

**Note****22**

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Skill development is an initiative by the Central Government to accomplish the vision of Skill India. It is aimed at developing the skills of youth who could be employed in industrial organisations. The Government launched Skill India Programme in 19 centres on 15th July 2015. These centres include. Agartala, Ahmedabad, Aizawl, Baddi, Chennai, Daman, Dehradun, Gangtok, Hyderabad, Itanagar, Jaipur, Lakshadweep, Mumbai, Patna, Port Blair, Puducherry, Silvassa, Shillong, Udhampur.

Skill India is a focused approach to develop the skills required by the industry. The Central Government has also created a dedicated Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to give a fillip to skills.



LEARNING OUTCOMES

- explains the concept of Skill Development;
- identifies the objectives and features of Skill India;
- highlights the need and importance of Skill Development; and
- describes use of the Government initiatives, NSDC and other bodies

22.1 CONCEPT OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Skill India or **National Skills Development Mission of India** is a campaign launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on **15th July 2015** which aims to train over 40 crore people in India in different industry-related skills. Because of its importance, 15th July of each year is celebrated as **World Youth Skills Day**. This policy replaced the National Policy on Skill Development 2009.



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The vision of Skill India is to create an empowered workforce by 2022 with the help of various schemes and training courses. It includes various initiatives of the government, like:

- National Skill Development Mission
- National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
- Skill Loan scheme
- Rural India Skill

Skill Development is an initiative by the Central Government to accomplish the vision of Skill India. It is aimed at developing the skills of youth who could be employed in industrial organisations. To accomplish this goal, the Central Government has also created a dedicated **Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship** to give a fillip to the objectives of Skill India as discussed in the next section of this chapter.

Skill Development is the process of:

- identification of skill gaps, and
- developing the existing skills to enable an individual to achieve his / her goals.

22.2 OBJECTIVES AND FEATURES OF SKILL INDIA

Skill India has defined the following objectives toward which it strives:

- To create opportunities, space and scope for the development of the talents of the Indian youth.
- To develop more of those sectors which have already been put under skill development for the past so many years.
- To identify new sectors for skill development.
- The new programme aims at providing training and skill development to 500 million youth of our country by 2020, covering each and every village.

These objectives are in line with the government's push for adequate availability of skilled manpower for micro enterprises, small scale, medium and large scale industries including Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and industrial parks as a whole. The government also aims to bring about convergence in various employment schemes along with effective training and placement mechanisms.

Skill India is unique in comparison to previous initiatives taken by central and state governments. The features that make it unique are:

- The emphasis is to skill the youth in such a way so that they get employment and also improve entrepreneurship.
- Provide training, support and guidance for all occupations that were of traditional nature like carpenters, cobblers, welders, blacksmiths, masons, nurses, tailors, weavers, etc.
- More emphasis has been given on new areas like real estate, construction, transportation, textile, gem industry, jewellery designing, banking, tourism and various other sectors, where skill development is inadequate or nil.
- The training programmes are on the lines of international level so that the youths of our country can not only meet the domestic demands but also of other countries like the US, Japan, China, Germany, Russia and those in the West Asia.
- Another remarkable feature of the 'Skill India' programme would be to create a hallmark called '**Rural India Skill**', so as to standardise and certify the training process.
- Tailor-made, need-based programmes have been initiated for specific age groups which can be like language and communication skills, life and positive thinking skills, personality development skills, management skills, behavioural skills, including job and employability skills.
- The course methodology of 'Skill India' is innovative, which includes games, group discussions, brainstorming sessions, practical experiences, case studies etc.



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22.3 NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT

1. A Massive Young Population

India is the second most populated country in the world with nearly a fifth of the world's population. According to the 2019 revision of the 'World Population Prospects', population stood at 135 crores. India has more than 50% of its population below the age of 25 and more than 65% below the age of 35. It is expected that, in 2020, the average age of an Indian will be 29 years, compared to 37 for China and 48 for Japan. Such a large young population mandates that the government must work out ways of ensuring that they are gainfully employed to help realise the dream of India becoming a world superpower and a developed country. Skill India is a pivotal initiative in this direction.



