforce with new skill sets. The Customized Crash Course Programme for Covid Warriors under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 3.0 was launched to meet the upsurge in demand of skilled healthcare professionals and associated professionals from logistics sector, reduce the burden of existing healthcare professionals and provide timely healthcare services in every corner of the country. On the occasion of the World Youth Skill Day, the Prime Minister acknowledged that 'India's skilled workforce helped in an effective battle against the pandemic'. While the Prime Minister also stressed that the 'Mission of skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling the youth should go on relentlessly' since skill development of the new generation is a national need and is the foundation of Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

3. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship stands at the center of the efforts to skill India's youth thereby allowing it to meet the opportunities and challenges of the new age. The Ministry is the nodal ministry for coordinating with all concerned for evolving an appropriate skill development framework, removal of disconnect between the demand for and supply of skilled manpower through vocational and technical training, skill up-gradation, building of new skills, innovative thinking and talents not only for the existing jobs but also the jobs that are to be created.

4. The major schemes which are being implemented by the Ministry inter-alia include Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 3.0, Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP),

Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme, Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE), Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern (NE) States and Sikkim, Skill Development for 47 Districts Affected by Left wing Extremism and Upgradation of existing ITIs into Model ITIs (Indian Institute of Skill). These schemes have been categorized into the five umbrella schemes of (i) Development of Skill; (ii) Promotion of Apprenticeship; (iii) Development of Entrepreneurship; (iv) Strengthening of Infrastructure for Institutional Training; and (v) Strengthening of Skill Institutions.

5. Keeping in view the mandate of MSDE, entrepreneurship orientation module has been integrated under the Employability, Entrepreneurship and life Skills as one of the NOS (National Occupational Standard) in the PMKVY courses. In ITI courses, the module on Entrepreneurship is already integrated as a section in the employability skills. To promote a culture of entrepreneurship among youth, the Ministry instituted National Entrepreneurship Awards (NEA) in 2016 to recognise and honour outstanding entrepreneurs and team builders. The award seeks to highlight model of excellence for others to emulate and improve upon. An analysis of the financial and physical performance of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and its Attached and Subordinate Organisations in the process of implementation of certain schemes/projects has been made in the Report.

6. The Ministry presented their detailed Demands for Grants (Demand No. 92) for the financial year 2022-23 to Parliament on 07th February, 2022. The BE of the Ministry for the financial year is ₹2,999.00 crore. The details are as under:-

Expenditure Head	Budget Estimate
Revenue	2847.54
Capital	151.46
Total	2999.00

II. OVERALL FINANCIAL OUTLAYS AND PERFORMANCE- PROPOSED AND APPROVED ALLOCATIONS FOR 2022-23

7. The Committee desired to know the details of the proposed amount for each scheme by the Ministry for the year 2022-23 and the amount actually approved by the Finance Ministry along with the comments of the Ministry. In response, the Ministry furnished the following information in a tabular form:

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	BE 2022-23 (Proposed)	BE 2022-23 (Allocated)	Comments
1.	Secretariat	414.47	385.76	It provides expenditure for Secretariat of the Ministry, Principal Account Office of MSDE, Directorate General of Training, Jan Shikshan Sansthan and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs). The allocated amount seems near adequate as per the current projection.
2.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
2.01	Development of Skill	3229.94	1643.00	Development of Skills majorly consists of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and the Scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS). Under PMKVY, skill development training is being imparted to youth across the country for becoming employable to earn their livelihood. Two phases i.e. Phase I (2015-16) and Phase II (2016-20) have been successfully implemented. The PMKVY has been extended till March 2021 as PMKVY 3.0. It is expected that PMKVY 4.0 would be rolled out in next financial year. Since the Ministry of Finance has curtailed the overall proposed BE of the Ministry from ₹5539.79 Cr

				(proposed) to ₹ 2999.00 Cr, the allocation against this scheme has also been proportionally reduced. However, as soon as we scale up the activities in PMKVY 4.0. We would further demand the commensurate funds at the stage of RE 2022-23.
2.02	Development of Entrepreneurship	300.00	50.00	The objective of the scheme is to create a favourable ecosystem for entrepreneurship development through entrepreneurship education and training, advocacy and easy access to various components of entrepreneurship ecosystem including mentor network, credit, incubator & accelerator, information platform and research. The present allocation is as per the preparation of activities under the scheme.
2.03	Promotion of Apprenticeship	250.00	170.00	The scheme aims at imparting on-the-job training to apprentices in the industry by utilizing the facilities available therein, in pursuance with the provisions under Apprentices Act. 1961. Enrolment of apprenticeship is in increasing trend. Optional trades engagement has also seen surge during FY 2019-20, FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22. As such if the demand arises, we may seek further

				funds at the stage of RE 2022-23. This scheme has now been rationalized and renamed as National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) w.e.f. 2022-23.
2.04	Strengthening of Infrastructure for Institutional Training	145.68	110.00	The aim is for continuation of the existing scheme to enhance skill development in NE States, 47 Distt. affected by LWE areas in 10 States and up-gradation and improving performance of ITIs and Polytechnics. At present the fund allocation is on the basis of past utilization and seems adequate.
2.05	Strengthening of Skill Institutions	25.00	20.00	Budget provisions include grants to (i) National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI), Chennai for Development of Instructional Media Packages (IMPs) for courses under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS), (ii) Central Staff Training and Research Institute (CSTARI), Kolkata for conducting staff training courses and carrying out research for the Qualitative and Quantitative improvement of Vocational Training, and provision for expenditure for setting up of 3 Indian Institute of Skills (IIS).
2.06	Support to Regulatory Institution	24.70	20.24	National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) is the only regulatory institution under

				the Ministry. The main functions of NCVET is recognition and regulation of awarding bodies, assessment bodies, approval of qualifications developed by awarding bodies and Sector Skill Councils and Indirect regulation of vocational training institutes. The amount of allocation is adequate.
2.07	Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)	750.00	300.00	This is an Externally Aided Project with assistance from World Bank and approved by CCEA with a total outlay of ₹ 4455 Cr.
2.08	Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancements (STRIVE)	400.00	300.00	This is an Externally Aided Project with assistance from World Bank and approved by CCEA with a total outlay of ₹ 2200 Cr.
	Grand Total	5125.32	2999.00	

8. On being asked about the reasons for the drastic cut by the Ministry of Finance from the proposed BE of ₹5125.32 crore to ₹2,999 crore, the MSDE submitted that the budget allocation for the year 2022-23 has been cut down to ₹ 2999.00 Crore by the Ministry of Finance keeping in view the Government's overall priorities, availability of funds and pattern of fund utilization by the Ministry.

9. The Committee then desired to be apprised of the impact it would have on the schemes being implemented by the Ministry and steps proposed/initiated to get requisite funds. In reply, the Ministry submitted that the allocated funds by the Ministry of Finance might fall short to meet the target under various schemes. However, the Ministry would seek additional funds from Ministry of Finance through Supplementary Grants after achieving higher utilization of allocated budget.

10. The Committee enquired about the initiatives/measures taken by the Ministry to convince the Finance Ministry to allocate requisite funds commensurate with the proposals of the Ministry. In response, the Ministry submitted that they would make all efforts required to utilize the allocated funds in the first two or three quarters itself and seek additional funds through Supplementary Grants. Moreover, the Secretary, MSDE had also personally attended the pre-budget meeting chaired by Secretary, Expenditure and sought additional funds for the Ministry.

11. The Committee also desired to know the reasons for the consistent low allocation of funds for Entrepreneurship Development, in response to which the Ministry stated that due to the impact of COVID 19, implementation of schemes running through Entrepreneurship Division were severally affected and could not be implemented as per the timeline which resulted in less utilization of funds. Due to the less utilization of funds, allocations were also reduced keeping in view the expenditure trend.

12. The Committee wanted to know the specific steps proposed/undertaken by the Ministry for better fund utilization. In response, the Ministry submitted as follows:-

“The expenditure of all the schemes was being reviewed and where there was likelihood of savings, the fund was being re-appropriated to the schemes where there was scope of utilization. The Ministry have also sent a proposal for 3rd Batch of Supplementary Demand to the Ministry of Finance, for re-allocation of funds amongst the Major Heads, so that the funds could be better utilized.”

13. The Committee desired to know the details of the BE, RE and AE for the last three years. In response, the Ministry provided the details as under:-

2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23
BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp. 31.12.21	BE
2989.2 1	2531.0 4	2407.8 3	3002.2 1	2723.8 6	2632.3 5	2785.2 3	2785. 23	1647.88	2999.0 0

14. The Committee wanted to know whether the Ministry was adhering to the guidelines for expenditure control issued by the Ministry of Finance and the

mechanism available to monitor the expenditure at regular intervals. The Ministry, in response, submitted as follows:-

“Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance vide OM No. 12(13)-B(W&M)/2020 dated 19th January,2022 has relaxed the upper limit of expenditure ceiling of 33% of BE in the last quarter of the current financial year 2021-22, as a one-time measure, subject to the condition that ceiling of RE 2021-22 is not exceeded. For the items of Capital Expenditure, ceiling of 15% of BE in the last month for this fiscal has also been relaxed, provided the capital/overall expenditure is within the RE 2021-22 ceiling. Accordingly, the Ministry is making all efforts to maximize the utilization of funds by March, 2022. Ministry is also monitoring the flow of funds through PFMS to ensure that there is no idle parking of funds at any level and the funds are released on just-in-time basis.”

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

15. As per the information furnished by the Ministry, the BE for the financial year 2019-20 was ₹2,989.21 crore which was reduced to ₹2,531.04 crore at RE stage whereas the actual expenditure was ₹2,407.83 crore only. Similarly BE for the financial year 2020-21 was ₹3,002.21 crore which was reduced to ₹2,723.86 crore whereas the actual expenditure was ₹2632.35 crore. Further, BE as well as the RE for the financial year 2021-22 was ₹2785.23 crore whereas the actual expenditure was ₹1647.88 crore only, as on 31.12.2021.

16. In the above context, the Committee sought to know the proposal of the Ministry to spend the balance amount of Rs. 1137.35 crore by the end of the financial year 2021-22 and the areas in which savings were anticipated by the end of 31st March, 2022 along with the precise reasons thereof. In response, the Ministry stated that they had already utilized an amount of ₹1700.53 Crore (as on 31.01.2022) against BE/RE of ₹2785.23 Crore and they were making all efforts to utilize the allocated budget by March 31, 2022. However, savings were anticipated under allocations for North-Eastern States due to low-capacity utilization of funds in NE States.

17. Asked to state the measures taken/ proposed to remove the impediments encountered during the FY 2021-22 so as to maximize utilization of funds during FY 2022-23, the Ministry submitted that various measures to maximize the utilization of funds had been initiated. These measures inter alia included monitoring of flow of funds through PFMS, physical visits, video conferencing with Implementing Agencies/State Governments, Review Meetings by

Secretary, MSDE/AS&FA, MSDE, monitoring of expenditure under various schemes through periodic senior level officers meetings etc.

IV. SCHEME-WISE ANALYSIS

(i) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 3.0 (2020-22)

18. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) launched the third phase of its flagship scheme—Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 3.0) on 15th January, 2021. PMKVY 3.0 intends to encourage and promote skill development throughout the country to address the industry needs, meet the market demands, impart skills in services and in new-age job roles that have become crucial in the post- pandemic era. The progress under PMKVY 3.0 was stated to be as below (as on 03.01.2022):

Component	Training type	Trained	Certified	Placed
CSCM	Short Term Training (STT)	79,798	49,587	12,464
	Special Projects (SP)*	94,075	62	29
	Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)	1,57,015	65,882	0
	Sub Total	3,30,888	1,15,531	12,493
CSSM	Short Term Training (STT)	48,635	25,607	2,957
	Special Projects (SP)	5,843	145	0
	Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)	61,668	31,757	0
	Sub Total	1,16,146	57,509	2,957
Grand Total		4,47,034	1,73,040	15,450

Note: Training activities under PMKVY 3.0 are undergoing.

