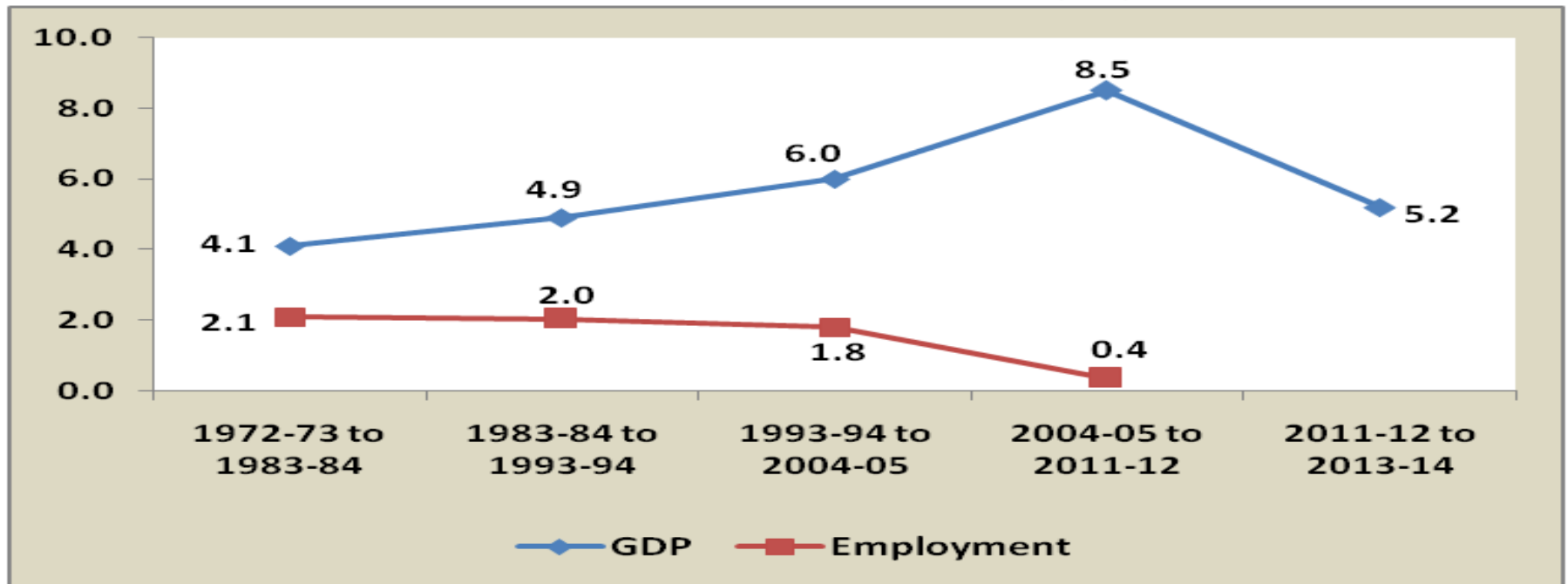


Skill Development and Employability

Ministry of Labour and Employment

India: Economic Growth and Employment Growth

Growth of Gross Domestic Product and Employment (in %)



Source: Central Statistical Office (CSO) for GDP and National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) for Employment.