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2. **Support for Industrial and Agricultural growth**

Investment in human resource development through skilling provides an adequately skilled population that directly and favorably impacts the industrial and agricultural growth of India.

3. **Promotion of Entrepreneurship & Small & Medium Enterprises**

Entrepreneurship is the key to India's development as an economic superpower. Skill India is therefore a cornerstone for supporting skilled entrepreneurs who can in turn be job creators in their own right.

4. **Bridging the Gap that Education Sector is not able to Fulfill**

Indian education system lags in certain aspects of preparing students for employment in the industry. Therefore, Skill India was needed to bridge the gap between unskilled and educated manpower and make industry-ready manpower available to all types and scales of industry.

22.4 SKILL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

22.4.1 PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA - PMKVY

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a unique initiative by the Government of India that aims to train about 24 lakh Indian youth to be industry relevant, skill based and to be ready for the global market. Under this scheme, the trainees will also be given financial support and a certificate on successful completion of training and assessment, which will help them in securing a job for a better future. This scheme mainly focuses on the upbringing of youth and to prepare them to face the challenges of the industrial world.

Keeping in mind the very less emphasis laid on skill development in schools and colleges, the government has decided to set up training centers. Interested candidates need to undergo certain basic steps to take part in the course. Candidates are firstly expected to find a training center, get enrolled, learn the required skill, be a part of an assessment and a certification programme and gain a reward at the end. The PMKVY scheme is being implemented successfully with many skill sectors all over the country. PMKVY 2.0 is expected to be completed by 2020. This is concurrent with the proposed launch of PMKVY 3.0.

22.4.2 NATIONAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT MISSION

National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th July, 2015 on the occasion of World Youth Skills Day to provide a

strong institutional framework to implement and scale up skill development efforts across the country and to train a minimum of 300 million people by the year 2022. Under the Mission, 20 Central Ministries / Departments including Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship are involved in the implementation of more than 40 schemes/programmes on Skill Development. The implementation of skilling activities under the Mission will be as per the budget provisions of various schemes under their respective heads.

Further, the National Skill Development Fund has been set up by the Government of India with an initial corpus of Rs. 995.10 crore for skill development in the country.

22.4.3 NATIONAL POLICY FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP, 2015

The core objective of the Policy is to empower the individual, by enabling her/him to realize her/his full potential through a process of life long learning where competencies are accumulated via instruments such as credible certifications, credit accumulation and transfer, etc. As individuals grow, the society and nation also benefit from their enhanced skills. The national policy will:

- I. Make quality vocational training aspirational for both youth and employers.
- II. Ensure both vertical and horizontal pathways to skilled workforce for further growth by providing seamless integration of skill training with formal education.
- III. Focus on an outcome-based approach towards quality skilling that on one hand results in increased employability and better livelihoods for individuals, and, on the other hand, translates into improved productivity across primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.
- IV. Increase the capacity and quality of training infrastructure and trainers to ensure equitable and easy access to every citizen.
- V. Address human resources needs by aligning supply of skilled workers with sectoral requirements of industry and the country's strategic priorities including flagship programmes like "Make in India".
- VI. Establish an IT-based information system for aggregating demand and supply of skilled workforce which can help in matching and connecting supply with demand.
- VII. Promote national standards in the scaling space through active involvement of employers in setting occupational standards.
- VIII. Recognise the value of on-the-job training, by making apprenticeship in actual work an integral part of all skill development efforts.



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- IX. Ensure that the skilling needs of the socially and geographically disadvantaged and marginalised groups (like SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, differently-abled persons, etc.) are appropriately taken care of.
- X. Promote increased participation of women in the workforce through appropriate skilling and gender mainstreaming of training.

22.4.4 SKILL LOAN SCHEME

A skill loan initiative is launched in which loans from Rs.5000 - 1.5 lakhs will be available to those who seek to attend skill development programmes, over the next five years. The idea is to remove financial hindrances in accessing skill training programs.