* including special project of CCCP for Covid Warriors

19. As would be seen from the above data, there was a big mismatch between the number of candidates trained, certified and those who eventually got placement. In that context, the Committee desired to know the total number of trained/certified candidates who got placement since the inception of the scheme. In reply the Ministry submitted that under placement linked PMKVY-STT, since placement tracking was made part of the PMKVY scheme i.e. from PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20), 50.84 lakh and 40.56 lakh candidates were trained and certified respectively. Out of the certified candidates 21.17 lakh candidate have been provided with the placement. Under earlier version i.e. PMKVY 1.0, when placement tracking was not mandatory, 13.32 lakh candidates were certified in STT; out of which, 2.53 lakh candidates were

reportedly placed. Additionally, 65.41 lakh and 53.11 lakh candidates were oriented and certified, respectively, under RPL component of PMKVY, since inception.

20. Asked to provide the reasons for the low level of placement under PMKVY the Ministry inter alia submitted as under:-

“Under PMKVY, placement opportunities are being provided to candidates certified under Short Term Training (STT) component. Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) does not mandated placement as it recognizes already existing skills and provides orientation and certification to candidates with prior learning experience or skills. Candidates drop out at various stages of the training life cycle as a result there is a gap in candidates trained and candidates placed. Reasons for decreasing numbers / percentage at different stages of training are given below:

- Enrolment vs Training: After registration of candidates on the portal, some candidates are unable to turn up for the training and some candidates drop out during the training period.
- Training vs Assessment: This difference is largely attributed to trained candidates not appearing for assessment.
- Assessment vs Certification: The reason for the gap in number of candidates assessed and candidates certified is attributed to the failure of candidates in assessment tests.
- Certification vs Placement: It has been observed that some of the students enrolled under PMKVY 2016-20 prefer to go for higher education than getting into employment. In addition, students hesitate to relocate to where job opportunities are available especially, if it is outside their home state.”

21. The Committee desired to know the reasons for less number of candidates trained, certified and placed under CSSM *vis a vis* CSCM component. In response, the Ministry stated as under:-

“Out of total target of 8 lakh candidates under PMKVY 3.0, a target of 2.02 lakh was in-principle approved for CSSM component. Under short term training (STT)-CSSM, there was a target to certify 55,000 candidates; after considering dropouts based on the past trends a target to enrol/train 75,900 was been approved. Under RPL-CSSM, target was to orient 1,46,800 candidates.

The skill ecosystem was also impacted due to COVID-19 induced lockdown and other restrictions. Also, the last date of enrollment under PMKVY 3.0 was 15.03.2022, the remaining target would be achieved in the remaining period of

the scheme. The status of implementation, as on 18.02.2022, under State component is given below:

Component	Actual Target	Target	Enrolled	Ongoing	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed
STT	55,000	75,900**	65,088	6,053	55,475	38,239	32,738	4,929
SP	NA*	--	6,527#	40	6,336	4,910	145	0
RPL	1,46,800	1,46,800	71,302	130	69,698	47,266	41,473	0
Total	2,01,800	--	1,42,917	6,223	1,31,509	90,415	74,356	4,929

* under STT target.

** considering dropouts

candidates enrolled under CCCP, as per SIP.”

22. The Committee then wanted to know about the concrete measures taken by the Ministry during PMKVY 3.0 to address the issue of low placement. In response the Ministry submitted as follows:

“MSDE has made the following provisions, under PMKVY 3.0 guidelines, to improve the training outcomes and fill the gap between candidates trained and candidates placed.

- Support to Training Providers (TPs): The payment to TPs is broken into tranches i.e. 30% on commencement of training batches, 40% on successful certification and 30% on placement verification subject to revisions by Common Cost Norms committee. In addition, post placement tracking allowance of Rs. 50 per candidate and special incentive for Foreign Placements of Rs. 10,000 per candidate is provided to TPs.
- Support to Candidates: Post-placement stipend of Rs. 1500/- (average) per month per candidate is provided. One-time travel cost up to a maximum of Rs. 4,500/- per candidate for attending placement drive.
- Technical/IT Support: PMKVY 3.0 proposed a feedback-based rating mechanism along with existing Grading (SMART rating) of Training Centres. Under this rating system, empanelled PMKVY Training Centres would receive feedback from candidates and industry/placement partners based on training delivery, infrastructure, quality of trainers, support provided for gainful employment, job readiness (technical and soft skills) of placed candidates.
- Facilitation of wage employment / self-employment / apprenticeship shall be provided to the certified candidates under the STT component of the scheme. PMKKs shall act as nodal centres at districts for providing self-employment support. The schedule of activities related to placements shall be circulated to District Skill Committees (DSCs) for wider publicity.

Training Partner shall work in coordination with DSC / State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs) for placement of the candidates.

- Rozgar Melas are organized on regular interval at district and regional level by TP / DSCs / SSDMs / SSCs for placement and apprenticeship. Post training linkages with apprenticeship (registration support on apprenticeship portal) for certified candidates shall be provided. A three-month placement / self-employment monitoring shall be done by Training Providers, DSCs, SSDMs. All certified candidates shall be on-boarded onto ASEEM portal seamlessly to make them available to potential employers at click of a mouse.
- Special Projects also envisages of covering short-term skilling initiatives undertaken by reputed industry bodies offering captive placements opportunities; projects with innovative strategies; projects offering local livelihood through creative market linked entrepreneurship, and/or projects assuring international placements.”

23. In addition, the Ministry had redesigned PMKVY 3.0 as a scheme with a demand driven bottom up approach to skill development aligned to the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat by encouraging candidates to opt for local skills with local jobs. Informed choices / aspirations of the candidates have been given primacy with an aim to encourage self-employment as well.

24. On being apprised that the Ministry had launched Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 3.0 (PMKVY) on 15.01.2021 on the basis of the evaluation studies and learning from the implementation of PMKVY 1.0 and 2.0, the Committee wanted to know about the biggest shortcomings identified during operation of PMKVY 2.0 and the specific corrective steps initiated by the Ministry in the PMKVY 3.0 so as to remove the impediments/ bottlenecks faced during implementation of PMKVY 2.0 particularly concerning the performance of States/ UTs. In response, the Ministry submitted as under:

“The major shortcomings of the previous version of PMKVY i.e. PMKVY 2.0 was minimal involvement of the district machinery in the skilling activities and centralized monitoring of the scheme.

Under PMKVY 3.0, training is being implemented in the job roles identified by District Skill Committees (DSCs) based on the demand and aspiration of the candidates in respective districts. The monitoring has been also de-centralized and DSCs have been assigned with the responsibility of monitoring. DSC acts as an on-ground monitoring agency for conducting inspection of training centres. The approach of the skilling under the scheme has been changed from top-down approach to bottom-up approach.”

“In order to improve the performance of the States/UTs under PMKVY 3.0, demand driven with bottom-up approach has been adopted. District Skill Committees (DSCs) are the focal point for implementation of PMKVY 3.0 at the district level. The DSCs are entrusted with district level skill gap and demand assessment, mobilization and counselling of candidates, formation of training batches, post training support and provide handholding support to the candidates after placements, besides addressing the grievances, if any. The informed choices / aspirations of the candidates have been given primacy and it promotes candidates to opt for local skills with local jobs. Further, to strengthen the DSCs, Mahatma Gandhi National Fellows have been deputed to work closely with the District Machinery and the Ministry.”

25. Asked to pin point some key features of PMKVY 3.0, the Ministry apprised as follows:-

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

26. Enquiring further about the functioning of DSCs, the Committee wanted to know the steps taken to involve MPs and MLAs in the decision-making process of the DSCs. In response, the Ministry submitted as under:-

“As per the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textile and Skill Development contained in their 19th report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, it has been desired to take the invaluable guidance of the local Members of Parliament in the district skill planning and so is the need to keep the local Members of Parliament fully informed about the proceedings of the DSC. The committee has advised that the agenda items and minutes of the DSC meetings be shared with the local Member of Parliament (MP) along with decisions on the issues flagged by them are communicated to them. It is also recommended that local MPs may be engaged as Honorary Advisors in the DSCs so that their rich experience and invaluable feedback, guidance in the district skill planning are fully exploited and gainfully utilized.”

27. Asked to furnish the details about the number of DSCs that had prepared their District Skill Development Plan, the Ministry stated that ‘a total of 223 DSCs had prepared the District Skill Development Plan in FY 2018-19 and 467s DSC had prepared the District Skill Development Plan in FY 2020-21.’

28. On being asked about the mechanism for monitoring of the performance of the District Skills Committee, the Ministry responded as follows:-

“The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) had shared the D.O letter dated 21st February 2020 with States/UTs on setting up of District Skilling Committee and to have a designated district level skills or skills related official as member convener of the DSC. In continuation with the letter, all the DSCs are being monitored on a regular basis. The designated Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF) fellows, who have been assigned the districts, are actively organizing District Skills Committee meetings on regular basis. Regular updates are been taken from these fellows about the status of DSCs in their respective districts.”

29. The Committee then desired to know about the specific steps taken/proposed to make the Scheme placement centric and for promotion of self-employment of the trained candidates. In response, the Ministry stated as follows:-

“Under the short term training (STT) component of PMKVY, placement is linked with payout to training providers. The last tranche, i.e., 30 percent of total payout is disbursed to training providers only on ensuring placement of the candidates. Also, Rozgar Melas are organised with the support of Sector Skill Councils, training providers and implementing agencies to directly link the candidates with potential employers.

The demand driven and bottom-up approach has been provisioned to boost demand for job roles which are prevailing at regional/local level. In addition, informed choices / aspirations of the candidates have been given primacy which aims to support their self-employment as well. This scheme also supports the vision of Aatmanirbhar Bharat by encouraging candidates to opt for local skills with local jobs.

Ministry has also launched Aatmanirbhar Skilled Employees Employer Mapping (ASEEM) portal, which acts as a central directory of skilled workforce registered and certified under Skill India Portal (SIP), across all schemes at central and state level.”

30. On the issue of placement of trained candidates the Secretary, during oral evidence deposed as under:-

"We are now trying to track the candidate, passing out of any scheme, for at least a year. He (candidate) should be called telephonically immediately after a month, three months later, then after six months and asked (about placement/employment status), and finally a year later he should be asked. We are creating a mechanism of tracking the candidates for up to a year. Right now we are making revised notes for all the schemes, and working on incorporating this component in them."

31. The Committee then desired to know the detailed plan of action of the Ministry for tracking of candidates post training. In response, the Ministry deposed as under:-

“The placement tracking of the reported placed candidates is conducted at two verification levels:

1st level: Desk Verification of Placement Document - Conducted at training centre (TC) level by the TC-SPOC on the TC Skill India Portal (SIP). TC SPOC verifies all the documents uploaded by the placement officer on the SIP.

2nd level: Field Verification of candidates - TC level verified candidates are further physically verified for the payment of Tranche 3, if applicable, to the TCs.”

32. The Committee then asked the Ministry to provide state and district-wise details regarding the number of meetings held by the District Skill Committees (DSCs) during 2021-22. In response, the Ministry stated that till date 777 meetings of the District Skill Committees (DSCs) had been held during 2021-22 across various States/ UTs.

33. The Committee wanted to know about the measures taken to increase the participation of the private sector in imparting training as well as providing placements. In response the Ministry submitted as under:-

“Under PMKVY, short term training is being imparted through accredited and affiliated training centres which can be a private entity, NGO, etc. Job roles are developed by Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) which are industry-led bodies.

Also, the Ministry promotes establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district for imparting skill training in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode throughout the country.