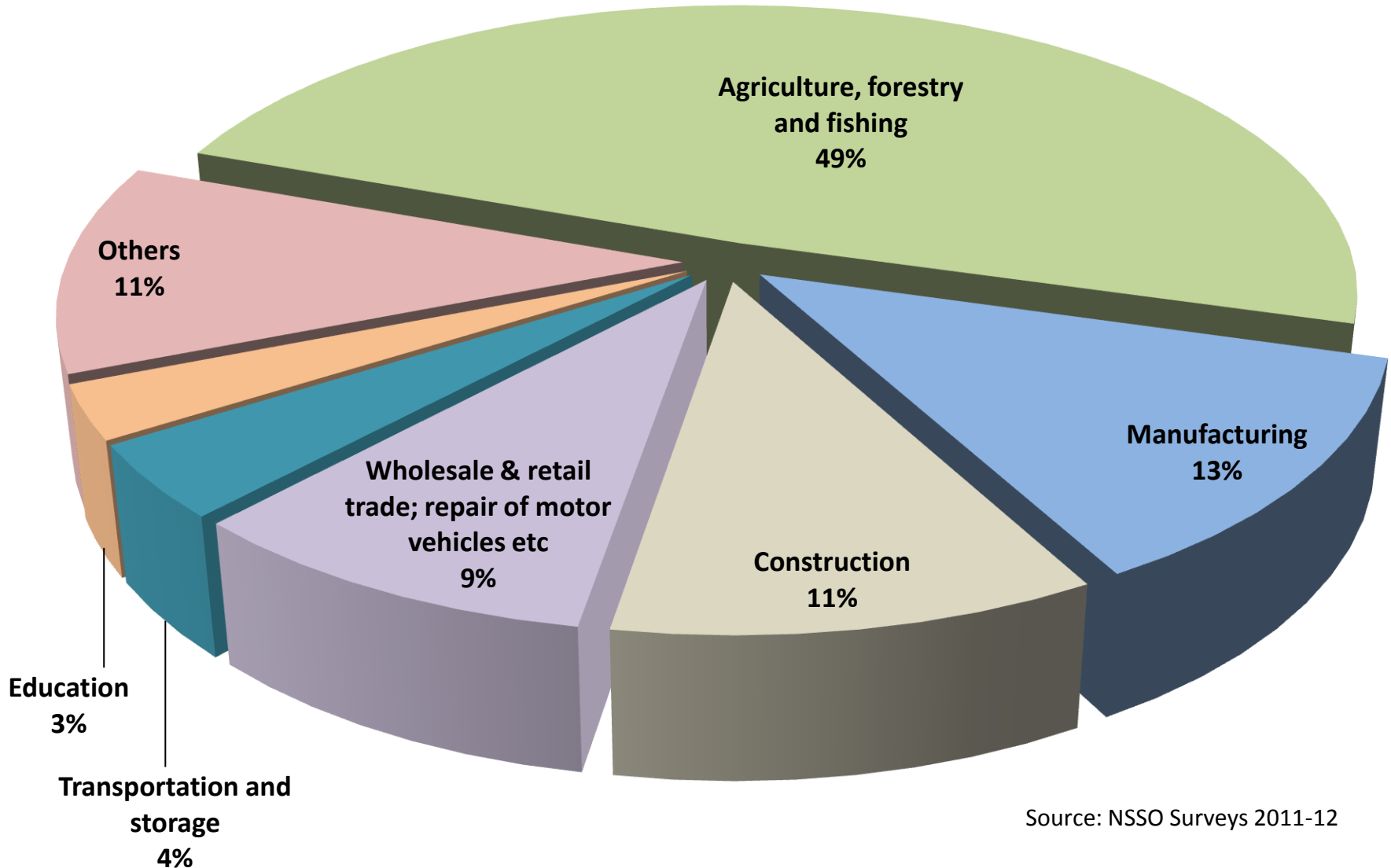
- Disconnect between economic growth and employment growth in the post liberalisation era
- Need for realigning economic growth with employment growth and facilitate employment led growth recovery

India's Demographic Dividend

- India has now one of the most youthful population in the world with 36.11% of the population in 2011 being in 15-34 age group
- Population dependency ratio (children + old/total population) is declining and is expected to rise only after 2030
- Most of the developed world and China have an increasingly ageing population
- The challenge is to translate the demographic transition into a developmental payoff
- In year 2020, India will have labour surplus of 4.7 crore, whereas many countries would face a total deficit of 5.65 crore

Composition of Workforce (%)

Total Workforce: 47.3 crore persons



Source: NSSO Surveys 2011-12

Labour Market

- India has a teeming population of 121 crore persons, of which 50% are under 25 years of age

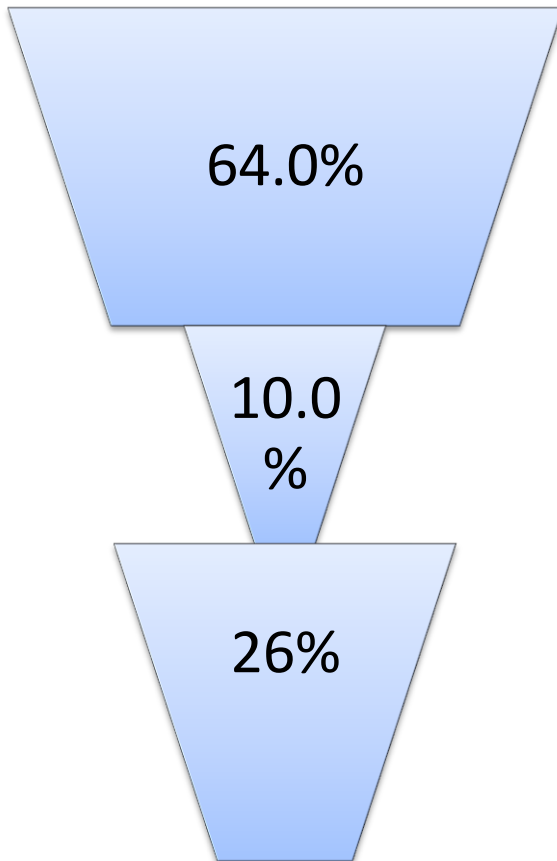
Total Workforce (2011-12)	47.3 crore
Workforce in unorganized sector *	93%
Rural workforce	71%
Engaged in self-employment	52%
Female working force	27%
Workforce having technical education	1.9%