22.4.5 NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION - AJEEVIKA SKILLS

Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is an initiative launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India. The Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (ASDP) operates under NRLM. Its aim is to understand the professional aspirations and interests of youth and to also increase their daily income. This mission provides young people from poor communities an opportunity to upgrade their skills and join the skilled workforce of the country. Some key features of the scheme include, post placement support, food and transport during training and assured placement.

NRLM wishes to bring a change by supporting entrepreneurial skills of the poor by creating appropriate platforms through dedicated and sensitive support structures. NRLM has a demand driven strategy and also encourages states to have their own perspective of implementing this scheme. Through this scheme, the private sector is also being encouraged to set up self-employment generation training institutes.

22.4.6 DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAY GRAM KAUSHALYOJANA - DDU-GKY

The Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a placement linked skill development programme for the rural youth. To date there have been 66 special projects that were taken up under the DDU-GKY scheme. 15 states have a minimum of five approved projects and many in the pipeline.

DDU-GKY funds a variety of skill training programmes all over the country that include over 250 trades such as Retail, Hospitality, Health, Construction, Automotive, Leather, Electrical, Plumbing, Gems and Jewellery, to name a few. DDU-GKY is being adopted throughout India as the scheme is being implemented on a large scale in almost all the states and union territories.

22.4.7 DEENDAYALANTYODAYAYOJANA - NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION - DAY-NULM

The main aim of DAY-NULM mission is to curb poverty of the urban poor households by providing them access to their skill related employment opportunities in an organised manner. As a part of this scheme, regional workshops have also been conducted to support urban homeless, urban street vendors etc. A major objective of the scheme is to help people earn a sustainable livelihood through skilling and upskilling.

Another objective is to increase the income of urban poor by encouraging them to be a part of courses that can provide salaried employment and or self-employment opportunities which will eventually lead to better living standards. Through this scheme, the government of India also hopes to eradicate the threats that a regular worker faces in the unorganized sectors of work. The belief that poor also have entrepreneurial capability and have an intent desire to come out of poverty is what drives this mission.

22.4.8 MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT - NREGA

NREGA guarantees the right to work in rural areas by providing wage employment to unskilled manual workers. People are ensured of at least 100 days of employment in every household to a member who is willing to do unskilled work. Employment under NREGA has a legal clause and the employment schemes are directly implemented by the gram panchayats.

Apart from providing economic security and creating rural assets, NREGA also aims at protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity, among others.

22.4.9 DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TRAINING - MODULAR EMPLOYABLE SKILLS - DGT MES

The Government of India and the Ministry of Labour together has launched 'Modular Employable Skills' (MES) under 'Skill Development Initiative' (SDI). Under this scheme, school dropouts and existing workers, specially, in the unorganized sector are to be trained for employable skills. The scheme has been in operation since 2007 and statistics show that a large number of school dropouts do not have access to skill development for improving their employability through various vocational training and apprenticeship programmes.

The basic objective of the scheme is to provide vocational training to school dropouts, ITI graduates, rural and unemployed youth to improve their employability. Also, priority



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is given to those above the age of 14 years who have suffered in the form of child labour to enable them to learn employable skills in order to get gainful employment.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 22.1

1. Which of the following is NOT a reason that a strong need was felt for launching the Skill India initiative?
 - a. An aging population in India
 - b. Support for Industrial and Agricultural growth
 - c. Promotion of Entrepreneurship and Small & Medium Enterprises
 - d. Bridging the gap that education sector not able to fulfil
2. Which of the following is NOT a feature that makes Skill India initiative unique?
 - a. The emphasis is to skill the youth in such a way so that they get employment and also improve entrepreneurship.
 - b. Provide training, support and guidance for ALL occupations that were of traditional type like carpenters, cobblers, welders, blacksmiths, masons, nurses, tailors, weavers, etc.
 - c. No emphasis has been given on new areas (like real estate, construction, transportation, textile, gem industry, jewellery designing, etc.) where skill development is inadequate or nil.
 - d. The training programmes are on the lines of international level
3. What are the four initiatives launched as part of Skill India Vision on 15th July 2015?
4. On 15th July 2015 Prime Minister Narendra Modi unveiled National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, is intended to replace the _____.
 - a. National Policy on Skill Development 2009
 - b. International Policy on Skill Development 2009
 - c. National Policy on Skill Development 2004
 - d. National Policy on Skill Development 2000