Further, in the recent times, post-COVID, the Ministry has developed several special skilling projects under PMKVY targeting marginalized and vulnerable groups in partnership with private sector. Under this, special project to revive the traditional Namda craft of Jammu & Kashmir and Upskilling of Weavers & Artisans on traditional crafts of Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir, and Upskilling of Street Food Vendors (for e-kart license) are being implemented.

Also, Rozgar Melas are organized with the support of Sector Skill Councils, training providers and implementing agencies to directly link the candidates with the potential employers.”

34. The Committee then desired to know whether the Ministry had undertaken any survey to study the outcome of the RPL (Recognition of Prior Learning) component under PMKVY. In reply, the Ministry submitted as under:-

“PMKVY 2.0 covering all training components including RPL has been evaluated and details provided below:

(i) PMKVY 2.0 was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020 under jobs and skills sector. The impact evaluation study draws inference of the scheme level contribution to the larger jobs and skills sector along with clear reflection of following strength and outcome achieved during implementation:

- The training provided under the scheme is relevant to the employers and they prefer candidates trained under PMKVY compared to untrained candidates.
- 52 percent of the candidates who were placed in full time/part time employment and had completed training under the RPL component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their peers who have no certification.

- About 94 percent of the employers surveyed reported they would hire more candidates trained under the scheme.
- About 67 percent and 18 per cent of the employers surveyed reported that the overall experience with respect to the recruitment process was good and very good, respectively.

(ii) Further, third-party impact evaluation of the scheme PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20) was conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA). The impact evaluation study draws following inference:

- The maximum percentage of beneficiaries (70.5%) received placement in their desired skill sector.
- Formal recognition of competencies and skills also helps to enhance the self-confidence and motivation of the certification holder. The performance of the CSCM-RPL in the sampled states was found effective.
- To ensure that high standards of quality are maintained by PMKVY Training Centres, NSDC and empanelled inspection agencies use various yardsticks. These involve validations, surprise visits, and monitoring through the Skill India Portal (SIP) (erstwhile Skills Development Management System (SDMS)). These standards are intensified using the latest technologies.
- As an impact of the scheme, 118.2% change in monthly wages of beneficiary trainees has been recognized. Average monthly remuneration/wages of surveyed beneficiaries increases from Rs. 8,422.64 to Rs. 17,871.26 post completion of training under PMKVY 2016-20.”

35. The Committee were informed that to provide on-spot solution to the majority of operational as well as technical issues, one day regional workshops on PMKVY 3.0 were to be conducted in different regions of the country. The first regional workshop was successfully conducted on 08.04.2021 at Gangtok, Sikkim catering NE States. The Committee wanted to know about regional workshops conducted in other places. In response, the Ministry submitted as follows:-

“Regional workshops were planned for the better implementation of PMKVY 3.0, however, after 1st regional workshop held at Gangtok, Sikkim no further workshops were conducted due to COVID-19 restrictions. However, Ministry has support and resolved the various issues of the respective States through multiple modes including Video Conference with respective States.

New enrollment under PMKVY 3.0 is going to end on 15.03.2022. The further workshops would be planned under new upcoming scheme”

(ii) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK)

36. To further the “Skill India Mission”, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has initiated the establishment of state of the art, visible and aspirational model training centres in every district of India, ensuring coverage of all the Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs). These model training centres are referred to as “Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra” (PMKK). The details of allocated and established PMKKs were stated to be:-

Categories	Achievement
Allocated PMKKs	813
Allocated Districts	707
Under Establishment	42
Final Sign Off (Centre Established)	717
Districts (Centre Established)	619

37. Referring to the above data, the Committee wanted to know the timeline fixed for the establishment of the remaining PMKKs. In reply, the Ministry stated that till date, 813 PMKKs have been allocated, show-cause notices were issued to the remaining PMKKs for the establishment. In response to the show-cause notices, some PMKKs whose establishment was delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions were given an extension of 3 months. However, for non-COVID-related delays, the PMKKs were being considered for de-allocation in accordance with the PMKK guidelines.

38. The Committee then desired to know the number of PMKKs that were closed during the last one year, the reasons for their closure and whether the closed PMKKs have been reallocated. In response the Ministry stated as follows:-

“A total of 35 PMKKs have been surrendered since last year’s update. These PMKKs have been surrendered due to disruption caused due to COVID-19 pandemic and operational challenges and sustainability. For instance, challenges in mobilization due to COVID-19 restrictions, non-viability due to high operational cost with slow down in overall economic activity, etc. are some of the underlying reasons for the surrender PMKKs.”

39. The Ministry further submitted as under:-

“As per the PMKK guidelines, the surrendered PMKK can be reallocated via a reallocation strategy. NSDC in consultation with the Ministry is working towards defining a suitable strategy to identify and integrate Skill Hubs in the uncovered or surrendered districts under PMKK scheme. The objective of the

reallocation strategy will be to designate Skill Hubs as PMKKs, to ensure mandatory coverage across all districts in India.

As per the discussions at the 35th Steering Committee held in December'21, a rating framework is to be prepared by NSDC to evaluate these Skill Hubs to reallocate PMKKs. The finalized strategy and framework is under process of formulation.”

40. In response to another specific query the Ministry apprised as under:-

“Under the PMKK project the private training partners selected through RFP, can avail a secured loan of up to Rs 70 lakhs per PMKK at a subsidized interest rate to procure and setup labs, training-relevant machinery, training aids, etc.”

41. The Committee then asked about the mechanism put in place for monitoring proper utilization of loan amount disbursed under the scheme. In their reply the Ministry submitted as under:-

“Under PMKK programme, Ministry disburses funds to NSDC. Loans to training providers (TPs) are being sanctioned and given by NSDC.

A total of 47 TPs have availed financial assistance as loan from NSDC for the establishment of PMKKs with applicable rate of interest as per the category of district. Loans amounting to Rs. 244.60 crores have been sanctioned for 47 TPs for the establishment of 543 PMKKs; out of which, Rs. 243.19 crores have been disbursed.

NSDC undertakes field verification of physical infrastructure to ensure due diligence and monitor proper utilization of loan amount disbursed under PMKKs. In addition, the capital assistance extended to TP is loan protected by an asset or collateral placed as a lien with NSDC. NSDC holds the collateral until the loan has been paid in full, including interest and all applicable fees. The disbursement of loan amount is as per the following criteria:

S. No.	Stage	Condition	NSDC Contribution of its share	TP Contribution of its share
1	Location Sign-off*	Subject to compliance with pre-disbursement conditions	40%	40%
2	Superstructure sign-off**	Subject to compliance with pre-disbursement conditions	60%	60%

* Finalization of location: Applicant should have the lease agreement/MoU/rent agreement/Ownership details for the infrastructure. The infrastructure should

be verified as per the checklist developed by NSDC to the satisfaction of PMKK guidelines.

** The Centre superstructure should be ready with demarcated classrooms, labs, reception, counseling room, washrooms, common area, etc. as per the PMKK infrastructural guidelines and PMKK centre layout plan shared by the applicant. Purchase orders should be issued for machinery, equipment, and furniture to the satisfaction of the procedures defined by NSDC under PMKK guidelines.

TPs shall also be required to submit the Utilization Certificate (UC) for all the loans disbursed under the programme. In an event of default, subsequent loan disbursement against other PMKKs allocated to the TP shall be put on hold until the receipt of 100% UC.”

(iii) Skilling Initiative for Return Migrants under PMKVY 2.0

42. The Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development with a mission to address the challenges faced by returnee migrant workers and similarly affected rural population by Covid-19. In order to support GKRA, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has implemented special programme for training of reverse Shramik (migrant) impacted from COVID-19 under its flagship scheme PMKVY. This component has covered 6 States, namely, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

43. Under this component, as on 10.01.2022, 1.25 lakh candidates have been trained / oriented across six States; Out of which, 0.95 lakh candidates have been certified. The last date of enrollment under this component was 21.02.2021. State wise training details are as under:-

States	Short Term Training			Recognition of Prior Learning	
	Trained	Certified	Placed	Oriented	Certified
Assam	1,105	446	136	504	271
Bihar	31,679	22,590	6,124	20,577	16,218
Madhya Pradesh	15,634	11,841	3,328	3,194	2,399
Odisha	1,804	1,406	249	892	437
Rajasthan	16,378	13,707	7,331	3,651	2,948
Uttar Pradesh	21,082	15,433	2,891	9,216	7,760
Total	87,682	65,423	20,059	38,034	30,033

44. Based on the above information, the Committee sought to know the reasons behind the low level of placements under this component *vis-à-vis* the number of certified candidates in all the six states. In response, the Ministry submitted as under:-

“Candidates mobilized for training under this component were returnee migrants. Subsequent to the ease of restrictions imposed during COVID induced lockdown, major group of trainees opted out of the skill training process and chose to return back to their previous place of employment. The last date of enrollment under this component was 21.02.2021. Under STT component, as on 07.02.2022, 87,682 and 67,047 candidates have been trained and certified, respectively. Out of the certified candidates, 22,312 candidates have been reported placed.”

45. The Committee further enquired about the steps taken/proposed to iron out the bottlenecks so as to leverage the placement of trained migrants. In response, the Ministry stated that Skill Training/ Orientation under CSCM component of PMKVY 2.0 was one of the initiatives of the Ministry in order to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. This was a Special programme under PMKVY 2.0 for the skill training of reverse migrants. The last date of enrollment under this component was 21.02.2021 due to the fact that most of the reverse migrants have started returning to their place of work from their native places.

(iv) Customized Crash Course Programme for Covid Warriors under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 3.0

46. The Programme aims to meet the upsurge in demand of skilled healthcare professionals and associated professionals from logistics sector, reduce the burden of existing healthcare professionals and provide timely healthcare services in every corner of the country.

47. The programme comprises of following three components, to be implemented under CSCM component of PMKVY.

- Component 1: Fresh Skilling (under Special Projects) of candidates in 6 (six) healthcare sector job roles. The training duration will be of approximately 21-days of theory-based, classroom training followed by approximately 90 days On-the-Job Training (OJT) in healthcare facility

such as Primary Health Centres, hospitals, diagnostic facility, sample collection centre, etc.

- Component 2: Upskilling for candidates with prior experience / prior learning under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). The training under this component will be of approximately one-week duration as a bridge course on original 6 job roles.
- Component 3: Training of drivers in handling and transportation of the Liquid Medical Oxygen (LMO). The training duration will be approximately of 27 days. The special training of HMV license-holder drivers in transportation of Hazardous Chemicals as well as LMO, along with focus on ‘defensive driving’ while transporting LMO will be conducted.

48. The Programme was launched on 18th June 2021 by the Prime Minister with the commencement of training in 111 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) and other affiliated Training Centres (TCs) in 100 Districts of 26 States.

49. Customized Job Roles for COVID Warrior Trainings: The training has been imparted in six job roles namely Basic Care Support, Home Care Support, Advanced Care Support, Sample Collection Support, Emergency Care Support and Medical Equipment Support. Duration of job roles varies from 144 to 312 hours.

50. As on 12.01.2022, 1.88 lakh candidates have been enrolled under CCCP for CW; out of which, 1.27 lakh candidates have been classroom trained/oriented. The last date of enrollment under this component was 30.10.2021.

Progress Update (as on 12.01.2022) is as under:-

Component	Enrolled	Classroom Trained	On-Job-Training enrolled
Central	1,18,128	1,06,121	63,093
State	70,365	21,201	8,053
Total	1,88,493	1,27,322	71,146

51. The Committee desired to be apprised of the details of the number of candidates absorbed in various employments after On-Job Training. In response, the Ministry submitted as follows:

“Due to the crisis caused by COVID 19, the efforts to skill candidates under healthcare sector as COVID warriors is of prime importance. Customized Crash Course Programme for Covid Warriors (CCCP for CW) has been customized to meet the urgent requirement of healthcare workers. The modifications encapsulate customization on classroom training hours and enhanced focus on On-the-job training (OJT). One of the exception/deviations under CCCP for CW from PMKVY 3.0 guidelines is that under this program OJT is considered as placement for Fresh Skilling.