- Unemployment level has remained constant at around 1 crore persons (2.2%)
 - Youth unemployment rate (15- 24 yrs.) is higher
 - Educated youth unemployment rate about 22 %

* Includes informal workers in organised sector

Most Jobs are in Small Enterprises

Workforce

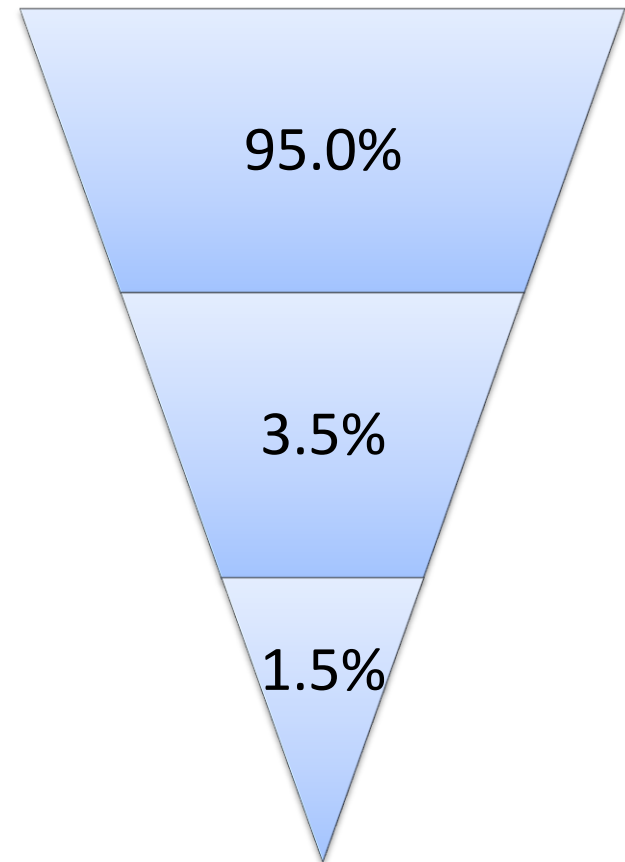


1 to 5
workers

6-9
workers

>9
workers

Industries



Key Challenges

- Enhancing dignity of Vocational Training for attracting youth
- User friendly framework for counseling and guidance of youth
- Expanding training infrastructure in manufacturing and construction segments
- Training courses should incorporate multi skilling in an occupation to prepare youth for job roles in MSMEs
- Integration of soft skills and entrepreneurial skills
- Mainstreaming the informally acquired skills of workers through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)
- Industry involvement to make vocational training demand responsive
- Creating opportunities for upward mobility to workers through experience based credit framework

Key Initiatives

- National Brand Ambassadors for Vocational Training
- Model Career Centres -- Last mile employability courses
- Curricula Reform
- Flexi MOU Policy
- Integration of Softskills/entrepreneurial Skills
- Apprenticeship Training Reform
- Expansion of TOT Capacity
- RPL for Construction Workers

Revamp of Apprenticeship Training

- Act amended and notified from 22nd December, 2014
- Flexibility to industry and ease of compliance
- Portal based transactions
- Rate of stipend indexed to minimum wages
- Apprentice Protsahan Yojana to support MSMEs
- Training modules being restructured to include dual principles of German system

National Career Service

- National Career Service portal to be launched by March, 2015
- Integration of job seekers and employers through online, along with a multi-lingual help desk
- Linkage through Aadhar Card number
- Facilities for registration of local service providers such as drivers, carpenters and plumbers
- Guidance and Career Counseling through Model Career Centres
- Last Mile Employability Scheme to be implemented through Career Centres

e - Governance

- NCS Portal
- NCVT MIS Portal
- SDI Portal
- Distance Learning Project

Thank You