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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND
SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

(2022-23)

(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

**IMPLEMENTATION OF PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS
YOJANA (PMKVY)**

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 2022/ Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)

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YOJANA (PMKVY)**

Presented to Hon'ble Speaker on 05.09.2022

Presented to Lok Sabha on 08.12.2022

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 08.12.2022



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

December, 2022/ Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

(2019-20)

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
3. Shri John Barla
4. Shri Raju Bista
5. Shri Pallab Lochan Das
6. Shri Pasunoori Dayakar
7. Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi
8. Shri Satish Kumar Gautam
9. Shri B.N. Bache Gowda
10. Dr. Umesh G. Jadhav
11. Shri Dharmendra Kumar Kashyap
12. Dr. Virendra Kumar
13. Adv. Dean Kuriakose
14. Shri Sanjay Sadashivrao Mandlik
15. Shri K. Navaskani
16. Shri Khalilur Rahaman
17. Shri D. Ravikumar
18. Shri Nayab Singh Saini
19. Shri Ganesh Singh
20. Shri Bhola Singh
21. Shri K. Subbarayan

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Oscar Fernandes
23. Shri Elamaram Kareem
24. Dr. Raghunath Mohapatra
25. Dr. Banda Prakash
26. Shri Rajaram
27. Ms. Dola Sen
28. Shri M. Shanmugam
29. Shri Dushyant Gautam
30. Shri Vivek Thakur
31. Shri Neeraj Dangi

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND
SKILL DEVELOPMENT (2021-22)**

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab - Chairperson

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
3. Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
4. Shri Ravikumar D.
5. Shri Pallab Lochan Das
6. Shri Pasunoori Dayakar
7. Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi
8. Shri Satish Kumar Gautam
9. Shri B.N. Bache Gowda
10. Dr. Umesh G. Jadhav
11. Shri Dharmendra Kashyap
12. Shri Pakauri Lal Kol
13. Adv. Dean Kuriakose
14. Shri Sanjay Sadashiv Rao Mandlik
15. Shri Khalilur Rahaman
16. Shri Naba Kumar Sarania
17. Shri Bhola Singh
18. Shri Ganesh Singh
19. Shri Nayab Singh
20. Shri K. Subbarayan
21. Shri Giridhari Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Naresh Bansal
23. Shri Neeraj Dangi
24. Shri Elamaram Kareem
25. Ms. Dola Sen
26. Shri M. Shanmugam
27. Shri Vivek Thakur
28. Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar
29. Vacant
- 30.* Vacant
31. ** Vacant

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Shri T.G. Chandrasekhar | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. Shri D.R. Mohanty | - | Director |
| 3. Shri Aditya Runthala | - | Assistant Executive Officer |

* Vacancy occurred vice Dr. Banda Prakash resigned w.e.f 04.12.2021.

** Vacancy occurred vice Shri Dushyant Gautam retired w.e.f. 01.08.2022.

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

(2022-23)

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab - Chairperson

MEMBERS LOK SABHA

2. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
3. Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
4. Shri Pallab Lochan Das
5. Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi
6. Shri Satish Kumar Gautam
7. Shri Bache Gowda B.N.
8. Dr. Umesh G. Jadhav
9. Shri Dharmendra Kumar Kashyap
10. Adv. Dean Kuriakose
11. Shri Pakauri Lal
12. Prof. Sanjay Sadashivrao Mandlik
13. Shri Dayakar Pasunoori
14. Shri Khalilur Rahaman
15. Dr. D. Ravikumar
16. Shri Naba (Hira) Kumar Sarania
17. Shri Bhola Singh
18. Shri Ganesh Singh
19. Shri Nayab Singh
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23. Shri Neeraj Dangi
24. Shri R. Dharmar
25. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha
26. Shri Elamaram Kareem
27. Ms. Dola Sen
28. Shri M. Shanmugam
29. Shri Shibu Soren
30. Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar
31. Shri Binoy Viswam

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
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| 2. Shri D.R. Mohanty | - | Director |
| 3. Shri Aditya Runthala | - | Assistant Executive Officer |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development (2021-22) having been authorized by the Committee do present on their behalf this Thirty-Sixth Report on 'Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' relating to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

2. The Committee (2019-20) took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship on 03.10.2019. The Committee (2021-22) took further oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship on 21.07.2022. The Committee considered and adopted this Report during the sitting held on 22nd August, 2022.

3. The Committee express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for tendering evidence and placing before the Committee all the requisite information sought for in connection with the examination of the subject.

4. For ease of reference and convenience, the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report.

New Delhi;
25th August, 2022
3 Bhadrapada, 1944 (Saka)

BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB
CHAIRPERSON,
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR,
TEXTILES AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

REPORT
PART-I

INTRODUCTORY

Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development for any country. Countries with higher levels and better standards of skills adjust more effectively to the challenges and opportunities in domestic and international job markets. With one of the youngest populations in the world, India can realise its demographic dividend through a workforce that is trained in ‘employable’ skills and is industry-ready, harnessing this potential into a positive force for development, thus paving the way towards becoming the Skill Capital of the World.

2. The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 was launched by the Prime Minister on 15th July 2015. The Policy acknowledges the need for an effective roadmap for promotion of entrepreneurship as the key to a successful skills strategy. The Vision of the Policy is “to create an ecosystem of empowerment by Skilling on a large Scale at Speed with high Standards and to promote a culture of innovation-based entrepreneurship which can generate wealth and employment so as to ensure Sustainable livelihoods for all citizens in the country”.

3. It was based on this vision that Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKSY) was launched as the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills are also assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning component of the Scheme.

4. With a view to appraise the performance of the flagship scheme of the Ministry in terms of the skilled manpower created and employment generated the Committee took up the Subject, for examination and report. In the process, the Committee obtained background materials and post evidence written replies from the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship besides taking their oral evidence. Based on the written and oral depositions of the Ministry, the Committee have analysed various issues pertaining to the subject matter as enumerated in the succeeding paragraphs followed by the Committee’s considered Observations/ Recommendations.

II. COMPONENTS AND FEATURES OF PMKVY

5. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) was launched as a pilot scheme in 2015 to encourage and promote skill development in the country by providing free short-duration skill training programmes and incentivizing it by providing monetary rewards to youth for obtaining skill certification. During its pilot phase, around 19.86 lakh candidates were trained / oriented across the country. The scheme was implemented by MSDE through National Skill Development Corporation, Sector Skill Councils and Training Providers.

6. The Ministry apprised that owing to its successful first year of implementation, the Union Cabinet had approved the Scheme for another four years to impart skilling to 1 Crore youth of the country with an outlay of Rs.12,000 crores under PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20). PMKVY (2016-2020), was launched on 2nd October 2016 and was a grant-based scheme, providing free of cost skill development training and skill certification in more than 1800 job roles to increase the employability of the youth. The scheme was implemented through Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) components across Short Term Training (STT); Special Projects (Spl.) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). Under PMKVY 2.0 as on 30.06.2022, around 110.01 lakh candidates were trained / oriented across the country.

7. The two major components of the Scheme were stated to be as under:-

"Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) (Central Component):

This component is implemented centrally through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). It constitutes the following:

- i. Short Term Training (STT) - Provision of 200 to 500 hour long skill-oriented training, both core and soft, at PMKVY affiliated and accredited training centres to school/college dropouts or unemployed.
- ii. Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) - Recognition of existing skills after a 12 to 80 hours orientation cum bridge course by provision of PMKVY certificate to candidates
- iii. Special Projects (SP) - Special project is a component of PMKVY wherein short / fresh term trainings are provided to candidates in NSQC approved job roles. Special Projects are different from short term training component of PMKVY by the virtue of it being a project/need based with more flexibility in terms of compliances which are hard to be met for successful training of target beneficiaries in remote areas.

Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) (State Component):

The CSSM component of PMKVY was launched with release of State engagement guidelines on 09.11.2016. This component is being implemented by State Skill Development Missions / State Governments. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from 36 States/UTs, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 20.18 lakh candidates and corresponding financial allocation of Rs. 3,050 Cr. for FY 2016-20. The role of the States/UTs includes;

- The support and monitoring is expected to significantly improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of these initiatives.
- The States are better placed to articulate the skilling needs for state specific economic activities. Their involvement would enable taking up specific skill development training that cater to the local demand and aspirations.
- It would increase the capacity and capability of the existing nationwide skill development system thus supporting equitable access for all.
- It will support the training and capacity building initiatives for state specific traditional skills."

8. The third phase of the flagship scheme—Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (i.e. PMKVY 3.0) was launched in January 2021. Incorporating the learnings from PMKVY 1.0 and PMKVY 2.0, it was launched, with robust set of guidelines witnessing increased role of the District Skill Committees (DSCs) for addressing the skill gap and assessing demand at the district level. As on 30.06.2022, 6.74 lakh candidates have been trained / oriented across the country.

9. Asked to provide the distinct characteristics of the three versions of the Scheme, the Ministry made the following submission:

SI. No.	PMKVY 1.0	PMKVY 2.0	PMKVY 3.0
1	Centrally funded and implemented	Centrally funded & implemented by both Centre and State	Centrally funded & implemented by both Centre and State.
2	Non-placement linked program	20% of total pay-out linked to placement	30% of total pay-out linked with placement
3	Monetary reward to candidates with direct bank transfer	No District level institutional framework	District Skill Committees (DSCs) established
4	Emphasis on developing training eco-system	RPL and special projects as Central component only	RPL and special projects as both Central and State component only.

5	-	Special scheme for migrant workers through Garib Kalyan Rojgar Yojana	STT allowed in ITIs and educational institutions
6	-	-	Special schemes introduced viz., Customised Crash Course Prog for COVID Warriors and Skill Hub Initiative (SHI)
7	19.86 lakh candidates trained/ oriented	1.10 crore candidates trained/ oriented	6.74 lakh candidates trained/ oriented

III. PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

10. As regards the details of the overall physical and financial performance of PMKVY, the following information in a tabular format was furnished to the Committee:-

a. Physical Performance:

Component	Training Type	Enrolled	Trained / Oriented	Assessed	Certified	Reported Placed
Central Component (CSCM)	STT	62,52,105	58,49,787	55,20,653	46,64,770	20,97,224
	SP	3,47,393	3,22,046	2,78,279	2,06,356	86,634
	RPL	66,32,410	65,00,171	57,27,750	53,65,269	NA
CSCM Total		1,32,31,908	1,26,72,004	1,15,26,682	1,02,36,395	21,83,858
State Component (CSSM)	STT	9,32,191	8,89,348	7,83,036	6,92,664	2,29,907
	SP	13,752	13,432	11,482	7,847	2,845
	RPL	87,800	86,227	60,350	53,255	NA
CSSM Total		10,33,743	9,89,007	8,54,868	7,53,766	2,32,752
Grand Total		1,42,65,651	1,36,61,011	1,23,81,550	1,09,90,161	24,16,610

b. Financial Performance:

FY	Financial Progress for PMKVY 2.0 & PMKVY 3.0			
	Budget Estimate (Rs. In Cr.)	Revised Estimate (Rs. In Cr.)	Expenditure (Rs. In Cr.)	% Exp.
2016-17	1,100.00	1,249.99	699.99	56.00%
2017-18	1,300.00	1,723.19	1,719.08	99.76%
2018-19	1,984.34	1,946.45	1,909.19	98.09%
2019-20	2,116.00	1,749.22	1,613.26	92.23%
2020-21	1,350.50	1,534.39	1,514.76	98.72%
2021-22	1,438.00	1,438.00	1,043.21	72.55%
Total	9,288.84	9,641.24	8,499.49	

11. During oral evidence the Committee raised serious concern about the poor performance under the Scheme in terms of placement and desired to know

the remedial action taken for the same. In reply, the representative of the Ministry, in evidence, stated as under :-

“Sir, the second point has come that no child should roam free after skill training, even if he goes for self-employment. If he has a loan requirement, then that should also be arranged. He should get apprenticeship or job. For this, we have also started by-rotation apprentices and employment fairs in two hundred districts every month. Trying with loans in all these three schemes. And many places are also joining hands with NBFCs. Many times banks ask for collateral, but children are not able to give collateral. We also have local representatives in many places. We will collect their data as well.”

