

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †2345  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.08.2022**

**SCHEMES IN ASSAM**

**†2345. SHRI NABA KUMAR SARANIA:**

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

- (a) the number of scheme formulated since the formation of this Ministry and the details of the outcome thereof;
- (b) the objectives and the outcome of the said scheme;
- (c) whether various Department formed for skill development have been brought under the Ministry and the details thereof;
- (d) the number and details of the youths provided skill training in Assam and the number of youths provided employment, sector and district-wise;
- (e) the number of tribal youths/children who received skill training in various States of the country and the details of the employment provided to them, State, district and sector-wise; and
- (f) whether the youths of the North-Eastern States participated enthusiastically in various sector of skill trainings along with the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)**

(a) Under Skill India Mission, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is delivering skill-training through a comprehensive network of skill development centres under various schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for the unemployed youth in urban and rural areas across the country. Brief of these schemes is as under:

**Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship, demand-driven, Central Sector Scheme, PMKVY, for imparting short duration skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across all States/ Union Territories (UTs). In this Scheme, the focus is on Short Term Training and RPL and a mandate of finding placement for 70% skill-trained persons.

**Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme:** The Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) initiative is a step in the direction of realizing the unique demographic potential of urban slums and rural India. The programs are based on the polyvalent or multi-dimensional approach. The main target of the JSS is to impart vocational skills to the non-literates, neo-literates and the persons having rudimentary level of education of 8<sup>th</sup> standard and school dropouts upto 12th standard in the age group of 15-45 years, with due relaxation in case of "Divyangjan" and other deserving cases. Priority is given to Women, SC, ST, OBC and Minorities. More than 50% beneficiaries of this scheme hail from rural areas. In this scheme, focus is on the skilling non-literates and neo-literates and the persons having rudimentary level of education and the rural youth especially women.

**National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS):** This Scheme is for promoting apprenticeship training and increasing the engagement of apprentices by providing financial support to industrial establishments undertaking apprenticeship programme under the Apprentices Act, 1961. Training consists of Basic Training and On-the-Job Training/ Practical Training at workplace in the industry. In this scheme, focus in on promotion of apprenticeship training in industrial establishments.

**Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITI):** This scheme is for

providing long-term training through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country. The ITIs offer a range of vocational/skill training courses covering a large number of economic sectors with an objective to provide skilled workforce to the industry as well as self employment of youth. In this scheme, focus in on vocational/ technical training at higher secondary level and above to provide skilled workforce to the industry.

(b) As per third party evaluation, outcomes of the schemes are as under:

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

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.
- 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.

**JSS:** Third-party impact evaluation of the scheme JSS was conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) & it was completed by July, 2020. As per the report, women representation is 79%; rural share is 50.5%; 73.4% change in the employment for enhanced livelihood; 89.1% change in the average income of each beneficiary; 85.7% mobilization of beneficiaries by JSS.

**ITI:** The final report of Tracer Study of ITI Graduates (published in January 2018 by the MSDE, GoI) mentions that 63.5% of total ITI pass-outs got employed (wage+ self, out of which 6.7% are self-employed) and 36.4% remained unemployed and was looking for jobs. Even though the first figure was low for females (55.3%) as compared to that for males (65.1%), the corresponding figures for SCs (65%) and STs (69.8%) were higher than the percentage of total pass-outs in (wage+ self) employed.

**NAPS:** Third-party impact evaluation of the scheme NAPS was conducted by the National Productivity Council (NPC). As per the report, NAPS has been able to catalyze interest of both industry and youths towards apprenticeship training and coupled with strong Govt. Support and policy advocacy, the scheme has started to pick up the pace. There is a positive vibe across establishments and huge demand for apprenticeship. The two main stakeholders, i.e., apprentice and the industry see benefits from the programme. The apprentice has found it to be useful to increase his/her chances of getting employment.

(c) Skill India Mission was launched with aim to converge all skilling efforts across various Central Government Ministries and also with State Governments. To realize the aim of the Mission and to bring standardization and uniformity in competency-based skill training, MSDE has taken several steps for convergence of all skill schemes/programmes at the centre and state level. Under this

initiative, convergence has also been done through linkages of PMKVY with NAPS, JSS and ITI-based training, programmes on the one hand and through standardisation of various procedures and academic standards across skill programmes run by various line Ministries in their respective domains.

Convergence between various MSDE schemes including PMKVY, NAPS and JSS has been achieved through following:

- Standardization and alignment of curriculum and content through the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF); this is applicable to all skilling programmes, but not on a mandatory basis
- Data Convergence of various skill schemes through the Skill India Portal
- Unified regulation through the National Council for Vocational Education & Training (NCVET) for standardising various aspects of skilling
- Standardization of inputs of training including Trainers and Training Providers (through the SMART and TAKSHASHILA portals)
- For leveraging ITI infrastructure, training under PMKVY 3.0 is also taking place in ITIs
- Common Cost Norms have been framed and duly revised from time to time to bring in uniformity in the cost structures of various skilling programmes run by the Central Government Ministries.

(d) The district-wise list of number of youths trained and placed in Assam under PMKVY is at Annexure-I (a) and the sector-wise list is at Annexure-I (b). The district-sector-wise list of number of youths trained in Assam under NAPS and JSS are at Annexure-II and III respectively. Placements are not tracked in CTS, JSS and NAPS. Since, in the case of ITIs, trainees may come from any District, no such District-wise figure is available.

(e) The district-wise list of number of tribal youths trained and placed in various States under PMKVY is at Annexure-IV (a) and the sector-wise list is at Annexure-IV (b). The district-sector-wise list of number of youths trained in various States under NAPS and JSS are at Annexure-V and VI respectively. State-wise number of tribal youth trained under CTS for 2021 is at Annexure VII. Since, in the case of ITIs, trainees in any ITI may come from any District, no such District-wise figures are available for the ITIs.

(f) As can be seen from the data provided above, the youths of the North-Eastern States have participated enthusiastically in various sectors of skill trainings.

Since the details in the said Annexures are too lengthy, it is available on the website of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship at the following link <https://msde.gov.in/en/useful-links/parl-ques/lok-sabha>.

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