Under CCCP for CW demand for job roles has been aggregated from District Skill Committees (DSCs). Based on the requirement at district level healthcare facilities candidates have been mobilized in respective job roles. Therefore, it is considered that certified candidates post completion of training and subsequent On-the-job training (OJT) would be absorbed at respective healthcare facilities”

52. The Committee then queried about the reasons for the the poor performance of the States in implementation of the programme and the plan of the Ministry to coordinate with the States with a view to enhance their performance. In reply the Ministry stated as follows:-

“The total target under CCCP for CW is to train 1 lakh candidates under both Central and State component. As on 31.01.2022, 1.45 lakh candidates have been classroom trained and of which 0.90 lakh candidates under OJT.

Out of total classroom trained, 0.35 lakh candidates are under State component. The States faced certain technical and operational challenges with respect to implementation of CCCP for CW program as a result of which the initial performance of the states was marred with delays. One of the major operational challenges was mobilization of candidates faced due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and complete/partial lockdown. Now, technical and operational issues faced by States have been resolved.

In order to enhance the performance of the States/UTs in the implementation of CCCP for CW, MSDE is strengthening District Skill Committees (DSCs), State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs) / State Directorate of Technical Education or Skill Development through handholding, strategic, funding support, etc.

In addition, MSDE regularly coordinates with the SSDMs through video conferences, visits, etc. to resolve any bottlenecks and provide directional support for the smooth implementation of the programme.”

(v) Jan Shikshan Sansthan

53. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) is designed to cater the skill development/upgradation needs of disadvantaged groups. Since its inception,

JSS has been making efforts to implement initiatives which have been instrumental in promoting skills and enhancing livelihoods opportunities for the women and youth, needing special attention, especially for adult neo-literates/semi-literates, SC and ST, women/girls, oppressed, migrants, slum/pavement dwellers and adolescent. During this passage, it has covered 26 States and 7 UTs and many untouched segments. As part of its innovation strategy for evolving exclusivity in the skilling process, focus is on identifying new areas and empowering the underprivileged section. The objectives and functions of the scheme are deeply aligned with National Development Priorities and international commitments. It majorly covers the three Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) i.e. Gender Equality, Decent Work and Economic Growth and Reduced Inequality through its approach.

54. At present 304 JSSs are functional which includes 70 New JSSs sanctioned during the FY 2021-22. The vision of the Ministry is to expand the JSS network to every district of this country in a phased manner in next 3 years. Thus, the number of Jan Shikshan Sansthan will be increased to 741 resulting in increase in current training capacity from 5.4 lakh to 13.33 lakh by 2024.

55. Asked about the amount sanctioned and utilized for the establishment of the 70 New JSSs sanctioned during the FY 2021-22, the Ministry stated that an amount of Rs.29.79 crores was sanctioned for 70 new JSSs during 2021-22.

56. Taking into account the consistent low level budget allocation the Committee wanted to know the detailed plan of action of the Ministry on the plan for the expansion of the JSS network from 304 to 741 in the next three years. The Ministry in their response submitted that the budget allocation for setting up 741 new JSSs in a phased manner would be sought from the scheme head "Development of Skills" in the next three years.

57. When the Committee enquired as to whether any performance audit of the scheme had been conducted, the Ministry in their reply submitted as follows:-

"An Evaluation Study of the Scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan was conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi in 2020. The report of evaluation study was submitted by IIPA in January 2021. The major findings of the study are attached given below:

- Female representation has been recognized as 79% against the male (21%). The scheme is women dominated and catering to the mandated target group.

- The coverage of SC and ST is 24.07% and 6.19% respectively.
- The coverage of OBC and Minorities is 38.13% and 10.69% respectively.
- 77.05% beneficiary trainees have undergone occupational shifts. The maximum percentage of occupational shift was found in the beneficiaries of Haryana (100%) and Uttar Pradesh (85%). In Manipur no significant change was noticed. This shows an effective impact of the scheme on the beneficiaries' livelihood.
- Most of the beneficiaries before the coverage under the scheme were home makers, followed by farmers and self-employed entrepreneurs. It shows that the scheme has been extended to people having no perennial source of earnings. The maximum women composition of women under the scheme shows the scheme being women friendly. Most of the skills imparted at JSS training centres were in the job-roles related to beauticians and tailoring.
- The maximum change in the annual income has been found in the beneficiaries from the state of Haryana (310.10%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (46.02%) and Manipur (32.63%). Overall, changes in average annual income per beneficiary after coverage under the scheme got enhanced by 84.9%.

In addition to this, the performance audit of the individual Jan Shikshan Sansthan was conducted through CAG empanelled auditors to bring transparency and accountability. The comments of the performance audit had been circulated to the concerned JSSs and remedial action has been taken in the matter.”

58. The Committee also wanted to know whether the Government had put in place a system of giving incentives to the better performing JSS so as to encourage them as well as to motivate other JSSs, in response the Ministry submitted as follows:-

“A system of Grading of JSSs has been introduced by MSDE. The JSSs will be incentivized and dis-incentivized according to performance in the last two years. On the basis of the data uploaded by the JSSs in the portal, marks will be awarded to the JSSs as per the grading parameters and Star rating will be awarded to the JSSs on the following basis:

90% or more marks	-	5 star
80-89% marks	-	4 star
70-79% marks	-	2 star
60-69% marks	-	1 star

Following incentives shall accrue to JSSs who score rating of 4 and above:

- a) The JSSs having graded with 5 Star may be incentivized by giving them Certificate of Excellence subject to their preceding years' financial and performance audit reports. In addition, they will be considered for special projects of skill ecosystem.
- b) The JSSs having graded with 4 Star may be incentivized by giving them Certificate of Good Performance subject to their preceding years' financial and performance audit reports.
- c) Certificate of Satisfactory Performance will be awarded to JSSs having graded with 3 Star by the MSDE.
- d) JSS receiving 2 Stars will be kept under observation and those with 1 Star rating will be penalized by cut in grants-in-aid by 10%.”

59. On being asked about the steps taken to track and maintain database of all the trained/skilled persons digitally for hand holding/monitoring purpose, the Ministry in their reply stated that MSDE had redesigned and developed a portal exclusively for the JSSs trainees. This web-based Management and Information System helped in improving the functioning of the JSS and increased its credibility in the public. This portal provides all the details about the JSS, its beneficiaries with photograph, resource persons, staffing pattern, status of BOM, locations of the training centres, infrastructure available with the JSS, fee structure, etc. In order to track ex-trainees, a Livelihood Cell has been set up in JSSs to explore possibilities for self and wage employment opportunities. Livelihood Cell is providing guidance and counselling to the trainee to gain employment. The Cell also provides help to the beneficiaries to secure loans from financial institutions for starting small business and establishments for self-employment.

(vi) Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)

60. SANKALP was launched on 19th January 2018 with an implementation period till March 2023. SANKALP is a World Bank loan assisted programme with the present agreement between Government of India and the World Bank for \$250 million.

62. The World Bank has till date disbursed/ reimbursed USD 169.46 million (~Rs 1,118.46 crore) to Government of India under SANKALP. MSDE has

incurred a total expenditure of Rs 514.45 crore till date under SANKALP that includes expenditure under National and State component.

63. The Committee have been informed that the proposed allocation for the Scheme for 2022-23 was Rs. 750 crore while the allocated amount has been Rs. 300 crore only. The scheme is an externally Aided Project with assistance from World Bank and approved by CCEA with a total outlay of ₹ 4455 Cr., while the implementation period for the scheme would be till March 2023.

64. The Committee desired to know the plan of action on the part of the Ministry to optimally utilize the funds earmarked for the purpose by the prescribed timeline. In response the Ministry submitted as follows:-

“Although the approval of CCEA is for US \$675 million (i.e. Rs 4455 Crore), the current loan agreement with the World Bank is only for US \$250 million (i.e. Rs 1650 Crore), which is equally divided amongst National and State Component (i.e. Rs.825 Crore each).

As part of the National component MSDE currently has a committed expenditure of Rs 567.72 Crore for various initiatives/ projects out of which Rs 228.41 Crore has already been released. As regards the State Component, MSDE has released Rs 287.91 Crore to States/ UTs for implementing various interventions.

In order to promote expenditures and optimally utilize the funds, MSDE has been undertaking periodic reviews with various implementation agencies. Further, MSDE has also requested aspirational and backward districts across the country to submit proposal for special projects to be funded under SANKALP. MSDE has also increased the financial eligibility of States/ UTs to incentivize the better performing States/ UTs.”

65. When asked about the specific steps taken/proposed for expediting project approvals and fund disbursal, the Ministry in their reply submitted as under:

“The Ministry has approved various project initiatives in collaboration with NIESBUD, Directorate of JSS and Central Ministries/ Departments including Aspirational districts so as to facilitate fund disbursal. Periodic review meetings are also being undertaken with the States/ UTs to review the progress of implementation and fund utilization.”

66. The Committee then sought to know about the concrete achievements in terms of physical implementation of the Scheme since its inception and

especially during 2020-21 and 2021-22. In response, the Ministry submitted as under:-

“The major achievements in term of physical implementation of the scheme since inception is as under:

(i) Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship a two-year programme which combines classroom sessions at Academic Partner (IIM) with an intensive field immersion in the districts to strengthen the District Skill Committees (DSCs) and district skill ecosystem has been launched. MSDE had launched the Phase-I of fellowship on 8th March,2020 wherein 69 fellows are currently deployed in identified 69 districts across 6 States. The national scale up i.e. Phase-II of the fellowship was inaugurated on 25th October, 2021 wherein presently 648 fellows have been deployed in the remaining districts across 33 States/ UTs.

(ii) Awards for Excellence in District Skill Development Planning (DSDP Awards) have been institutionalized to promote decentralized planning, acknowledge and reward the extraordinary and innovative work done by districts in the field of skill development. In year-1, 223 districts across the country submitted their District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs). In year 2020-21, DSDPs were received from 467 districts.

(iii) For the capacity building/ orientation of district officials on implementation of skill development programs, preparation of District Skill Development Plans (DSDP) etc. MSDE has signed agreements with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), Kerala Institute of Local Administration and Dr. Raghunandan Singh Tolia Uttarakhand Academy of Administration. In addition MSDE has also undertaken workshops on district skill planning with district officials from around 300 districts.

(iv) An MoU has been signed between MSDE and Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) for ‘Skill Development Planning at Gram Panchayat’ on 24th July, 2020. As part of the partnership a pilot project for skill assessment and certification through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) has been completed for two blocks each of Varanasi and Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh. The project covered 254 GPs, a total 6,542 candidates were enrolled out of which 5,439 got certified.

(v) SANKALP has funded development of an IT system namely “Skill India Portal” to capture the data for skilling related activities across the country. In addition, apprenticeship portal and SANKALP project portal has also been developed.

(vi) A project for Skill training of 3000 women artisans in Golden Grass crafts in Kendrapara, Odisha is being implemented in partnership with State Institute for Development of Arts & Crafts (SIDAC), Govt. of Odisha and District Skill Committee (DSC) Kendrapara.

(vii) SANKALP funded a Global Skill Gap study to identify the global gaps in demand and supply of skilled manpower as well as overseas employment opportunities for skilled workers from India.

(viii) A project for the development and dissemination of module for awareness building on safety of women at workplace, has been implemented, in 15 districts across 3 states of Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab, in partnership with Management and Entrepreneurship and Professional Skill Council (MEPSC). Under the initiative, 1955 trainees and 225 training professionals were trained.