12. Asked to state the reasons for the low level of fund utilisation *vis-à-vis* the allocated budget under PMKVY, the Ministry submitted as follows:-

“Based on financial year-wise allocation for PMKVY, expenditure was incurred as per the extant provision of the scheme Guidelines by the implementing agencies.

Rs. 1,174.48 crore was utilized for implementation of PMKVY 1.0 (2015-16). The expenditure incurred during the implementation of PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20) and PMKVY 3.0 (2020-22) is as follows:

Financial Year	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)		Grand Total (Rs. in crore)
		PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20)	PMKVY 3.0 (2020-22)	
2016-17	1249.99	699.99	-	699.99
2017-18	1723.19	1719.08	-	1719.08
2018-19	1946.45	1909.19	-	1909.19
2019-20	1749.22	1613.26	-	1613.26
2020-21	1534.39	1492.73	22.03	1514.76
2021-22	1438.00	379.22	663.99	1043.21
TOTAL	9641.24	7813.47	686.02	8499.49

As PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20) was launched on 2nd October 2016, the expenditure incurred during first financial year was low. However, the expenditure incurred in subsequent years were improved. The restrictions imposed due to COVID 19, operations of PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 scheme have been suspended, which led to a significant decrease in the number of enrollment and certification, resulting in low disbursement and utilization of funds for new batches/candidates during this period. Trainings under PMKVY 3.0 are still ongoing and expenditure is expected to increase on completion of the trainings.”

13. The Committee desired to know about the remedial steps taken to ensure optimum utilization of funds. In response, the Ministry stated as follows :-

"To ensure optimum utilization of funds, the following steps have been undertaken under PMKVY:

- Periodic review meetings with the Implementing Agencies (NSDC and States/UTs) for meeting the allocated physical target, so that maximum funds can be utilised.
- Provided technical support and guided with broad policy directions for effective utilisation of released funds as per the extant provision of the scheme Guidelines.
- Regular communication through D.O. Letters, O. Ms, along with follow-ups over e-mail, telephonic conversation to ensure timely utilisation of funds."

IV. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

14. As regards the impact evaluation of the Short Term Training Component of the Scheme, the Ministry submitted as under:-

"15% increase in mean monthly income of PMKVY Trained Candidates. 76% candidates acknowledged their chances of getting another employment to be good or very good. 88% of the PMKVY trained respondents rated their capacity to work in their current employment to be good or very good."

15. Further, with regard to the impact evaluation of the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) component of the Scheme, the Committee were informed as follows:-

"19% increase in mean monthly income of PMKVY Trained Candidates. Key benefit of RPL program reported by participants was an increase in self-confidence (79%), followed by improvement in technical knowledge (51%) and improvement in soft skills (41%). 75% of PMKVY certified employed candidates agreed or strongly agreed that PMKVY training has helped them to be more prepared for their current employment. 79% of the RPL certified respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the program improved their confidence in getting better employment."

V. PMKVY 2.0

16. As regards the objectives of PMKVY 2.0, the Ministry apprised as under :-

- i. Provide fresh skill development training to school dropouts, college dropouts and, unemployed youth through short courses of 200 - 300 hours.
- ii. Recognise the skill available of the current work force through skill certification.

- iii. Engage States in the implementation of the scheme leading to capacity development of the states.
- iv. Improved quality of training infrastructure along with alignment of training with the needs of the industry.
- v. Encourage standardization in the certification process and initiate a process of creating a registry of skills."

17. As regards the Physical and Financial performance of PMKVY 2.0, the Ministry apprised as under:-

a. Physical Performance under PMKVY 2.0 :

Component	Training Type	Enrolled	Trained / Oriented	Assessed	Certified	Reported Placed
Central Component (CSCM)	STT	41,08,732	38,11,857	35,87,273	32,07,845	18,23,958
	SP	2,32,554	2,13,844	1,82,741	1,54,272	83,961
	RPL	62,72,669	61,41,870	54,08,281	51,20,070	NA
CSCM Total		1,06,13,955	1,01,67,571	91,78,295	84,82,187	19,07,919
State Component (CSSM)	STT	8,63,887	8,26,458	7,35,861	6,51,438	2,21,951
	SP	6,882	6,787	6,079	5,040	2,845
CSSM Total		8,70,769	8,33,245	7,41,940	6,56,478	2,24,796
Grand Total		1,14,84,724	1,10,00,816	99,20,235	91,38,665	21,32,715

b. Financial Performance under PMKVY 2.0 (as on 30/06/2022)

Funds Approved as per Cabinet Note) (Rs. In Cr.)	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Per unit cost
	(Rs. In Cr.)	(Rs. In Cr.)	
12,000.00	7813.47	7,285.16*	Rs.15,195 (STT) Rs. 4,000 (RPL)

*Rs. 54.0 Cr deposited back to Consolidated fund of India.

18. Asked to state the specific constraints/shortcomings/impediments experienced during the process of implementation of PMKVY 1.0 and PMKVY 2.0 and the concrete and remedial measures taken for effective implementation of PMKVY 3.0 as well as preparedness for the implementation of the forthcoming PMKVY 4.0, the Ministry submitted as under :-

"The specific constraints/shortcomings/impediments that were experienced during the process of implementing PMKVY 1.0 and PMKVY 2.0 and the remedial measures that have been taken for effective implementation of PMKVY3.0 are appended below:

Component	Challenges PMKVY 1.0 and 2.0	Remedial measures in implementation of PMKVY 3.0
Training Target Allocation	Supply Driven Approach	Demand Driven Approach

PMKVY 3.0 Planning and Implementation	State government had minor role in implementation and planning	Major role of District Skill Committees (DSCs) and State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs): From planning/ mobilization / training to placement
Assessment & Certification	Assessment Certification was and only through SSCs	Through NCVET approved Assessment Agencies and Awarding Bodies, beyond the SSCs
Training Target Division	75:25 ratio between Centre and State	Provision of dynamic allocation of target between State and Centre based on performance
Focus on Placement	Limited parameters for placement. <input type="checkbox"/> Only 20% of total pay-out linked with placement	Post Placement Support and placement pay-out parameters are enhanced. <input type="checkbox"/> 30% of total pay-out linked with placement
Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)	No role of States in RPL limiting the scope for certifying the skilled candidates.	RPL was introduced in State Component. Thereby, is being implemented under both in Central and State Component by NSDC and SSDMs, respectively.
Special Projects	No Special Projects in State Component (CSSM).	Special Projects has been provisioned under State Components (CSSM) (Up to 15% of CSSM-STT Target)
Blended Training Module	Offline Training of candidates was conducted.	Online/blended form of training introduced.

Further, based on the learnings of earlier versions of PMKVY, the next version of the PMKVY is envisaged on the premise of ‘one size doesn’t fit for all’. It is critical to realize that industry is the end consumer of the skilling ecosystem. Therefore, it is imperative that PMKVY shall be re-aligned to target specific groups both in demand and supply side with the following salient features:

- Candidate centric programme.
- Industry/employer buy-in and contribution for skilling.
- Embedding On Job Training and Employability skills in short term training.
- Emphasis on re-skilling, up-skilling & RPL.
- National pool of trainers & assessors.
- Digital/blended mode of delivery of certain courses.
- Addressing need of traditional and informal sector (agriculture & allied sector, handicraft, etc.).”

VI. PMKVY 3.0

19. As mentioned earlier, PMKVY 3.0 is the modified version of PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20). PMKVY 3.0 was approved and launched on 15th January 2021. PMKVY 3.0 has 3 components of training i.e., STT; Special Projects and RPL.

20. As regards the Physical and Financial performance of PMKVY 3.0 the Ministry apprised as under:-

a. Physical Performance:

Component	Training Type	Enrolled	Trained / Oriented	Assessed	Certified	Reported Placed
Central Component (CSCM)	STT	3,39,167	2,33,724	1,59,881	1,24,446	19,970
	SP	1,14,839	1,08,202	95,538	52,084	2,673
	RPL	1,77,931	1,76,491	1,41,481	1,26,042	NA
CSCM Total		6,31,937	5,18,417	3,96,900	3,02,572	22,643
State Component (CSSM)	STT	68,304	62,890	47,175	41,226	7,956
	SP	6,870	6,645	5,403	2,807	0
	RPL	87,800	86,227	60,350	53,255	NA
CSSM Total		1,62,974	1,55,762	1,12,928	97,288	7,956
Grand Total		7,94,911	6,74,179	5,09,828	3,99,860	30,599

b. Financial Performance (as on 30/06/2022)

Funds Approved (as per EFC) (Rs. In Cr.)	Funds Released (Rs. In Cr.)	Funds Utilized (Rs. In Cr.)	Per unit cost
948.49	686.02	294.98	Rs. 22,770* (STT) Rs. 2,888 (RPL)

***Note:** Average cost is excluding newly added provision/incentives under PMKVY 3.0 such as One time Placement Travel Cost to candidates, Career Progression support, Special Incentive for Foreign Placements, Additional Support to Divyang (PWD) Candidates, English Employability and Entrepreneurship (EEE) module, Mobile Tracking Allowance, Payment to AEBAS, Training of Trainer Fee, Trainer of Assessor Fee etc.

21. Asked to highlight the key features of PMKVY 3.0, the Ministry submitted as under:-

- "i. Demand driven scheme with bottom-up approach
- ii. District Skill Committee (DSC) shall be the focal point of implementation of PMKVY 3.0
- iii. Scheme aligned with Common Cost Norms and National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF).
- iv. Payment to Training Providers broken into tranches i.e. 30% on commencement of training batches, 40% on successful certification and 30% on placement verification
- v. Other incentives like boarding & lodging, post-placement support, conveyance and other support will be as per Common Cost Norms for Women, Persons with Disabilities (PWD) and Transgenders.
- vi. A phase-wise introduction of vocational courses in schools shall be initiated in coordination with Ministry of Education (MoE).
- vii. Focus on-line/blended mode of training for wider coverage"

VII. CHALLENGES/CONSTRAINTS

i. Challenges under the CSSM component

22. As regards the major challenges / bottlenecks reported by various State Governments and the State Skill Development Missions in the process of implementation of the Scheme, the Ministry submitted as under :-

“The major challenges as reported by several State Skill Development Missions are as follows:

- i. Delay in release of funds from the State Treasury to respective SSDMs/Departments.
- ii. Financial Disbursal IT module not available for PMKVY CSSM which lead to delay in disbursal of payments and tracking.
- iii. PFMS and DBT issues.
- iv. Pendency of assessments with Sector Skills Councils.
- v. Non-Availability of Trainer's with right Eligibility Criteria.
- vi. Limited or non-availability of Placement Partner's due to less Industrialization in the State.
- vii. Attendance through AEBAS mostly doesn't happen due to remote location and poor or no internet connectivity.
- viii. Delay in payments to SSC and TPs.”

23. The Committee desired to know the measures taken by the Ministry to address the challenges faced by the States. In response, the Ministry submitted as follows:-

“MSDE and State Government jointly have been successful in resolving policy/operational and technical issues pertaining to expeditious implementation of PMKVY. The inspection rights have been given to States for expeditious on-boarding of empanelled training providers. Most of the operational/technical issues have been sorted out with the broad policy direction and guidance. As a result, it has been observed that the rate of enrollment of candidates under CSSM-PMKVY had increased.”

24. The Ministry further stated that the following specific interventions were made in the Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) component of the Scheme where proper implementation was found to be unsatisfactory :-

“(i) MSDE continuously engaged with States through Consultation meetings/ workshops, Review meetings, Video Conferences to receive feedback and provide technical support in resolving challenges/issues for effective implementation of the PMKVY scheme.

