1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Nagaland	297	6	336	30	161	6
19.	Odisha	25807	8527	25456	8759	13492	3982
20.	Punjab	11833	2081	11861	2035	6613	1375
21.	Rajasthan	30728	4070	33369	10481	17555	3186
22.	Sikkim	482	107	484	49	238	40
23.	Tamil Nadu	25158	7599	26287	7362	15755	5058
24.	Telangana	7493	1707	7809	1417	3719	956
25.	Tripura	3752	1051	3508	1337	1614	446
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	299	504	365	183	302	0
27.	D & N Haveli	731	248	763	235	298	41
28.	Lakshadweep	102	32	3	0	10	0
29.	Puducherry	764	95	788	94	381	28
30.	Uttar Pradesh	53166	8970	54700	12411	30483	5412
31.	Uttarakhand	6909	1562	6922	2069	4331	1143
32.	West Bengal	16267	6304	15248	6404	8380	2574
	TOTAL	436385	436385	109015	445106	137977	234713

Key components of SANKALP and STRIVE schemes

1896. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a)   the status of skill development in Karnataka;

(b)   the key components of Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) and Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) schemes;

(c)   how it is different from Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY); and

(d)   the details of projects submitted by Karnataka under the above two schemes and the status of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing two flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) to cover the prospective youths of the country including State of Karnataka. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centres. Under PMKK, Ministry is promoting establishment of model aspirational skill centres in every district for imparting skill training through PMKVY.

Under PMKVY, since inception, as on 18.12.2017, 40.5 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (27.76 lakh STT + 7.76 lakh RPL)/undergoing training (5 lakh approx.) under Shod Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning. Out of which, a total of 1,34,999 candidates are from State of Karnataka.

Under PMKK, as on 22.12.2017, 527 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) have been allocated across 27 States of the country out of which, 34 PMKKs are in State of Karnataka.

There are 1421 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in Karnataka State (145 Government ITIs and 1276 Private ITIs) affiliated with National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) with around 1.3 Lakh trainees undergoing training under various designated trades of two semester/four semester duration.

(b)   The World Bank loan assisted Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) which is aimed at strengthening institutes, improving quality and access, and catalyzing private sector investments in Short-term Skill Development has four key components known as Institutional Strengthening, Quality Assurance, Inclusion and Expanding Skills through PPPs.

Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) is envisaged with an objective to improve relevance and efficiency of skills development provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and apprenticeship has four key components known as Improved Performance of ITIs, Increased Capacities of State Governments to support and manage STIs and apprenticeship training, Improved Teaching and Learning, and Improved and Broadened Apprenticeship Training.

(c)   PMKVY aims to train to 1 crore people for four years (2016-20) under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) throughout the country. However, SANKALP aims at strengthening institutes, improving quality and access, and catalyzing private sector investments in Short-term Skill Development and STRIVE aims at integrating and enhancing delivery quality of 500 ITIs including 100 Private ITIs.

(d) Both these programmes (SANKALP and STRIVE) have been launched recently and hence, proposal from the States including Karnataka will be received in due course of time.

De-affiliation of ITIs

1897. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has de-affiliated hundreds of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to maintain quality standards in all the ITIs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Training (DGT) has de-affiliated 385 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) during the last 5 years. These Industrial Training institutes (ITIs) were found non-conforming to the NCVT (National Council for Vocational Training) norms and; accordingly, processed for de-affiliation as per the prevailing de-affiliation procedure. The details of these ITIs (year of affiliation and de-affiliation, State/UT) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The ministry has taken following steps to maintain the quality standards in all the ITIs in the country:

i. Prescribing new Affiliation Norms for ITIs for quality training.

ii. Regular inspection of ITIs and de-affiliation of ITIs to weed out ITIs not conforming to the NCVT norms and standards.

iii. ISO 29990 Certification of ITIs to raise the overall quality and standards.

iv. Grading of ITIs to evaluate their performance.

v. Introduction of new trades and removal of obsolete trades for industry relevance.

vi. Regular up-gradation of training content of ITI curriculum as per industrial requirement.

vii. Aligning the course of Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)

viii. Implementation of 'Dual System of Training' in ITIs leading to better ITI-Industry linkage.