(ix) A unique initiative for improving quality of trainers in Auto sector is being implemented in collaboration with GIZ and Government of Maharashtra at Aurangabad. Automotive Skill Development Council (ASDC) has been onboarded as the implementation agency for the project. The project aims to train 75 master trainers.

(x) Accelerated Mission for Better Employment & Retention (AMBER) project with an aim to improve employment and retention of candidates post completion of short-term skill development training program is being implemented. The project aims to train 30,000 candidates.

(xi) A project for entrepreneurial training to 24,600 candidates is being implemented through National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD).

(xii) YUVA Phase II project is being implemented by NSDC in partnership with Delhi Police. The project aims to train 10,000 candidates to strengthen community-based policing by reaching out to the marginalized section (crime affected) of the society through skill development.

(xiii) As part of SANKALP, a project to strengthen the international mobility of the Indian workforce is being implemented through NSDC.

(xiv) An apprenticeship promotion project has been launched by MSDE to nudge the Central Ministries to increase uptake of apprentices. As part of this initiative, MSDE will fund around 1000 apprentices across Central Ministries/ Department for a period of one year.

(xv) MSDE has launched projects to strengthen the Jan Shikshan Sansthan as part of SANKALP. Under this, two initiatives are currently being implemented viz. setting up of 30 model JSS centres; and Capacity building of staff associated with JSS.

(xvi) Two projects are being undertaken as part of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav viz. Adarsh Gram Skill Camp (AGSC) and Student Heritage Ambassador project in collaboration with Sector Skill Councils. Under AGSC, weekly RPL camps are being conducted in 100+ villages spread across 63 districts in 11 States. The project targets to certify close to 15,000 workers in one year. As of 12th January 2022, 28 RPL camps (83 batches) in 28 villages across 7 States have been conducted wherein 2,351 candidates have been trained and assessed. Under the Student Heritage Ambassador project, 250 school children of identified schools in Delhi are being trained as Heritage Ambassadors. The project is being implemented in partnership with Tourism & Hospitality Skill Council.

(xvii) District Skill Committees (DSCs) have been institutionalized in over 700 districts across the country.”

67. The Committee further wanted to know about the areas where further improvements were needed and the Ministry’s plan of action towards that end. In response, the Ministry submitted as follows:-

“The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the on-ground implementation of various initiatives by MSDE and States/ UTs resulting in low expenditures by States/ UTs. This Ministry has been writing to the States/ UTs for expediting the implementation of the activities and timely expenditures in this regard. Regular meetings through video conferencing are also held with the Mission Directors of the State/ UTs to review the implementation progress of SANKALP. In addition, the Fellows deployed in the districts under the Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship programme are also being engaged to support in on-ground implementation of various initiatives under SANKALP.”

68. Under SANKALP, MSDE has developed DiSPAK (District Skill Planning Aid Kit) to support and enable DSCs (District Skill Committees) to make comprehensive District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs). The endeavor was to digitize the planning process in order to ensure a smoother and faster planning process and collation of data.

69. In the above context, the Committee desired to know about the functioning of DiSPAK and the progress with respect to development and operationalization of DiSPAK in all the districts. In response, the Ministry stated as under:-

“DiSPAK (District Skill Planning Aid Kit) is a planning framework based upon 4 A’s approach i.e.

- Assessment of AS IS situation in the district encompassing demand and supply side of skilled manpower.
- Aggregation of existing and future demand
- Analysis of GAP in supply and demand of the skilled manpower and also the in various processes involved in training and employment linkage.
- Development of an Action Plan in view of all the above.

It proposes to use relevant datasets from skills and other ecosystems to facilitate evidence-based planning. DiSPAK enables the districts to develop Action plans which are rooted in the reality of the districts, therefore leading to better outcomes for skill training schemes of the government of India and respective state governments. Digitization of the DiSPAK tool kit is in progress. Implementation partner for digitization has been finalized and the contract has already been awarded.

MSDE has received the confirmation from 545 DSCs, that have been onboarded on DiSPAK.”

(vii) Externally Aided Project (EAP) - Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)

70. World Bank assisted Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) project is being implemented with the objective of improving the relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) and apprenticeships.

71. A perusal of the documents furnished revealed that during 2021-22 the Actual Expenditure as on 31.12.2021 for the Scheme was Rs. 76.29 crore, whereas the BE for the scheme was Rs. 340 crore which was reduced to Rs. 280 crore at the RE stage.

72. The Committee desired to know the measures taken/proposed to utilize the remaining funds under the Scheme by the end of the financial year 2021-22 and whether shortfalls were anticipated in any component of the Scheme, including the reasons for the same. The Ministry responded as under:-

“(i) Regular review meet is being conducted with all States and UTs to monitor the ongoing and planned activities and;

(ii) Various capacity building sessions were being conducted with States/UTs for implementation of procurement plan and providing technical

assistance as and when required towards achievement of key performance indicators (KPIs)”

73. The Ministry clarifying the reasons for the less utilization of the allocated funds further apprised as under:-

“(i) The low expenditure is due to poor utilization of released funds by the states under various Result Areas (RAs) of the project.

(ii) Due to implementation of SNA (Single Nodal Agency), states are unable to do expenditure as anticipated”

74. Asked to state the concrete measures contemplated for maximum utilization of funds during 2022-23, the Ministry stated that the following measure would be undertaken for maximum utilization of funds for 2022-23:-

“(i) Special focus will be on top 10 poor performing States/UTs (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka, Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh)

(ii) Processing the release on subsequent tranches for prospects States/UTs (Bihar, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal)

(iii) Conducting field visits specially in poor performing States/UTs.

(iv) SNA implementation in States/UTs to be completed in next few months.”

75. The Committee then wanted to know the extent to which the aims and objectives of the Scheme had been achieved during the last two years along with some specific examples to support the claim. In reply, the Ministry stated that some key areas of achievement were as under:-

“(i) Funds released to 425 ITIs and 28 Industry clusters (ICs) to achieve key performance indicators (KPIs) under various defined result areas of STRIVE project.

(ii) Claim of USD 49 million via Disbursement linked indicators (DLIs) has been claimed and USD 11 million is in process for disbursement.

(iii) Reduction of Trainer Vacancy for 15 states, increase female enrollment in ITIs and ICs, Conducting Pilot tracer study conducted in one state, On-job training (OJT) in ITIs etc.”

(viii) Development of Entrepreneurship Pilot Project (PM YUVA)

76. Pilot Project on Entrepreneurship Development (PM-YUVA) has been launched in November,2019 for creating and enabling ecosystem through entrepreneurship education, training, advocacy and easy access to entrepreneurship network, for students and alumni of skill training institutes viz. Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Polytechnics, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) and Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS). The Scheme covers 10 States i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Kerala and two UTs ie. Delhi and Puducherry.

77. Asked to furnish sector-wise details of the number of new and scale up enterprises created under the Project, the Ministry furnished the following detailed information:-

“The sector wise details of new and scale up enterprises created under the Pilot Project on PM YUVA are as under:-

S. No.	Sector	New Enterprises	Scale-up Enterprises
1	Beauty and wellness	76	35
2	Food Processing/ Food products	32	29
3	Tailoring/Boutique/Stitching	127	121
4	Textile shop	50	44
5	Organic Farming/Nursery	4	1
6	Automobile Sales/Service	6	1
7	Restaurant/Catering Service	27	49
8	LED Bulb	8	0
9	Home made cleaning products	7	2
10	Computer Centre/Data Entry	6	5
11	Day Care/Nursing Care	9	8
12	Curry/Masala Powder	4	12
13	Matrimonial & other Services	1	6
14	Cloth/Jute/Paper Bags Production/ Non - woven Bags	13	21
15	Homemade Cakes	1	4
16	Grocery/Supermarket	19	4
17	Manufacturing	54	39
18	Handicraft	0	43
19	Coir Crafts	1	0
20	Trading / Retail	16	4

21	IT Training/ IT Equipments	7	6
22	Services/ Travel / Catering/ Photography/ Cleaning	46	24
23	Sales - Garments/ Vegetables	6	1
24	Construction	0	1
25	Travel & tourism	1	0
26	Dairy Products/ Dairy Farm	17	5
27	Electrician/Plumber/Carpenter	14	27
28	Jewellery Making -	5	3
29	Education Coaching Centre -	3	3
30	Exhibition/ Event Management	1	1
31	Hand Embroidery	1	0
32	Handloom	0	1
33	Live Stock and Tailoring	0	1
34	Spice Production	3	3
35	Sanitary Napkin Production	0	7
36	Tea stall with food processing unit	0	1
37	Crystal Maintenance	0	1
38	Design & DTP	0	1
39	Medical Agency	0	1
40	Associates	0	1
41	Consultancy	1	1
42	E-seva Centre	1	0
43	Flower Shop	1	0
44	Export Agent	1	0
45	Farming	4	0
46	Agri - Agro Based	2	33
47	Apparel Industry	2	3
48	Dokra Arts	1	60
49	Floriculture cultivation	0	0
50	Others	55	8
	Total	633	621

78. The Committee then desired to know the time by which the scheme was intended to be expanded to all the States/UTs. In reply, the Ministry stated as under:-

“The Pilot scheme had since been extended upto March 31st, 2022. The third-party evaluation of the Pilot Project is being conducted by the agency selected through bidding process.”

79. In order to ascertain the impact of the Scheme on employment generation, the Committee wanted to know about the monitoring mechanism put in place to track the number of individuals further employed by any such enterprises. In reply, the Ministry submitted as under:-

“Handholding and mentoring is one of the key elements of entrepreneurship development and training. Under the project, a link between mentor and mentee is created through resource pool of mentoring agencies and PM YUVA Entrepreneurship Network. Three-day mentoring camps are conducted in the PM-YUVA pilot project which is followed up with one-on-one support and guidance as and when required by the beneficiary. Till date, a total of 2469 beneficiaries have been provided support through 73 Mentoring camps. The handholding support to the beneficiaries was provided one on one basis after the mentoring camps by the implementing partners/ Mentoring agencies and PM YUVA Nodal Hub. A track is kept of each beneficiary by personalized visits and follow ups by the Implementing Agency and Nodal hub. Real time monitoring of data through MIS is also done on the basis of report from Mentoring Agency regarding the progress of a mentee and Progress report of Nodal E- Hubs and consolidated reports of National E- Hubs. In the tracking, factors like initial investment, registration of the enterprise, no. of manpower employed, monthly income, annual revenue, financial assistance or loan availed etc. has been covered.”

80. The Committee then asked whether insufficient budget allocation had affected the implementation of the Scheme and steps being taken to address the issue. In reply the Ministry stated that as the project was on pilot mode, the activities were planned, designed and implemented accordingly and there were no instances of budget allocation affecting the implementation of the Pilot Project.

82. The Committee observed that there were several schemes undertaken by the Central and State Governments that had an entrepreneurship development component. The Committee wanted to know how the Pilot Project PM YUVA was distinct from the other entrepreneurship development schemes and the steps taken by the Ministry for convergence of the schemes related to entrepreneurship development with other Ministries/Departments. In response, the Ministry stated as follows:-

“The aim of the Pilot Project PM YUVA is to create an enabling ecosystem for entrepreneurship development through Entrepreneurship Education and training; Advocacy and easy access to entrepreneurship and support

network and to promote entrepreneurship, as an alternate career option, within the skilling ecosystem.

The PM-YUVA project has a specific target group which is youth from institutes of skilling ecosystem i.e, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), Polytechnics and Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS).

The Project (PM YUVA) has a holistic approach starting from awareness creation to enterprise creation through mentoring and hand-holding with the same target group. The project also envisages award and recognition component to create role models.

Further, the project also envisages development of a web-based Mentor platform to facilitate mentor- mentee linkage and provide a one-stop solution to all the support and information required for setting up or scale-up of an enterprise.”

