

Instruments/Machineries/Equipment independently prior to moving to Shop Floor/ Work Area for practical training/On-Job Training under National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme under Apprentices Act, 1961.

(b) Yes Sir. Government has taken several steps to boost apprenticeship training by involving all the stakeholders including the State Government and the private industry.

(c) Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Apprenticeship training of ITIs

1. A fully dedicated portal for apprenticeship training is prepared and made functional.
2. Comprehensive changes brought under Guidelines for National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), Basic Training Provider (BTP), Third Party Aggregators (TPAs) and framing of courses under apprenticeship training program.
3. Industry representative appointed as Brand Ambassadors for promotion and creating awareness among the all stakeholders for apprenticeship training.
4. Awareness meeting, seminars and campaign conducted in industry clusters throughout the country.
5. For strengthening apprenticeship training at State Government level, funds released to create State Apprenticeship monitoring cell (SAMC).
6. For promotion of apprenticeship training, State Governments asked to use different advertising methods like hoarding, pamphlets, newspapers etc.
7. A television series called "Hunarbaaz" telecasted nationwide for creating awareness for apprenticeship training scheme.
8. Under the World Bank aided project called STRIVE, Industry Apprenticeship Initiative in industry clusters has been initiated.

Progress made under PMKVY

1224. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise details of number of PMKVY centres opened thereof;

- (b) number of youth trained under PMKVY, sector-wise;
- (c) number of youth employed after the training;
- (d) details and number of centres closed due to fake enrollment and other malpractices;
- (e) details of funds allocated to private parties for training;
- (f) whether it is a fact that a Government- appointed committee has found that Government's goal of skilling 400 million people under the National Skill Development Programme 2015 is too large, unnecessary and unattainable; and
- (g) if so, the major findings of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project (SP) across the country for four years *i.e.* 2016-2020.

Under STT and SP, training is being imparted in accredited and affiliated training centres. Also, under RPL, there is a provision of orientation in camp mode for recognition and certification of existing skills. Under the scheme, the accreditation and affiliation of training centres are being done through a single window application SMART for imparting skill development training. As on 24.01.2019, 10,355 TCs have been empanelled under PMKVY 2016-20. Further, under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 24.01.2019, 37.32 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained under STT (25.25 lakh), RPL (11.27 lakh) and Special Project (0.8 lakh) in the country. Additionally, PMKVY 2016-20 scheme has mandatory provisions for placement tracking. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS, as on 24.01.2019, 21.03 lakh candidates are certified under STT and SPs of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under STT and SPs of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* 26.10.2018 is 19.39 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 24.01.2019, 10.64 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country. The State-wise number of TCs and candidates enrolled, trained, assessed, certified, and placed under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 24.01.2019, is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to USQ No. 1221, Part (a) to (c)].

(d) PMKVY Monitoring Committee review and formulate framework on the critical cases related to monitoring issues of the stakeholders. Also, the Committee has formulated penalty grid (approved by Steering Committee for PMKVY) for taking action against erring/non compliant training centres/stakeholders. Based on the penalty grid, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), an implementing agency of PMKVY under MSDE, has suspended training centers for noncompliance of PMKVY 2016-20 guidelines on multiple parameters and periodically publishes the list on PMKVY official website. As on 10.01.2019, 267 training centres were withheld or suspended for their impropriety and incomplete works.

(e) PMKVY 2016-20 has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, funds are being released to NSDC which are subsequently released by NSDC on reimbursement basis at various stages of training (commencement of the training after validation, successful certification and placement) to the empanelled training providers and centres. As on 24.01.2019, an amount of ₹ 550 Cr., ₹ 1132.48 Cr. and ₹ 1455.16 Cr. has been disbursed to NSDC during FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19, respectively.

Further, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from of 36 States/UTs, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 20.18 lakh candidates and corresponding financial allocation of ₹ 3,050 Cr. for FY 2016-20. Out of which, as on 24.01.2019, funds amounting to ₹ 759.93 Cr. has been already disbursed to State Governments/SSDMs.

(f) and (g) Yes Sir, Government-appointed committee had found that Government's goal of skilling 400 million people under the National Skill Development Programme 2015 is far too large and unnecessarily too.

The Government constituted a Committee under Shri Sharda Prasad, former Director General, Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, for rationalisation and optimization of the functioning of Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), on 18.05.2016.

The Committee in its report had mentioned that India's demographic dividend will peak by 2030s, with the additions to the labour force increasing between now and 2030, and then falling thereafter. However, our financing, largely hitherto dependent on government and more recently multilateral financing (especially from the ADB and the World Bank), will not be adequate for our goals. While the 500 million to be skilled goal was without basis, even the 400 million goal of the NSDP 2015 is far too large and unnecessarily too. Nevertheless, other estimates of 200 million to be trained between 2012 and 2022 (based as it is on NSS survey data) are still extremely ambitious. India's current VET ecosystem in the best-case scenario is still training 6-7 million per annum only, nowhere close to the requirement. More worryingly, a lot of the 7-8 million youngsters who are entering the labour force since 2012 are trained on extremely short term courses, hence the 7 million number currently being trained as of 2015 cannot really be taken seriously. Better quality training to large number of new entrants is required, as the number of new entrants will increase beyond 7-8 million per annum to about 10 million by 2020 and even further to 12 million per annum by 2025, as more young people get educated. Given the growing education level of these youth, they will not join agriculture, but look for non-agricultural work.

Special grade steel plant in Bhubaneswar

1225. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special grade steel plant will be set up in Bhubaneswar in order to boost the production of hot metal and increase the employability in the area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Currently there is no proposal from any steel CPSEs to set up a special grade Steel Plant in Bhubaneswar. Steel is a deregulated sector in our country and the role of Government is limited to that of a facilitator only. Decision to set up a new plant at any location is taken by the public or private steel companies based on their own commercial consideration and market dynamics.

Modernisation and expansion of steel plants

1226. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has undertaken modernisation and expansion of their steel plants including Bokaro Steel Plant;