(ii) Further, required support also provided towards capacity building of SSDM officials, support in identification of Training Partners, following up with the SSDMs for submission of utilization certificates (towards the utilization of funds for the implementation of scheme) from the States/UTs, flagging the issues related to non-adherence of the scheme guidelines by the State & support with probable solutions for the challenges faced by SSDMs, reporting other related issues from time to time.”

25. The Committee desired to know the number of States that had made arrangements for online management of the CSSM component. In response, the Ministry submitted as under:-

“Out of 36 States and UTs, the online management system for CSSM component is functional only in 15 States & UTs. The status of availability of online portal with the State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs) for managing CSSM is as follows:

Sr. No.	State/UT	Online Management of CSSM	Sr. No.	State/UT	Online Management of CSSM
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	No	19	Lakshadweep	Yes
2	Andhra Pradesh	No	20	Madhya Pradesh	Yes
3	Arunachal Pradesh	No	21	Maharashtra	Yes
4	Assam	Yes	22	Manipur	No
5	Bihar	No	23	Meghalaya	No
6	Chandigarh	Yes	24	Mizoram	No
7	Chhattisgarh	Yes	35	Nagaland	No
8	DD and DNH	No	25	Odisha	Yes
9	Delhi	No	26	Puducherry	No
10	Goa	No	27	Punjab	Yes
11	Gujarat	No	28	Rajasthan	Yes
12	Haryana	Yes	29	Sikkim	No
13	Himachal Pradesh	No	30	Tamil Nadu	No
14	Jammu & Kashmir	No	31	Telangana	No
15	Jharkhand	Yes	32	Tripura	No
16	Karnataka	Yes	33	Uttar Pradesh	Yes
17	Kerala	Yes	34	Uttarakhand	No
18	Ladakh	No	36	West Bengal	Yes

ii. Challenges Reported by Industry

26. The Committee desired to be apprised of the constraints faced/reported by the industry partners/stakeholders in increasing the uptake of the trained candidates in the respective job roles. In response, the Ministry clarified as under:-

“Through various evaluation studies and feedback received from the industry, the following constraints were noted:

- (a) The training course and curriculum under PMKVY was not aligned with the actual industry requirements.

- (b) The practical skills imparted under PMKVY training is not as per the industry need.
- (c) The process for reporting the placement details of the candidates is cumbersome and requires extensive efforts for the same.”

27. Asked about the initiatives/remedial measures proposed to address the challenges faced by the industry partners/stakeholders the Ministry responded as under:-

- “(a) Encourage Industry buy-in and contribution for skilling. (Including sharing of training infrastructure, demand aggregation, introduction of On-Job-Training (OJT), etc.)
- (b) Flexibility in course curriculums by introducing courses in partnership with industry, Government Ministries/Departments.
- (c) Enhance apprenticeship opportunities for candidates.”

iii. Other Issues/Challenges

28. The Committee desired to know the reasons behind candidates dropping out from various training programmes and measures taken to improve the situation. In response, the Ministry submitted as under:-

“During the implementation of PMKVY 1.0, 2.0 & 3.0, it was found that approx. 20% candidates out of the enrolled candidates dropped out of the training program. A few of the reasons for candidate drop out were reported in the evaluation study report of the scheme conducted by Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) New Delhi. Most of the reasons identified for dropping the courses emanated from medical grounds, family issues, social problem, distance from residence to training centres, upgradation of social status as married and attached livelihood demands, accessibility to a job, and no improvement noticed on skills either from the course contents or from the training programme. A number of female candidates had reportedly left the course for reasons owing to pregnancy, marriage and short duration of the courses.

To encourage participation in Special Areas and from Special Groups as specified in Common Cost Norms (CCN), Cost for Boarding and Lodging, Conveyance Cost, One-time Placement Travel Cost, Post Placement Stipend, Career progression support and other provisions as per scheme Guidelines and CCN are being extended under PMKVY.”

29. The Committee enquired about specific steps taken for raising the level of awareness of the Scheme in remote/backward areas in order to ensure that the benefits of the Scheme also spread to the remote areas. In response, the Ministry stated as under :-

“Awareness about the Scheme:

MSDE closely works with the District Skill Committees (DSCs) and State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs) to ensure demand-driven skill development across the country including remote backward areas with the help of Sector Skill Councils.

Various Special Projects are undertaken in PMKVY targeting special segments like tribals, craftsmen, women, those from difficult and remote geographies, hard to reach areas (Left Wing Extremists- LWE areas etc. Awareness about the scheme is ensured through the partner network engaged with the scheme and through media and publicity in regional newspapers and outdoor activation (banners, posters, standees).

Additional Support for Special Areas:

- a. Training in Special Areas: Over and above the Base Cost, an additional amount equal to 10% of the Base Cost is permitted for Skill Development programmes conducted in the North Eastern (NE) States, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep and districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) as identified by the M/O Home Affairs for the Integrated Action Plan (hereinafter referred to as –Special Areas).
- b. Transport Cost: For NE region candidates, to and fro transport cost as per actuals, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- per trainee, is provided to candidates undergoing training outside of Northeast region.
- c. Boarding and Lodging: 50% Boarding & Lodging payout is provided for candidates trained for the NE states till 31st March 2019. 100% boarding & lodging payout is provided for candidates where candidates from NE region are trained outside the eight NE states.
- d. Conveyance Support: Upon successful completion and certification of non-residential skill training programmes, all women candidates and PWD are provided an allowance for expenses incurred in travelling to and from the Training Centre.

Conveyance Support per month	Amount (in Rs.)
1) Training Centre within District of domicile	1000/-
2) Training Centre outside District of domicile	1500/-

- e. Post Placement Support: To enable the newly skilled persons from Special Areas to settle into their jobs/vocations under wage employment, post

placement support is provided directly to the candidate at the rate of Rs. 1500/- per month for the following durations:

Post Placement Support @ Rs. 1500/- per month	Men	Women
1) Placement within District of domicile	1 month	2 months
2) Placement outside District of domicile	2 months	3 months

The post placement support for Persons with Disabilities is provided at the rate of Rs.3,000/- per month as under:

Post placement support @ Rs. 3000/- per month	Men/Women
(i) Placement within District of domicile	2 months
(ii) Placement outside District of domicile	3 months
(iii) Placement outside State of domicile	6 months

Relaxations for setting up Training Centre:

Minimum carpet area of 1500 sq. ft. permissible for training centres in North-Eastern States. Walls and roof made of Tin / Bamboo sheets allowed for centres in North East. Availability of AC in High-altitude Regions (Above 5000 ft above sea level), is exempted."

30. On the issue of the implementation of the Scheme in remote and backward areas, the representative of the Ministry elaborated in evidence as under:-

"We have seen that the centers of PMKVY that have been created are concentrated more in urban areas. Training was also done such that by undergoing training the a candidate from the village could find a job in the city Sir, we will try our best to give more training in tribal and aspirational districts. We may also provide such training so that the child stays in the village and increases the GDP of the village, whether it is in an agriculture job role or in something else. It should not happen that 100 percent children from here migrate to the city and will not be able to contribute to the economy of the village."

VIII. STATE/DISTRICT LEVEL RESPONSIBILITY

31. The Committee desired to be apprised of the ways and means, apart from the budgetary support, through which the Ministry handholds the Districts/States for better implementation of the Scheme. In response, the Ministry submitted as follows:-

“MSDE has been extending support to District/State in implementation of PMKVY – CSSM on the key areas mentioned as under:

- a) Support to State PMU on IT / SIP and Scheme guidelines
- b) Participation in Monthly/weekly Review Workshops/Meetings of the state TPs, Participation in Capacity building workshops for SSDMs and District PMUs. Organizing workshops as needed by SSDM.
- c) Resolution of operational/technical issues.
- d) SSC coordination for Assessment/ Certification and QP related issues
- e) Monitoring Visits to Training Centers, as and when requested by the State Mission.
- f) Deployment of State Engagement Officers (SEOs)/State Engagement Coordinators (SECs) in States/UTs for
- g) Technical and information support to DSCs in development of DSDPs.
- h) DSCs were initially constituted under Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) programme of MSDE. The same institutional framework was leveraged under PMKVY.”

32. When asked about the progress of the operationalization of DiSPAk (District Skill Planning Aid Kit) developed by the Ministry to support and enable DSCs (District Skill Committees) to make comprehensive District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs), the Ministry stated as under:-

“DiSPAk application is planned to be deployed in a phased manner in two phases. Phase I involves assessment of AS-IS situation, aggregation of existing and future demand, analysis of gaps in supply and demand of the skilled manpower and various processes involved in training and employment linkage by the DSCs. Based on inputs captured the DSCs can then prepare and submit Skill Development Plans online. During Phase II, dashboards and reports functions of the tool kit will be enabled.

The current status of DiSPAk operationalization is as under:

- a) Registration Module – Is live and 673 districts have been registered so far on DiSPAk Module.
- b) Phase I – Phase I has been made live on 25.07.2022.
- c) Phase II – Currently in development stage”

33. On being enquired about the steps taken to involve public representatives in the planning and decision-making process of the DSCs as well as the other initiatives such as Rozgar Melas etc., the Ministry submitted as under:-

- (i) While organizing 1,669 Kaushal Melas and 1,577 Rozgar Melas as a part of PMKVY scheme, public representatives were invited for felicitating the selected candidates, participating employers, Training Providers, Trainers, Counsellors etc.
- (ii) During valedictory ceremony to distribute PMKVY Certificates to the successfully trained candidates, public representatives from respective areas were involved.
- (iii) Furthermore, to strengthen the Skill Development Ecosystem, public representatives were requested to visit PMKKs and other PMKVY Training Centres of their respective areas and share their feedback with the Ministry for overall development of the ecosystem.
- (iv) As a part of the DISHA Committee at district level, DSCs update the progress of PMKVY scheme to the members of the said committee. Public representatives of the concerned districts are part of the DISHA Committee.

IX. PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL KENDRAS (PMKKs) AND SKILL HUB INITIATIVE (SHI)

34. The Committee were informed that PMKK was an initiative of MSDE to create visible and aspirational model training centres in every district of India, while ensuring coverage of all the Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs). The Ministry through NSDC has provided capital expenditure up to 75% of the project investment as well as operational support to each PMKK. The Ministry also submitted the following latest figures regarding the number of PMKKs established:-

Allocated PMKKs: 818 across 707 districts

- PMKK established: 722 across 632 districts
- Candidates Trained in established PMKKs (under CSCM STT): 16.60 lakh candidates

35. As would be seen from the above data out of the 818 PMKKs allocated, only 722 PMKKs had been established till 30.06.2022. Asked about the reasons for the delay in establishment of the PMKKs in the remaining districts and the measures taken to expedite their establishment, the Ministry submitted as under:-

“The status of the 96 PMKKs that have not been established is as under:

- a. 58 PMKKs have surrendered citing operational difficulties.
- b. Status of remaining 38 PMKKs that are approved and yet to be established is as under.
 - i. 15 PMKKs have been newly allocated in the year 2022 and their establishment is under progress
 - ii. 23 PMKKs have not been established by the partners due to reasons like:

- Non-availability of suitable infrastructure for setting up PMKK in compliance with PMKK guidelines
- COVID led operational challenges
- Financial stress caused due to COVID-19 and non-allocation of targets in the established PMKKs of the partners

Taking cognizance of the challenges faced by partners in selection of suitable location for PMKK, high rentals of properties etc., MSDE is in the process of revising the PMKK guidelines. The revised guidelines have been shared with MSDE for deliberation and finalization.

The districts/PCs from which PMKKs have been surrendered will either be re-allocated to new partners through an RFP process or NSDC owned PMKKs will be established in some of these locations."