(x) Upgradation of Existing Government ITI(s) into Model ITI(s)

83. Existing Govt. ITIs in a State are being upgraded as Model ITIs which will be evolved as an institution showcasing best practices, efficient and high-quality training delivery and sustainable and effective industry relationship. Institute Management Committee (IMC) society is to be formed for each ITI with chairperson from Industry. All major trades are to be covered by the representatives of industry in IMC. IMC will be empowered for its efficient functioning. There are 14,722 ITIs running in the country with Seating capacity of 22.75 lakh during 2020.

84. In the above context, the Committee wanted to know the number of vacancies in all the ITIs and the steps taken/being taken by the Ministry to fill these vacancies. In response, the Ministry provided the details as under:-

Sl. no.	State Name	2020		
		Seating Capacity	Enrolment	Nos. Vacancies
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	736	619	117
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	92280	49138	43142
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1404	577	827
4	ASSAM	6600	3210	3390
5	BIHAR	147872	102760	45112
6	CHANDIGARH	1032	831	201
7	CHHATTISGARH	31816	19568	12248

8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	508	318	190
9	DAMAN AND DIU	18196	8672	9524
10	DELHI	3632	1742	1890
11	GOA	126528	85379	41149
12	GUJARAT	96504	54270	42234
13	HARYANA	40940	17874	23066
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	9120	7540	1580
15	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	64000	25540	38460
16	JHARKHAND	126128	54242	71886
17	KARNATAKA	68994	31630	37364
18	KERALA	224	118	106
19	LAKSHADWEEP	480	435	45
20	MADHYA PRADESH	157927	70928	86999
21	MAHARASHTRA	148096	102699	45397
22	MANIPUR	220	82	138
23	MEGHALAYA	1000	514	486
24	MIZORAM	788	242	546
25	NAGALAND	428	222	206
26	ODISHA	101178	49349	51829
27	PUDUCHERRY	1556	687	869
28	PUNJAB	76332	47588	28744
29	RAJASTHAN	238780	101580	137200
30	SIKKIM	696	260	436
31	TAMIL NADU	76912	27244	49668
32	TELANGANA	51784	29450	22334
33	TRIPURA	4972	2043	2929
34	UTTAR PRADESH	486528	278922	207606
35	UTTARAKHAND	24356	8342	16014
36	WEST BENGAL	66892	30633	36259
Grand Total		22,75,439	12,15,248	10,60,191

85. The Committee sought to know about the proposal of the Ministry to address the shortage of professionals in ITIs. In reply, the Ministry submitted as under:-

The details of total posts sanctioned and filled in the ITIs is as given below as per the NCVT portal (as on 21.02.2022):

Sl. No.	Total Posts Sanctioned	Total Posts filled	Vacancies	Steps being taken
1.	1,99,387	69,582	1,29,805	Some of the vacancies may be filled by the ITIs on contractual basis, However, MSDE / DGT will be informed concerned State Directorates to closely monitor and fill up the Vacancies in Govt. as well as Pvt. ITIs in the country.

86. According to the Third Party Evaluation of Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs, there is no uniform MIS (Management Information System) adopted by MSDE for monitoring & reporting of scheme related information/status. Asked about the steps taken/being taken to address the issue of MIS, the Ministry responded as follows:-

“For monitoring & reporting of scheme related information/status under the scheme “Upgradation of existing Govt. ITIs into Model ITIs”, the state governments are required to send quarterly progress reports. The observation under third party evaluation of scheme is on account of the State Governments not regularly sending the report. The Directorate General of Training under MSDE has issued several D.O. letter and mails to State Government of 14.06.2021, 22.06.2021, 27.08.2021 and 07.10.2021 regarding the regularization of reports and regular follow-ups are being made to regularize reporting.”

(x) Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States

87. The Committee have been informed that as per the Evaluation Study on Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States the financial performance of the scheme in terms of actual expenditure was not very satisfactory. The Committee desired to know the main reasons for the poor performance of North East States in this regard and the efforts being made by the Ministry, to leverage the performance of the States concerned. In response, the Ministry stated as follows:-

“As on 18.02.2022, Rs. 253.49 crore had been released as central share under the scheme “Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States” and the State Government had submitted Utilisation Certificate for Rs. 159.54 crore

which is 62.94% utilisation of the released funds under the Scheme. It is informed that during last 3 years releases are as below:

Rs. in lakh		
Sl. No.	Financial Year	Fund Released
1	2019-20	4205.98
2	2020-21	1774.90
3	2021-22 (till 18 th February 2022)	1926.84
	Total	7907.72

Most of the unutilised amount is on account of funds released during last 3 financial years. The Directorate General of Training is following up the matter with State Government to expedite the utilisation of funds.”

88. The Committee desired to know the specific measures taken, by the Ministry, to enhance placements/employment in the NE States in view of the absence of major large-scale industries. In response, the Ministry submitted as follows:-

“The objective under the ESDI Scheme is provide financial support to the States in North-Eastern region to strengthen infrastructure of ITI in NE Region either through upgradation of 22 ITIs, supplementing deficient infrastructure of 28 ITIs and establishment of 34 new ITIs. The Directorate General of Training on regular basis is advising ITIs under the scheme to run employment centric courses under their ITI and get the courses NCVT affiliated to have nation wide recognition of certificates, which can lead to improved employment outcomes.”

(xi) Desh Stack e-Portal

89. The Finance Minister in the Budget speech for FY 2022-23 announced the launch of the Digital Ecosystem for Skilling and Livelihood – the DESH-Stack e-portal, which aims to empower citizens to skill, reskill or upskill through on-line training. It will also provide API-based trusted skill credentials, payment and discovery layers to find relevant jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities.

90. The Committee desired to know about the progress made with regard to the operationalisation of the DESH STACK e Portal and its proposed impact on the skilling initiatives of the Ministry. In response, the Ministry submitted as follows:-

“DESH’ – Digital Ecosystem for Skilling and Livelihood is extension of Aadhar – DBT – Jan-Dhan - BHIM technology architecture. DESH technology architecture is founded on Trust-Payment-Discovery enabling technology

protocols and specifications. Trust Technology protocols on one hand help citizens find trustworthy skilling courses and Training Institutes and on the other hand help citizens store their Skill Certificates and Experience Certificates in Digi Locker which can be verified by employers to access trusted and verified profiles of skilled professionals. Payment Technology protocols/specifications help needy citizens to access government funding for training in their chosen skilling/reskilling/upskilling courses. Discovery Technology protocols/specifications allow transparent discovery of skilling courses/skilling institutes, Loan/scholarship/CSR opportunities and job opportunities.

DESH STACK e-portal / Skill India Platform 2.0 is being built on DESH Stack Governing protocols. It would be able to facilitate individuals of all ages and at any level of their educational and professional career to make informed learning and career choices in the following ways:

- Skill India Platform will serve as a one-stop platform. Access to a plethora of skills and competencies needed in today's evolving economy would enable students to find the career best-suited for them
- Tapping into the NEP policy statement, Skill India Platform 2.0 could be opened even for students who not only want to explore the world of full-time jobs but also wants to discover relevant internship opportunities within their vicinity
- An integrated centralized portal such as Skill India Platform 2.0 would enable school/college dropouts to search and apply for skill training and employment through a variety of tailored services such as career advisory, profile matching etc
- If Individuals want to take next steps to advance their career, re-skill, up-skill, or simply want to follow a new and interesting career path, Skill India Platform 2.0 could them offer a range of flexible learning options. All the latest information on upskilling and re-skilling programmes offered by government ministries, private agencies and employers could be found on one integrated platform. They can also explore numerous options and recommended courses based on their profile

Ongoing Activity: Currently consultation with all the scheme/departments of the MSDE is under progress to finalise the data schema of the identified registries in the DESH STACK. Additionally, coordination with external stakeholders like e-SHRAM, EPFO, NCS portal is underway to identify the fields captured in their databases, relevant to skilling ecosystem.

Proposed Timelines of The DESH STACK e-Portal / Skill India Portal 2.0

It would be implemented into 5 phases. The details of broad activities along with the proposed timelines is provided in the table below:

Phase	Activities	Proposed Timeline
Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch of Skill India Portal 2.0 • Student journey for fresh skilling • Discover – Skill Hubs, Content provider, Trainer • Verified credentials • Integration approach with portals of other ministries (e-Shram, ESIC, NDEAR, EPFO, NCS, eMigrate) 	14 th April 2022
Phase 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration with MSDE portals • Student’s discover multi skilling, upskilling, reskilling, RPL • Discover- Assessor, Assessment agency • Search options for stakeholders • Data Analytics • Maintenance and Support • Integration approach with portals of other ministries (continued) 	15 th July 2022
Phase 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration approach with portals of other ministries • Discover – Employers, jobs, Alumni network • Integration with e-university and international portals with similar intent • Full integration with portal of other ministries 	2 nd October 2022
Phase 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration with LMIS and FinTech • Discover-Funding Institutions, CSR/Donor, others 	25 th December 2022
Phase 5	Convergence of Skill India Portal with Skill India Portal 2.0	4 th April 2023

(xii) Production Linked Incentive Scheme

91. In the Union Budget 2021-22, the Finance Minister announced an outlay of INR 1.97 Lakh Crores for the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for 13 key sectors, to create national manufacturing champions and generate employment opportunities for the country’s youth.

92. The Committee wanted to know whether the Ministry envisaged linking the various Skill Training Schemes with the PLI Scheme, across various sectors, so as to enhance employment. In reply the Ministry stated as follows:-

“MSDE under National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) Scheme have engaged 1,59,517 Apprentices in seven (7) major sectors viz. Textile, Telecom, Life Science, Iron & Steel, Food Processing, Electronics, and Automobiles (which are mapped to PLI Schemes Sectors) in 3,046 unique Establishment till October, 2021.

There are many sectors mentioned in the Gati Shakti scheme, out of them two sectors namely Logistic and Telecom can be directly mapped where Apprentices are being engaged. 23,629 Apprentices have been engaged across 832 establishments in these two sectors (since inception till Oct 2021). In the case of the PLI related to Drones, the Aviation Sector Skill Council is involved in creation of the pool of skilled workforce.”

PART - II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

PROPOSED AND APPROVED ALLOCATIONS FOR 2022-23

1. The Committee note that for the year 2022-23, the BE amount of Rs. 5125.32 crore proposed by the Ministry was reduced drastically to Rs. 2999 crore. According to the Ministry, the reduction in the allocation was done keeping in view the Government's overall priorities, availability and pattern of fund utilization by the Ministry. During the examination of the budget proposals for the financial year 2021-22, similar reasons were cited by the Ministry for the reduction in allocation. In the considered opinion of the Committee, the primary reason for reduced allocation is the insufficient utilization of annual allocated funds on the part of the Ministry. The Committee, therefore, impress upon the Ministry to take robust measures with focused emphasis on regular monitoring and strict reviews so as to ensure optimal utilization of the allocated funds and consequential approval of the proposed requirement.

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION & UTILISATION DURING 2021-22

2. The Committee note that the BE and RE for 2021-22 was the same ie. Rs. 2785.23 crore whereas the actual expenditure has been Rs. 1700.53 crore as on 31.01.2022 constituting 61.05 % fund utilization

leaving 38.9 % of allocation to be utilized in the last two months of financial year 2021-22. The Committee are of the view that the expenditure rush towards the end of the financial year would invariably lead to savings in multiple areas resulting in insufficient allocation and shortfalls in achievement of physical targets. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry make earnest efforts to strictly follow the expenditure control guidelines issued by the Finance Ministry and proportionately utilize the earmarked amount in every quarter.