5. Skill India Campaign was launched on _____.
- 13th July 2015
 - 14th July 2015
 - 15th July 2015
 - 16th July 2015



Note

22.5 ROLE OF NSDC AND OTHER BODIES

22.5.1 NATIONAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The National Skill Development Corporation India (NSDC) was set up as a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Company with the primary mandate of developing and enabling the skills landscape in India. NSDC's underlying philosophy is based on the following pillars:

- Create:** Proactively catalyse creation of large, quality vocational training institutions.
- Fund:** Reduce risk by providing long-term capital, including grants and equity.
- Enable:** The creation and sustainability of support systems required for skill development. This includes the Industry-led Sector Skill Councils.

The main objectives of the NSDC are to:

- Upgrade skills to international standards through significant industry involvement and develop necessary frameworks for standards, curriculum and quality assurance.
- Enhance, support and coordinate private sector initiatives for skill development through appropriate PPP models and to strive for significant operational and financial involvement from the private sector.
- Play the role of a "market-maker" by bringing financing, particularly in sectors where market mechanisms are ineffective or missing.
- Prioritize initiatives that can have a multiplier or catalytic effect as opposed to one-off impact.

Partnerships: NSDC operates through partnerships with multiple stakeholders in catalysing and evolving the skilling ecosystem.

- **Partnerships with Private Sector-** Areas of partnerships include awareness building, capacity creation, loan financing, creation and operations of Sector



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Skill Councils, assessment leading to certification, employment generation, Corporate Social Responsibility, World Skills competitions and participation in Special Initiatives like Udaan focused on J&K.

- **International Engagements-** Investments, technical assistance, transnational standards, overseas jobs and other areas.
- **Partnerships with Central Ministries** - Participation in flagship programmes like Make in India, Swachh Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Smart City, Digital India, Namami Ganga, etc.
- **Partnerships with State Governments** - Development of programmes and schemes, alignment to NSQF and capacity building, operationalization of program, capacity building efforts, among others.
- **Partnerships with University & Schools** - Vocationalisation of education through specific training programmes, evolution of credit framework, entrepreneur development, etc.
- **Partnerships with Non-profit Organizations** - Capacity building of marginalized and special groups, development of livelihood, self-employment and entrepreneurship programmes.
- **Partnerships for Innovation** - Support early-stage social entrepreneurs working on innovative business models to address gaps in the skilling ecosystem, including programs for persons with disability.

Since its inception, NSDC has several achievements to its credit. These are:

- Over 52 lakh students trained
- 235 private sector partnerships (each to train at least 50,000 persons over a 10-year period) for training and capacity building.
- 38 Sector Skill Councils (SSC) approved in services, manufacturing, agriculture & allied services, and informal sectors. Sectors include 19 of 20 high priority sectors identified by the Government and 25 of the sectors under Make in India initiative. (refer to the Table 22.1 below)
- 1386 Qualification Packs with 6,744 unique National Occupational Standards (NOS) which have been validated by over 1000 companies.
- Vocational training introduced in 10 States, covering 2400+ schools, 2 Boards, benefitting over 2.5 lakh students. Curriculum based on NOS and SSC certification. NSDC is working with 21 universities, Community Colleges under

UGC/AICTE for alignment of education and training to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF).

- Designated implementation agency for the largest voucher-based skill development program, PMKVY.
- Skill Development Management System (SDMS) with 1400 training partners, 28,179 training centres, 16,479 trainers, 20 Job portals, 77 assessment agencies and 4983 empanelled assessors.