36. The Committee desired to know about the Skill Hubs initiative launched by the Ministry and in response the Ministry apprised as under:-

"Skill Hub Initiative focuses on the introduction of skill training programmes in the education ecosystem. The initiative would consider the policy level synergy on the integration of vocational education with general education as envisioned in NEP 2020. The Skill Hubs Initiative aims at creating a shared infrastructure, aligned with the needs of the local economy which addresses the vocational training needs of all target segments. It is also expected that existing resources in the education and skilling system can be put to optimum usage by utilization for skilling beyond normal working hours and during weekends. The pilot for the Skill Hub initiative was launched on 1st January 2022"

37. Asked to state the distinct objectives, features and physical progress of the Skill Hubs Initiative , the Ministry submitted as under:-

"The pilot scheme is aimed at the following:

- a. Provision of permanent vocational infrastructure and resources for skilling
- b. Driving convergence and integrated skilling across the education and skill ecosystems
- c. Step towards re-positioning the vocational education ecosystem from supply driven to demand driven
- d. Provision of 6-7 Skill Hubs per district in the pilot phase through 5,000 Skill Hubs
- e. Rationalizing the cost of short-term vocational training with de-novo costing"

The total budget allocated for pilot SHI to train/certify candidates is approximately Rs. 700 crores (Rupees Seven Hundred Crores) with INR 7,300 per candidate as the operational cost. Scheme funding is extended to all Skill

Hubs except those that run on fee-based mode (AICTE Institutions and Private Schools). Skill Hub initiative has been launched under PMKVY 3.0 scheme. Under the pilot phase of SHI, the target group is drop-outs/out-of-education and children studying in schools should be covered under regular Samagra Shiksha.

Skill Hubs is co-opted from the vocational system and education system with participation from MSDE, MoE (Department of School Education & Literacy-DoSEL and Department of Higher Education-DoHE), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) basis agreed selection criteria including but not limited to:

- a. Schools (Government, Government-Aided and Private)
- b. Higher Education Institutions (Engineering, Technical and General Institutions including institutions offering Language courses)
- c. Polytechnics
- d. Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)
- e. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs)
- f. Private Training Providers (PMKVY centres, Fee based centres)
- g. Institutions under Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme
- h. Other Skilling Institutions like RSETI, NIELIT, etc.
- i. Skilling institutions under MSME

Physical Progress:

Institutions	No of Skill Hubs	Enrolled	Ongoing	Trained	Assessed	Certified
PMKK	540	1,71,790	8,845	1,35,839	90,525	64,887
State Government Schools	608	20,123	14,862	4,781	1,149	275
ITI	312	15,098	10,510	3,962	80	3
Kendriya Vidyalaya	219	6,682	3,187	2,568	1,556	571
JSS	47	4,725	1,517	2,769	1,782	1,082
UGC Colleges	70	3,444	1,359	1,868	538	280
JNV	86	2,481	1,605	696	347	99
NIELIT	30	1,615	1,020	444	83	61
NSTI	34	936	350	508	11	8
Others (IIE, Pvt College, Pvt CBSE School, EMRS etc.)	11	1408	131	1214	585	293
Grand Total	1957	2,28,302	43,386	1,54,649	96,656	67,559

38. The Committee desired to know the reasons for the large difference between the number of trained and certified candidates under the Skill Hub Initiative and the corrective steps taken/proposed to bridge the gap. In response, the Ministry stated as under:-

“Training under Skill Hub Initiative is still ongoing with several batches under training. The difference between trained and certified will reduce on completion of training lifecycle. However, it is pertinent to mention that placement was not mandatory under the pilot Skill Hub Initiative.”

X. PLACEMENTS UNDER THE SCHEME

39. Asked about the number of candidates placed under PMKVY 2.0 and 3.0, separately, under the CSCM and CSSM components of the scheme, the Ministry stated as under:-

“The number of candidates placed under PMKVY 2.0 and 3.0 under the CSCM and CSSM components of the scheme is mentioned below:”

PMKVY 2.0 & PMKVY 3.0 Reported Placed update as per SIP reports till 30-Jun-22			
Component	PMKVY 2.0	PMKVY 3.0	Total
CSCM	19,07,919	22,643	19,30,562
CSSM	2,24,796	7,956	2,32,752
Total	21,32,715	30,599	21,63,314

40. When asked about the concrete steps taken to encourage the States to improve the rate of placement under the CSSM component of the Scheme, the Ministry submitted as under:-

MSDE through the following interventions is supporting States & other related stakeholders for promoting placement through the following:

- a) Organizing Rozgar Melas/ Kaushal Melas
- b) ASSEM portal and linkages with other job aggregator portals
- c) Apprenticeship promotion programs
- d) Linkage with entrepreneurship support agencies
- e) Undertaking Special Projects with captive placement opportunities

Additionally, few of the SSDMs have developed their own placement portals.

41. The Committee then desired to know the number of candidates who were able to secure employment through the use of the ASEEM portal. In response the Ministry submitted as under:-

“Aatmanirbhar Skilled Employee Employer Mapping (ASEEM) was envisaged and conceived to align Skilled Employees and Employers through a collaborative platform. ASEEM acts as a directory of a skilled workforce. Around 29 lakh Skilled Candidates/ Jobseekers have been mapped with more than 350 Employers and around 56,000 Candidates have reported to have secured Employment through ASEEM Portal.”

42. Asked about the mechanism established to assure the credibility of the placements figures, the Ministry responded as under:-

"Placement verification is required to ensure the authenticity of the candidates reported as placed by the Training Provider (TP)/ Training Centre (TC). A TC is mandated to provide placement and upload the relevant documents (showing proof of continuous 90 days of employment) of the candidates on the placement portal for PMKVKY.

The placement verification of the reported placed candidates is conducted at two levels:

1st level verification: Conducted at TC level by the TC SPOC. TC SPOC verifies all the documents uploaded by the placement officer on the portal.

2nd level of verification: All the TC level verified candidates are again verified by NSDC.

The following are the placement principals to verify each candidate's placement:

- 70% of Certified Candidates should be placed within 90 days of certification to avail full 20% tranche (payment to be made on pro rata basis in case the placement is between 50-69%). No payment to be disbursed for batches wherein placement is below 50%.
- Only those candidates are considered, who are in continuous employment for a period of 3 months from date of first employment
- Out of total candidates placed in a batch, minimum 50% should be placed in wage employment (*with exception to all Agriculture sector job roles and GST Accounts Assistant job role of BFSI Sector*)
- The remuneration paid to each candidate placed in wage employment should be equal to or above the state wise minimum wages as defined in the annual report of Ministry of Labour & Employment.
- Minimum 50% of candidates in a batch should be placed, post meeting all above conditions

The placement verification of a reported placed candidates at NSDC happened at 2nd level – Desk verification and Field Validation as mentioned below. To successfully pass in placement verification, the candidate should be approved at both desk and field verification level.

- A. Desk Verification: In the desk verification process the documents provided by the TP/TC are verified basis an approved checklist. If any document or information in the documents provided by the TP/TC is not as per the approved checklist, then the respective candidate is rejected.
- B. Field Validation: Post successful desk verification, a sample of approved and rejected candidates are visited on field for field Validation. The availability of Organization, employer SPOC and candidate at the mentioned location (as provided on the SDMS) affects the final recommendation for a candidate (pass or fail).

Post meeting all the above conditions, the approved candidates are sent to Finance Team for final check. Last Tranche (T3) payments are made to the appropriate Training Partners after receiving approval from the Finance Team."

43. The Committee then asked about the concrete measures taken to ensure that the various indicators under the Scheme were linked to the actual placement/self-employment of candidates. In response, the Ministry apprised as under:-

"In PMKVY 3.0, Training Providers are incentivized to place the candidates through linking the last 30% tranche payouts with placement. The same has been increased from 20% in PMKVY 2.0. To ensure that actual placements have taken place after certification in line with the placement compliance criteria, each candidate must go through the placement verification process before the related Tranche-3 payment is released to guarantee that the data uploaded of every candidate is accurate and that batch is subsequently qualified for Tranche 3 pay-outs.

The placement verification flow is given below:



44. In response to another specific query, the Ministry stated that Rozgar Melas were organized on regular interval at district and regional level by TP/DSCs/SSDMs/SSCs for placement and apprenticeship.

45. When specifically asked about the reasons for the low level of placement under PMKVY 3.0 even after the Scheme was revamped based on the experience gained from PMKVY 2.0, the Ministry clarified as follows:-

"The last date of enrolment under PMKVY 3.0 was 31st March 2022 and the implementation of the training is still undergoing. Some assessments and certifications of trained candidates are about to be completed in a short duration of time. Once the same is completed, placements are expected to increase under PMKVY 3.0. The training life cycle under PMKVY 3.0 also got affected due to lockdowns and other issues arising out of Covid 19 situation.

Besides, two sub-schemes *i.e.* Customised Crash Course Programme for COVID Warriors (CCCP for CW) and Skill Hub Initiative (SHI) pilot under PMKVY 3.0 were launched under PMKVY 3.0 where placement was not mandatory."

46. On being asked about the mechanism developed by the Ministry to track candidates placed across all the schemes, post completion of training/certification/orientation, the Ministry submitted as under:-

"Placement verification is required to be conducted at various levels in order to ensure the authenticity of candidates reported as placed by

TP/TC/PIA.Checkpoints for placement tracking and verification are immediately activated in the portal when candidates have successfully undergone certification. Under this, the candidates which are certified must be placed within the first 90 days of certification followed by tracking of these placed candidates for continuous 90 days, wherein the training center is to upload mandatory placement proof documents such as salary slips and bank transfer details.

Monitoring Process

- a. An outbound call is an automated IVR voice call made to the candidates on the mobile number provided by the Training Partner for each candidate enrolled with their training centres. 100% of the candidate universe shall be selected for candidate verification through OBD. This tool is used for both post enrollment candidate verification and post certification candidate feedback.
 - b. The OBD is conducted across all three components of the PMKVY scheme namely Short-Term Training, Recognition of Prior Learning and Special Projects.
 - c. A third-party call centre has been onboarded by NSDC to conduct the manual callings related to this scheme. Calls are made to candidates on the mobile number provided by the Training Partner for specific batches of candidates in the database.
 - d. The CV is conducted across all three components of the PMKVY scheme namely Short-Term Training, Recognition of Prior Learning and Special Projects”
47. The Committee desired to know about the number of trained candidates who got placement through Kaushal and Rozgar Melas and whether it was up to the expectations of the Ministry. In response, the Ministry apprised as under:-
(PER 11)
- a. Kaushal Mela is a camp-based approach, used for mobilization of candidates, building awareness, and enrolling suitable candidates. Rozgar Mela is part of an employment strategy to fast-track the meeting of job employers and job seekers. During the implementation of PMKVY around 1,669 Kaushal Mela and 1,577 Rozgar Melas have been organised, where in 2,57,767 candidates got shortlisted by the participating employers.
 - b. Apart from Rozgar Melas, Training programs linked with Captive placements are promoted and given special consideration.
 - c. Post Training, candidates are linked with Apprenticeship portals and all the certified candidates are directly linked with ASEEM portal to make them available to potential employers.
 - d. Rozgar Mela program is a continuous activity and are conducted on a massive scale ensuring maximum candidate and employee engagement.
48. On being further asked about the steps taken to enhance the publicity of Kaushal and Rozgar Melas in order to increase the participation of candidates and industries/employers, the Ministry apprised as under:-

“Regular offline and online media channels were used for creating publicity around Kaushal and Rozgar Melas. Candidates were mobilised through the partners in the skill ecosystem like training partners, Sector Skill Councils, State Skill Development Missions, publicity in educational institutes / Training Providers along with some traditional mediums like advertisement in regional media, radio jingles on community radio channels and press releases in print newspapers.”