3. According to the Ministry, though they are making all efforts to utilize the 2021-22 allocations by March 31, 2022, savings are anticipated under allocations for North-Eastern States due to low-capacity utilization of funds there. The Committee are deeply concerned to note that low capacity utilization in the North Eastern States has become a perennial issue affecting the overall financial performance of the Ministry. Taking into cognizance the various measures taken by the Ministry which include *inter-alia* monitoring of flow of funds through PFMS, physical visits, video conferencing with Implementing Agencies/State Governments, Review Meetings by Secretary, MSDE/AS&FA, MSDE, monitoring of expenditure under various schemes through periodic senior level officers meetings etc. for maximum utilization of allocated funds, the Committee desire that focused attention needs to be paid towards ironing out the bottlenecks for maximum fund utilization in the North Eastern States so that fiscal prudence is appropriately taken care of.

PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA (PMKVY) 3.0

4. The Committee note that under PMKVY 3.0, as on 03.01.2022, a total number of 4,47,034 candidates have been trained out of which 1,73,040 candidates have been certified whereas only 15,450 candidates reportedly got placement. Such low placement of the certified candidates has been observed during the implementation of PMKVY 2.0 as well. The reasons cited for the gap in candidates trained/certified and candidates placed *inter-alia* include candidates dropping out during the training period, trained candidates not appearing for assessment, hesitation on the part of the candidates to relocate to where job opportunities were available especially when outside their home State etc. The Ministry have reportedly been taking several steps to address the issue of low placement which *inter-alia* include support to training providers whereby the last tranche of 30% of payment to training providers was released on placement verification, Post-placement stipend of Rs. 1500/- (average) per month per candidate etc. The Committee are of the considered view that equal attention needs to be paid towards training/certification of candidates as well as their placement and therefore measures/initiatives taken by the Ministry be further strengthened and other innovative steps be explored so that the wide disparity between the candidates trained and certified as well as those certified and placed is bridged and the rate of placement, especially under Short Term Training (STT) is enhanced to a considerable extent.

5. The Committee appreciate the efforts of the Ministry in redesigning PMKVY 3.0 with a demand driven bottom up approach to skill development by encouraging candidates to opt for local skills with local jobs. Additionally under the redesigned PMKVY 3.0, the informed choices / aspirations of the candidates have been given primacy with an aim to encourage self-employment. The Committee desire that periodical assessment of the measures initiated be made to ensure that the change in approach leads to increase in the number of placements post training/certification and also results in better self employment.

6. The Committee note that the Ministry are in the process of creating a mechanism to track candidates placed across all the schemes, for at least one year, post completion of training/certification/orientation. In view of the imperatives involved in tracking the trained/certified/oriented candidates to assess their placement/self employment proportion, the Committee urge that the process of creation of the tracking mechanism be expedited and completed within a specific timeline so as to take remedial measures, as and when called for.

7. According to the Ministry, the biggest shortcomings of the previous version of PMKVY i.e. PMKVY 2.0 were minimal involvement of the district machinery in the skilling activities and deficient centralized monitoring of the scheme. In order to improve the performance of the

States/UTs under PMKVY 3.0, demand driven bottom up approach has been adopted and the District Skill Committees (DSCs) have been entrusted with district level skill gap and demand assessment, mobilization and counseling of candidates, formation of training batches, post training support and handholding support to the candidates after placements, besides addressing the grievances, if any. Moreover, to strengthen the DSCs, Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF) persons have been deputed to work closely with the District Machinery and the Ministry and regular updates are being taken from these fellows about the performance of the DSCs. In view of the fact that DSCs are a critical component and focal point for effective implementation of PMKVY 3.0, the Committee exhort the Ministry to intensify the measures initiated so as to ensure maximum involvement of the district machinery and efficient centralized monitoring through formulation of periodical district skill development plans and convening regular DSC meetings for addressing the skill gap and demand assessment issues.

8. The Committee further desire that, as also recommended in their earlier Reports, the agenda items and minutes of the DSC meetings be invariably shared with the local Members of Parliament alongwith the outcome of the issues raised by them so that their invaluable feedback and suggestions are gainfully utilized in the process of district skill planning.

9. The Committee note that regional workshops have been planned for better implementation of PMKVY 3.0. However, after the first regional workshop was held at Gangtok, Sikkim on 8th April 2021, no further workshop could be conducted thereafter due to Covid-19 induced restrictions. The Committee further observe that enrollment under PMKVY 3.0 is going to end on 15th March, 2022 and further workshops would be planned under the new upcoming scheme. As the regional workshops are conducted to provide on-the-spot solutions to the majority of operational as well as technical issues, the Committee impress upon the Ministry to make advance preparations to conduct regional workshops at other places soon after 15th March, 2022 for seamless implementation of PMKVY 3.0.

PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL KENDRAS (PMKSs)

10. The Committee note that out of the 813 PMKKs allocated in 707 Districts, 619 Districts have been covered and 717 PMKKs have been established so far and 42 more PMKKs are under establishment. The Committee also find that show-cause notices have been issued for the establishment of the remaining PMKKs pursuant to which those PMKKs whose establishment has been delayed due to Covid-19 restrictions have been given three months extension time whereas for non-Covid related delays, the PMKKs are being considered for deallocation in accordance with the PMKK Guidelines. In view of the fact that it is intended to

promote establishment of PMKKs in every District as model and aspirational skill centres for imparting skill training in PPP mode throughout the Country and the commendable work being done by some PMKKs as observed by the Committee during its study visit to Srinagar, the Committee exhort the Ministry to strengthen the monitoring mechanism to assess the requirement and sustainability of the PMKKs so as to ensure their establishment in every District of the Country. The Committee further desire that the performance of the Training Partners be constantly monitored so as to ensure due diligence, proper utilisation of the loan amount disbursed and quality training to the aspirant candidates.

11. The Committee are concerned to find that 35 PMKKs have been surrendered on account of the disruption caused due to Covid-19 pandemic as well as for operational challenges and sustainability. According to the Ministry, as per the PMKK guidelines, the surrendered PMKK can be reallocated *via* a reallocation strategy. NSDC in consultation with the Ministry is working towards defining a suitable strategy to identify and integrate Skill Hubs in the uncovered and surrendered district under PMKK scheme. The Objective of the reallocation strategy will be to designate Skill Hubs as PMKKs so as to ensure mandatory coverage across all Districts in India. The Committee urge the Ministry to expedite the process of identification and integration of Skill Hubs in the

surrendered Districts in line with the new strategy so that all the Districts are covered at an early date.

SKILLING INITIATIVE FOR RETURN MIGRANTS UNDER PMKVY 2.0

12. The Committee note that in order to support the Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyan (GKRA), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) have implemented a special programme for training of reverse Shramiks (Migrant) impacted from Covid-19 under its flagship scheme PMKVY, covering six States namely Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. While appreciating the efforts of the Ministry during the time of pandemic towards skill training of the reverse migrants for reemployment in local industries, the Committee, are however, deeply concerned to find that as on 7th February, 2022 under the STT component, 87,682 migrants were trained and 67,047 candidates certified out of which only 22,312 candidates could be placed. The Ministry have clarified that the low placement was on account of a major group of trainees opting out of the skill training process and choosing to return back to their previous place of employment. As skill training/orientation of the returnee migrants is one of the major initiatives to mitigate the impact of Covid-19 Pandemic, the Committee urge the Ministry to analyse and look into the factors that resulted in the migrants opting out of the training process and take

punitive action accordingly so that as many certified candidates as possible get suitable employment/placement.

13. The Committee are pleased to note that in the recent times post-Covid, the Ministry have developed several special skilling projects under PMKVY targeting marginalised and vulnerable groups in partnership with the private sector. Under the mission, special projects to revive the traditional Namda Craft of Jammu & Kashmir and upskilling of Weavers and Artisans on traditional crafts of Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir as well as upskilling of Street Food Vendors (for E-Kart licence) are being implemented. The Committee desire that in furtherance to the mission, the initiatives taken to revive and upskill traditional crafts of Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland be gradually extended to other States/UTs so that the marginalised and vulnerable groups, including the Weavers and Artisans residing there are also benefitted.

**CUSTOMISED CRASH COURSE PROGRAMME FOR COVID WARRIORS
UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA 3.0 (PMKVY 3.0)**

14. The Committee note that the Customised Crash Course Programme (CCCP) for the Covid warriors was launched on 18th June 2021 by the Prime Minister with the commencement of training viz. Fresh skilling, upskilling and training of drivers in handling and transportation of the Liquid Medical Oxygen (LMO), in 111 PMKKs and other affiliated Training

Centres in 100 Districts of 26 States. The training has been imparted in six job roles namely Basic Care Support, Home Care Support, Advance Care Support, Sample Collection Support, Emergency Case Support and Medical Equipment Support. The Committee find that as on 31st January 2022, 1.45 lakh candidates have been classroom trained out of which 90,000 candidates have been enrolled under On-Job-Training (OJT). What concerns the Committee is the below par performance of the States viz. out of 21,201 classroom trained candidates, only 8053 candidates could be enrolled under OJT which is considered as placement for fresh skilling. In order to enhance the performance of the States/UTs, the Ministry are reportedly strengthening the District Skill Committees (DSCs) and State Skill Development Mission (SSDMs) through handholding, funding support etc. The Committee impress upon the Ministry to intensify the measures and leverage the coordination mechanism with the States/UTs in the effective and seamless implementation of the Programme so as to adequately meet the upsurge in the demand of skilled healthcare professionals and provide timely healthcare services in every corner of the Country.

JAN SHIKSHA SANASTHAN (JSS)

15. The Committee note that at present 304 JSSs are functional which includes 70 new JSSs sanctioned during 2021-22. The vision of the Ministry is to expand the JSS network to every District in the Country by

establishing 741 JSSs and increasing the current training capacity from 5.4 lakh candidates to 13.33 lakh candidates by 2024. The Ministry have assured that the budget allocation for setting up of 741 JSSs in a phased manner would be sought under the scheme head ‘Development of Skills’ in next three years. Taking into consideration the consistently low budget allocation for the scheme, the Committee call upon the Ministry to seek requisite fund allocation in a convincing and persuasive manner so that the targeted 741 JSSs are established within the time line for promoting skills and enhancing livelihood opportunities for the women, youth, SCs/STs, migrants, pavement dwellers etc.

16. The Committee appreciate the efforts of the Ministry towards introduction of grading system for quantifying and incentivising the performance of JSSs besides developing a Web Based Management and Information System to provide information on the staffing pattern, location of training centres, fee structure etc. Moreover, livelihood cell has been set up in JSSs providing guidance and counselling to the trainees to gain employment as well as facilitating loans to the beneficiaries for establishment of small business. Taking into account the crucial need to augment creation of gainful employment opportunities for the intended beneficiaries, the Committee desire that the measures initiated be persisted with vigorously so as to achieve the end results.

17. The Committee appreciate that the performance audit of the individual JSS is conducted through the CAG empanelled auditors to bring in transparency and accountability. The Committee are of the considered opinion that this is a step in right direction for taking remedial action based on the Audit findings/comments. They, therefore, urge that the momentum be carried on to enhance the performance of the JSSs so as to majorly cover the three Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) i.e. Gender Equality, Decent Work and Economic Growth and Reduced Inequality.

SANKALP

18. The Committee note that SANKALP is an externally aided project with assistance from World Bank and approved by CCEA with a total outlay of 4455 crore with implementation period till March, 2023. The BE for the scheme was reduced from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 185 crore at the RE Stage while the AE was Rs. 156.95 crore for the financial year 2020-21. Similarly, the BE of Rs. 271 crore was reduced to Rs. 153.47 crore at RE stage while AE was only Rs. 72.97 crore (as on 31.12.2021) for the financial year 2021-22. The Committee while acknowledging the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on the implementation of the scheme are, however, concerned to note the consistently lesser fund utilisation. The Ministry are conducting review meetings with implementing agencies and the States/UTs to track implementation and fund disbursements. The Committee

exhort the Ministry to step up the review meetings and deepen the monitoring mechanism so as to ensure increased fund disbursal and utilisation to effectively meet the approaching deadline of the project.