22.5.2 NATIONAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), an autonomous body, (registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860) was created with the mandate to coordinate and harmonise the skill development activities in the country, is part of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

Functions of NSDA are:

- Take all possible steps to meet skilling targets as envisaged in the 12th Five Year Plan and beyond.
- Coordinate and harmonize the approach to skill development among various Central Ministries/Department, State Governments, the NSDC and the Private sector.
- Anchor and operationalize the NSQF to ensure that quality and standards meet sector specific requirements
- Be the nodal agency for State Skill Development Missions
- Raise extra-budgetary resources for skill development from various sources such as international agencies, including multilateral agencies, and the private sector.
- Evaluate existing skill development schemes with a view to assessing their efficacy and suggest corrective action to make them more effective.
- Create and maintain a national database related to skill development including development of a dynamic Labour Market Information System (LMIS).
- Take affirmative action for advocacy.
- Ensure that the skilling needs of the disadvantaged and the marginalized groups like SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, women and differently abled persons are taken care of.



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- Discharge any other function as may be assigned to it by the Government of India.

Activities undertaken by the NSDA

Besides anchoring and implementation, the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF), some of the other actions taken by the NSDA are as under:

1. Rationalization of the Skill Development Schemes of the Government of India

NSDA has worked with the various ministries and stakeholders to achieve convergence of norms across the various central schemes for skill development, while at the same time recognizing the special needs of the North-Eastern States, the hill States, and other geographies that pose challenging situations for skill development.

2. Creation of an integrated Labour Market Information System (LMIS)

A national database on all major aspects of skill development is being created in partnership with all other Ministries of the Government of India and the State Governments. This would be a one-shop stop where all the relevant information is freely available to citizens. The LMIS would bring in operational efficiencies, would be transparent and available to all, and would help reduce considerably the situation of one individual being benefited under different schemes.

3. Engagement with States

The NSDA is now actively engaged with the various State governments to plan out their skill development action plan, help them develop their skill development policies, and set up suitable administrative mechanisms. Through Technical Assistance programmes with the Asian Development bank (ADB), European Union (EU) and DFID (Department for International Development of the Government of UK), NSDA is helping the State Skill Development Missions of 11 states build their respective capacities.

4. Skills Innovation Initiative

A committee has been set up under the Skills Innovation Initiative housed under the NSDA. The NSDA invites innovative ideas, concepts and practices on skill development. The Committee reviews all proposals of innovations to facilitate their application on a wider scale.

22.5.3 SECTOR SKILL COUNCILS

Since its inception, one of the major pillars of NSDC's strength are Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), which play a vital role in bridging the gap between what the industry



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demands and what the skilling requirements should be. Till date, NSDC has approved 38 Skill Councils across different sectors.

The National Occupational Standard is one of the most significant contributions of NSDC to India's skilling ecosystem-something that was made possible by the SSCs, which are national partnership organisations that bring together all the stakeholders -- industry, labour and academia.

Each SSC operates as an autonomous body and could be registered as a Section 8 Company, or a Society. NSDC is mandated to initiate and incubate SSCs with initial seed funding to facilitate their growth and enable them to achieve self-sustainability in a time bound manner.

The list of SSCs and their founding years is given below:

Role of each SSC

The SSCs have been mandated with the following functions:

- Identification of skill development needs including preparing a catalogue of types of skills, range and depth of skills to facilitate individuals to choose from them.
- Development of a sector skill development plan and maintaining skill inventory.
- Determining skills/competency standards and qualifications and getting them notified as per National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF).

