

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1244
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.07.2022**

CONVERGENCE OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

1244. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: LT.GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

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

- (a) whether Government aims to achieve the convergence of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) with other schemes such as National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has undertaken any study to find out whether the youth trained under PMKVY 1.0 and PMKVY 2.0 have been able to find gainful employment; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) and (b) 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 8th 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 industry²⁸⁸

As may be seen, each scheme has a unique focus, unique set of stakeholders (including beneficiaries). Hence, no such proposal for convergence of PMKVY with other schemes of the Ministry is under consideration of the Government at present. However, the Mission has been able to ensure harmonization across programs of various Ministries in Government of India and other key stakeholders like State Government, Industry, Training ecosystem, etc. through Common Norms, implementation of National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF), data integrations through the Skill India Portal (SIP) and quality assurance through the SMART (Skill Management and Accreditation of Training Centre) portal.

(c) All schemes presently being run by MSDE have gone through third party evaluation exercise generally and also in particular, at the time of grant of extension of the respective schemes.

(d) PMKVY 1.0 was launched as a pilot scheme in 2015-16 with an outlay of Rs. 1500 Crore. Under this Scheme, a total of 19.85 Lakh candidates were trained. Under PMKVY 1.0, it was not mandatory for training partners to report employment data. From the learnings from PMKVY 1.0, the focus on employment has been significantly enhanced in PMKVY 2.0.

PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20) 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 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.
