

2,285 and Private- 9,821) operational under the Directorate General of Training (DGT) which are the primary institutions for skilling in the country.

Besides, the Government has setup the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) as a public private partnership entity to promote private training providers to setup Skill Development Centres across the country. As on 30th June, 2015, the 211 NSDC affiliated training partners, have 3669 operational training centres, including 745 mobile centres with coverage across the country.

Skill development of OBCs

2022. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of "Assistance to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of the OBCs" was revised with focus on skill development; and

(b) if so, give details about the new scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes.

(b) The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the scheme of "Assistance to voluntary Organizations working for welfare of OBCs"

Objective

The objective of the Scheme is to provide training in various trades those belonging to OBCs, through Voluntary Organizations assisted under the Scheme. The selection of the trades will be contingent upon the existing infrastructure as well as the employment potential in the proximity of the proposed location.

Salient Features

- The Scheme has been made online from 2014-15 with a focus on Skill Development Training for OBCs. As per this, the eligible NGOs are required to upload their applications in the online portal. After this it is processed in the State/UT and Centre upto release of GIA to the NGO. All the processes are completed online.

- The agencies/voluntary organizations eligible under the scheme will be given grant-in-aid up to 90% of the cost of project.
- Recurring/non-recurring grant will be sanctioned as per norms for following admissible items viz. (a) Rent for the building in which the project is being run; (b) Purchase of furniture; (c) Purchase of equipment and machinery; (d) Honorarium to the staff; (e) Stipends to students and trainees; (f) Material for use in learning the skills and creating awareness; (g) Stationary; and (h) Contingencies which includes TA/DA and other such expenditure. The above is not exhaustive but merely an illustrative list of items for which assistance may be provided.
- The organizations will be given grant-in-aid to run projects either in rented building or in the building owned by the organization.
- The agencies running the vocational training centers shall also arrange for loan and subsidy either through State Channelizing Agencies of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation or through any other agency for enabling each successful trainee for starting his/her new job.
- The organization desirous of getting grant-in-aid under the scheme shall be sanctioned grant under the scheme as per the procedure laid down under Rule-149 of General Financial Rules, 1963 as amended from time to time and on the recommendation of the State Governments/UT Administrations, National Commissions, Tribal Research Institutes of the State Government and any other agency to be designated by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for this purpose.
- Grants for the new cases under the scheme will be released as soon as possible in the year to which the application pertains in two equal installments.
- The funds should be spent exclusively for the purpose for which they are meant, and it shall not accept assistance for the same purpose from more than one source. The facilities provided by the organization with the assistance of Government of India should be free from any encumbrance and no contribution or fee should be charged from the beneficiaries studying in the complex.
- Before a grant is released, the grantee institutions will have to execute a bond on non-judicial stamp paper with two sureties to the President of India to the effect that it will abide by the terms and conditions attached to the

grant and that in case of its failure to abide by the same, it will refund to the Government the total grant-in-aid sanctioned to it for the purpose with interest thereon under GRF or the same specified under the bond. Execution of bond will not apply to quasi-Government institutions and institutions whose budget is either approved by the Government or Government has nominated its representative in the Managing Committee/Governing Body.

- Institutions or Bodies receiving grants should, irrespective of the amount involved, be required to maintain subsidiary accounts of the Government grant.
- The organization should be agreeable to occasional visit of the Government Officers and consider their suggestions for improvement in the working of the scheme.
- The accounts of the organization will be subjected to the test check by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India at his discretion.
- The organization will have no authority to dispose of any capital equipment and property purchased out of grant-in-aid, sanctioned, without prior approval of the Government. In the event of the organization discontinuing the scheme or being wound up, the ownership of such equipment and property would vest in Government of India. The organization will also maintain the audited record of all assets acquired wholly or substantially out of the Government grants.
- The organization would agree to make reservations for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the posts on the lines of reservations provided in the services under the Central Government for these communities.
- The funds will not be used for party, political or antigovernment propaganda. If it is found that this has been done, future grants will be withheld, and those already sanctioned recovered.
- The organization will submit to the Government of India, a details reports of the work done with the statement of accounts audited by a registered auditor within three months of the close of the financial year. The agencies provided with the central assistance for running the courses in the trades which lead to production of finished products shall market these products to earn income to making these VTCs self sustainable in future. The sale proceeds accrued out of marketing of finished products should be reflected

in their annual accounts.

- The Chief Instructor/Instructors/Master Craftsman to be engaged under the scheme to impart training should be technically trained in the respective trades adequately and preferably on the pattern being adopted in the like institutions by the Government.

Achievements in last three years

Year	Budget Allocation (₹ in crore)	Achievements	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Financial (₹ in crore)
2012-13	5.00	1310	0.46
2013-14	5.00	5345	2.97
2014-15	6.00	9480	4.49

Social security of old age people

2023. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- the proposal of Government towards social security of the old age people;
- whether it is a fact that youth are not willing to come forward to help senior citizens; and
- if so, action proposed by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Government of India announced the National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP), 1999. The Policy envisages State support to ensure financial and food security, healthcare, shelter and other needs of older persons, equitable share in development, protection against abuse and exploitation, and availability of services to improve the quality of their lives.

Subsequently, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act was passed in 2007 to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals; revocation of transfer