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Priority Sectors	-Auto -Retail -IT/ITeS	-Media & Entertainment -Gems & Jewelry -Leather -Electronics -BFSI	-Logistics -Construction -Food Processing	-Life Sciences -Hospitality -Textiles & Handlooms -Apparels -Handicrafts -Power -Iron & Steel	-Hydrocarbons -Chemical & Petrochemicals -Furniture & Furnishings -PwD -Green Jobs	-Management -Strategic Manufacturing
Large Workforce		-Rubber	-Telecom -Capital Goods -Agriculture	-Aerospace & Aviation -Mining	-Sports -Paints & Coatings -Earthmoving & Infra Building	-Instrumentation
Informal Sectors			-Plumbing	-Beauty & Wellness		-Domestic Workers

Table 22.1 - Sector Skill Councils and their founding year

Awareness in Business and Employment



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- Standardization of affiliation, accreditation, examination and certification process in accordance with NSQF as determined by the National Skills Qualifications Committee (NSQC).
- May also conduct skill-based assessment and certification for Qualifications Pack /National Occupational standards (QP /NOS) aligned training programmes.
- Participation in the setting up of affiliation, accreditation, examination and certification norms for their respective sectors.
- Plan and facilitate the execution of Training of Trainers along with NSDC and states.
- Promotion of academies of excellence.
- Paying particular attention to the skilling needs of ST/SC, differently-abled and minority groups.
- Ensuring that the persons trained and skilled in accordance with the norms laid down are assured of employment at decent wages.
- Job Placements
- The most critical outcome of skill training is employment, whether self or wage employment.

To facilitate employment, SSCs have been encouraged to develop their own placement portal and mobile apps.

22.5.4 MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP - MSDE

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is responsible for the co-ordination of overall skill development efforts across the country, building the vocational and technical training framework, skill up-gradation, building of new skills, and innovative thinking not only for existing jobs but also jobs that are to be created.

The ministry has aided and supported several other missions that also focus on skill development like the -

1. National Skill Development Agency (NSDA),
2. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC),
3. National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) and
4. 38 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) as well as
5. 187 training partners registered with NSDC.

The Ministry also wishes to work with the existing chain of skill development training centers, universities and other institutes in the field.

22.5.5 MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT - MOLE

The Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) is one of the oldest and important Ministries of the Government of India.

1. The main responsibility of this Ministry is to protect the interests of workers in general and also the rural and urban poor and deprived section of the society.
2. The Government's attention is also on the promotion of welfare and providing social security to the labor forces both in organised and unorganised sectors.
3. The ministry majorly focuses on women and child welfare and has also started schemes to support various initiatives.
4. The National Career Services is another scheme under the ministry of Labor and Employment which deals with providing job matching services to youth in an easy manner. This project also readily provides information on education, career opportunities, jobs etc.

22.5.6 ROLE OF INDUSTRY IN SKILL DEVELOPMENT

The skill development in India is an imperative as the government cannot accomplish this task alone. The industry is gradually witnessing increased participation from corporate and PSUs who are coming forward and investing in youth by supporting skill development through their CSR initiatives. They are getting involved in a range of activities such as financing, providing infrastructure, recognition of prior learning, adoption of national qualification framework and occupational standards, etc. Organisations like Power Grid, Coal India, NTPC, Ambuja Cements, Essar and Coca Cola are some of the leading examples.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 22.2

1. Name the campaign that has been launched by India on the occasion of the first ever World Youth Skills Day?
 - a. Namami Gange Campaign
 - b. Skill India Campaign
 - c. Yuva Kalyan Kosh
 - d. Sab Haath Rozgaar Campaign



Note



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2. **How many Sector Skill Councils have been approved by NSDC?**
 - a. 36
 - b. 37
 - c. 38
 - d. 39

3. **Which of the following is NOT a function mandated to the SSCs?**
 - a. Identification of skill development needs
 - b. Development of a sector skill development plan and maintaining skill inventory
 - c. Determining skills/competency standards and qualifications
 - d. Approving other Sector Skill Councils

S.No	Abbreviation	Expanded Form
1	ASDP	Aajeevika Skill Development Programme
2	PMKVY	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
3	DAY-NULM	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission
4	DDU-GKY	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Kaushal Yojana
5	MES	Modular Employable Skills
6	NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
7	NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
8	NSDM	National Skill Development Mission
9	NSDF	National Skill Development Fund
10	SEZ	Special Economic Zones
11	SDI	Skill Development Initiative
12	NSDA	National Skill Development Agency
13	MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
14	DGT-MES	Director General of Training - Modular Employable Skills