XI. CONVERGENCE

49. The Committee desired to be apprised of the efforts of the Ministry in coordinating its activities with other Ministries/Departments to ensure better implementation of the Scheme. In reply, the Ministry submitted as follows:-

- a. MSDE is committed to develop a skilling ecosystem, institutional strengthening, convergence quality program implementation with the end objective of connecting youth to various livelihoods opportunities. Within short span of time since its inception MSDE has made significant efforts in structurization and consolidation of skilling ecosystem in the country.
- b. MSDE has provided a standardised eco-system for skill development in terms for sector regulator – NCVET, Common Norms, NSQF aligned courses/ Qualification Packs, content and curriculum, Accreditation and Affiliation process, Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) as Awarding Bodies etc. All the Ministries and states undertaking skill development can use these standards and benchmarks for their own schemes.
- c. In addition, Skill India Portal is being developed and various ministries are being encouraged to use for their respective scheme implementation. As of now, 25 schemes of 10 States are integrated with SIP and 18 schemes of 15 Ministries are integrated with Skill India Portal.”

50. On a specific query concerning measures taken to address the skill gap in the health sector by converging the skilling efforts of MSDE with the M/o Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry responded as under:-

“Based on the consultation with the Healthcare Sector Skill Council (HSSC), the following measures have been taken:

- a. National commission of Allied and Healthcare Professional (NCAHP) Bill, 2021. Under the bill, MSDE representation in the council has been approved. The Bill regulates allied health courses of minimum duration 2000 hours or more. The courses up to 2000 hours are regulated by MSDE.
- b. The provision for lateral career progression from skill courses would be given to qualifications of NCAHP in the regulations of NCAHP. It was also agreed that skill healthcare qualifications would be regulated by MSDE recognized body of training duration less than 2000 hrs.

- c. Healthcare Sector Skill Council(HSSC) shares all its skill courses to MoHFW for their comments and concurrence before placing it to NSQC for approval as skill qualifications.
- d. NSDC participated at Chintan Shivir on the theme 'Heal by India' chaired by Hon'ble Union Health Minister. During the Chintan Shivir discussions were held regarding the human resources for health and the role skilled workforce plays in delivering the healthcare services.
- e. MSDE recommended to a sub-group under the Empowered Group of Secretaries to include the skilled workforce trained under Skill India under the staffing norms for Covid specific healthcare facilities. The recommendation was partially included for select roles on contract basis for specified period.
- f. HSSC collaborated with DGHS under MoHFW for development of Dresser (Medical) skill qualification
- g. MSDE/HSSC is collaborating with NHA under MoHFW for training, assessment & certification of PM Arogya Mitra (PMAM) under Ayushman Bharat (PMJAY)."

51. Further asked about the technical/legal constraints faced in this regard and the plan of action to overcome them, the Ministry apprised as follows:-

- "a. Non receipt of the comments/ feedback and approval from MoHFW for healthcare skill courses is a major challenge delaying the skill courses that are under the MSDE purview. MSDE has written to MoHFW proposing a time limit of 8 weeks to send feedback/ approval. MoHFW response is awaited.
- b. Non-recognition of skill courses in various regulations and standards like clinical establishment act, NABL and NABH standard etc. Pursue recognition of NSQF certification under various regulations and standards related to healthcare with MoHFW, government and autonomous bodies.
- c. Inclusion of skill certification as eligibility for employment under National Health Mission (NHM), State Health Agencies/Department, State Ambulance Services etc.
- d. MSDE to continue working with MoHFW for seeking inclusion of Career Progression Pathways from Skilling Qualifications to Diploma and degree programmes through bridge courses in the 'Rules & Regulations' of the Allied Health Professionals Bill. MSDE skilling ecosystem to be leveraged for creating skilled workforce for Health & Wellness Center across the country."

52. In evidence, the representative of the Ministry elaborated as under:

"Sir, the rule has become very strict in health regulation such that wherever the patient has to be touched, they will regulate those things. Sir, there are two things. One is health issue and one is law issue. Only in the case of these two do they have separate regulators. In case of the rest, we have the regulators under our jurisdiction. We had a good conversation with the health department during COVID. Specialized courses were brought and we got these approved from them and started on-the-job training in the hospitals.

We hope that in the next four-five months we will be able to do many things together. NCVT is also reaching out to the Health Ministry that they make their

own institutions as awarding bodies such that they themselves come with their courses, run those courses and we follow them parallelly. Whatever courses they will allow, we will assuredly run those in our centers or by tying up with hospitals. There are many health related associations of doctors and hospitals, that are also working closely with us.”

53. As regards the efforts of MSDE to converge their skilling activities with the Ministry of Ayush, the Secretary of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship submitted in evidence as under :-

“The Ayush Ministry which is the other Ministry related to health, I have spoken to their Secretary two-three times. Right now they do not have a separate Sector Skill Council. We are saying that if you want a separate Sector Skill Council for Ayush, then we would like to make that also so that we can promote Ayush courses also. In this way, we can have proper regular medicine courses with the hospitals and the other will be the Ayush medicine courses.”

54. The Committee then desired to be apprised of the bottlenecks/impediments faced by the Ministry in its efforts for convergence of the various skilling initiatives with other Ministries and the effective utilization of the Skill India Portal in this regard. In reply, the Ministry furnished the following details:-

“Multiple Ministries are implemented skill development programmes. The following are some of the challenges and the proposed action being taken are as follows:

- a. All Ministries/Departments offering skill programmes are not onboarded on Skill India Portal. To ensure data convergence (including two-way APIs if scheme specific portal exists) to get an overview of progress of various skilling schemes in the country.
- b. To meet shortage of Trainers and Assessors, sharing and uploading of details of trainers and assessors are available with the Ministries/Departments on Takshashila of Skill India Portal for cross utilization across different schemes. MSDE will assist in continuous training/upskilling of Trainers/Assessors.
- c. To bring uniformity and standardization in the implementation of various Skill Development Schemes by different Central Ministries/ Departments, Common Cost Norms Committee has been constituted. To ensure that most of the Ministries implementing Skilling Schemes are requested to adhere to Common Cost Norms (CCN) as the upper limit for skilling programmes of respective Ministries/Departments.
- d. Most of the skilling courses are not aligned with the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF). Alignment of all skilling courses offered by Ministries/Departments to NSQF for standardization of course curriculum. All the courses/QPs approved by NCVET are listed in the Skill India Portal for wider acceptability.
- e. Support the District Skill Committee (DSC) established at the district level in preparation of an integrated District Skill Development Plan to be utilized by

- all concerned Ministries/Department to avoid duplication of efforts in terms of mobilization of candidates, selection of job roles, etc.
- f. All Ministries implementing Skill Development Schemes may leverage the utility of ASEEM portal, which is a common skilled workforce directory facilitating a connect between both skilled manpower and employer."

XII. SKILL GAP STUDIES

55. As regards the Skill Gap study undertaken by the Sector Skill Councils, the representative of the Ministry in evidence stated as under:-

"Our Sector Skill Council are conducting studies that are trying to ascertain the kind of skills available in different sectors and what kind of jobs will be created in the future. It will allow us to prepare ourselves accordingly, build institutions and create a training ecosystem. We are leveraging the District Skill Council so that every district, being considered as a unit, can create district specific plan."

56. The Committee desired to know the number of Sector Skill Councils that had undertaken Skill Gap Studies, in coordination with industries and DSCs, to identify the manpower requirements in various sectors. In response, the Ministry submitted as under:-

"Around 18 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) out of 37SSCs have completed the Skill Gap Study and other SSCs are in the process of completion of their study. A brief detail of the sectors identified as having a shortage of skilled candidates available for work in different sub-sectors along with the projected duration is depicted below for reference.

SSC-WISE DETAILS OF SKILL GAP STUDY CONDUCTED

Sl. No.	SSC Name	Indicate the major sector or sub sectors of focus in the skill gap	Duration of Projection	Total Skill Gap Identified (In Lakhs)
1	Aerospace and Aviation	Airlines, Airports & Air Cargo, MRO	2022-2025	0.67
2	Apparels	Apparel, Made Ups and Home Furnishing	2021-2025	86.00
3	Automotive	Automotive Sector	2019-2026	294.10
4	Domestic Workers	Housekeeping & Caregiving - Major Gap in Child & Elderly Caregiving & Household Managers	2021-2025	42.00
5	Electronics & Hardware	Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (9 subsectors)	2022-2024	23.00
6	Food Processing	Bread and Bakery, Milling (Grain and oilseed), cold chain, Dairy products, Fish and Sea food processing, F&V Processing, Beverages (Tea and coffee), Ready to eat products, Spices, Soy	2022-2030	12.07

Sl. No.	SSC Name	Indicate the major sector or sub sectors of focus in the skill gap	Duration of Projection	Total Skill Gap Identified (In Lakhs)
		processing, Meat and Poultry		
7	Furniture & Fittings	Wooden Furniture, Metal Furniture, Plastic Furniture, Bamboo & Cane Furniture, Architectural Fittings- Doors /Windows, Modular Furniture, Hardware Fittings and Interior Designer	2016-2025	44.06
8	Gems & Jewellery	Handmade Jewellery, Machine made Jewellery, Jewellery Retail, Imitation Jewellery, Lab Grown Diamonds	2020-2023	12.00
9	Green Jobs	Renewable Energy - Solar Energy, Wind Energy	2022-2030	35.00
10	Hydrocarbon	Upstream (Exploration and production of Oil & Natural Gas), Midstream (processing, storing and transportation) Downstream (Refinery, marketing & distribution) and Construction & Services	2022-2030	2.00
11	Iron & Steel	Iron and Steel (Majorly gap is Fitters, Crane Operators, Welders) and other sub sectors like foundry, rerolling, sponge Iron and ferro Alloys	2030-2031	18.00
12	Life Sciences	Major Gap is in Pharmaceutical, Biopharmaceutical and Medical Devices	2022-2026	8.20
13	Management	Office Management & Administration, Private Security, Training & Assessment, Professional Skills, Education (Non-teaching)	2022-2025	65.00
14	Media & Entertainment	Major Sub-Sectors: Animation, VFX, Gaming, Film, TV, Event, Live Performance, Theme Park, Radio, Print, Digital Media & OTT, Advertisement & OOH, Sound & Music	2022-2025	9.36
15	Mining	Prospecting, Exploration, Mining Operations, Engineering Services, Mineral Beneficiation and Ancillary activities	2022-2025	8.50
16	Textile	Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Processing, Technical Textiles and Handloom & Khadi	2022-2023	21.29
17	Tourism & Hospitality	Hotels, Restaurants/QSRs/ Tourism/ Facility Management	2023-2025	14.00
18	Water Management & Plumbing	Industrial/ Non-Industrial Plumbing, Water Supply & Water Treatment & Quality Control, Sewerage & Sewage Treatment, Drainage, Water Harvesting & Ground Recharging	2022-2025	3.39

57. Asked to state the steps taken to provide Training Kits in vernacular languages, the Ministry stated as follows:-

“Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and other Awarding Bodies (ABs) are in the process of developing course curriculum and content in regional language including Hindi, apart from English.”

XIII. CAPACITY AUGMENTATION & RESKILLING AND UPSKILLING

58. In response to another query regarding the steps taken for the capacity augmentation of the trainers/teaching faculty under the Scheme, the Ministry submitted as under:-

“The National Policy of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 has laid impetus on quality assurance in skilling. One of the critical quality control factors is the supply of quality trainers. Across India, the training of trainers (ToT) for short term vocational education and training programs is being conducted by Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) to bridge the demand-supply gap for Trainers in the short-term skill eco-system. NSDC, through 37 SSCs, facilitates the process of developing high-quality Trainers in STT eco-system through Training of Trainers (ToT) programs, enhancing operational ease and removing information asymmetries in the eco-system for Trainers. The overall laid out process streamlined, standardized trainer qualification across all qualification packs (QPs).

To further enhance and expand pool of trainers, CITS trainers have been registered/added on Skill India Portal (SIP) too. As on date more than 65,000 trainers are registered on SIP.

In addition to above, trainers in the eco system are also provided opportunities to re-skill and up-skill themselves via best-in-class trainer – assessor academies set up in association with industry.”

