

# Skill Development: Overview, Progress and Future Plan

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Development Corporation, Jaipur

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# Technical Training Institutions & Intake Capacity

S. No	Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions	Intake Capacity
1	Engineering Colleges	122	47847
2	Polytechnics	168	45110
3	Industrial Training Institutes	134	20032
4	Industrial Training Centers	712	80792
<b>Total</b>		<b>1136</b>	<b>193781</b>

# Initiatives taken towards Skill Development in Rajasthan

- ▶ Established Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods in 2004, which started Skill Training Programmes in 2005-06.
- ▶ The State Government has now restructured the Mission on the pattern of Government of India. The Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Mission (RMoL) is now Comprising of Rajasthan Council for Skill and Livelihood Development (RCSLD), a policy making body, headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC) in place of existing Rajasthan Mission on Skill and Livelihoods to Upscale Skill Training Programme in the State.
- ▶ Establishment of Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation(RKCL).
- ▶ Up gradation of ITIs.
- ▶ Establishment of Rajasthan Council of Vocational Education and Training(RCVET).
- ▶ Establishment of Rajasthan Skill Development Initiative Society(RSDIS).
- ▶ Organization of Skill Gap Study in 2008.

# Employment Opportunities–Current & Future in Rajasthan

S.No	Key sectors	Current Emp. opportunity (in 000)	Total Emp. by 2015 (in 000)
1	Construction	500	3188
2	Textiles	860	1698
3	Healthcare	142	473
4	Tourism and Hospitality	170	400
5	Food processing	22	254
6	Auto Mechanics	75	280
7	Gem and Jewellery	50	188
8	Handicrafts	700	837
9	Auto and Engineering	37	129
10	Banking and Financial Services	76	151
11	IT and ICT	6	48
12	Mines and Minerals	460	499
13	Retail	144	178
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3242</b>	<b>8323</b>

Source: Mapping of human resources and skills for Rajasthan – 2015 by ICRA Management Consulting services Limited

# RMoL Skill Training Programme–Features

- **Eligibility** : Age–16–35 years; Qualification– Varies from course to course( 5<sup>th</sup> standard to 12<sup>th</sup> standard & graduate);
- **No. of Sectors** : 34;
- **Courses** : 192;
- **Duration**: 40 days(240 hrs.) to 90 days (540 hrs.);
- **Number of Trainees** : 25 (Not less than 18); In some courses the number is 16. In some, it is 30;
- **Training Fee**: Rs. 400/– for General Category youth and Rs.200/– for all other categories of youth including women and disabled candidates;
- **Assessment** : By External Assessors through visit during the organization of training programme;
- **Provisions** : Tool Kit, OJT, Soft Skills, EDP, Exposure Visit;

## Year-wise Dist. Covered, Institutions Involved, Programmes Organized & Youth Trained

Year	No. of Districts Covered	No. of Institutions Involved	No. of Skill Training Programmes Organized	No. of Youths Trained
2005-06	22	39	57	1340
2006-07	32	149	283	5605
2007-08	33	284	603	13983
2008-09	33	347	1018	24111
2009-10	33	264	621	14538
2010-11	32	220	568	12888*
2011-12	33*	293*	405*	8910*
Total			3555*	81375*

\* Approximate data up to 29<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2012

# Innovations in Skill Trainings by RMoL

❑ **Mobile Skill Training Facility:** Six Mobile vans running in Districts – Baran, Barmer, Dungarpur, Jodhpur, Rajsamand and Tonk.



❑ **E-Learning Material:** Following course Materials developed in Hindi :

- Household Wiring and Repair of Electrical Appliances
- Diesel Engine and Pump Set Repair and
- Repair & Rewinding of Electrical Motor





# Establishment of New Institutions

## ❑ **Rajasthan Institute of Security Education (RISE)**

- Certified training in security education has been initiated.
- Established in 7 division HQ of Rajasthan .
- Four agencies i.e. Jaipur Ex-Servicemen Welfare Cooperative Society Ltd, SIS, CAPSI & Life Max Super Security Agency have been conducting the trainings and more than 2392 youth have been trained and placed so far.
- The annual target is 5880 youth to be trained and placed.

## ❑ **Construction Academies**

- Established in premises of ITIs in 7 divisional HQ.
- Courses in 3 Trades i.e. Plumbing & Sanitation, Masonry and Electrical House Wiring were started in June, 2010 and 850 youth have been trained so far in these courses.
- RMoL has been taking professional guidance from National Academy of Construction, Hyderabad , the Key Institution in India for transfer of know how in establishment and running of courses.



# Up scaling of Skill Training Programmes

- ▶ For expansion of Skill Training Programmes Mission/Corporation published Expression of Interest for inviting interested Corporates/Agencies for implementation of Employment Linked Skill Training Programmes.
- ▶ Propose to train 2,00,000 youth per annum through these Corporates/Agencies.
- ▶ RMoL proposes to establish the Rajasthan Academy of Construction(RAC) on the pattern of National Academy of Construction(NAC), Hyderabad for catering to the trained manpower needs of Construction Sector.