19. According to the Ministry, they have requested the aspirational and backward districts across the Country to submit proposals for special projects to be funded under SANKALP. The Committee recommend that the Ministry fortify the coordination mechanism with the State Governments concerned to provide the requisite assistance to the backward and aspirational districts for expeditious submission of proposals so that the special projects under SANKALP are timely initiated and achieved. The Ministry may also consider engaging NGOs and other organisations working in such districts to come forth with innovative projects in collaboration with the District Machinery to target the large section of marginalised population of such districts.

20. The Committee note that under SANKALP, the Ministry have developed DiSPAK (District Skill Planning Aid Kit) to support and enable DSCs (District Skill Committees) to make comprehensive District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs). The endeavor is to digitize the planning process in order to ensure a smoother and faster planning process and collation of data. The Committee find that Ministry have received confirmation from 545 DSCs, that have been onboarded on DiSPAK, while DSCs have been institutionalized in over 700 districts. The Committee

appreciate the effort of the Ministry towards decentralization of the Skill Development plan and urge them to expedite the process of onboarding of the remaining districts on DiSPAK by facilitating adequate technical support to all the DSCs to ensure the effective implementation of DiSPAK.

STRIVE

21. The STRIVE Project is being implemented with the objective of improving the relevance and efficiency of skill training through ITIs and Industry Clusters. The Committee are concerned to note that as on 31.12.2021 the actual expenditure under the Scheme was Rs. 76.29 crore against the RE of Rs. 280 crore. The main reasons cited for the shortfall in expenditure are the poor utilization of released funds by the States under various Result Areas (RAs) of the project and the States not being able to do expenditure as anticipated due to implementation of Single Nodal Agency (SNA). Steps taken by the Ministry to utilize the remaining funds include regular review meetings and organization of capacity building sessions with the States and UTs. The Committee desire that efforts be stepped up during 2022-23 for maximum utilization of funds and achievement in physical targets.

DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP- PILOT PROJECT (PM YUVA

22. Based on the information regarding the number of new and scale up enterprises created under the project, the Committee find that very few new/scale up enterprises were created in promising sectors such as handloom, LED Bulbs, farming, travel and tourism etc. The Committee recommend that the Ministry collaborate with other Ministries/Departments to motivate the trainees/candidates of skill training institutes to setup new/scale up enterprises in these sectors.

23. The Committee observe that other Ministries and Departments under the Central and State Governments are implementing their own schemes to support skill development and entrepreneurship. The Committee desire that a robust mechanism be developed to enforce clarity and transparency in the implementation of skill development and entrepreneurship programmes conducted by various Ministries/ Departments so that the blame games are avoided and individual responsibility is honored in the larger interest.

24. The Committee note that at present the PM-YUVA Scheme covers 10 States and 2 UTs and no fixed timeline has been fixed for the expansion of the project to the other States and UTs. The Ministry have submitted that the third party evaluation of the Pilot Project is being conducted for the purpose. The Committee stress that the evaluation process be expedited

and a timeline fixed for expanding the Scheme to other States/UTs for the welfare of the beneficiaries.

ITIs

25. The Committee are deeply concerned to note that out of the existing 22,75,439 seats, across all the ITIs in 36 States/UTs, a total number of 10,60,191 seats are lying vacant noticeable number of vacant seats being in Uttar Pradesh (2,07,606) followed by Rajasthan (1,37,200), Madhya Pradesh (86,999), Jharkhand (71,886), Odisha (51,829) and Tamil Nadu (49,668). While deploring almost 50 percent vacant seats existing in the ITIs across the States/UTs, the Committee impress upon the Ministry to expeditiously chalk out suitable strategies, in unison with the State/UT Governments so as to enroll maximum number of students against the existing vacant seats. The Committee further recommend that requisite steps be taken to curb drop outs and for creation of awareness regarding ample employment opportunities available after ITI training so as to attract more students to get themselves enrolled in various ITIs.

26. The Committee are equally concerned to find that out of the 1,99,387 number of sanctioned posts for professionals, across all the ITIs, 1,29,805 are lying vacant as per the NCVT portal (as on 21.02.2022). Expressing displeasure at such huge number of vacancies of professionals, that exist in the ITIs, the Committee impress upon the Ministry to take

urgent steps to address the shortage of professionals in ITIs so as to ensure efficient and high quality training delivery.

27. The Committee note that according to a Third Party Evaluation of Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs, there is no uniform MIS (Management Information System) adopted by MSDE for monitoring & reporting of scheme related information/status. The Ministry have clarified that for monitoring & reporting of scheme related information/status under the scheme, the State Governments are required to send quarterly progress reports and the observation under Third Party Evaluation of the scheme is on account of the State Governments not regularly sending the report. In this regard, the Directorate General of Training under MSDE has issued several D.O. letter and mails to State Government regarding the regularization of reports and regular follow-ups are being made for the purpose. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should continue to follow up the matter with the State Governments to obtain regular status reports from them so as to ensure real time monitoring of the Scheme and expeditious upgradation of the existing Government ITIs as Model ITIs.

**ENHANCING SKILL DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE
NORTHEASTERN STATES (ESDI)**

28. The Committee note with concern the report of the Evaluation Study on Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States which indicates that the financial performance of the scheme in terms of actual expenditure was not very satisfactory. According to the Ministry, as on 18.02.2022, Rs. 253.49 crore had been released as central share under the scheme, while the State Government had submitted Utilisation Certificate for Rs. 159.54 crore only, which is just 62.94% utilisation of the released funds under the Scheme. Since the performance of the North Eastern States in the maximum utilisation of funds has remained a problematic area in the other Skill Development Schemes as well, the Committee exhort the Ministry to impress upon the North Eastern States to take adequate advance measures for optimal utilisation of funds and resultant submission of Utilisation Certificates within the time frame.

29. The Ministry have contended that in the absence of major industrial establishments and other employment opportunities in the north east region, the unemployment rate, particularly among urban educated youths, is not only high but also increasing rapidly. The Committee find that the objective under the ESDI Scheme is to provide financial support to the States in North-Eastern region to strengthen infrastructure of ITI in NE Region through upgradation of 22 ITIs, supplementing deficient

infrastructure of 28 ITIs and establishment of 34 new ITIs. With a view to enhance placements, the Directorate General of Training is advising ITIs to run employment centric courses and get the courses NCVT affiliated to have nation wide recognition of certificates. The Committee impress upon the Ministry to strengthen the efforts taken for enhancing employment through introduction of courses catering specifically to the needs of the local industries and finding other avenues in partnership with various other Ministries such as the Ministry of Tourism for creation of jobs and new enterprises.

DESH STACK E-PORTAL

30. The Committee note that the Finance Minister in the Budget speech for FY 2022-23 announced the launch of the Digital Ecosystem for Skilling and Livelihood – the DESH-Stack e-portal, which aims to empower citizens to skill, reskill or upskill through on-line training. It will also provide API-based trusted skill credentials, payment and discovery layers to find relevant jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities. The Committee note that currently consultation with all the departments of the MSDE is under progress to finalise the data schema of the identified registries in the DESH STACK. Additionally, coordination with external stakeholders like e-SHRAM, EPFO, NCS portal is underway to identify the fields captured in their databases, relevant to skilling ecosystem. While appreciating the efforts made/proposed for the use of technology for the

expansion of the Skill India Mission, the Committee impress upon the Ministry to expedite the complete operationalisation of the portal in accordance with the prescribed norms and timelines.

PLI Scheme

31. In the Union Budget 2021-22, the Finance Minister announced an outlay of Rs. 1.97 Lakh Crore for the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for 13 key sectors, to create national manufacturing champions and generate employment opportunities for the country's youth. The Committee observe that the Ministry have taken certain measures to converge their skill training initiatives with the implementation of the PLI Scheme to meet the demand created for a skilled workforce. The Committee urge the Ministry to continue and intensify their efforts to skill the youth in job roles focused towards the identified key sectors and explore other feasible possibilities which would enable the trained candidates to find employment in associated industries.

New Delhi;
14th March, 2022
23 Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)

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

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND SKILL
DEVELOPMENT (2021-22)**

Minutes of the Sixth Sitting of the Committee

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 16th February, 2022 from 1500 hrs. to 1630 hrs. in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab - CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
3. Dr. Umesh G. Jadhav
4. Adv. Dean Kuriakose
5. Shri Bhola Singh

RAJYA SABHA

6. Shri Naresh Bansal
7. Shri Neeraj Dangi
8. Shri Dushyant Gautam
9. Shri Elamaram Kareem
10. Ms. Dola Sen
11. Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri T.G. Chandrasekhar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri D.R. Mohanty | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Sanjay Sethi | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri K.G. Sidhartha | - | Deputy Secretary |

Witnesses

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

SI. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri Rajesh Aggarwal	Secretary
2.	Shri Atul Kumar Tiwari	Additional Secretary
3.	Shri Ashish Upadhyaya	Additional Secretary and Financial Advisor
3.	Shri Santanu Mitra	Senior Economic Advisor
5.	Ms. Anuradha Vemuri	Joint Secretary
6.	Shri V.K. Sinha	Joint Secretary
7.	Ms. Sandhya Salwan	DDG
8.	Ms. Suman Bala	Chief Controller of Accounts

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship to the sitting of the Committee, convened for taking oral evidence of the Ministry on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)'. Drawing the attention of the representatives to Direction 58 of the 'Directions by the Speaker' regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee, the Chairperson asked the Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship to apprise the Committee of the budgetary allocations for the year 2022-23 *vis-à-vis* the proposal of the Ministry; actual expenditure incurred/ estimated during 2021-22 *vis-à-vis* the allocations; the major thrust areas during 2022-23 for various programmes/activities/schemes; the plan of action on the part of the Ministry for optimal utilization of the earmarked funds as well as maximum achievement of physical targets; launch of a 'Digital Ecosystem for Skilling and Livelihood – the DESH-Stack e- portal' for skilling youth through online training; and Ministry's plan of action to implement Drone Shakti program through ITIs etc.

3. The Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship accordingly briefed the Committee and thereafter AS&FA made a Power Point Presentation *inter-alia* highlighting the Budget allocation (2022-23) & expenditure under major Schemes in 2021-22; functioning of Directorate

General of Training (DGT), National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), National Council of Vocational Education and Training (NCVET); Directorate of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI); Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY); launch of Skill Hub Initiative (SHI); Upskilling for street Food Vendors (for-e-cart licence) in EDMC; pilot project to upskill the artisans & weavers of J&K and Nagaland; project to revive & preserve Heritage & Traditional Namda craft of Kashmir; pilot project on Entrepreneurship Development (PM-YUVA); initiatives for promotion & expansion of apprenticeship; initiatives under Aspirational Districts.

4. The Secretary and other representatives of the Ministry also responded to various queries raised by the Members which *inter-alia* included monitoring of expenditure at regular intervals; steps taken for better fund utilization; integration of various skill development schemes; steps taken to make the PMKVY Scheme placement centric and for promotion of self-employment of the trained candidates; number of Skill Hubs identified; linking the various Skill Training Schemes with the PLI Scheme; measures taken to enhance placements/employment in the NE States; development and operationalisation of District Skill Planning Aid Kit (DiSPAK), mechanism for monitoring of the functioning of the District Skill Committees (DSCs); progress with regard to the operationalisation of DESH STACK e Portal; etc.

5. As some points required detailed and statistical reply, the Chairperson asked the Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to furnish written replies thereon within four/five days. The Secretary assured to comply.

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

(The witnesses then withdrew)

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

The Committee then adjourned.