59. As regards capacity augmentation of trainers/teachers the representative of the Ministry in evidence stated as under:-

“We are planning to have a Central Training for Trainers and Assessors and that we will create a pool of National Assessors and Trainers so that we have trainers imparting quality training which will increase productivity of our training and thus increase the productivity and employability of the people.”

60. In response to a specific query regarding the measures taken for the re-skilling and up-skilling of candidates under the Scheme, the Ministry stated as under:-

“The following are some specific measures undertaken for re-skilling and up-skilling under the scheme:

- a. Re-skilling or up-skilling for a candidate can be assessed through mapping of existing skills and matching with aspiration for a particular job role. The same can be ensured through the STT, RPL and Special Projects under PMKVY.
- b. The ASEEM Portal provides a platform that matches the supply of skilled workforce with the market demand, thereby facilitating better livelihood opportunities for youth and availability of ready skilled manpower to employers.
- c. MSDE through NSDC is providing facilities to candidates for registering on Demand Aggregation Portal (DAP), where the need for up-skilling/re-skilling is being catered depending on candidates' aspirations.
- d. Further, with an intent of re-skilling and up-skilling, a candidate is permitted to enrol for a new course after a gap of 6 months for maximum of 2 times under the PMKVY scheme.”

61. As regards the steps taken to increase the acceptability and demand of the various categories/levels of certification provided to the candidates under various components, the Ministry apprised as under:-

- “a. To improve the employability of the candidates, On-Job-training (OJT) was introduced in the Customised Crash Course Programme for COVID Warriors (CCCP for CW). Keeping in view the implementation of the same, it is considered that OJT will be an essential part of training, and training in industry premises, adoption of industry curriculum, up-skilling for industry etc. will be promoted in the next version of PMKVY scheme. This will improve the employability of the candidate and acceptability of the certificate by industry.
- b. Industry demands including Skill gap study being conducted by SSCs, Surveys, local requirement assessed through DSDPs being conducted by DSCs and other relevant parameters are considered for allocating targets under PMKVY. In order to ensure the future demand, Skill Gap studies and DSDPs shall also be considered in the next version of PMKVY scheme.
- c. In addition, the training under PMKVY is being imparted as per the Qualification Packs, content and curriculum developed by SSCs, which are representative industry bodies for skill development.
- d. Further, suitable steps shall also be undertaken in the next version of the PMKVY scheme for to increase the acceptability and demand of the various categories/levels of certification including re-skilling and up-skilling.”

62. The Committee were informed that under PMKVY, training/orientation has been provided to 48,945 candidates belonging to PwD groups. In this regard, the Committee desired to know about the number of such candidates

who found employment after training/orientation and the specific measures taken to enhance the participation of PwD candidates as well as encourage employers to provide them employment. In response, the Ministry furnished the following information :-

“Under PMKVY, out of 48,945 PwD candidates trained/oriented around 42,161 PwD candidates were successfully certified and 17,824 PwD candidates were reported placed.

Under PMKVY and Common Cost Norms (CCN), special provisions have been made to encourage participation of more PwD candidates. Apart from free training in National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned job roles, other entitlements including Cost for Boarding and Lodging for PwDs, Conveyance Cost, One-time Placement Travel Cost, Post Placement Stipend, Career progression support.

a. Cost for Boarding and Lodging for PwDs (To be paid to Training Providers):

The additional support for imparting skill development training to PwDs (under PMKVY Short term Training (STT) 200 to 500 hours courses are provided with average hourly cost of Rs 42) shall be as under:

- i. 10% over and above the base cost for Orthopedically Handicapped/Physically Handicapped.
- ii. 20% over and above the base cost for visually Impaired/Hearing Impaired; and
- iii. 25% over and above the base cost for intellectual & learning disabilities, mental illness/mental retardation.

In case of training of PwDs in Special Areas, an additional amount equal to 10% over and above the base costs is provided.

b. Conveyance Cost: (To be paid to Candidates)

For Conveyance outside the Home District <i>(In case of Boarding and Lodging support is not availed)</i>	Rs. 1,500/- per month.
For conveyance within the home district Candidate	Rs. 1,000/- per month.

c. One-time Placement Travel Cost (To be paid to Candidates):

One-time travel cost up to a maximum of Rs. 4,500/- per candidate

d. Post Placement Stipend (To be paid to Candidates):

Rs. 1,500/- per month per Candidate.

e. Career progression support (To be paid to Training Providers)

Rs. 5,000/- per candidate for every Candidate who gets Rs 15,000/- per month job and holds the job for 3 months within 1 year of training.

- f. Additional Support to PwD Candidates (To be paid to Training Providers)
Rs.5,000/- towards assistive devices, aid and appliances.
- g. As per the Accreditation and Affiliation guidelines, provisions have been made to provide accessible infrastructure including ramps, lifts, and washroom, etc. for increasing participation of PwDs.

63. As regards the recent initiatives taken to revamp the course curriculum, under various components, the Ministry apprised as under:-

- Employability Module being introduced in all courses in multiple of 30 hrs.
- Guidelines for Blended Learning & Assessment brought out by NCVET to promote blended learning. E.g. use of AR/VR in training.
- Modification/ Flexibility of upto 20% allowed in course curriculum.
- Efforts being taken to ensure that course material is available in at least one regional language apart from English

64. On the changes envisaged in the course curriculum and the introduction of blended learning, the representative of the Ministry supplemented in evidence as under:-

“We have given flexibility in the curriculum such that the training institute can bring about 20% variation or modification as per their local need, as per need of the industry, as per their requirement. Apart from this, efforts are also being made to ensure that all the course materials are not only available in English, but also in Hindi and other regional languages. Apart from this, a lot of effort has also been made on how to strengthen the institutional frame work. We have engaged Mahatma Gandhi National Fellows Young Professional Team who are deployed at district level, are helping the district level committees. They are giving them professional inputs so that they can prepare a skilling plan for the district and accordingly provide skilling to the students and give them the training.”

XIV. MONITORING

65. As regards the process of ground level monitoring under PMKVY, the Ministry submitted as under:-

“Under the scheme, various processes have been put in place across the training lifecycle to ensure enrolled candidates receive quality training and placement in compliance with PMKVY guidelines. These processes help in concurrent monitoring of training centres and candidate skilling progress in training centres. Below are some of the major systems set up to ensure the same:

- The enrolment of the candidates under PMKVY scheme is Aadhaar based, hence it ensures that fake enrolments do not occur under the scheme

- Daily candidate attendance monitoring through Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS): The training centers have been mandated to install AEBAS machine to keep track of candidates during the training duration. To ensure compliance to this, tranche payment to the training centres have been linked to attendance
- Concurrent Monitoring of training centres and candidate skilling lifecycle progress by using the following monitoring tools:
 - Candidate Verification: Automated/manual calls are made to the candidate on the mobile number provided to verify the candidates enrolled under the scheme. Additionally, call validation also helps to investigate the issues received through multiple channels like public grievance, complaint from other stakeholders etc.
 - Surprise Center Visits: Real time surprise visits are made by NSDC/SSC staff members to check the array of scheme compliance parameters.
 - Virtual Verification: It is a technology driven monitoring mechanism to virtually monitor and verify PMKVY compliance at the training center level. The training center has to provide the required information along with geotagged and time stamped images through mobile application, as and when asked.
 - Outcome Based Payment to Training Centres: Payment to training centres are based on specific outcomes like attendance, certification, and placements through the lifecycle of the program.

66. Asked to provide the details of the number of training centres penalised due to non-compliance with norms, the Ministry apprised as under:-

“A penalty matrix has been devised to penalize (including the financial penalties) for non-compliant entities as per the discrepancies observed after due diligence by the Monitoring Committee. In cases of severe non-compliance, a training center may be suspended for a period of six months or blacklisted from the skill ecosystem.

Number of Training Centres Penalized (PMKVY 2.0)

STT – 838

RPL – 128

Special Project – 64

Number of Training Centres Penalized (PMKVY 3.0)

STT – 34

RPL – 0

Special Project – 104

XV. PREPAREDNESS FOR PMKVY 4.0

67. The Committee desired to know about the timeline and preparedness of the Ministry for the implementation of PMKVY 4.0. In response, the Ministry stated that EFC proposal for continuation of PMKVY scheme for next four years (2022-26) has been submitted to the Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance for approval. The Secretary also deposed in evidence as under :-

“Sir, our meeting of EFC is on the 25th July. There will be a cabinet note immediately thereafter. We think it should be done by August or mid September, but till then we are carrying forward a few things from the old scheme.”

68. Highlighting the salient features of version 4.0 of the Scheme, the Ministry submitted as under:-

“MSDE is in the process of launching PMKVY 4.0 with the following salient features:

- Candidate centric programme.
- Industry/employer buy-in and contribution for skilling.
- Embedding On Job Training and Employability skills in short term training.
- Emphasis on re-skilling, up-skilling & RPL.
- National pool of trainers & assessors.
- Digital/blended mode of delivery of certain courses.
- Addressing need of traditional and informal sector (agriculture & allied sector, handicraft, etc.)

69. As regards the efforts of the Ministry to incorporate the learnings from the previous versions of the Scheme, the representative of the Ministry submitted in evidence as under:-

“Finally we would like to say that on the basis of our experiences, we are designing and bringing PMKVY 4.0. In that, our focus will be on the fact that the entire effort of skilling is candidate-centric. It should be seamless, intuitive and user friendly, so that everything from the candidate's admission to his/her certification is available on a digital ecosystem. Even his tracking may also be available. This time we are involving the industry a lot. Buy in and the contribution of the industry. The industries themselves will also sponsor the programme. In their industrial cluster, we will build a Training center. This time our emphasis will be on integration with the industry. It has also been observed that mere classroom training does not lead to that effective training. So, this time our focus will be on job training, practical training. This time, our thrust will be that what has been taught in the classroom should be done practically by taking them to the field and in the industry.”

PART – II
OBSERVATIONS /RECOMMENDATIONS

GRADUAL CHANGES UNDER PMKVY

1. The Committee find that incorporating the lessons/experience from PMKVY 1.0 and PMKVY 2.0, the third redesigned version of the Scheme PMKVY 3.0 was launched on 15th January, 2021. The major changes under PMKVY 3.0 that have been brought about *inter-alia* include shift from a supply driven approach to a demand driven approach; increasing the role of District Skill Committees (DSCs) and State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs); Introduction of RPL in the State component; introduction of online/blended form of training; etc. The Committee are of the considered opinion that the measures initiated are in the right direction and appreciate the efforts of the Ministry in redesigning PMKVY 3.0 with a demand driven bottom up approach to skill development by encouraging candidates to opt for local skills with local jobs. The Committee are, however, deeply concerned to find that despite the revamping of the Scheme in its 3.0 version, some of the core issues, such as poor placement figures and under utilization of allocated funds, that plagued PMKVY 2.0, continue to persist in PMKVY 3.0. The Committee note that under PMKVY 3.0, out of 3,99,860 certified candidates only 30,599 were reportedly placed. Similarly, in terms of the financial performance, against the total amount of Rs. 686.02 crore released, the actual utilization of fund has been Rs. 294.98 crore only as on 30th June, 2022. The Committee are of the considered opinion that the very purpose of imparting training and

certifying the candidates is defeated when placement statistics is abysmally low. Similarly, gross under utilisation of funds undermines the intent of such an important Scheme. Needless to say, the Ministry ought to pay serious attention towards addressing the impediments so as to leverage the placement/self-employment of the trained/certified candidates to a sizeable extent as well as to maximise utilisation of the earmarked funds.