# Constraints in Existing Vocational Training including Skill Development Programmes

- **Access:** Number of seats available per thousand youths in the State is almost lowest in the country.
- **Flexibility:** The contents of the courses offered, duration, dates of admission and examination are fixed. No flexibility permitted.
- **Diversification:** Most of the training institutions (ITI & ITC ) run similar courses. The courses offered by the state are few and there is no variety.
- **Institution– Industry Linkage:** It is grossly missing.
- **Examination and Certification, especially for non–formally trained youth:** This is also absent at present.
- **Availability of Trainers :** Large number of posts are lying vacant.
- **Quality of Trainers :** There is no training institute for organizing content TOTs. Large number of Instructors in ITIs never had any opportunity of up–scaling of their competency.

# Need for strategic investment to move forward to achieve policy target

Only about 1.5% of the state workforce in the age group of 16 to 20 years has obtained vocational skills through formal programmes/courses, therefore massive strategic investment is required on the following :

- Strengthening of administrative cum management system of Rajasthan Council for Skill and Livelihood, Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Corporation.
- Strengthening of Rajasthan Council for Vocational Education and Training.
- Establishing Trainers Training Institute.
- Revamping the existing industrial training institutions, allowing industrial training centers to start modular courses of short duration,
- Establishing a variety of specialized Academies/ Institutions in PPP mode.
- Establishing vocational training center in RIICO Industrial areas in PPP mode.
- Strengthening District Computer Training Center.
- Strengthening Universities managed Krishi Vigyan Kendra.
- Skill training through Mobile Vans.
- Encouraging private sector to establish vocational training centers to run short and long duration courses and
- Skill training through RSLC/RMoL.

# Investment Required–Non Recurring

S.No	Expenditure Items	Amount in Lakhs
1	Strengthening of Administrative cum Management System of Vocational Training in the State	894
2	Establishing Trainers Training Institute	500
3	Revamping the Existing Industrial Training Institutions	17676
4	of Industrial Training Centers	3560
5	Establishment of Academies in Public Private Partnership Mode	10500
6	Establishing Vocational Training Centers at RIICO Sites	20000
7	Strengthening of District Computer Training Centers	495
8	Strengthening of University Managed Krishi Vigyan Kendra	408
9	Skill Training Mobile Vans	700
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54733</b>

# Investment Required–Recurring

S.No	Expenditure Items	Amount in Lakhs
1	Strengthening of Administrative cum Management System of Vocational Training in the State	2102
2	Establishing Rajasthan Council of Vocational Education and Training	357
4	Establishing Trainers Training Institute	593
5	Revamping the Existing Industrial Training Institutions	16395
6	Strengthening of District Computer Training Centers	611
	Strengthening of University Managed Krishi Vigyan Kendra	444
7	Skill Training of Youths through RMoL	80000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100502</b>

# Total investment required

- ▶ Investment required during the next five years =  $54733 + 100502 = 155235$  Lakhs  
Say = Rs. 1552 Crores
- ▶ Investment required per year = 310 crores

# Number of additional youth trained because of proposed investment

S. No.	Type of Institutions/ Organizations/Parameter	Number of youths Proposed to be Trained in one year
1	Revamping the Existing Industrial Training Institutions	12700
2	of Industrial Training Centers	50000
3	Establishment of Academies in Public Private Partnership Mode	8400
4	Establishing Vocational Training Centers at RIICO Sites	40000
5	Strengthening of District Computer Training Centers	3300
6	Strengthening of University Managed Krishi Vigyan Kendra	2400
7	Skill Training through Van	4950
8	Skill Training of Youths through RMoL	200000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>321750</b>
	<b>Total in five years</b>	<b>Youth trained in 5 years- 321750x5=1608750</b>



# Skill Development Scenario even after proposed investment

- ▶ **Country's target** – 500 m by 2022.
- ▶ **State's Share** – 32 m in next 10 years.
- ▶ **Existing Training Capacity(Formal)** – Approx 0.2 m per year.
- ▶ **Training through proposed strategic investment** – 0.32 m per year.
- ▶ **Total training capacity** –  $0.2 + 0.32 = 0.52$  m per year.
- ▶ In other words, even after the proposed additional investment of Rs. 310 Crore per year the state would be able to train 0.52 m youth per year only.
- ▶ Which means, the state would be able to train 15% of the total target only in next 10 years( $0.52 \times 10 = 5.2$  m as against 32 m to be trained).

# Issues and Problems requiring GOI attention to meet Skill Development Policy Target

- Manpower and budget for Skill Development Mission's office.
- Budget for strategic investment and expansion of Skill Development Programmes.
- Implementation of Skill Development schemes launched by various Ministries of Central Government, where there are no institutions, no system of delivery, but plenty of funds(MoRD, MoUD etc).
- Overlapping in Skill Training Programmes of Ministry of Labour and Employment and MHRD.
- Poor and in effective testing and assessment system.
- Non availability of suitable trainers vis-à-vis trainer 's training institutions.
- Non availability of standard PPP model for establishment of training Institutions.

*Thank You*