



The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been set up in November 2014 to drive the "Skill India" agenda - to converge existing skill training initiatives and to combine scale and quality of skilling efforts. The MSDE launched the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) to create an end-to-end implementation framework that provides opportunities for quality short and long-term Skill Development (SD), leading to productive employment and career progression that meets the aspirations of trainees. Various programmes of the Ministry are as follow:

i. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) was launched in 2015 to encourage and promote skill development in the country by providing short duration skill training and incentivizing through monetary rewards to youth for skill certification. The overall idea is to boost both industry and employability of youths. PMKVY was re-launched in 2016-20 by scaling up both in terms of Sector and Geography and by greater alignment with other missions of Government of India like Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat, etc. PMKVY has coverage at State level, District level including Aspirational districts, LWE districts and NE States. The new PMKVY 3.0 is a demand-driven scheme where the Districts will prepare plans for skill implementation. The plans will include youth details wanting to undergo skilling and the job roles in which they are interested. Based on this demand, training can be organized for them. The PRI in the village will be very useful in motivating youth for the skilling schemes and preparing such lists from their jurisdictions.

ii. National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)

“Apprentices Act, 1961” was enacted with the objective of regulating the program of training of apprentices in the establishments by utilizing the facilities available therein for imparting on-the-job training. MSDE is the administrative ministry

responsible for implementation of this Act. The government brought comprehensive reforms to the Apprentices Act, 1961 in 2014 and the Apprenticeship Rules, 1992 in 2019 to make it more employers friendly.

iii. Jan ShikshanSansthan

The scheme (previously known as ShramikVidyapeeth) is being implemented through NGOs in the country since 1967. The scheme was renamed as Jan ShikshanSansthan in 2000. It is mandated to provide vocational skills to non-literate, neo-literates, persons with rudimentary level of education upto 8th and school drop-outs upto 12th standard in the age group of 15-45 years. The priority groups are women, SC, ST, minorities and other backward sections of the society thereby reaching out to poorest of the poor. JSSs are also working at remote areas and empowering the adult population. JSS play a prominent role to minimize the migration of population from rural to urban area and provide vocational skills having local demand.

iv. Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)

SANKALP has four key result areas - Institutional Strengthening; Quality Assurance of skill development programmes; Inclusion of marginalized population in skill development programmes; and Expanding Skills through PPPs.

Decentralisation has been one of the strategies undertaken by SANKALP, along with convergence, to improve short term skill development planning and implementation. SANKALP also encourages innovative best practices at the local level that result in enhanced access, quality and capacity in the skilling ecosystem. Towards achieving the said goal some of the major interventions are as under:

Scope of Convergence with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj

MSDE has partnered with MoPR to integrate skill development planning in the Gram Panchayats (GP) and to make skill training relevant to the needs of the rural population. The partnership with MoPR is a unique and pioneering one which will not only help take skill development to the

rural local bodies but also equip GPs with skilled resources to deliver essential services to the rural communities. For this to be successful, it is expected that MoPR supports in the following areas:

- Provide access to the Panchayati Raj system to undertake activities essential to the projects;
- Mobilise the three-tier PRI system to support skill development institutions for implementation of the projects;
- Provide data wherever necessary, to enable development of evidence-based programs
- Make provisions in by-laws to enable GPs to employ skilled resources only, to deliver and maintain essential services related to public health and community development.

Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF):MGNF was launched to support the District administration in improving skill development program delivery as well as developing a cadre of committed and competent development leaders. In its first year, 74 fellows were deputed in 74 districts across Gujarat, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand for two years. IIM-Bangalore is the Academic Partner for this fellowship. Along with extensive on-ground experience of working directly with the Districts, the fellows will be awarded a Certificate in Public Policy and Management from IIM-Bangalore upon completion of the fellowship program. In its 2nd year, the MGNF program will cover more districts and states.