FUND ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION DURING 2021-22

2. The Committee note with concern that for the financial year 2021-22 against the allocated amount of Rs. 1,438 crore under PMKVY 3.0, the actual utilization of fund was Rs. 1,043.21 crore only. The Ministry have reasoned that the restrictions imposed due to COVID-19, operations of PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 Scheme was suspended, which led to a significant decrease in the number of enrollment and certification, resulting in low disbursement and under-utilization of funds for new batches/candidates during the period. In order to remedy the situation, the Ministry are reportedly taking a number of steps which *inter-alia* include periodic review meetings with the Implementing Agencies; technical support and guidance through broad policy directions for effective utilisation of released funds; regular communication through D.O. Letters, O.Ms, and follow-ups etc. to ensure timely utilisation of funds. While taking note of the measures initiated, the Committee desire that the

efforts be further fortified with sustained emphasis on regular monitoring and strict follow up action so as to ensure optimal utilisation of the earmarked funds for smooth implementation of PMKVY 3.0 and PMKVY 4.0.

TRAINING, CERTIFICATION AND PLACEMENT

3. The Committee are deeply concerned to note that under PMKVY 2.0 out of the 91,38,665 certified candidates only 21,32,715 candidates were reportedly placed and in case of PMKVY 3.0 out of the 3,99,860 certified candidates only 30,599 had reportedly got placed. The Committee while examining the performance of PMKVY 2.0 in their Thirty-Second Report on Demands for Grants (2022-23) had pointed out that equal attention needs to be paid towards training/certification of candidates as well as their placement and innovative steps had to be taken to bridge the wide disparity between the candidates trained and certified and those getting placed. On the issue of low placements under PMKVY 3.0, the Ministry have clarified that the last date of enrolment under PMKVY 3.0 was 31st March 2022 and the implementation of the training is still underway. The Ministry have further submitted that some assessments and certifications of the trained candidates are about to be completed in a short duration of time and once the same is completed, placements are expected to increase under PMKVY 3.0. The Committee are of the firm opinion that the placement statistics is the real barometer for measuring the success of the Scheme and needless to mention the Ministry should make more

concerted efforts in unison with all the stakeholders to ensure that the placement of the certified candidates is enhanced to an appreciable extent. The Committee also impress upon the Ministry to endeavour to make the certification process more transparent and effective so that it facilitates more self employment besides ensuring fair wages to the skilled candidates. It is equally imperative to encourage and nurture skill training and certification programmes for the youth in the acclaimed local produces in different parts of the Country so as to enable them to become self-sufficient.

4. The Committee are particularly concerned about the placement figures under the CSSM component which have not improved under PMKVY 3.0. To illustrate, out of the 97,288 candidates certified under the CSSM component only 7,956 reportedly got placed. One of the changes envisaged under PMKVY 3.0 was the decentralization of implementation at the District and State level. Based on the number of candidates placed, the Committee observe that the changes have not had the desired impact on creating employment, though, the Ministry are supporting States & other stakeholders for promoting placement by Organizing Rozgar Melas/ Kaushal Melas; development of ASEEM portal and linkages with other job aggregator portals and entrepreneurship support agencies; Apprenticeship promotion programmes and undertaking Special Projects with captive placement opportunities, etc. The Committee exhort the Ministry to intensify their efforts in supporting and hand holding the States and other

Stakeholders so that the placement/self-employment of the Trained/Certified candidates is enhanced to a greater extent.

5. The Committee note that Aatmanirbhar Skilled Employee Employer Mapping (ASEEM) was envisaged and conceived to align Skilled Employees and the Employers through a collaborative platform. ASEEM acts as a directory of the skilled workforce. The Committee find that the objective is to provide a platform that matches supply of skilled workforce with the market demand, thereby facilitating better livelihood opportunities. According to the Ministry, around 29 lakh Skilled Candidates/ Jobseekers have been mapped with more than 350 Employers and around 56,000 Candidates have reported to have secured Employment through ASEEM Portal. The Committee, however, feel that the functioning of the portal is not upto the mark because of the large gap in the number of candidates registered and those who actually secured employment. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to make earnest efforts to take further corrective action so as to boost the number of employers, across all the sectors, registered on the portal and encourage them to make use of the portal for the purpose of hiring/employing more skilled candidates.

PERFORMANCE UNDER CSSM COMPONENT

6. The Committee note with serious concern the poor performance by various State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored State Managed component of the Scheme. According to the Ministry, the major challenges

reported by the States in implementation of the Scheme *inter-alia* include delay in release of funds from the State Treasury to respective SSDMs/Departments; Non-Availability of Trainers with right Eligibility Criteria; Limited or non-availability of Placement Partner's due to less Industrialization in the State; Delay in payments to SSC and TPs; etc. The Ministry are continuously engaging with the States through consultation meetings/ workshops, Review meetings, Video Conferences to receive feedback and provide technical support. The Ministry are also reportedly providing support towards capacity building of SSDM officials, support in identification of Training Partners, following up with the SSDMs for submission of utilization certificates from the States/UTs and flagging the issues related to non-adherence of the scheme guidelines by the State. The Committee exhort the Ministry to intensify their efforts and closely monitor the performance of the States through timely and regular interventions so as to help the States improve their performance.

7. The Committee note that out of 36 States and UTs, the online management system for CSSM component is functional only in 15 States & UTs. For example, a few southern and hilly States, most of the UTs and all the Northeastern States barring Assam still do not have a functional online management system for the CSSM component. Since functional online management system will greatly benefit the States in the implementation of the Scheme as well as facilitate better coordination with the Central Government for assistance and removing bottlenecks, the

Committee impress upon the Ministry to work in tandem with the defaulting State Governments/UT Administrations so that the online Management System is put in place there for prudent implementation of the Scheme.

STATE/DISTRICT LEVEL RESPONSIBILITY

8. The Committee note that in PMKVY 3.0, District Skill Committees (DSCs) were established for decentralization and better implementation of the Scheme. Apart from the budgetary support, the Ministry are also assisting the States through Monthly/Weekly Review Workshops/ Meetings of the State Training Providers (TPs), Capacity building workshops for SSDMs, deployment of State Engagement Officers (SEOs)/State Engagement Coordinators (SECs) in States/UTs for technical and information support to DSCs. DiSPAk (District Skill Planning Aid Kit) has also been developed by the Ministry to support and enable DSCs to make comprehensive District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs). According to the Ministry, DiSPAk application is planned to be deployed in a phased manner in two phases. Presently, the registration Module is live and 673 districts have been registered so far. While Phase I has been made live on 25.07.2022, Phase II is currently in development stage. The Committee urge the Ministry to expedite the operationalization of the second phase and ensure that all the districts are onboarded on the application so as to submit their detailed DSDPs within a specific timeline. The Committee

further desire the Ministry to make extensive use of ICT tools for improving co-ordination, monitoring and implementation of the Scheme particularly since it has been decentralized to the District level.

CHALLENGES REPORTED BY INDUSTRY

9. The Committee note that various constraints have been reported by the industry partners/stakeholders in increasing the uptake of the trained candidates in the respective job roles. According to the Ministry, the industry partners have apprised that the training course and curriculum under PMKVY have not been aligned with the actual industry requirements and the practical skills imparted under PMKVY training are not as per the industry needs. Moreover, the process for reporting the placement details of the candidates is cumbersome requiring extensive efforts to simplify the process. The Ministry on their part are reportedly taking several measures to address these issues which *inter-alia* include encouraging the Industry for buy-in and contribution for skilling, including sharing of training infrastructure, demand aggregation, and introduction of On-Job-Training (OJT); Providing flexibility in course curriculums by introducing courses in partnership with industry, Government Ministries/Departments; and Enhancement of apprenticeship opportunities for candidates. The Committee would like to emphasise the critical role played by the Industry/Employers in ensuring that the skill training imparted to the candidates results in tangible gains through generation of employment

opportunities, as only with the Industry's active participation and interest, the Scheme will have the desired impact. The Committee desire that the Ministry continue to align their efforts with the needs of the Industry through regular consultation and take all requisite steps to address the concerns expressed by the Industry so as to maximise uptake/placement of the trained/certified candidates.

DROPOUTS

10. The Committee note with serious concern that during the implementation of PMKVY 1.0, 2.0 & 3.0, approx. 20% of the total enrolled candidates dropped out of the training programme. According to the evaluation study report of the Scheme conducted by Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi most of the reasons identified for dropping the courses emanated from medical grounds, family issues, social problem, distance from residence to training centres, upgradation of social status as married and attached livelihood demands, accessibility to a job, and no improvement noticed on skills, etc. A number of female candidates had reportedly left the course for reasons owing to pregnancy, marriage and short duration of the courses. The Committee are in agreement with the Ministry's contention that they cannot control all of the factors that are leading to candidates dropping out. In such a scenario the Committee are of the considered opinion that earnest efforts should be made to indentify the areas where the Ministry could effectively intervene and lend

support to prevent dropouts. For example, some of the reasons for candidates dropping out such as distance from residence to training centres, short duration of training courses and accessibility to a job are factors which the Ministry can address. In case of the female drop outs, the Committee suggest that the Ministry may rope in ASHA and Anganwadi Centres to create awareness about the benefits of skilling and encourage the female members who drop out owing to pregnancy, to resume training as soon as possible post delivery.

PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL KENDRAS

11. The Committee note that out of the 818 PMKKs allocated, only 722 PMKKs had been established till 30.06.2022. According to the Ministry, out of the 96 PMKKs that have not been established, 58 PMKKs have been surrendered due to operational difficulties. Of the remaining 38 PMKKs that are approved and yet to be established, 15 PMKKs have been newly allocated in the year 2022 and their establishment is under progress. The remaining 23 PMKKs have not been established by the partners due to various reasons such as Non-availability of suitable infrastructure, COVID led operational and financial challenges, etc. Taking cognizance of the challenges faced by partners in selection of suitable location for PMKK, high rentals of properties etc., MSDE are in the process of revising the PMKK guidelines according to which the Districts/PCs from which PMKKs have been surrendered will either be re-allocated to new partners or NSDC

owned PMKKs will be established in some of these locations. The Committee desire that the process of finalization of revised guidelines and reallocation be completed at the earliest so that establishment of the targetted PMKKs is ensured and the intent and objectives are realised.

KAUSHAL AND ROZGAR MELAS

12. The Committee note that the Ministry seek to increase the employment opportunities available for the youth by organizing Kaushal and Rozgar Melas. Kaushal Mela is a camp-based approach, used for mobilization of candidates, building awareness, and enrolling suitable candidates whereas Rozgar Mela is part of an employment strategy to fast-track the meeting of job employers and job seekers. According to the Ministry, Regular offline and online media channels have been used for creating publicity around Kaushal and Rozgar Melas. The Committee find that around 1,669 Kaushal Melas and 1,577 Rozgar Melas have been organized in the process of implementation of the Scheme. The Committee desire that the publicity for conducting the Melas be scaled up, particularly in remote and backward areas and local public representatives be invited to participate in the process to increase the coverage and trust. Moreover, the Kaushal and Rozgar Melas should be integrated with cultural and national events as well as local festivals in order to increase the rate of participation.

13. The Committee observe that only 2,57,767 candidates got shortlisted by the participating employers in the 1,577 Rozgar Melas that were organized. That translates into 163 candidates being shortlisted by employers for every Rozgar Mela organized. The Committee are of the considered opinion that the number of candidates finding employment through Rozgar Melas can be substantially increased by encouraging the industries/establishments and other employers to participate in such Melas and offer employment opportunities. As Rozgar Melas can be instrumental in opening up employment opportunities for candidates coming from rural/remote areas, the Committee call upon the Ministry and other Stakeholders to leverage their efforts towards that end.

CONVERGENCE

14. The Committee note that in order to converge its efforts with other Ministries/Departments, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship have provided a standardised eco-system for skill development in terms for sector regulator – NCVET, Common Norms, NSQF aligned courses/ Qualification Packs, content and curriculum, Accreditation and Affiliation process, Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) as Awarding Bodies etc. All the Ministries and States undertaking skill development can use these standards and benchmarks for their own schemes. Additionally, Skill India Portal has been developed and various Ministries/Departments are being encouraged to use the portal for their

respective scheme implementation. According to the Ministry, 25 schemes of 10 States and 18 schemes of 15 Ministries are integrated with Skill India Portal. In view of the fact this convergence will prevent duplication of efforts and consequently reduce wastage of funds besides providing a large database of critical insights for future policy decisions, the Committee urge the Ministry to expedite the process of on-boarding of the States, DSCs and other Ministries/Departments on a common digital platform and also encourage them to actively make use of the established portals.

15. According to the Ministry, around 18 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) out of 37 SSCs have completed the Skill Gap Study and other SSCs are in the process of completing their study. The Skill Gap Studies have identified sectors having a shortage of skilled candidates available for work. The Committee's attention was drawn to the fact that the Automotive Sector Skill Council based on their Skill Gap Study had reported the total Skill Gap to be 294.10 lakhs for the period 2019-26. The Committee opine that the findings of the Skill Gap Studies should act as a guiding force to facilitate the efforts of the Ministry and the Ministry should consider taking up special projects for the Automotive Sector, under PMKVY, to address the huge gap in the availability of skilled candidates. It would also be appropriate that the companies of the Automotive sector be also brought on board to ensure that the special projects can address their specific requirements.

CAPACITY AUGMENTATION

16. The Committee find that in order to augment the capacity of trainers, NSDC through 37 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) facilitates the process of developing high-quality Trainers in Short Term Training (STT) eco-system through Training of Trainers (ToT) programme, enhancing operational ease and removing information asymmetries in the eco-system for Trainers. The Ministry have reported that they are in the process of creating a pool of National Assessors and Trainers in order to raise the quality standards of teaching/training imparted across the various verticals of the Scheme. Also, to further enhance and expand pool of trainers, CITS trainers have been registered/added on Skill India Portal (SIP) too and as on date more than 65,000 trainers are registered on SIP. In view of the fact that teachers/trainers are one of the key players responsible for ensuring the achievement of desired outcomes under the Scheme and the quality of teachers/trainers has a direct impact on the proficiency of the candidates, the Committee recommend that requisite measures be taken to ensure that trainers/assessors are imparted training of the highest standard so that it is replicated downstream in the skilling ecosystem. The Committee also impress upon the Ministry to expedite the creation of the central pool of National Assessors and Trainers.

PREPAREDNESS FOR PMKVY 4.0

17. The Committee note that the Ministry are in the process of launching the fourth version of the Scheme ie. PMKVY 4.0 for which the EFC proposal, for continuation of PMKVY scheme for the next four years (2022-26), has been submitted to the Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance for approval. The Ministry have submitted that during PMKVY 4.0, the focus will be to ensure that the entire effort of skilling is candidate-centric, seamless, intuitive and user friendly, so that everything from the candidate's admission to his/her certification is available on a digital ecosystem. As the ultimate aim of the new version of the Scheme should be to ensure ample employment opportunities for maximum number of candidates, the Committee urge the Ministry to rectify the shortcomings/impediments experienced during the implementation of earlier versions so as to ensure effective and seamless execution of PMKVY 4.0.

New Delhi;
25th August, 2022
3rd Bhadrapada, 1944 (Saka)

BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB
CHAIRPERSON,
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR,
TEXTILES AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

APPENDIX-I

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR **(2019-20)**

Minutes of the Fifth Sitting of the Committee

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 3rd October, 2019 from 1100 hrs. to 1300 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab – CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Dayakar Pasunoori
3. Shri B.N Bache Gowda
4. Dr. Umesh G. Jadhav
5. Shri Dharmendra Kumar Kashyap
6. Adv. Dean Kuriakose
7. Shri Bhola Singh
8. Shri K. Subbarayan

RAJYA SABHA

9. Shri Ram Narayan Dudi
10. Shri Oscar Fernandes
11. Shri Elamaram Kareem
12. Dr. Raghunath Mohapatra
13. Dr. Banda Prakash
14. Shri Rajaram
15. Shri M. Shanmugan

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Shri T.G. Chandrasekhar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri P.C. Choulda | - | Director |
| 3. Shri C. Vanlalruata | - | Addl. Director |
| 4. Shri Kulvinder Singh | - | Deputy Secretary |

Witnesses

Representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
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1.	Shri K.P Krishnan	Secretary, MSDE
2.	Ms. Juthika Patankar	Additional Secretary, MSDE
3.	Ms. Sunita Sanghi	Senior Adviser, MSDE
4.	Shri K.C. Gupta	Joint Secretary, MSDE
5.	Shri Manish Kumar	CEO, NSDC

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and the representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship to the sitting of the Committee convened for briefing on 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana' (PMKVY). The Chairperson then drew attention of the representatives to Direction 58 of the 'Directions by the Speaker' regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee during deposition before the Parliamentary Committees. The Hon'ble Chairperson then requested the Secretary, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, to apprise the Committee of the details pertaining to the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

3. The Secretary, accordingly, gave brief introduction about the 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana' and apprised the Committee about the achievements, physical performance of PMKVY which was followed by a PowerPoint Presentation *inter-alia* highlighting the following:-

- (i) overview of the Scheme PMKVY (2016-2020),
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) component of PMKVY,
- (iii) Mid-term Revision in Physical Target during the year 2018-19,

- (iv) year-wise physical performance of PMKVY,
- (v) performance of Short Term Training,
- (vi) an overview and progress of Recognition of Prior Learning,
- (vii) financial performance of the PMKVY,
- (viii) factors that hindered progress of PMKVY and steps taken by the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship,
- (ix) monitoring of the PMKVY etc.

4. The Secretary and other representatives of the Ministry also responded to various queries raised by the Members which *inter-alia* including the following:-

- (i) sharp variation between the candidates finally got placed and the number of candidates trained under PMKVY,
- (ii) establishment of only 642 PMKKs out of the allocated 812 PMKKs, reasons for States lagging behind in the PMKVY,
- (iii) shortening the process of identifying the skill relevant to a particular State, forwarding of the project proposals by the State Governments and approval by the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship,
- (iv) disbursement of MUDRA loans,
- (v) migration and employment,
- (vi) achieving the target of skilling one crore skilled labourers under PMKVY by 2020,
- (vii) evaluation of the PMKVY, taking into consideration recommendations of the SHARDA committee in the PMKVY,
- (viii) creating a National Registry of Skill,

(ix) the three parameters on which the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship was formed and the progress made on those parameters Sector Skill Councils,

(x) Skill India Mission, Interaction of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship with NABARD regarding PMKVY etc.

5. As some points required detailed reply, the Chairperson directed the Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship to furnish written replies thereon within ten days from the date of sitting.

6. The Chairperson, thanked the Secretary and other representatives of the Ministry for furnishing valuable information on the subject and responding to the queries of the Members.

[A copy of the verbatim proceedings was kept on record]

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX-II

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT (2021-22)

Minutes of the Twenty-Second Sitting of the Committee

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 21st July, 2022 from 1500 hrs. to 1645 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab - CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Pallab Lochan Das
3. Shri Dharmendra Kashyap
4. Shri Pakauri Lal Kol
5. Shri Naba Kumar Sarania
6. Shri Bhola Singh
7. Shri Ganesh Singh
8. Shri Nayab Singh

RAJYA SABHA

9. Shri Naresh Bansal
10. Shri Dushyant Gautam
11. Shri Vivek Thakur
12. Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Shri T.G. Chandrasekhar | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. Shri D.R. Mohanty | - | Director |
| 3. Shri Sanjay Sethi | - | Additional Director |

Witnesses

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri Rajesh Aggarwal	Secretary
2.	Shri Atul Kumar Tiwari	Special Secretary
3.	Shri Krishna Kumar Dwivedi	Joint Secretary
4.	Ms. G Madhumita Das	Joint Secretary and Financial Advisor
5.	Shri Ved Mani Tiwari	Chief Operating Officer (NSDC)

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and the representatives of the Ministry to the sitting of the Committee convened to take oral evidence of the Ministry on the Subject 'Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY)'. Drawing the attention of the witnesses to Direction 58 of the 'Directions by the Speaker' regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee, the Chairperson asked the Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship to update the Committee on the achievements made under PMKVY 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0, budgetary allocations and expenditure incurred, short-comings noticed in previous versions of the scheme and the steps taken to rectify them; initiatives taken to expand training centres, trainers and assessors; identification of skill gaps; introduction of new courses to cater to the market demand; revamping of course curriculum, strengthening the Institutional Frame Work; etc.

3. The Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and entrepreneurship accordingly gave a brief account of the subject matter, and thereafter, the Joint

Secretary made a Power Point Presentation *inter-alia* highlighting the journey of PMKVY from 1.0 to 3.0 and its impact; initiatives undertaken by the Ministry regarding expansion of training centres, identification of skill gaps; introduction of courses to meet market demand, revamping of course curriculum and salient features of PMKVY 4.0 proposed to be launched, etc.

4. The Members then raised certain specific queries which *inter alia* included constraints experienced during implementation of PMKVY 1.0 and PMKVY 2.0; remedial measures taken for effective implementation of PMKVY 3.0; attention paid towards the Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) component; number of candidates placed under PMKVY 2.0 and 3.0 under the CSCM and CSSM components and reasons for the low level of placement under PMKVY 3.0; challenges reported by State Governments and the State Skill Development Missions in implementation of Scheme; constraints faced by industry partners/stakeholders for increasing uptake of the trained candidates and remedial measures taken; steps taken to encourage the States to improve rate of placement under the CSSM component; number of candidates got employment through ASEEM portal; reasons for the large difference between the number of trained and certified candidates under the Skill Hub Initiative and the corrective steps taken to bridge the gap; reasons for the low level of fund utilisation vis-à-vis the allocated budget under PMKVY (1.0, 2.0 and 3.0); the impediments faced for convergence of the various skilling initiatives across other Departments and Ministries; timeline for implementation of PMKVY 4.0 and preparedness for the same etc. The Secretary responded to the queries raised by the Members.

5. As some points required detailed and statistical data, the Chairperson asked the Secretary to furnish written replies thereon by Monday the 25th July 2022. The Secretary assured to comply.

6. The Chairperson thanked the Secretary and other representatives of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship for appearing before the Committee and responding to the queries of the Members.

(The witnesses then withdrew)

[A copy of the audio-recorded verbatim proceedings was kept on record]

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX-III

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT (2021-22)

Minutes of the Twenty- Fourth Sitting of the Committee

The Committee sat on Monday, the 22nd August, 2022 from 1100 hrs. to 1330 hrs. in Committee Room ‘C’, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab – CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Satish Kumar Gautam
3. Dr. Umesh G Jadhav
4. Shri Pakauri Lal Kol
5. Shri Khalilur Rahaman
6. Shri Naba Kumar Sarania
7. Shri Bhola Singh
8. Shri Nayab Singh

RAJYA SABHA

9. Shri Naresh Bansal
10. Ms. Dola Sen
11. Shri Vivek Thakur

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Shri T. G. Chandrasekhar | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. Shri D.R. Mohanty | - | Director |
| 3. Shri Sanjay Sethi | - | Additional Director |
| 4. Shri K.G. Sidhartha | - | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee, convened for consideration and adoption of two Draft Reports on the subjects 'Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' and 'Development of Manmade Fibre' as well as for taking oral evidence of the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on the subject 'National Policy on Child Labour-An Assessment'.

3. Giving an overview of the important Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Draft Reports, the Chairperson solicited the views/ suggestions of the Members. The Committee, then, took up the Draft Reports one by one for consideration and after some discussions adopted them. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalise the draft Reports and present the Reports to Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha as the House was not in session.

4.	XX	XX	XX	XX
5.	XX	XX	XX	XX
6.	XX	XX	XX	XX
7.	XX	XX	XX	XX
8.	XX	XX	XX	XX

(The witnesses then withdrew)

[A copy of the verbatim proceedings was kept on record]

9.	XX	XX	XX	XX
10.	XX	XX	XX	XX
11.	XX	XX	XX	XX
12.	XX	XX	XX	XX

(The witnesses then withdrew)

[A copy of the verbatim proceedings was kept on record]

The Committee then adjourned