15	ITI	Industrial Training Institute
16	NSDC	National Skill Development Corporation
17	PPP	Public-Private Partnership
18	SSC	Sector Skill Councils
19	NOS	National Occupational standards
20	SDMS	Skill Development Management System
21	MSDE	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
22	LMIS	Labour Market Information System
23	ADB	Asian Development Bank
24	DFID	Department for International Development
25	EU	European Union
26	NSQC	National Skills Qualification Committee
27	QP/NOS	Qualifications Pack /National Occupational standards
28	MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
29	CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
30	NSQF	National Skills Qualifications Framework

**Note****TERMINAL EXERCISE****Very Short Answer Questions**

- Briefly complete the following sentence:
Skill Development is the process of _____.
- Explain briefly any two features that make Skill India unique in comparison to any previous initiatives taken by the central and state governments.
- Why is a massive young population in India a big reason for the government's push towards Skill India?
- Is our existing education system adequate to address the skill needs of the country? Discuss briefly.



Note

5. Is Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme enough to fulfil the aspirations of rural development in India? What role are DDU-GKY and DAY-NULM expected to play in rural development?
6. What are the key areas of partnerships that NSDC enters into with the private sector?
7. What is the importance of creating the SSCs as autonomous bodies?
8. Briefly discuss the implementation of the National Career Services scheme under the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE).

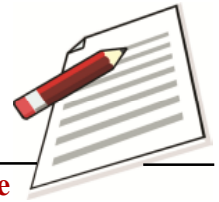
Short Answer- Questions

1. Write short notes on–
 - (a) National Skill Development Corporation
 - (b) National Skill Development Agency
2. Write brief notes on the following Skill Development Initiatives–
 - (a) National Skill Development Mission
 - (b) National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015
 - (c) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
 - (d) Skill Loan scheme
 - (e) Rural India Skill
3. Write briefly the key objectives of Skill India
4. Explain briefly the importance of the Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (ASDP) that operates under NRLM.
5. Which two ministries play a key role in skill development in India. Write brief notes on each.

Long Answer- Questions

1. Explain the objectives of the Skill Development Initiative of the Central Government. What measures have been initiated for the development and upgradation of the skills among the youth ?
2. NSDC operates through partnerships with multiple stakeholders in evolving the skilling ecosystem. List all these partners and write briefly about the role of each of them.

3. Explain the reasons why the government considered Skill Development a very important pillar in the development of India.
4. How does the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 propose to support the government's agenda of all-round development of India?
5. Rural development 'especially through skills' is a key government objective. List the key schemes that the government is running to pursue rural development through skill enhancement.



Note



ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS

22.1

1. (a)
2. (c)

3. (b) National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, National Skill Development Mission (NSDM), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Skill Loan scheme

Explanation: The four initiatives are aimed at making India as a hub of world's human resource capital.

4. (a) National Policy on Skill Development 2009

Explanation: It is the first such policy on entrepreneurship since independence in India. The policy was unveiled in a programme held on the occasion of first-ever World Youth Skills Day.

5. (c) 15th July 2015

Explanation: Prime Minister Narendra Modi had launched 'Skill India campaign' at Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi. On this occasion, Meghalaya Skill Development Society organised the programme under the theme, "Why Skill Development is necessary for the youth of Meghalaya?" in conformity with the launch of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in New Delhi.

Awareness in Business and Employment



Note

22.2

1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (d)

ROLE PLAY

Reena is a leader in her village leading a group of women manufacturing and marketing of handicraft items. She wants to be an entrepreneur by extending her business to other regions also. She has no idea regarding government initiatives to impart the required skills and to handhold her in the expansion of her business.

Assume the role of a government employee for yourself and dramatise the situation by developing an exchange of dialogues between you and Reena, imparting her necessary guidance for the same.

WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNT

