

**EVALUATION STUDY REPORT OF THE SCHEME
SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN 47 DISTRICTS AFFECTED
BY LEFT WING EXTREMISM (LWE)**



सत्यमेव जयते

Government Of India



**Submitted to
ECONOMIC AND POLICY WING
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**



**Conducted by
Indian Institute of Public Administration
New Delhi-110002**

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The scheme of “Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)” was formulated in 2011 to increase the infrastructure for skill training in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas so that the local youth may get enhanced opportunity to have a decent livelihood by acquiring skills. The scheme envisages the creation of Skill Development Infrastructure closer to the people of left-wing extremism (LWE) affected districts. The implementation of the scheme by setting up of ITIs would help prevent local youth from disruptive activities, as it is one of its overarching objectives. The scheme is centrally monitored by the Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Government of India. The scheme also aims at improving the employability of the youth of LWE areas either for wage or self-employment. This will result in the improvement of living standards and mainstreaming the youth of the LWE areas. The capacity building of youths through skill training in districts affected by LWE is executed through short term and long term skill trainings.
2. The scheme of skill development in 47 districts affected by LWE has two-pronged strategies, namely to provide skill training programmes in both long-term training and short-term training for youth in the existing institutes and to create additional infrastructure for 47 Industrial training Institution (ITIs) and 68 Skill Development Centres. However, the latest revision dated August 5, 2016, under the recommendations of SFC on point number 8, the component for skill training and SDCs was dropped. The scheme was revised from Skill Development for 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism” to “Skill Development in 47 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism” in November 2016 by including 13 new districts on the recommendations received from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India.
3. Under the scheme, there are seven approved components with the revised cost of Rs. 407.85 crore. The seven components are (1) establishment of 20 ITIs @ Rs. 532.60 lakh per ITI and 68 SDCs @ Rs. 50 lakh per SDC, (2) Establishment of 14 ITIs @ Rs. 734.60 lakh per ITI which are yet to be started, (3) Establishment of 13 ITIs @ Rs. 734.60 lakh per ITI, (4) Skill training of 5340 youth (34 existing covered districts), (5) Monitoring unit at the central level, (6) Skill gap survey at 47 districts of 9 states, and (7) One-time grant @ Rs. 100 lakh per ITI to the IMCs to 47 ITIs. After the revision, there exist five components which are: (i) Skill training programme (in long term & short term and instructor training course) for 5340 youth in existing Government

institutes for 34 pre-revised districts. This component has been dropped, (ii) the creation of infrastructure for 47 industrial training institutes (ITIs) in covered 47 districts, and (ii) creation of 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in 34 districts, (iv) skill gap survey in all the 47 districts, (v) funding monitoring cell at the central level and (vi) funding Institute Management Committee in each ITI.

4. The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship-2015 vouches for empowering the individual by enabling him/her to realize their full potential through the process of lifelong learning where competencies are accounted for. The skill development strategy proposes to help the socially and geographically disadvantaged and marginalized groups. Thus, setting up of ITIs and SDCs in unserved blocks of the country not only expands the outreach of the skilling programme but they also provide employability to youths in duress and unrest.

5. As individuals grow, society and nation also benefit from their productivity and growth. The maximum allocation is visible in Jharkhand, as compared to the other nine states with the maximum number of completed SDCs (5), followed by Chhatisgarh (6). The approved budgetary allocation for the scheme is Rs. 404.3 crore of which, Rs. 254.2 crore was central share, Rs. 84.7 crore- State share, Rs. 47 crores central share allocated to IMC, and Rs.18.4 crores central share allocated to skill trainings. Out of the allocated heads, Rs. 187.9 crores were released by Centre, Rs. 62.6 crores by States, and Rs. 8.8 crores were released by centre on skill training head for 10 states for ITIs and SDCs. This is the broad framework within which the scheme articulates its meaning and deserves importance.

6. The scheme intends to plug-in the gaps created by left-wing extremism in some of the states of our country. It has been found that due to inadequate availability in the Naxal affected area, the incidence of communal tension, caste violence, separatism, and insurgency affect public order. There are also incidents of left-wing extremism violence in the areas of certain states that have been found seriously increasing. It has also been found that the spread of extremism ideology is primarily a consequence of bad governance & ruthless exploitation of the poor and the marginalized. Most of the areas affected by LWE do not have basic amenities such as water, power, health care, or education. The LWE has resulted in peasant movement against landlords and money lenders. It has fast taken the shape of a revolutionary movement against landlords and money lenders. The LWE found it easier to extend its network in areas that had a large tribal, backward, and very population. Exploited by corrupt and cruel machinery, the people were

getting increasingly frustrated and angry. Deprived of most essential services, unemployed young men are found in their armed cadres a new hope of survival. In the states affected by LWE, in 5 out of 9 identified districts of Jharkhand, 3 out of 5 identified districts of Odisha, and all identified districts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh, average agricultural labor was found more than the state average. The composition of SC and ST population in 15 out of 29 LWE affected districts, average SC population was found more than the State average, and in 22 districts average ST population was found more than the state average. At the same time, 22 districts are under the forest cover and having no proper access to required amenities. In 18 LWE affected, the percentage of villages connected through the paved approach road was found less than the state average. The inadequate primary health sub-centers, power supply, and primary schools are some of the critical issues that largely circumscribed the LWE areas. As a long-term measure, new ITIs and Skill Development Centres (SDCs) are proposed to be set-up in the sub-serviced blocks affected by LWE so that quality training infrastructure is available at the doorsteps of the youth. The industry bodies and their corporate members operating away from LWE districts may also be involved in the setting up of the training centres. This is the background within which the setting up of 47 ITIs and 68 SDCs were to be instituted across 47 identified districts of 10 States.

7. The instrumental objective of the scheme of ‘Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism’ is to increase the infrastructure for skill training in the LWE areas so that the local youth may get enhanced opportunity to have a decent livelihood by acquiring skills. The key focus is on the creation of Skill Development Infrastructure closer to the people of left-wing extremism (LWE) affected districts. The role of the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Skill Development Centers (SDCs) is to bring the misguided youth back into the mainstream and provide enhanced opportunities to have a decent livelihood by acquiring skills. This results in preventing local youth from disruptive activities. Overall, against the set target of construction of 47 ITIs, 51.1 % target has been achieved whereas, in the case of SDCs, 82.4% achievement, recorded. It is worth mentioning that the States of Maharashtra (4), West Bengal (2), and Bihar (1) have proposed to drop the plan of the setting of the SDCs. The scheme flows from the Secretary labor and employment department of respective States, followed by the Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director, and Principal of ITIs and SDCs (as applicable). The release of fund happens in two installments. The first installment of 75% is released to the State and

after utilization of 80% of the amount and subsequent submission of the utilization certificate, the remaining amount of 25% is released.

8. The progress of ITIs completion has grown over the years. Strides need to be taken to make the number of completed ITIs relatively more effective to minimize incurring opportunity costs. Based on the 100% verification of SDCs, it was found that of 68 SDCs to be set-up, 4 SDCs in Maharashtra and 2 SDCs in West Bengal, and one SDC in Bihar were dropped. In the SDCs verified, 90.2% of SDCs were completed, 8.2% of SDCs ‘in progress’, and 1.6% of SDCs ‘yet to start’. As such, the progress level of SDCs is relatively astounding in sharp contrast with the ITIs.
9. The scheme of “Skill Development in 47 District Affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)” is aligned with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals. SDG goal number 1.3 (Implement nationally appropriate social protection of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions) & SDG goal number 4.3 (By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university). Thus, the scheme of the Skill Development in 47 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism is aligned with goal number 1.3 and 4.3. The scheme intends to facilitate the marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society through skilling thereby providing enhanced access to socio-economic conditions. The skill development amongst the youths of LWE districts would provide them livelihood opportunities. This would result in encouraging them to leave dismantling activities and social unrest. The scheme under the evaluation is appropriately aligned with SDGs as mentioned above.
10. To rapidly scale up skill development efforts in India, by creating an end-to-end, outcome-focused implementation framework, this aligns demands of the employers for a well-trained skilled workforce with aspirations of Indian citizens for sustainable livelihoods. The policy framework has been developed to accomplish the vision of Skill India by adhering to the objectives laid down in national development priorities through National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015. The framework outlines eleven major paradigm enablers to achieve the objectives of skilling India. These are (1) Aspiration and Advocacy (2) Capacity (3) Quality (4) Synergy (5) Mobilization and Engagement (6) Promotion of Skilling among women (7) Global partnership, (8) Outreach (9) ICT enablement (10) Trainers and Assessors and (11) Inclusivity. It has been emphasized that focus on an outcome-based approach

towards quality skilling that on one hand results in increased employability and better livelihood for individuals, and on the other hand translates into improved productivity across primary secondary and tertiary sectors. The skill needs of the socially and geographically disadvantaged and marginalized groups like SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, and differently-abled persons, etc. are appropriately taken care of. The National Skill Development Mission consists of seven sub-missions under its purview. Each sub-mission acts as a building block for achieving the overall objectives of the Mission. Key focus areas of the sub-mission include: (1) addressing the long-term and short-term skilling needs through revamping of existing institutional training framework and establishing new institutions; (2) undertake sector-specific skill training initiatives; (3) ensure convergence of existing skill development programmes; (4) leverage existing public infrastructure for skilling; (5) focus on training of trainers, (6) facilitate overseas employment, and (7) promote sustainable livelihoods. The scheme of Skill Development in 47 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism is aligned with the policy framework of the skilling India. The scheme's coverage in the socially vulnerable area shows its prominence and articulation.

11. The budgetary allocation and expenditure pattern of the scheme in the last four years indicates that in the FY 2016-17 the actual incurred expenditure has been recorded as Rs.22.41 crore, in 2017-18, Rs. 40.25 crore, in 2018-19, Rs. 5.72 crores, and in 2019-20, Rs. 10.70 crore. For the year 2016-17 and 2017-18, the actual expenditure has increased by 44.32% whereas, in 2018-19, it has decreased by 85.8% and in 2019-20, the same has accounted for an escalation of 46.5%. The fluctuation in the expenditure pattern is related to the number of ITIs being set-up in LWE affected districts. The increase in the revised expenditure with a sharp contrast to budgeted expenditure shows that the actual expenditure has incurred based on the number of physical progress planned and anticipated execution under the scheme.

12. To evaluate the scheme of Skill Development in 47 Districts affected by LWE, the objectives set-up were: (a) to physically verify whether the state-of-the-art infrastructure has been created in line with NCVT guidelines for the target ITIs; (b) to find out whether the ITIs under the scheme have been set-up in Naxal Affected area; (c) to examine whether the surrendered Naxals or vulnerable to adopt Naxalism have been covered in the beneficiary pool under the scheme; (d) to know whether the machinery and equipment procured under the scheme are adequate, modern, and aptly maintained; (e) to identify the number of infrastructures created and utilized by the

target group; (f) to identify the percentage of candidates completed the training; (g) to assess the persons employed and earning their satisfactory wages; (h) to assess the level of awareness and accessibility of the Skill Development Centres (SDCs) amongst potential beneficiaries; (i) to evaluate the extent to which the IMCs have been conceived and they are guiding the ITIs; (j) to identify reasons for the delay in the start of ITIs in terms of (i) Planning, (ii) Monitoring, (iii) Execution, and (iv) Mobilization; (k) to list down the reasons for not employing human resource in the ITIs; (l) to document the feedback of trained beneficiaries on short and long-term courses imparted by training Institutions under the Scheme; (m) to study the implications of skill-gap analysis conducted by selected districts; (n) to find out whether the structure and design of the scheme require any change; and (o) suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the Scheme.

13. The approach for the study took cognizance of the objectives, processes, and outcomes of the scheme. Parameters were designed to quantitatively and qualitatively assess the objectives of the scheme. The sample under study was selected based on the total number of ITIs and SDCs 'constructed', 'work in progress', and 'yet to start'. The total number of ITIs and SDCs was statistically put to a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. Based on this, a total of 42 samples for ITIs and 54 SDCs were worked out across 10 states. Based on the key objectives of the scheme, structured questionnaires were prepared. The questionnaires were duly sent to the Ministry for approval before being administered to the beneficiaries and other stakeholders. Telephonic conversation and video conferencing were commenced with many beneficiaries to arrive at objective findings. While interacting with the beneficiary trainees, the observation was applied as a qualitative tool. As such, the study has used research tools like observation, questionnaires, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions (FGDs) with the State Director (Labour Department), District Skill officer, ITIs' & SDCs' heads, contactors, and beneficiary trainees. Most significantly, to arrive at the unbiased and actual impact of the scheme on the beneficiaries, Randomised Control Trial (RCT) has been conducted by taking up symmetrical non-beneficiaries with identical socio-economic background as that of the controlled group. The study was also backed with extensive meta-analysis to provide the scheme assessment.

14. The study has followed a multistage sampling technique. In the first stage, the ITIs & SDCs 'completed', 'work in progress', and 'yet to start' were considered. Using a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error, the number of ITIs and SDCs were worked out. In the second stage, the information from ITI & SDC heads and state representatives of the directorate of Skill

development were obtained. Besides, the district representatives of the Labour Department have shared their feedback. In the third stage, the proposed number of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were purposively selected to get effective feedback on the scheme. To know the delay in the work, the contractors were contacted to share their views and the same has been documented in the study. A total of 52 SDCs, 39 ITIs' heads, 10 state representatives, 574 beneficiaries, 566 non-beneficiaries, and 76 FGD based samples constituted the total sample size of the study. Thus, a total of 1321 samples were studied from different layers.

15. To be able to effectively provide value & experience-based knowledge and skill training, it is of utmost importance to have quality and standard state-of-the-art infrastructure. The state-of-the-art infrastructure efficiently provides a vivid experience to build strong foundations and base for an avid learner. Specific facilities dedicated precisely for the need-based skill training and enhancement ensures holistic learning and easy grasping of required skills. Through the state of-the-art infrastructure, trainees are provided an opportunity to construct their understanding of the subject and be able to grow in an environment of conducive learning. Institutions equipped by the state-of-the-art infrastructure propel rapid development by attracting increased number of trainees to grow and cable their aspirations and requirements. This type of infrastructure provides a unique opportunity while coordinating with best practices around the country, and focuses on increasing the potential of a learner with affordable, accessible, and useable resources.
16. Out of the 26 ITI buildings constructed, a total of 17 ITI buildings were found to be maintaining state-of-the-art infrastructure whereas, such appearance-based responses were not found with the remaining 9 ITI buildings. Out of the total state-of-the-art buildings visited, the maximum number of ITI buildings were found to be in the states of Bihar and Chhattisgarh. Most ITI buildings were found in Jharkhand which was not considered as the state-of-the-art infrastructures. Overall, 65.4% of the ITIs built in the study area were found to be state-of-the-art infrastructure. However, 34.6% of the ITIs building were not found having state-of-the-art infrastructure. The state-of-the-art buildings are considered to be the highest level of general development, as of a device, technique, or scientific field achieved at a particular time through common methodologies employed.
17. In Andhra Pradesh, an ITI was to be set-up in Vishakhapatnam. In Telangana, the ITIs were to be set-up in Khammam district. In Bihar, besides the ITIs which were to be set up in Jamui, Gaya, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Jehanabad, and Arwal, there existed three additional ITIs as per the

MHA proposal that were to be set up in Muzzaferpur, Banka, and Nawada. In Chhatisgarh, apart from setting up the ITIs in Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandgaon, Bijapur, and Narayanpur, two ITIs in Sukma and Kondagaon were to be established. In Jharkhand, a total of 16 ITIs are going to be set up in Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar, and Hazaribagh. Additional ITIs are to be set up in Giridih, Khunti, Ranchi, Dumka, Ramgarh, and Simdega. In Madhya Pradesh, an ITI building was to be built in Balaghat. In Maharashtra, two ITIs, named Gadchiroli K and Gondia were going to be established. In Odisha, in addition to setting up of ITIs in Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Deogarh, and Sambalpur, an additional unit of ITI would be set up in Koraput. In Uttar Pradesh, an ITI will be set up in Sonebhadra. In West Bengal, an ITI will be set up in Paschim Midnapur (Lalgarh area). Every district of the states Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal will be getting an ITI building to be set up. One ITI in each of the two districts of Maharashtra, six districts in Odisha, 9 districts in Bihar and Chhatisgarh, and 16 districts of Jharkhand will be set up. The overarching concern of the scheme is to establish new ITIs in unserved blocks in the above-said districts. However, it has also been found that ITIs in such districts are facing lack of connectivity both at industry partners and habitation level.

18. Three slabs of distance were formed based on data received to identify the distance of ITIs from Naxal areas, namely 0-1 km, less than 2 km, less than 3 km, less than 4 km, and more than 4 km. The study shows that out of the information collected for 39 ITIs, the majority of the ITIs (25) is located in '0-1km' of the Naxal affected areas. Five ITIs were found located in 'less than 2 km' of the Naxal area. Two ITIs were found located in the range of 'less than 3 km', one in 'less than 4 km' and 6 in 'more than 4 km'. 64.1% of ITIs were found to be located in the core of the Naxal affected area. 12.8% of the ITIs were located slightly away from the Naxal affected areas. 5.1% of the ITIs were located relatively farther from the Naxal affected areas. 2.6% of the ITIs were found located within the range of 'less than 4 Kms' range of the Naxal affected areas. 15.4% of the ITIs were located in the range of 'more than 4 km' of the Naxal affected areas. If we consider 'upto 4 km' as the proximity range, approximately 84.6% of the ITIs were located in the Naxal affected areas. This shows us a good sign in terms of the location of the ITIs. If the data is generalized for a total of 47 ITIs, we can conclude that approximately 40 ITIs were located in the Naxal affected areas.

19. The maximum number of ITIs have been set up in core Naxal affected areas. Only six ITIs of which, one each in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh and 3 in Odisha have been set up 'over 4 km' of the Naxal affected area. The maximum number of ITIs are set-up near Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh. Moreover, a lot of ITIs have been proposed and set-up in these states. Out of the total 30 ITIs verified, it has been found that 21 ITIs are located in the Naxal affected area. 5 ITIs are set-up around the Naxal area whereas 4 ITIs are in a radius of about 10 Kms. As such, most of the ITIs are located in the Naxal affected areas. In the ITI, Jamui, ITI Banka, and SDC Jaridih, a total of 116 Naxals have integrated with the skill training programme.
20. Out of the 574 beneficiary respondents collected from ITIs and SDCs, a total of 116 Naxal surrendered candidates were found being put to the skill training programme. The Naxal surrendered beneficiary candidates were 20.2% of the total sample size. All the Naxal surrendered beneficiaries were found to be in the state of Bihar, and Jharkhand.
21. The role of SDCs has been found significant so far as catering to the maximum number of surrendered Naxals are concerned. In the Jaridih district of Jharkhand, the information about the 100 Naxals were obtained. From Banka and Jamui districts of Bihar, Naxals were integrated through ITI skill training. It shows that the scheme is largely delivering its desired results through the intervention. It is clear that the highest number of surrendered Naxals have been reported from the district of Jaridih in the state of Jharkhand. Out of the total surrendered Naxals reported, 86.2% of the surrendered Naxals were reported from the SDCs whereas, 13.8% from ITIs. It is to be noted that from the sampled ITIs & SDCs studied, most of the ITIs & SDCs heads were found to be reluctant to express the information about the surrendered Naxals integrated with the scheme.
22. A total of 3 buildings were found, out of which only one ITI was operational and another, found to be not in operation. The ITI is still under construction in Jharkhand. A total of four ITIs were found which were not under a proper working condition which was found in the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and Odisha. The ITIs in the state of Chhattisgarh had the highest number of 'building, infrastructure, tool, and equipment which is 4. The other states that follow are Madhya Pradesh having 1, Odisha having 2 and Bihar, Jharkhand, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal having one. The ITI building in Bihar was not found. Bihar and Chhattisgarh each provide course material in their ITI buildings. 'New construction machines operational

were found in only one ITI of Bihar. Two ITI buildings in Jharkhand were yet to be connected by road and there was no provision for hostel facilities. An ITI building in Jharkhand was yet to get an affiliation with NCVT.

23. The crucial objective of the scheme is to increase the infrastructure for skill training in the left-wing extremism affected areas so that the local youth may get enhanced opportunity to have a decent livelihood by acquiring skills. As a result, it is expected that local youth would be prevented from disruptive activities. The infrastructure created and utilized by beneficiaries indicates the usefulness of the assets created. Out of 62 beneficiaries received advanced vocational training from the ITIs across 9 states, the maximum number of beneficiaries were found in the ITIs of Madhya Pradesh (61.3%), followed by Uttar Pradesh (16.1%), Telangana (12.9%), Odisha (6.5%) and Bihar (3.2%). In the training received for an apprenticeship, 25.7% of the beneficiaries on the component got from the ITIs of West Bengal, followed by 21.3% each from Chhattisgarh and Telangana, Bihar (20.8%), Andhra Pradesh (5.5%), 2.2% each from Madhya Pradesh and Odisha and merely 1.1% in Uttar Pradesh. For the craftsmen training scheme (CTS), the maximum percentage of trainees were identified in Andhra Pradesh (23.9%), followed by Odisha (22.1%), Telangana (18.8%), Uttar Pradesh (16.4%), Chhattisgarh (9.4%), Bihar (8%) and Madhya Pradesh (1.4%). The trainees have been found receiving two important skill sectors, namely craftsmen training and the dual system of training. Out of 60 sampled beneficiaries under the craftsmen training, the maximum percentage was visible in the SDCs of Jharkhand (98.3%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (1.7%). The maximum number of trainee percentage have been found in the ITIs of West Bengal (47), followed by 39 each in Chhattisgarh and Telangana, followed by Bihar (38), Andhra Pradesh (10), 4 each in Madhya Pradesh and Odisha, and 2 in Uttar Pradesh. Out of the total Craftsman training, Telangana has a maximum percentage i.e. 17.1, followed by Madhya Pradesh (11.5), Andhra Pradesh (10.8). Another state like Uttar Pradesh, which has 10.6% of the Total Craftsman Training is further followed by Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha at 10.5% each and West Bengal has the lowest percentage of 8.2.

24. The number of passed out candidates scored the highest in Chhattisgarh (71-100%) and the lowest in Jharkhand (<50%) while under the SDCs only Telangana responded positively where the success rate was 100%. There is only 1 ITI in Andhra Pradesh which has 71-100% of passed out candidates. Bihar has 4 ITIs with less than 50% of passed out candidates followed by 3 ITIs

in the range of 50-70% and only 1 in the bracket of 71-100%. In the case of Chhattisgarh, which is leading with 7 ITIs in the highest bracket of 71-100% of passed out candidates but has 1 ITI each in the less than 50% and 50-70% range of passed out candidates. Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and Telangana have all of its 8 ITIs and 1 ITI each respectively in less than 50% bracket of passed out candidates but there is only 1 ITI which has candidates in the range of 71-100% from the state of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Lastly, in the state of Odisha there are 2 ITIs both in the range of 71-100% and for less than 50% but only one ITI which shows 50-70% of passed out candidates.

25. The T-Test on the information collected for 3 states, i.e. Bihar, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh from MIS Portal NCVT, shows that the number of seats allotted was not fully occupied. The p-value comes out to be less than 0.05 i.e. 0.0059, which implies that the externality created due to different spatial as well as socio-economic factors played instrumental roles in the outreach of the scheme to the districts affected by LWE. The study has revealed that Odisha has occupied the largest number of allotted seats, on the contrary, Bihar comes out to be at the lower end of the occupied seats from the number of seats allotted, which in turn affects the employability status of the state and the contribution to the economic development of our country. Overall, the seats allocated and occupied are incongruent across the states based on information garnered from the NCVT-MIS portal.

26. In the regression model, we have treated the expenditure of the beneficiaries as their earning level that impacts the employability of the beneficiary trained. The R square value of the above regression model is 0.47 which indicates that the independent variables being Satisfaction Level and Before Training Monthly Expenditure is explained by the dependent variable i.e. After Training Monthly Expenditure. The coefficient of variable pertaining to the satisfaction level is 321.56 which implies that a unit change in the independent variable would change the dependent variable by 321.56. Similarly, a unit change in independent variable i.e. Before Training Monthly Expenditure would change the After Training Monthly Expenditure by 0.86, and both the variables are statistically significant at a 5 % level of significance. The positive sign of the coefficients of both variables imply that variables, i.e. Satisfaction Level and Before Training Monthly Expenditure are positively related to the After Training Monthly Expenditure.

27. The Central Government in India has formulated programs and policies over the years for mainstreaming the youths of LWE areas. However, despite these policies, the youths are not

integrated with such schemes. The reasons attributed to the conditions are not having adequate information. As such, they continue to be amongst the most disadvantaged in terms of access to skill training. It is also because the trades under skill training do not fit-in with their needs. Based on the focus group discussion with non-beneficiaries and beneficiaries, it was identified that publicity about the skill courses is dismal and lugubrious. Several factors that influence the accessibility of skill-training emanate from perceptions of parents of trainees and their difficulties in helping, infrastructure, inadequate levels of training of key stakeholders, invisible promotion by communities, poverty, lack of acceptance, lack of interest, gender discrimination, lack of awareness, and poor physical access.

28. As per the survey conducted in the district of Bokaro, Jharkhand, it can be noted that every person has undergone training from the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS). It can be inferred that all the people who have availed the scheme/ programme feel that they were able to fill up the gap through the training that they received during the programme. All the participants received short-term training helped them hone their skills. Most of the participants haven't completed the training successfully which has resulted in them being unemployed. No one to date has given any assessment test after the training completion. The people received information about the programme through advertisement on print/radio/audio-visual media (38), Community group meeting/interview (1), Local academic circle (10), peer group (2), mobile van campaign(1), and through village leaders who motivated them to better their skills through the inclusion under the skill training.

29. Most of the ITIs are facing lack of connection with the industry. To have a better connection with the industry, the formation of the Institute Management Committee (IMC) is essential. One time grant of Rs. one crore is prescribed under the scheme for IMC. The grant may be utilized for the payment of contract faculty by the IMC in place of vacant posts of institutes. The payment for the faculty to short term courses for the local youth as per need is also admissible. However, the grant is provided only after the construction is completed, and the IMC society is formed. The IMC society will be encouraged to generate revenue through various activities including production work. Thus, the formation of IMC is quintessential for the promotion of the ITIs and develop a revenue model. The survey conducted informs that few ITIs are having IMC.

30. There are 2 states i.e. Madhya Pradesh (Balaghat) and Odisha (Sambalpur) having a model ITI which duly formed IMCs and the trades run by the institutions are computer hardware and networking maintenance, electrician and wireman, fitter and mechanics of diesel vehicles. None of the units in both states have been funded through the past schemes and funds for the ITIs. The reason for the delay in the construction of ITI for the state of Madhya Pradesh has been socio-political unrest. Both the ITIs cater to less than two blocks of unserved blocks. The states have conducted a skill gap survey and the recommendation of the survey has been integrated with the training contents.
31. The state of West Bengal conducted a skill-gap survey in the district of Jhargram where-in the enumerators were a diploma holder, a daily wager, and a farmer. They participated in skill training which they got to know through village leaders and door-to-door campaigns. The motivation for joining these programmes came through an increase in income level where they received apprenticeship training for 5 hours daily. They were unsatisfied with the use of the digital tool for training, the placement cell, and were not able to complete the training successfully. To some extent, they were satisfied with the certification of training. Counseling for getting employment was given to them but many people from their batch opted out of their courses and their status of skills being un-skilled. The suggestions given to improve the effectiveness and outreach of skill training programmes were to be given resources, transportation, accommodation, water supply, and security which would help them stay and complete their courses.
32. Uttar Pradesh has the highest population of male beneficiaries in the General Category (21), followed by Odisha (18) and Telangana (13). For female beneficiaries in the Minority and ST Category, Jharkhand leads among all the states by a huge margin, i.e 16 and 27. The next better-performing state, i.e. Telangana has a total of 5 and 21 male beneficiaries in the Minority and ST Category in urban and rural areas, respectively. The bordering states of West Bengal and Bihar differ marginally, i.e. 45 and 44, respectively for the highest number of male OBC Category beneficiaries from the working of the scheme in the rural areas. Lastly, in the SC Category, Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of male beneficiaries, which is 19, followed by Bihar and Telangana, i.e. 10 and 9, respectively. Now, for urban areas, Andhra Pradesh has 3 male beneficiaries in the General Category as well as in the Minority Category, followed by Odisha and Telangana at 2 each in General Category. Also, Andhra Pradesh has 17 and 3 male

beneficiaries in the OBC and SC Category which is the highest among all the states for urban areas. So, conclusively, it is gathered from the above analysis that irrespective of the geographical location the benefit has reached all the sub-section of the population across the targeted states and the inter-temporal allocation of the funds have been utilized to an optimal level.

33. The ST population of females availing the scheme is the highest in the state of Jharkhand while in males of ST population it's Telangana. The male beneficiaries availing the scheme in the OBC category is the highest in the state of Bihar and West Bengal by a marginal number while it is only one beneficiary each in females in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The state of Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of men availing the beneficiaries in the General Category while it is nil in every state for women. The numbers of SC category was found more in Madhya Pradesh. The state of Andhra Pradesh has the highest number of male beneficiaries availing the scheme in SC and OBC categories amongst all the urban areas. Thus, we can conclude by saying that the ST population is highly benefited from the scheme.

34. The rural areas have considerable number of beneficiaries, as compared to the urban areas. The district of Jhargram has the highest number of male beneficiaries in the OBC category i.e. 44 followed by Sonbhadra (31), Balaghat (17), Bokaro (16), and Baster, Bhadradi Kothagudem with 15, respectively. There are 27 female beneficiaries in the Bokaro district who were below the ST category while OBC and minority category numbers were 16 each in the specified district. Balaghat has the highest number of male beneficiaries (19) in the SC category availing the scheme. In the urban areas, the number of beneficiaries is relatively low with the highest being in Vishakapatnam i.e. 16 males and 7 females, respectively in the specified category.

35. The administrators monitoring the scheme require capacity building in terms of assessing the quality of building construction for the ITIs and SDCs. The skill training to be given as per the NCVT guidelines should also be ensured. The equipment and machinery being procured for the ITIs and SDCs require improved accountable and transparent systems. The allied infrastructure construction in the convergence of different other schemes needs to be prioritized. It requires customized capacity building programmes for all the administrators involved in the setting up and conduction of ITIs and SDCs. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship may train its team working on the project to ensure quality monitoring of the infrastructure created under the scheme so that money can judiciously be used.

36. The creation of ITIs in 47 LWE districts and 61 SDCs in seven states are related to extensive asset creation. The assets created under the scheme would be harnessed provided all the targeted ITIs and SDC are set-up and affiliated with NCVT. The building needs to be completed at an early date. So long as the buildings are in the construction process or yet to be constructed, involves huge opportunity costs because it is not serving the purpose it was meant for. The transfer of the money from the state treasuries has been identified as one of the reasons that have led to slow down the process of building constructions of ITIs.
37. The evaluation of the scheme outcomes of Skill Development in 47 LWE affected districts have been processed through Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT). RCT is a scientific experiment that aims to reduce certain sources of bias when testing the effectiveness of new treatments; this is accomplished by randomly allocating subjects to two or more groups, treating them differently, and then comparing them with respect to a measured response. As such, a total of 574 trainee beneficiaries and 566 non-beneficiary respondents from identical background were selected while conducting the RCT. The p-value for two tail is 0.486 which is more than 0.05 as an accepted value that fails to reject the hypothesis. The f-critical one-tail value is 1.644 which is greater than the F value i.e. 1.051. As such, both the treatment and controlled groups are statistically identical. The success rate of the beneficiary (who received the training) is higher than the non- beneficiary in Madhya Pradesh (89%) followed by Bihar (88%), Chhattisgarh (85%), Odisha (83%), West Bengal (82%), Uttar Pradesh (54%). Conclusively, out of ten states, six states impacted positively as a result of training received under the scheme.
38. The statistically computed absolute t-value (2.97) is greater than t-critical value (2.14) at a 5% level of significance, which implies that we can accept our assumed alternate hypothesis i.e. average of beneficiary and non-beneficiary who got the job are unequal. The same also gets reflected through the processed p-value i.e. $0.01 < 0.05$. The t- test analysis reveals that the average number of candidates from the treatment group performed better as compared to non-beneficiaries that shows overarching objectives of the scheme being productive and meaningful.
39. The scheme of Skill Development in 47 Naxal affected districts has been found as a positive initiative to mainstream the LWE affected youths through skilling and providing employment opportunities. However, most of the ITIs were not having courses in specific study areas. The reasons were either ITIs under construction, or yet to be constructed, or not having affiliation with the NCVT. The flow of the fund from treasuries to the executive heads was found to be an

arduous process. The 75% central share was largely accessible to the states but the States were found to be a little hesitant to arrange funds for the scheme. The states found other social welfare schemes to be more important than this.

40. The professionals engaged in the ITIs and SDCs seemed to be least interested in speedy delivery of the services that they were assigned. The out of the box approach for the immediate execution of the work was found to be bleak. Most of the ITIs involved with ongoing courses did not have permanent trainers/faculty that created a huge compromise on the quality delivery of the training. The equipment and instruments for the practical classes were found to be inaccessible to the trainees. The equipment procured was found to be outdated and sub-standard.
41. The skill gap analysis was not conducted in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. The skill gap analysis was conducted in Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Madhya Pradesh. The skill gap analysis informs the specific gaps where the skill training was to be given. It was suggested that the identified skill gaps were in the area of masons, electricians, career counseling, and computer operation, etc. As per the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, out of the 24 identified sectors, the incremental human resources were required more in building construction (31.3), followed, by retail (17.35), and transportation & logistics (11.66). These sectors were not completely aligned to the identified sunrise skills shared by the 10 state representatives.
42. The skill development strategy in LWE districts required a multi-pronged approach where the trainee could be attracted through incentives. However, in the case of West Bengal, the trainees were given a monthly stipend of Rs. 6000. In Jharkhand, such monthly incentives were Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 for general and SC/ST candidates, respectively. The provision of the stipend could have attracted sufficient number of trainees, to fulfill the seats available at different ITIs in the districts of Giridih, Dumaria, Babhandi, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Rajnadangaon, Bastar, Bijapur, Surguja, Rayagada, Deogarh, and Sambhalpu in their running courses.
43. The construction of ITIs building is subjected to several approvals leading to delay in the work completion. More than 60% of the buildings are yet to be completed, and affiliation yet to be received from the NCVT. The connectivity related issues pertaining to link roads with most of the ITIs were found bleak. This creates problems not only in the monitoring but also in common accessibility. There are various items in the standard list of tools & equipment, required to be installed at the ITIs and SDCs, which were found old and rusted. The resources available and

with no use create a major bottleneck. Need-based courses, relevant to market demand need to be prioritized in short term courses at ITIs and SDCs. The expenditure on skill training has to be considered and perceived as an investment that enhances efficiency & earning of an individual with the availability of skilled manpower for the country, the productivity of organization which in turn boosts GDP of the country and lifestyle of the individual. As such, State Governments should have prioritized the building construction of ITIs and SDCs. Most crucial component is the availability of an adequate number of trainers and their deployment in LWE affected districts for manning various ITIs and SDCs.

44. The land acquired free cost from the states is a kind of incurred marginal private cost and land being non-productive as a marginal damage that can be clubbed as the marginal social cost to the society. In the LWE affected districts where the ITIs are not imparting the training is incurring huge marginal social costs which have been identified as one of the major externalities.

45. Though the scheme is mostly meant for LWE affected youths, many non-Naxals have received skill training from the ITIs which is a positive externality. The ineffective monitoring of civil construction would demand more costs on its maintenance which is also one of the externalities. Without creating a proper motivation and mobilization of youth, the potential beneficiaries from Naxals cannot be part of the skill training. The quality of the skill training should be standardized in such a way that it leads to employment opportunities. In most of the cases of functional ITIs and SDCs, proper trainer induction is negligent. This finally impacts the quality of skill received by the beneficiary trainees. The fund transfer from the Ministry to the executers is also one of the externalities which have undue time induced costs. The process should be stipulated in such a way that the duration involved in remittance to the executers is minimized. It has also been detected that the trainers deployed to the ITIs in LWE affected districts, they are mostly reluctant to opt for the opportunity. They carry the fear of Naxalism to render their services in LWE affected districts. This mindset requires to be changed. The youth from the LWE affected districts are mostly from the lower socio-economic background. They are not aware of the market mechanism about the significance of skill training. As such, it is difficult to mobilize and attract them to the pool of potential beneficiaries for skill training.

46. The scheme of Skill Development in 47 districts affected by LWE is one of its kind. Its unique outreach in unserved blocs of Naxal affected districts, the positive impact of the skill training on youths, and relatively better performance on employability, satisfaction level of

beneficiary trainees are recognized through the result of Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT). **As such, the study team recommends the continuation of the scheme of Skill Development in 47 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE).** The recommendation to improve the effectiveness of the scheme are as under:

1. The non-functional ITIs to be completed, affiliated, and made functional in LWE districts within two years. The Ministry, State Government, and District functionaries, in coordination, should take effective steps.
2. The construction quality of ITIs buildings needs to be monitored to ensure its durability.
3. Looking at the usefulness of the scheme, the scheme may be stretched from LWE affected districts to all the blocks of LWE affected districts.
4. The regular faculty for the required trades should be inducted in the functional ITIs and SDCs to ensure quality skill training.
5. The procurement of the modern equipment and instruments for practical labs should be made available to respective functional ITIs and SDCs.
6. The ITIs where the IMC have not been formed, the industry partners from reputed industries may be invited to take over the charges of chairpersons so that the ITIs develop in a guided direction.
7. Since this scheme is largely catering to our national interest, the fund required for the scheme may also be mobilized from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) repository. The state-of-the-art buildings need to be in place to attract youth for training in LWE affected districts.
8. The skill-gap survey requires to be conducted in all 47 districts through a centrally selected competent agency to identify sunrise skill sectors.
9. The present evaluation is a kind of mid-term evaluation of the scheme. The next evaluation should be conducted after 3 years when all the ITIs are constructed, and have become functional for one year.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE SCHEME

The scheme of “Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)” was formulated in 2011 to increase the infrastructure for skill training in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas so that the local youth may get enhanced opportunity to have a decent livelihood by acquiring skills. The scheme envisages the creation of Skill Development Infrastructure closer to the people of left-wing extremism (LWE) affected districts. The implementation of the scheme by setting up of ITIs would help prevent local youth from disruptive activities is one of the central objectives that the scheme addresses. The scheme of “Skill Development in 47 District Affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)” is centrally monitored by the Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Government of India. The scheme aims at improving the employability of the youth of LWE areas either for wage or self-employment. This will result in the improvement of living standards and mainstreaming the youth of the LWE areas. The capacity building of youths through skill training in districts affected by LWE would be improved through short term and long term skill trainings.

The scheme of skill development in 47 districts affected by LWE has two-pronged strategies, namely to provide skill training programmes in both long-term training and short-term training for youth in the existing institutes and to create additional infrastructure for 47 Industrial Training Institution (ITIs) and 68 Skill Development Centres. However, the latest revision dated August 5, 2016 under the recommendations of SFC on point number 8, the component for skill training and SDCs is dropped. The scheme was revised from "Skill Development for 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism" to “Skill Development in 47 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism” in November 2016 by including 13 new districts on the recommendations received from the MHA. Under the scheme, there are seven approved components with the revised cost of Rs. 407.85 crore. The seven components are (1) establishment of 20 ITIs @ Rs. 532.60 lakh per ITI and 68 SDCs @ Rs. 50 lakh per SDC, (2) Establishment of 14 ITIs @ Rs. 734.60 lakh per ITI which are yet to be started, (3) Establishment of 13 ITIs @ Rs. 734.60 lakh per ITI, (4) Skill training of 5340 youth (34 existing covered districts), (5) Monitoring unit at the central level, (6) Skill gap survey at 47 districts of 9 states, and (7) One-time grant @ Rs. 100 lakh per ITI to the IMCs to 47 ITIs. After the revision, there exists five components which are: (i) Skill training programme (in long term & short term and instructor training course) for 5340

youth in existing Government institutes for 34 pre-revised districts. This component has been dropped, (ii) the creation of infrastructure for 47 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in covered 47 districts, and (ii) creation of 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in 34 districts, (iv) skill gap survey in all the 47 districts, (v) funding monitoring cell at the central level and (vi) funding Institute Management Committee in each ITI.

The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship-2015 vouches for empowering the individual by enabling him/her to realize their full potential through a process of lifelong learning where competencies are accounted for. The skill development strategy proposes to help the socially and geographically disadvantaged and marginalized groups. Thus, setting up of ITIs and SDCs in unserved blocks of the country not only expands the outreach of the skilling programme but they also provides employability to youths in duress and hardships. As individuals grow, society and nation also benefit from their productivity and growth. The maximum allocation is visible in Jharkhand, as compared to the other nine states with the maximum number of completed SDCs (5), followed by Chhatisgarh (6). The approved budgetary allocation for the scheme is Rs. 404.3 crore of which, Rs. 254.2 crore was central share, Rs. 84.7 crore- State share, Rs. 47 crores central share allocated to IMC, and Rs.18.4 crores central share allocated to skill trainings. Out of the allocated heads, Rs. 187.9 crores was released by Centre, Rs. 62.6 crores by States, and Rs. 8.8 crores by centre on skill training head for 10 states for ITIs and SDCs. This is the broad framework within which the scheme articulates its meaning and deserves importance.

2.1 Background of the Scheme

The scheme intends to plug-in gaps created by left-wing extremism in some of the states of our country. It has been found that due to inadequate availability in the Naxal affected area, the incidence of communal tension, caste violence, separatism, and insurgency affect public order. There are also incidents of left-wing extremism violence in the areas of certain states that have been found seriously increasing. It has also been found that the spread of extremism ideology is primarily a consequence of bad governance & ruthless exploitation of the poor and the marginalized. Most of the areas affected by LWE do not have basic amenities such as water, power, health care, or education. The LWE has resulted in peasant movement against landlords and money lenders. It has fast taken the shape of a revolutionary movement against landlords and money lenders. The LWE found it easier to extend its network in areas that had a large tribal,

backward, and very population. Exploited by corrupt and cruel machinery, the people were getting increasingly frustrated and angry. Deprived of most essential services, unemployed young men are found in their armed cadres a new hope of survival. In the states affected by LWE, in 5 out of 9 identified districts of Jharkhand, 3 out of 5 identified districts of Odisha, and all identified districts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh, average agricultural labor was found more than the state average. The composition of SC and ST population in 15 out of 29 LWE affected districts, average SC population was found more than the State average and in 22 districts, average ST population was found more than the state average. At the same time, 22 districts are under the forest cover and having no proper access to required amenities. In 18 LWE affected, the percentage of villages connected through the paved approach road was found less than the state average. The inadequate primary health sub-centers, power supply, and primary schools are some of the critical issues that largely circumscribed the LWE areas. As a long-term measure, new ITIs and Skill Development Centres (SDCs) are proposed to be set-up in the sub-serviced blocks affected by LWE so that quality training infrastructure is available at the doorsteps of the youth. The industry bodies and their corporate members operating away from LWE districts may also be involved in the setting up of the training centres. This is the background within which the setting up of 47 ITIs and 68 SDCs were to be instituted across 47 identified districts of 10 States.

a) Brief write up on the scheme including Objectives, Implementation Mechanism, Scheme Architecture and Design

The scheme “Skill Development in 47 District Affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)” envisages the creation of infrastructure for 47 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) @ one ITI per district in 47 districts of 10 States and the creation of infrastructure for 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) @ 2 SDCs per districts in 34 districts of 9 States. The scheme is premised upon (i) establishment of 47 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) with 75% Central and 25% State share funding, (ii) Funding and Monitoring Cells at Central Level with 100% Central share funding, (iv) Skill-Gap Survey in all 47 districts with 100% Central share funding, (v) One-time grant to 47 Institute Management Committee (IMC) @Rs. one crore per IMC.

The prime objective of the scheme of ‘Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism’ is to increase the infrastructure for skill training in the LWE areas so that the local

youth may get enhanced opportunity to have a decent livelihood by acquiring skills. The key focus is on the creation of Skill Development Infrastructure closer to the people of left-wing extremism (LWE) affected districts. The role of the Industrial Training Institute (ITI) and Skill Development Centres (SDC) is to bring the misguided youth back into the mainstream and provide enhanced opportunities to have a decent livelihood by acquiring skills. This would result in preventing local youth from disruptive activities. Setting up of ITIs are yet to start in five states, namely Jharkhand (6), Bihar (3), Chhattisgarh (2), one each in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Five each ITIs and SDCs are in progress in the State of Jharkhand. The maximum number of ITI's construction is yet to start in Jharkhand (6), followed by Bihar (3). The Maximum number of SDCs construction is yet to start in Maharashtra (4) and West Bengal (2). Overall, against the set target of construction of 47 ITIs, 51.1 % target has been achieved whereas, in the case of SDCs, 82.4% achievement, recorded. It is worth mentioning that the States of Maharashtra (4) and West Bengal (2) have proposed to drop the plan of the setting of the SDCs.

The scheme is centrally monitored by the Director-General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India. The scheme flows from the secretary labor and employment department of respective States, followed by the Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director, and Principal of ITIs and SDCs (as applicable). The installment for funding is given in two installments. The first installment of 75% is released to the State and after utilization of 80% of the amount and subsequent submission of the utilization certificate, the remaining amount of 25% is released.

b) Name of Sub-Schemes/Components

The scheme of Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism has two major components:

- i. Construction of ITIs in Left Wing Extremism Affected Districts; and
- ii. Construction of SDCs in Left Wing Extremism Affected Districts.

These components are implemented keeping in view the worst affected districts by LWE that may be mainstreamed through skilling. The 'under construction' and 'yet to construct' ITIs needed to be completed immediately so that other districts forwarded by MHA can be taken into account for similar measures to combat the activities related to Left Wing Extremism. The

construction work of the ITIs and SDCs was completed required to get affiliation from NCVT to start the skill development courses.

c) Year of commencement of the Scheme

The scheme of Skill development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism was started in January 2011. Subsequently, the scheme was revised in November 2016. The name of the scheme ‘Skill development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism’ was also replaced and rechristened as “Skill Development in 47 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism”.

d) Present Status and the Coverage of the Scheme

The number of LWE districts covered under the scheme was 47 districts. Out of the 47 Industrial Training Institute to be constructed, a total of 24 ITIs have been completed in seven states, namely (1) Chhattisgarh-6, (2) Jharkhand-5, (3) Odisha -5, (4) Uttar Pradesh-1, (5) Madhya Pradesh-1, (6) Bihar-5, and (7) West Bengal-1. The construction of 10 ITIs is ‘in progress’ of which the maximum number of ITIs were found in Jharkhand (5), followed by Bihar (2) and one each in Maharashtra, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh. The setting up of ITIs are ‘yet to start’ in five states, namely Jharkhand (6), Bihar (2), Chhattisgarh (2), one each in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The information is based on the data shared by the Department General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development, Government of India and verified by the study team thereto. Presently, out of the total ITIs physically verified in Bihar, 5 ITIs and 11 SDCs have been completed. However, a total of 2 ITIs’ work were found in progress. A total of 2 ITIs and one of SDCs’ works were yet to start. In Jharkhand, out of the 16 verified ITIs, the completed works were identified as 5, work in progress-5, and yet to start-6. In the case of SDCs, out of the total 20 verified, 15 SDCs were completed whereas, 5 SDC’s works were found in progress. In the State of Chhattisgarh, out of the total 8 verified ITIs, the completed works were identified as 6, work in progress-1, 2 ITIs were found yet to start. A total of 13 SDCs have been completed in the state of Chhattisgarh. A total of 1 completed ITI was verified in West Bengal. In the state of Madhya Pradesh, a total of 1 completed ITI and 2 completed SDCs were verified. In Odisha, the total number of verified ITIs is 6, out of which 5 are completed, and 1 in progress. There are a total of 10 SDCs in Odisha. In Uttar Pradesh, there are a total of 1 completed ITI and 2 completed SDC. In the state of Telangana, a total of 1 ITI and 2 SDC have been completed and verified. Maharashtra has a total of 2 verified ITIs, one which is yet to start and, another works were found in progress. Andhra Pradesh has a total of 1 verified ITI, which is yet to start. In

Maharashtra, 2 ITIs are verified, 1 ITI work is in progress and 1 ITI work is yet to start. As such, 52.2% of the ITIs have been completed out of the total 46 verified ITIs. However, the work in progress for the ITIs have been recorded as 21.7%. At the same time, 26.1% of ITIs are yet to start. Overall, the progress of ITIs completed has grown over the years. Strides need to be taken to make the number of completed ITIs relatively more effective to minimize the intensity of opportunity costs. Out of the total 68 SDCs to be set-up, 4 SDCs in Maharashtra and 2 SDCs in West Bengal and one SDC in Bihar were dropped. Thus, out of the total 100% SDCs were physically verified. In the SDCs verified, 90.2% of SDCs completed, 8.2% of SDCs 'in progress' and 1.6% of SDCs were 'yet to start'. As such, the progress level of SDCs is relatively astounding in sharp contrast with the ITIs.

e) Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Served

The scheme of "Skill Development in 47 District Affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)" is aligned with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals. SDG goal number 1.3 (Implement nationally appropriate social protection of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions) & SDG goal number 4.3 (By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university). Thus, the scheme of the Skill Development in 47 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism is aligned with goal number 1.3 and 4.3. The scheme intends to facilitate the marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society through skilling thereby providing enhanced access to socio-economic conditions. The skill development amongst the youths of LWE districts would provide them livelihood opportunities. This would result in encouraging them to leave dismantling activities and social unrest. The scheme under the evaluation is appropriately aligned with SDGs as mentioned above.

f) National Development Plan Served

To rapidly scale up skill development efforts in India, by creating an end-to-end, outcome-focused implementation framework, which aligns demands of the employers for a well-trained skilled workforce with aspirations of Indian citizens for sustainable livelihoods. The policy framework has been developed to accomplish the vision of Skill India by adhering to the objectives laid down in national development priorities through National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015. The framework outlines eleven major paradigm enablers to achieve the objectives of skilling India. These are (1) Aspiration and Advocacy (2)

Capacity (3) Quality (4) Synergy (5) Mobilization and Engagement (6) Promotion of Skilling among women (7) Global partnership, (8) Outreach (9) ICT enablement (10) Trainers and Assessors and (11) Inclusivity. It has been emphasized that focus on an outcome-based approach towards quality skilling that on one hand results in increased employability and better livelihood for individuals, and on the other hand translates into improved productivity across primary secondary and tertiary sectors. The skill needs of the socially and geographically disadvantaged and marginalized groups like SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, and differently-abled persons, etc. are appropriately taken care of. National Skill Development Mission consists of seven sub-missions under its purview. Each submission will act as a building block for achieving the overall objectives of the Mission. Key focus areas of the sub-mission include: (1) addressing the long-term and short-term skilling needs through revamping of existing institutional training framework and establishing new institutions; (2) undertake sector-specific skill training initiatives; (3) ensure convergence of existing skill development programmes; (4) leverage existing public infrastructure for skilling; (5) focus on training of trainers, (6) facilitate overseas employment, and (7) promote sustainable livelihoods. The scheme of Skill Development in 47 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism is aligned with the policy framework of the skilling India. The scheme's coverage in the socially vulnerable area shows its prominence and articulation.

2.2 Budgetary allocation and expenditure pattern of the scheme

The information shared by the department with regard to the budgetary allocation and expenditure pattern pertaining to the scheme of Skill Development in 47 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism are as under:

Table 2.1: Budget allocation in last 4 years under the scheme- skill development in 47 districts affected by LWE

(Rs. in Crore)			
FY	BE	RE	Actual
2016-17	□ 20.00	□ 25.55	□ 22.41
2017-18	□ 20.00	□ 40.26	□ 40.25
2018-19	□ 12.00	□ 6.06	□ 5.72
2019-20	□ 10.99	□ 10.99	□ 10.70

The table shows the budgetary allocation and expenditure pattern of the scheme in the last four years. It indicates that in the FY 2016-17, the actual incurred expenditure has been recorded as Rs.22.41 crore, in 2017-18, Rs. 40.25 crore, for 2018-19, Rs. 5.72 crores and in 2019-20, Rs. 10.70 crore. For the year 2016-17 and 2017-18, the actual expenditure has increased by 44.32% whereas, in 2018-19, it has decreased by 85.8% and in 2019-20, the same has accounted for an escalation of 46.5%. The fluctuation in the expenditure pattern is related to the number of ITIs being set-up in LWE affected districts. The increase in the revised expenditure with a sharp contrast to budgeted expenditure shows that the actual expenditure has incurred based on the number of physical progress planned and anticipated execution under the scheme. The same may also be shown through the bar diagram drawn below:

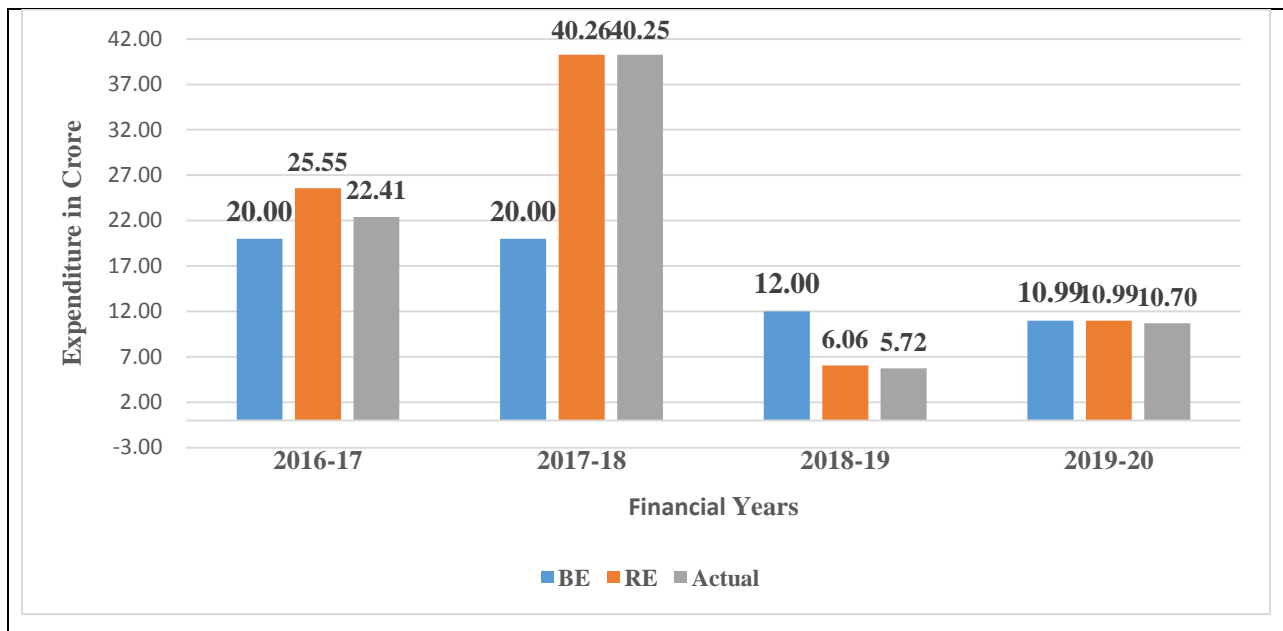


Figure 2.1: Bar diagram showing budgetary allocation and expenditure pattern

In the bar diagram drawn above, the first bar stands for budgeted expenditure, followed by revised expenditure and actual expenditure. The maximum expenditure is evident in the year 2017-18, followed by 2016-17, 2018-19, and 2019-20. It shows that the construction work of ITIs are mostly in progress, as the actual expenditure from the year 2017-18 is in descending order.

Based on the budgetary information, the exponential smoothing has also been drawn which is under:

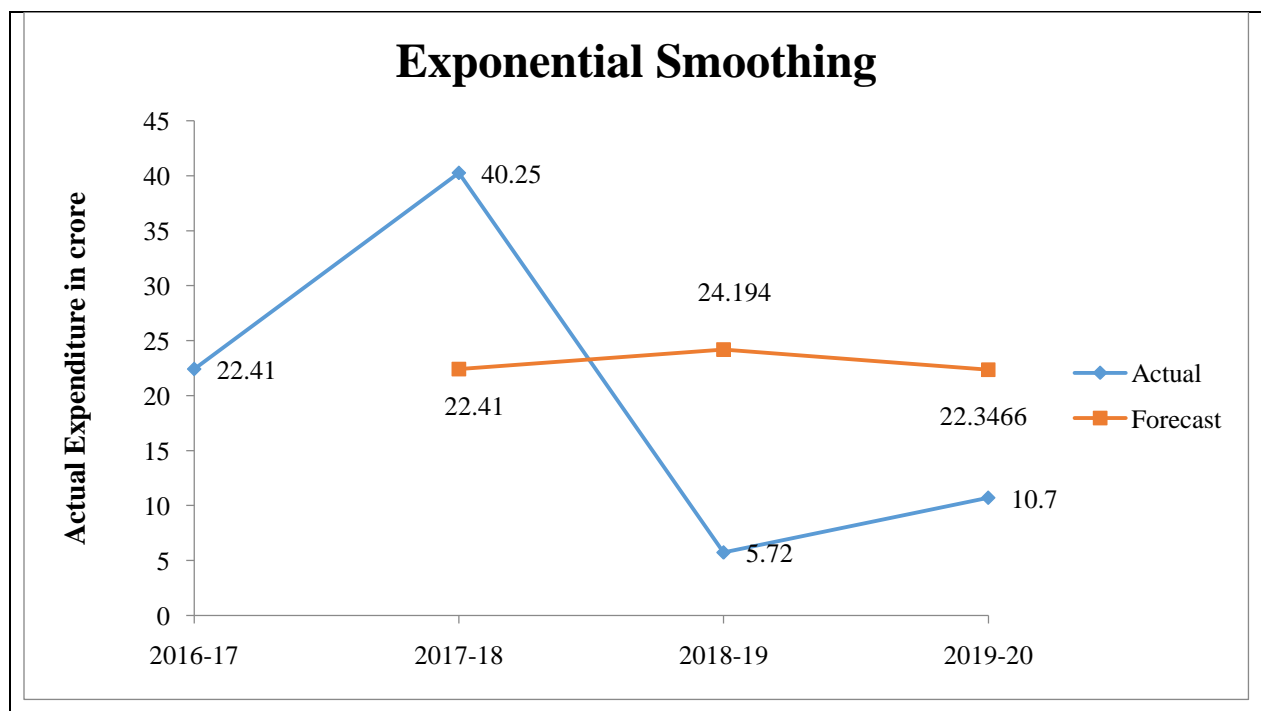


Figure 2.2: Line graphs showing exponential smoothing of the actual expenditure

The graph above shows the actual expenditure and forecasted expenditure for the FYs. The expenditure pattern shows that for the year 2017-18, the forecast expenditure should have been 22.41 crore as against the actual expenditure of 40.25 crores. Overall, the actual expenditure pattern exists below the forecasted expenditure which shows the expenditure under the scheme has been released considering all externalities. The implementation of the scheme at the level of fund release shows quite efficient and outcome-based.

Table 2.2: Forecasting accuracy calculation through ‘Mean Absolute Percentage Error’ (MAPE)

Year	Actual	Predicted	Absolute Percentage Error
2016-17	22.41	#N/A	0.00
2017-18	40.25	22.41	44.32
2018-19	5.72	24.194	322.97
2019-20	10.7	22.3466	108.85
MAPE			119.04

One of the most common measures used to calculate the forecasting accuracy is mean absolute percentage error (MAPE) that has been used in the exponential smoothing. The formula to calculate MAPE is as follows:

$$\text{MAPE} = (1/n) * \Sigma(|\text{actual} - \text{forecast}| / |\text{actual}|) * 100$$

The MAPE value calculated is 119.04 % which shows an acute average difference between the actual expenditure and forecasted expenditure. However, the lower the value for MAPE, the better a model is able to forecast values with the existing forecast and actual expenditure. The difference is not considered acceptable when it gets recorded to more than 10%. As such, the forecasted line graph is unable to predict the expenditure pattern against the actual expenditure considering the expenditure pattern of the scheme across the years.

2.3 Summary of the Past Evaluation since Inception

Year of evaluation: 2011

The agency hired for Evaluation: Development & Research Services (P.) Ltd., New Delhi

Recommendations made and accepted:

The recommendations were made by the third party evaluating agency which are as under:

There is a need for the articulation of guidelines at the planning stage of different skill training programmes in the Left Wing Extremism for their formulation and execution. This should be built up in the scheme itself.

The cost of materials and logistics varies from state to state. Therefore, there should be a provision of variable funding depending on the cost requirements of different states.

The design of the scheme should be realigned with the current scenario and the needs of youth. Keeping in view the future vision of New India, the programme design should include a focus on 8 point development programmes with detailed initiatives on each, to charter high growth path and deliver good governance to the citizens; development and harnessing of the talents and energies of youth towards constructive channels to promote the heritage of India's rich social and cultural diversity, its tradition and the aspirations of the youth and women. The major recommendations of the third-party evaluation were accepted.

3. METHODOLOGY

The approach for the study took cognizance of the objectives, processes, and outcomes of the scheme. Parameters were designed to quantitatively and qualitatively assess the objectives of the scheme. The objective-based approach measured if the initially set goals of the scheme were duly met. Apart from the evaluation of the objectives of the scheme, its process, and its outcomes were also studied. Attempts were also made to assess whether the process of the scheme has been instrumental in achieving the desired objectives. Finally, the outcomes of the scheme, in addition to the objectives are evaluated to understand the impact of the scheme on the trainees receiving skill training in their states from the respective ITIs and SDCs. The evaluation strategy made use of both primary and secondary data for the assessment of the scheme's goals, processes, and outcomes. Secondary information in the form of Scheme Budget, particularly actual budget from the Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development, and Entrepreneurship was obtained. One of the instruments for obtaining primary data was questionnaires. They were made available to the direct beneficiaries of the scheme to understand the effectiveness and gauge the overall success of the scheme. The building construction work of most ITIs under the scheme was physically verified to see whether they fulfilled the laid down principles of NCVT. Overall, the impact assessment involved a holistic approach to evaluate the benefits of the scheme and collate suggestions and recommendations received in the form of responses obtained from the candidates who availed of scheme benefits.

The selection of samples under any study was crucial for the evaluation strategy. The sample under study was selected based on the total number of ITIs and SDCs 'constructed', 'work in progress', and 'yet to start'. The total number of ITIs and SDCs was statistically put to a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. Based on this, a total of 42 samples for ITIs and 54 SDCs were worked out across 10 states.

In accordance with the provision and guidelines set out by the Ministry for conducting the evaluation study taking into account the set of key objectives of the scheme, structured questionnaires were prepared by the study team. The questionnaires were duly sent to the Ministry for approval before being administered to the beneficiaries and other stakeholders of the scheme.

Subsequent telephonic follow-ups were conducted with the beneficiaries at several stages of the evaluation study to mitigate concerns of attrition bias- a typical factor that tends to undermine

scheme evaluation study. The several interaction rounds proved to be significantly effective in obtaining the feedback in terms of existential challenges faced by the stakeholders of the scheme under study. Telephonic conversation and video conferencing were commenced with many beneficiaries to arrive at objective findings. While interacting with the beneficiary trainees, the observation was also applied. As such, the study has used research tools like observation, questionnaires, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions (FGDs) with the State Director (Labour Department), District Skill officer, ITIs' & SDCs' heads, contactors, and beneficiary trainees. The collected information in the excel sheet was sorted and objective-based findings were brought out. The measure of central tendency has been used to find the quantitative value of indicators with regard to the findings. We have also assessed the scheme to know the extent to which it has increased the employability of beneficiaries. Most significantly, to arrive at the unbiased and actual impact of the scheme on the beneficiaries, Randomised Control Trial (RCT) has also been applied by taking up the same number of non-beneficiaries with an identical socio-economic background as the controlled group. The study was also backed with extensive meta-analysis to provide the scheme assessment.

In primary sources, the study consisted of the beneficiary, non-beneficiary, representatives of ITIs and SDCs, District Skill Development officers, and contractors. Additionally, 2 focus group discussions were conducted in each of the 10 States.

3.1 Approach (Methodology Adopted), Division of Country into 6 Geographical Regions as Classified By NSSO

With the comprehensive methodology, and pragmatic approach, the evaluation of skill Development in 47 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism was conducted. The methodology under the study was designed in such a way that it took the sample size representative of the population (universe). Since the scheme has been implemented in 10 states, so all the ten states were selected. The selection of the scheme has not been done based on NSSO classifications, as the scheme has been implemented in a total of 10 States which does not cover all the six NSSO classified zones. From the same states, non-beneficiaries with identical socio-economic backgrounds have purposively been selected for the controlled group. The sample selection for the evaluation of the scheme by the state are as under:

Table 3.1: Selection of sample-size across 10 states

State	ITI Heads	SDCs	ITI Building	State Representatives	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiaries	FGD	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1	8	0	1	62	30	8	110
Bihar	8	0	5	1	60	60	8	137
Chhattisgarh	9	13	6	1	60	60	8	151
Jharkhand	8	18	7	1	60	64	8	159
Madhya Pradesh	4	0	3	1	66	66	8	145
Maharashtra	1	0	1	1	0	0	8	10
Odisha	5	11	5	1	60	70	8	155
Telangana	1	2	1	1	98	95	8	205
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1	1	61	61	8	132
West Bengal	1	0	1	1	47	60	8	117
Total	39	52	30	10	574	566	80	1321

Instead of the 1262 sample-size proposed in the inception report, a total of 1321 sample-size has been covered across the 10 states during the evaluation of the scheme.

The selection of states has been done based on coverage of the scheme. The number of ‘work completed’, ‘work in progress’, and ‘yet to start’ for setting up of ITIs were stipulated as the major criteria for the selection of the states.

Sample Size and sample selection process, tools used

The study has followed a multistage sampling technique. In the first stage, the ITIs & SDCs ‘completed’, ‘work in progress’, and ‘yet to start’ were considered. Using a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error, the number of ITIs and SDCs were worked out.

In the second stage, the information from ITI & SDC heads and state representatives of the directorate of Skill development has been taken. However, the district representatives of the Labour Department have also shared their feedback.

In the third stage, the proposed number of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were purposively selected to get effective feedback on the scheme.

To know the delay in the work, the contractors were contacted to share their views and the same has been documented in the study.

Based on the coverage of the scheme by state, the sample size was worked out proportionally. To evaluate the accurate performance of the scheme, with an identical background of beneficiaries, a similar number of non-beneficiaries were proposed to be purposively selected and processed through Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT). A total of 574 sample beneficiary trainees and 566 non-beneficiaries were covered. Thus, the proposed sample size constituted a total of 1140 respondents including beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. A total of 52 SDCs, 39 ITIs' heads, 10 state representatives, 574 beneficiaries, 566 non-beneficiaries, and 76 FGD based samples constituted the total sample size of the study. Thus, a total of 1321 samples were studied from different layers.

Table 3.2: Research tools used for data collection from various stakeholders

Stakeholders	Research Tools
Beneficiaries, Non-Beneficiaries & Contractors	Questionnaire Focus Group Discussion Observation
State Representative and ITIs & SDCs' heads	In-depth interview
Representative of the labor department, Beneficiaries, Non-beneficiaries, and ITI Buildings	Interview Schedule Observation
MSDE	In-depth discussion

i. Questionnaire

The questionnaire was divided into 4 sections, namely basic details, thematic details, and pre and after coverage under the scheme. The first section dealt with the personal details of the beneficiary. The thematic section incorporates questions focusing on skill learning. Emphasis was laid to identify the total number of surrounded Naxals and mainstreamed to the skill development centres.

Post Scheme section has similar questions as that of the pre-scheme section, this part deals to assure as to whether the benefits received after being enrolled has brought any change in the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiary trainees.

ii. In-depth Interview

The study team individually interacted with Institutional heads, representatives of Directorate Skill development, Labour department at the district level, and Ministry to elicit responses relating to the overall achievement of the scheme. The instrument provided qualitative information to the study team. The in-depth interview helped the study team to identify implicit bottlenecks that have been used in the recommendation part of the study.

iii. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

The focus group discussion involved different stakeholders. The focus group discussions involved gathering people from different capacities relating to the scheme. The different nuances of the schemes were discussed to arrive at the precision. The perceptions of both demand and supply-side stakeholders were asked and responses were documented in the research dairy. The participants were given full freedom to explain the issues and concerns in detail. The discussion under FGD was moderated by the study team. One of the objectives of the FGDs was to cross-check the claims of the institutes and actual amenities that were available for the beneficiary trainees.

iv. Observation

Observation as a tool was used in understanding the issues and challenges of the scheme. It involved three processes, i.e. (i) sensation (ii) attention (iii) perception. The sensation was gained through the idea of pre-conceived through secondary information. The attention was paid to the way stakeholders were found responding. The perception comprises the interpretation of benefits vis-à-vis supply of the subsidized mobility. Thus, observation served the purpose of (i) studying collective behavior and complex situations; (ii) following up of individual units composing the situations; (iii) understanding the whole and the parts in their interrelation; (iv) getting the out of the way details of the situation.

The coverage of the scheme has provided the basic foundation for the sample selection. The coverage of the scheme by the state is as under:

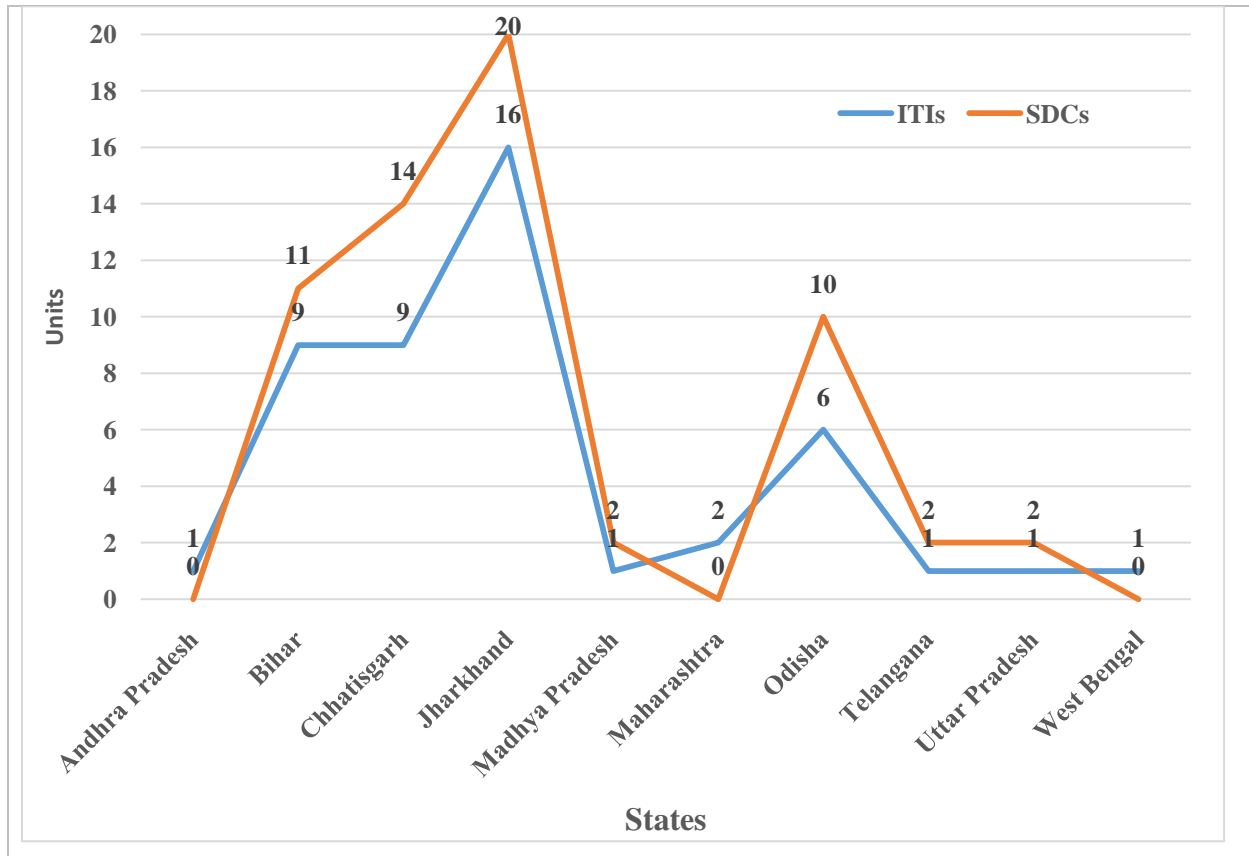


Figure 3.1: Line graphs showing coverage of the scheme by state

The line graph above shows the coverage of the scheme in the 10 states. For drawing the line graph the total number of ITIs and SDCs have been added (completed, work in progress, and yet to start). The lowest coverage of the scheme is visible in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. The highest coverage of the scheme is evident in Jharkhand, followed by Chhattisgarh, Bihar, and Odisha. The judicious allocation of the number of ITIs and SDCs are evident in the states keeping in view the LWE vulnerable social groups and communities.

4. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To evaluate the scheme of Skill Development in 47 Districts affected by LWE, the following objectives were set-up which is as under:
2. To physically verify whether the state- of- the art infrastructure has been created in line with NCVT guidelines for the target ITIs;
3. To find out whether the ITIs under the scheme have been set-up in Naxal Affected area;
4. To examine whether the surrendered Naxals or vulnerable to adopt Naxalism have been covered in the beneficiary pool under the scheme;
5. To know whether the machinery and equipment procured under the scheme are adequate, modern, and aptly maintained;
6. To identify the number of infrastructures created and utilized by the target group;
7. To identify the percentage of candidates successfully completed the trainings;
8. To assess the persons employed and earning their satisfactory wages;
9. To assess the level of awareness and accessibility of the Skill Development Centres (SDCs) amongst potential beneficiaries;
10. To evaluate the extent to which the IMCs have been conceived and they are guiding the ITIs;
11. To identify reasons for the delay in the start of ITIs in terms of (a) Planning, (b) Monitoring, (c) Execution, and (d) Mobilization;
12. To list down the reasons for not employing human resource in the ITIs;
13. To document the feedback of trained beneficiaries on short- and long-term courses imparted by training Institutions under the Scheme;
14. To study the implications of skill-gap analysis conducted by selected districts;
15. To find out whether the structure and design of the scheme require any change; and
16. Suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the Scheme.

4.1 Performance of the scheme based on Output/Outcome indicators

Based on the objectives of the study, the outcome/output indicators have been listed down as under:

1. Physical Status of ITIs
2. The state-of-the-art infrastructure in line with NCVT guidelines for the target ITIs.

3. Construction of ITIs under the scheme in the Naxal affected area.
4. Coverage/ inclusion of surrendered Naxals or vulnerable to adopt Naxalism in the beneficiary pool.
5. Machinery and equipment procured.
6. Infrastructures were created and utilized.
7. Percentage of candidates completed training
8. Satisfaction Level from employability and earnings.
9. Awareness and accessibility of the Skill Development Centres (SDCs)
10. Formation of IMCs for guiding the ITIs.
11. Delay in Construction of ITIs in terms of (a) Planning, (b) Monitoring, (c) Execution, and (d) Mobilization.
12. Implications of Skill-Gap Analysis.

1. Physical Status of the ITIs

Based on the physical verification, the status of the ITIs in terms of 'completed', 'work in progress' and 'yet to start' are populated in the table below:

Table 4.1: Status of the ITIs based on physical verification

Name of State	Name of District	Name of the ITI	Status			Total
			Completed	Work in Progress	Yet to Start	
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	ITI, Vishakhapatnam	0	0	1	1
Bihar	Arwal	ITI (Orbigha Sonbhadra), Arwal.	0	1	0	1
	Aurangabad	Govt. ITI (LWE), Babhandi, Aurangabad.	1	0	0	1
	Banka	ITI, Baushi	0	0	1	1
	Gaya	ITI Dumariya, Gaya	1	0	0	1
	Jahanabad	ITI (Makdumpur Kahana Bad), Jehanabad.	1	0	0	1
	Jamui	ITI (Kishor Jamui), Jamui	1	0	0	1
	Muzaffarpur	ITI, Muzafferpur	0	0	1	1

Name of State	Name of District	Name of the ITI	Status			Total
			Completed	Work in Progress	Yet to Start	
	Nawada	ITI, Nawada	0	0	1	1
	Rohtash	ITI, Tumba	1	0	0	1
	Chhattisgarh	Baster	ITI Bakawand, Baster	1	0	0
	Bijapur	ITI Bhairamgarh, Bijapur	1	0	0	1
	Kanker	ITI, Narharpur, Kanker	0	1	0	1
	Kondagaon	ITI, Mardapal	0	0	1	1
	Narayanpur	ITI, Narayanpur	1	0	0	1
	Rajnandgaon	ITI Ambagarh, Rajnandangaon.	1	0	0	1
	Sarguja	ITI Sitapur, Sarguja	1	0	0	1
	Sukma	IIT, Sukma (Chindgarh)	0	0	1	1
	Sukma	ITI Konta, Sukma.	1	0	0	1
Jharkhand	Bokaro	ITI, Nawadiha	0	1	0	1
	Chatara	ITI Kisanpur, Chatra.	1	0	0	1
	Dumka	ITI, Dumka	0	0	1	1
	East Singhbhum	ITI, Ghatsila	0	1	0	1
	Garhwa	ITI Chiniya (GIMIT), Garhwa.	1	0	0	1
	Giridih	ITI , Giridih	0	0	1	1
	Gumla	ITI Sisai, Bilashpur, Gumla	0	1	0	1
	Hazaribagh	ITI, Vishnugarh	0	1	0	1
	Khunti	ITI, Khunti	0	0	1	1
	Latehar	ITI Barwadih, Latehar	1	0	0	1
	Lohardaga	ITI Kairo, Lohardaga.	1	0	0	1
	Palamu	ITI Vishrampur, Palamu.	1	0	0	1
	Ramgarh	ITI, Ramgarh	0	0	1	1
	Ranchi	ITI, Ranchi	0	0	1	1
	Simdega	ITI, Simdega	0	0	1	1

Name of State	Name of District	Name of the ITI	Status			Total
			Completed	Work in Progress	Yet to Start	
	West Singhbhum	ITI Khutpani, West Singhbhum	0	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	ITI Paldogri, Balaghat	1	0	0	1
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	ITI, Jimalgatta	0	0	1	1
	Gondia	ITI, Palandur, Gondia	1	0	0	1
Odisha	Deogarh	ITI Barkote, Deograh	1	0	0	1
	Gajapati	Govt. ITI Rayagada, Gajapati.	1	0	0	1
	Koraput	Govt. ITI Nandapur, Koraput	0	1	0	1
	Malkangiri	ITI ,Matheli	1	0	0	1
	Rayagada	Govt ITI Gajabahal Bissam, Cuttack	1	0	0	1
	Sambalpur	ITI Rasanpur, Sambalpur	1	0	0	1
Telangana	Kothagudem	ITI Kothagudem, Kothagudem	1	0	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra	G. I. T. I. Ghorawal Sonbhadra, Sonebhadra	1	0	0	1
West Bengal	Jhargram	ITI Binpur Jhargram, Jhargram	1	0	0	1
Total			26	8	13	47

The table above shows that out of 47 ITIs, a total of 26 ITIs have been completed, followed by 8 ITIs ‘work in progress’ and 13 ITIs ‘yet to start’. Though 47 ITIs have been proposed under the scheme, two mini ITIs besides have been found in the State of Madhya Pradesh. These two mini ITIs have been converted from the SDCs in the State. However, a total of 15 ITIs are in functional, and running the courses as per the information garnered from the MIS-NCVT.

2. State-of-the-art infrastructure in line with NCVT guidelines for the target ITIs

To be able to effectively provide value & experience-based knowledge and skill training, it is of the utmost importance to have quality and standard state-of-the-art infrastructure. The state-of-the-art infrastructure efficiently provides for a vivid experience to build strong foundations and base for an avid learner. Specific facilities dedicated precisely for the need-based skill training and enhancement ensures holistic learning and easy grasping of required skills. Through the state-of-the-art infrastructure, trainees are provided an opportunity to construct their understanding of the subject and be able to grow in an environment for conducive learning. Institutions equipped by the State-of-the-art propel rapid development and attract bandwidth of trainees to grow and cable their aspirations and requirements. This type of infrastructure provides a unique opportunity while coordinating with best practices around the country, and focuses on increasing the potential of a learner with affordable, accessible, and useable resources. During the physical verification of ITI buildings, the responses reported by the study team is as under:

Table 4.2: State-of-the-art infrastructure of the sampled ITI buildings

State	No	Yes	Total
Bihar	0	5	5
Chhattisgarh	1	5	6
Jharkhand	5	0	5
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	3
Maharashtra	1	0	1
Odisha	1	4	5
Telangana	1	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	0	1	1
West Bengal	0	1	1
Total	9	17	26

The table shows that out of the 26 ITI buildings constructed, a total of 17 ITI buildings were found to be maintaining state-of-the-art infrastructure whereas, such appearance-based responses were not found with the remaining 9 ITI buildings. Out of the total state-of-the-art buildings visited, the maximum number of ITI building was found to be in the states of Bihar and

Chhattisgarh. Most ITI buildings were found in Jharkhand which was not considered as the state of the art infrastructures. Overall, 65.4% of the ITIs built in the study area were found to be state-of-the-art infrastructure. However, 34.6% of the ITIs built were not found having state-of-the-art infrastructure. The state of the art buildings is considered to be the highest level of general development, as of a device, technique, or scientific field achieved at a particular time through common methodologies employed.

The state of the art buildings of the ITIs built by the state are depicted through the line graph drawn below:

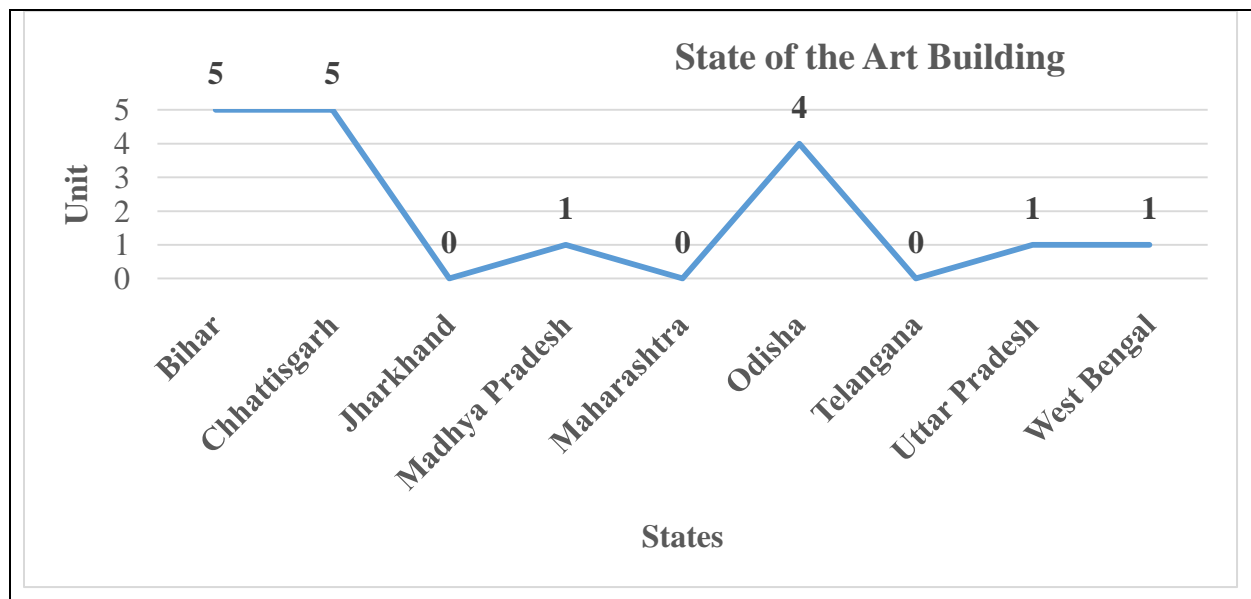


Figure 4.1: Line graph showing distribution of ITIs by state-of-the-art buildings

The line graph drawn above shows that the maximum of state of the art buildings is seen in the state of Bihar and Chhattisgarh. The status of these buildings is evident in the line graph drawn above.

3. Construction of ITIs under the scheme in Naxal Affected area

The scheme guidelines stipulate that the ITIs are to be set-up in the unserved blocks of the Naxal affected area. The MHA has forwarded a list of 35 worst affected districts out of which 22 districts are common with 34 districts covered in the present scheme with an addition of 13 new districts. Thus, the scheme is to cover 47 (34+13) districts in the continuation phase. In Andhra Pradesh, an ITI is to be set-up in Vishakhapatnam. In Telangana, the ITIs are to be set-up in Khammam district. In Bihar, besides the ITIs which are to be set up in Jamui, Gya, Aurangabad,

Rohtas, Jehanabad, and Arwal, there are three additional ITIs as per the MHA proposal are to be set up in Muzzaferpur, Banka, and Nawada. In Chhatisgarh, apart from setting up the ITIs in Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandgaon, Bijapur, and Narayanpur, two ITIs in Sukma and Kondagaon were to be established. In Jharkhand, a total of 16 ITIs are going to be set up in Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar, and Hazaribagh. Additional ITIs will be set up in Giridih, Khunti, Ranchi, Dumka, Ramgarh, and Simdega. In Madhya Pradesh, an ITI building will be built in Balaghat. In Maharashtra, two ITIs, named Gadchiroli K and Gondia are going to be established. In Odisha, in addition to setting up of ITIs in Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Deogarh, and Sambalpur, an additional unit of ITI will be set up in Koraput. In Uttar Pradesh, an ITI will be set up in Sonebhadra. In West Bengal, an ITI will be set up in Paschim Midnapur (Lalgarh area). Every district of the states Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal will be getting an ITI building set up. One ITI in each of the two districts of Maharashtra, six districts in Odisha, 9 districts in Bihar and Chhatisgarh, and 16 districts of Jharkhand will be set up. The intention under the scheme is to establish new ITIs in unserved blocks in the above-said districts. However, it has also been found that ITIs in such districts are facing a lack of connectivity both at industry partners and habitations level. The construction of ITIs under the scheme is to be set-up in Naxal Affected areas. The details of which are as under:

Table 4.3: Distance-based locations of ITIs in 10 states

State	0-1 Km	Less than 2 Kms	Less than 3 Kms	Less than 4 Kms	More than 4 Kms	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bihar	8	0	0	0	0	8
Chhattisgarh	8	1	0	0	0	9
Jharkhand	4	2	2	0	0	8
Madhya Pradesh	3	1	0	0	0	4
Maharashtra	1	0	0	0	0	1
Odisha	0	1	0	1	3	5
Telangana	0	0	0	0	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	1
West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	1

Total	25	5	2	1	6	39
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The study was conducted to identify the distance between ITIs and Naxal affected areas. Three slabs of distance were formed, namely 0-1 km, less than 2 km, less than 3 km, less than 4 km, and more than 4 km. The study shows that out of the information collected for 39 ITIs, the majority of the ITIs (25) is located in ‘0-1km’ of the Naxal affected areas. Five ITIs were found located in ‘less than 2 km’ of the Naxal area. Two ITIs were found located in the range of ‘less than 3 km’, one in ‘less than 4 km’ and 6 in ‘more than 4 km’. 64.1% of ITIs were found to be located in the core of the Naxal affected area. 12.8% of the ITIs are located slightly away from the Naxal affected areas. 5.1% of the ITIs are located relatively farther away from the Naxal affected areas. 2.6% of the ITIs were found located within the range of ‘less than 4 Kms’ range of the Naxal affected areas. 15.4% of the ITIs were located in the range of ‘more than 4 km’ of the Naxal affected areas. If we consider ‘upto 4 km’ the proximity range, approximately 84.6% of the ITIs are located in the Naxal affected areas. This shows us a good sign in terms of the location of the ITIs. If the data is generalized for a total of 47 ITIs, we can conclude that approximately 40 ITIs are located in the Naxal affected areas. The location of the ITIs can be shown through the diagram given below:

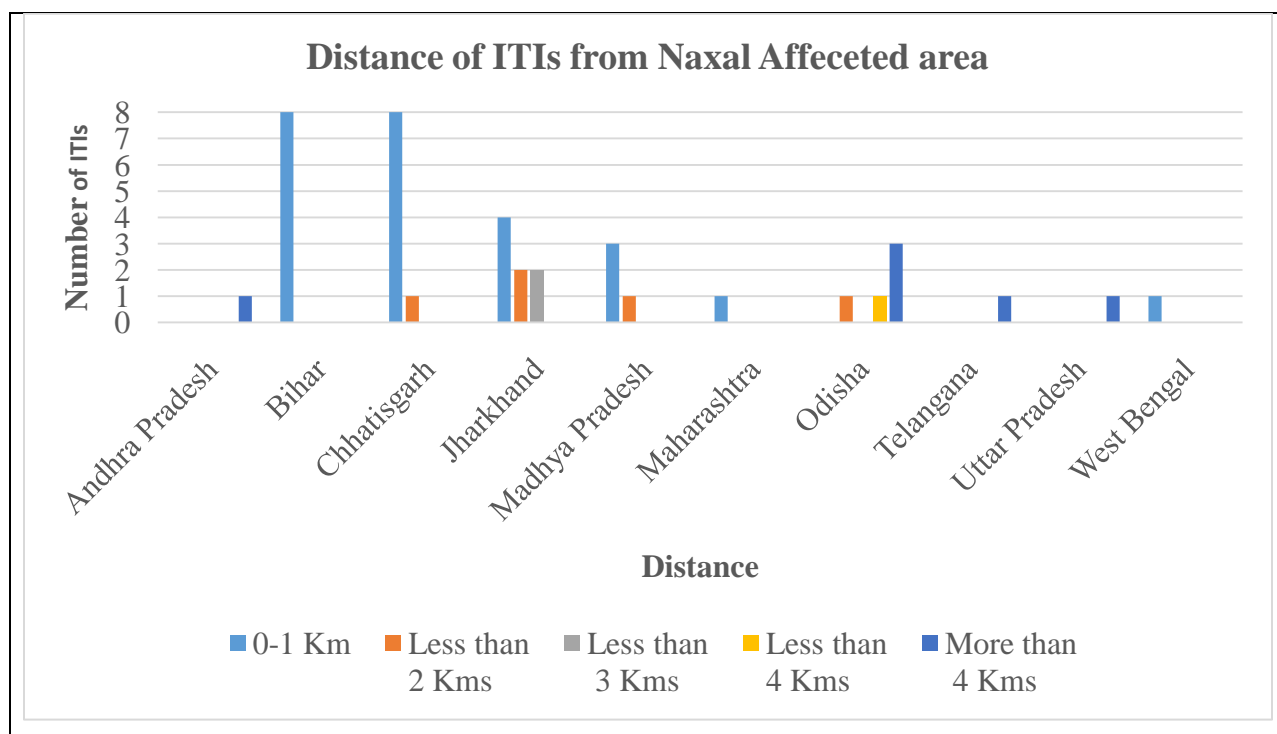


Figure 4.2: Bar graph showing location of ITIs from Naxal affected area by state

The bar chart drawn above shows that the maximum number of ITIs have been set up in core Naxal affected areas. Only six ITIs of which, one each in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh and 3 in Odisha have been set up 'over 4 km' of the Naxal affected area. The maximum number of ITIs is set-up near Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh. Moreover, a lot of ITIs have been proposed and set-up in these states.

Out of the total 30 ITIs verified, it has been found that 21 ITIs are located in the Naxal affected areas. 5 ITIs are set-up around the Naxal area whereas 4 ITIs are in a radius of about 10 Kms. As such, most of the ITIs are located in the Naxal affected areas. The ITIs details by district and State are given below:

Table 4.4: Location of ITIs in Naxal affected area

Name of the State	Name of the District	Name of the ITI	In Naxal Area	Around Naxal Area	Within 10 Km
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	ITI Vishakhapatnam	0	0	1
Bihar	Aurangabad	Govt. ITI (LWE), Babhandi, Aurangabad.	1	0	0
	Gaya	ITI Dumariya, Gaya	1	0	0
	Jahanabad	ITI (Makdumpur Kahana Bad), Jehanabad.	1	0	0
	Jamui	ITI (Kishor Jamui), Jamui	1	0	0
	Rohtash	ITI, Tumba	1	0	0
Chhattisgarh	Baster	ITI Bakawand, Baster	1	0	0
	Bijapur	ITI Bhairamgarh, Bijapur	1	0	0
	Narayanpur	ITI, Narayanpur	1	0	0
	Rajnandgaon	ITI Ambagarh, Rajnandangaon.	1	0	0
	Sarguja	ITI Sitapur, Sarguja	1	0	0
	Sukma	ITI Konta, Sukma.	1	0	0
Jharkhand	Chatara	ITI Kisanpur, Chatra.	0	1	0
	Garhwa	ITI Chiniya (GIMIT), Garhwa.	0	1	0
	Latehar	ITI Barwadih, Latehar	1	0	0
	Lohardaga	ITI Kairo, Lohardaga.	1	0	0
	Palamu	ITI Vishrampur, Palamu.	0	1	0

Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Government ITI Birsa, Balaghat	1	0	0
Maharashtra	Gondia	ITI, Palandur, Gondia	1	0	0
Odisha	Deogarh	ITI Barkote, Deograh	0	1	0
	Gajapati	Govt. ITI Rayagada, Gajapati.	0	1	0
	Malkangiri	ITI ,Matheli	1	0	0
	Rayagada	Govt ITI Gajabahal Bissam, Cuttack	0	0	1
	Sambalpur	ITI Rasanpur, Sambalpur	0	0	1
Telangana	Kothagudem	ITI Kothagudem, Kothagudem	0	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	G. I. T. I. Ghorawal Sonbhadra, Sobhadra	0	1	0
West Bengal	Jhargram	ITI Binpur Jhargram, Jhargram	1	0	0
Total	27	27	17	7	3

The table shows the number of ITIs completed and their distance from the LWE areas. A significant number of ITIs concentration were found in the states of Jharkhand and Bihar in the LWE areas.

4. Coverage/ inclusion of surrendered Naxals or vulnerable to adopt Naxalism in the beneficiary pool

The scheme has to primarily cater to the Naxal affected area so that the Naxals or vulnerable to Naxalism can be mainstreamed through skill training. The local youth may get an enhanced opportunity to have a decent livelihood by acquiring skills. The skill-set acquired by beneficiary trainees can augment employment opportunities. During the evaluation of the scheme, the study team attempted to find a list of Naxals being integrated with the skill training programme across the states. Getting information is very sensitive for both the information giver and information receivers. In the ITI, Jamui, ITI Banka, and SDC Jaridih , a total of 116 Naxals have integrated with the skill training programme. The information on the component was obtained which is summarized as under:

Table 4.5: Inclusion of surrendered Naxals under the scheme

State	District	Number of Naxal Surrendered
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Bihar	ITI, Jamui	11
	ITI, Banka	5
Jharkhand	SDC, Jaridih	100
Total		116

Out of the 574 beneficiary samples collected from ITIs and SDCs, a total of 116 Naxal surrendered candidates were found being put to the skill training programme. The Naxal surrendered beneficiary was 20.2% of the total sample size. All the Naxal surrendered beneficiaries were found to be in the state of Bihar, and Jharkhand. The Naxal surrendered beneficiaries can be shown through the pie diagram for both the states of Bihar and Jharkhand. The diagram is as under:

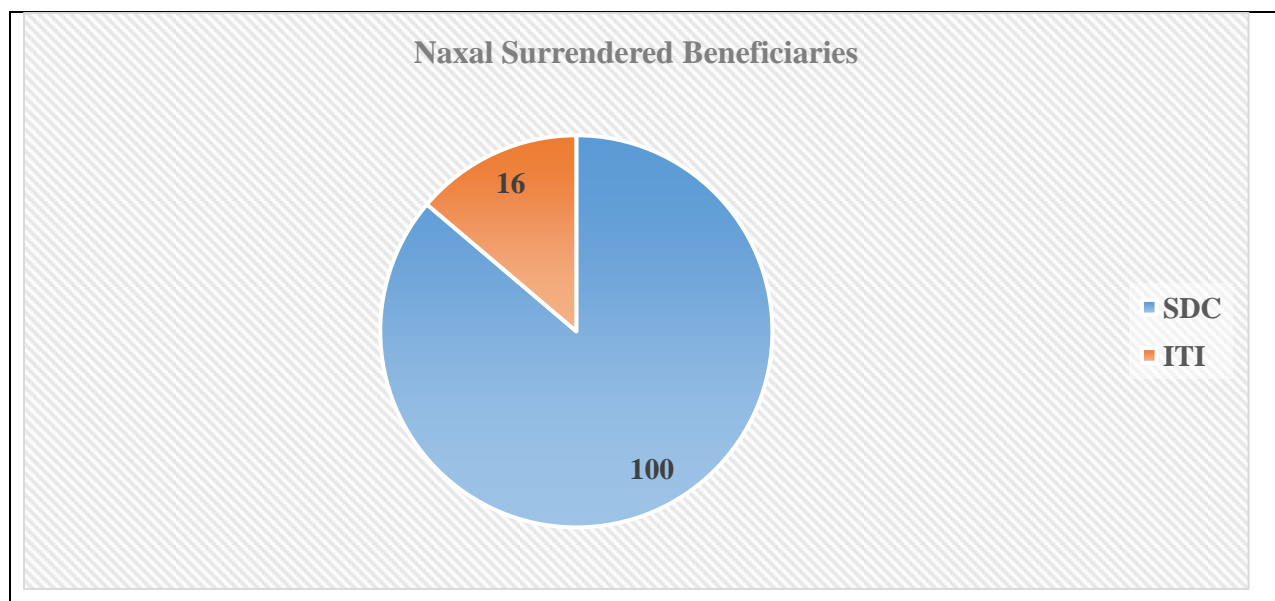


Figure 4.3 : Pie Diagram showing Naxal surrendered beneficiary trainees

The pie chart drawn above shows that the maximum number of surrendered Naxals have been found being mainstreamed through SDCs as compared to ITIs. The role of SDCs has been found significant so far as the maximum number of surrendered Naxals are concerned. In the Jaridih district of Jharkhand, the information about the 100 Naxals were obtained. From Banka and Jamui districts of Bihar, Naxals were integrated through ITIs skill training. It shows that the scheme is largely delivering its desired results through the intervention. From the above diagram, it is clear that the highest number of surrendered Naxals have been reported from the district of Jaridih in the state of Jharkhand. Out of the total surrendered Naxals reported, 86.2% of the

surrendered Naxals were reported from the SDCs whereas, 13.8% from ITIs. It is to be noted that from the sampled ITIs & SDCs studied, most of the ITIs & SDCs heads were found to be reluctant to express the information about the surrendered Naxals integrated with the scheme.

5. Machinery and equipment procured

The machinery and equipment are the major required items that help the trainees to learn their subject matter properly and the same has also been prescribed by the NCVT. The collected information from the 30 ITIs are summarized as under:

Table 4.6: Building, machinery procurement etc. in sampled ITIs

State	Building Found	Building not found	Building, Infrastructure, Tool and Equipment	Operational ITIs	Yet to Function	Not Operational ITI	Course Materials	New construction Machines connected with electricity	Yet to get affiliation from NCVT	Total
Bihar	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
Chhattisgarh	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Jharkhand	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	5
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Odisha	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Telangana	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
West Bengal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3	1	12	1	1	4	2	1	1	26

From the table placed above, a total of 3 buildings were found, out of which only one ITI was operational and another one which was found not in operation as it is still in construction, which was found in Jharkhand. A total of four ITIs were found which were not under a proper working condition which was found in the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and Odisha. The ITIs in the state of Chhattisgarh had the highest number of ‘building, infrastructure, tool, and equipment which is 4. The other states that follow are Madhya Pradesh having 1, Odisha having 2 and Bihar, Jharkhand, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal having one. The ITI building in Bihar was not found. Bihar and Chhattisgarh each provide course material in their ITI buildings. ‘New construction machines which are operational’ were found in only one ITI i.e. in Bihar. Two ITI buildings in Jharkhand are yet to be connected by road and there has been no provision of hostel facilities. An ITI building in Jharkhand is yet to get an affiliation from NCVT.

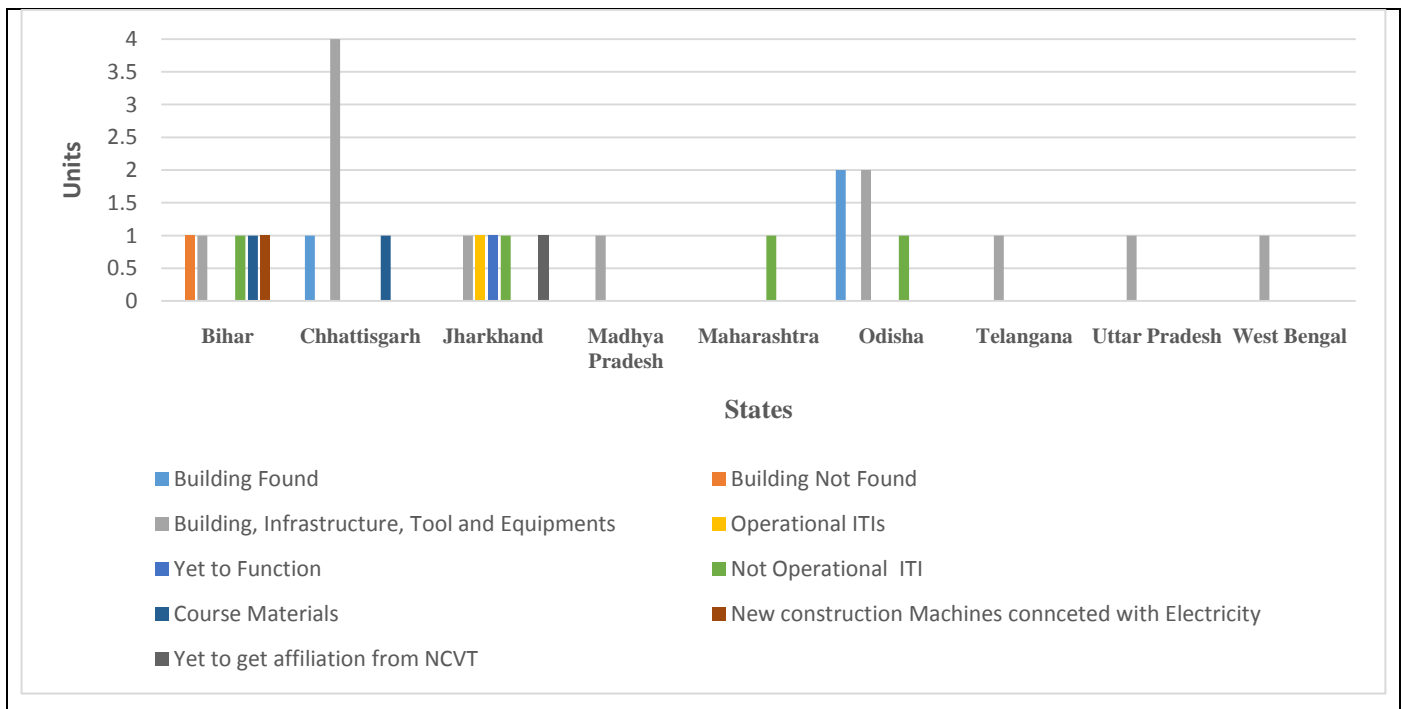


Figure 4.4: Bar diagram showing procurement related matters across the sampled ITIs

The graph given above shows that procurement related items have been done in the different ITIs of the sampled states. The maximum number of building infrastructures has been recognized in the state of Chhattisgarh, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

The procurement of materials related to tools and equipment have not shown impressive figures, as most of the ITIs are not operational.

6. Infrastructures created and utilized

The crucial objective of the scheme to increase the infrastructure for skill training in the left-wing extremism affected areas so that the local youth may get enhanced opportunity to have a decent livelihood by acquiring skill. As a result, it is expected that local youth would be prevented from disruptive activities.

Table 4.7: Infrastructure created and utilised by beneficiary trainees

State	ITI				SDC		Total
	Advanced Vocational Training Scheme	Apprenticeship Training	Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)	Dual System Of Training	Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)	Dual System Of Training	
Andhra Pradesh	0 (0.0)	10(5.5)	51(23.9)	0 (0.0)	1(1.7)	0 (0.0)	62(10.8)
Bihar	2 (3.2)	38 (20.8)	17(8.0)	3(5.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	60(10.5)
Chhattisgarh	0 (0.0)	39(21.3)	20(9.4)	1(1.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	60(10.5)
Jharkhand	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	59(98.3)	1(50.0)	60(10.5)
Madhya Pradesh	38(61.3)	4(2.2)	3(1.4)	20(37.0)	0 (0.0)	1(50.0)	66(11.5)
Odisha	4(6.5)	4(2.2)	47(22.1)	5(9.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	60(10.5)
Telangana	8(12.9)	39(21.3)	40(18.8)	11(20.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	98(17.1)
Uttar Pradesh	10(16.1)	2(1.1)	35(16.4)	14(25.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	61(10.6)
West Bengal	0 (0.0)	47(25.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	47(8.2)
Total	62(100.0)	183(100.0)	213(100.0)	54(100.0)	60(100.0)	2(100.0)	574(100.0)

The infrastructure created and utilized by beneficiaries indicates the usefulness of the assets created. The table shows that out of 62 beneficiaries received advanced vocational training from the ITIs across 9 states, the maximum number of beneficiaries are vivid in the ITIs of Madhya Pradesh (61.3%), followed by Uttar Pradesh (16.1%), Telangana (12.9%), Odisha (6.5%) and Bihar (3.2%). In the training received for an apprenticeship, 25.7% of the beneficiaries on the component got from the ITIs of West Bengal, followed by 21.3% each from Chhattisgarh and Telangana, followed by Bihar (20.8%), Andhra Pradesh (5.5%), 2.2% each from Madhya

Pradesh and Odisha and merely 1.1% in Uttar Pradesh. For the craftsmen training scheme (CTS), the maximum percentage of trainees were identified in Andhra Pradesh (23.9%), followed by Odisha (22.1%), Telangana (18.8%), Uttar Pradesh (16.4%), Chhattisgarh (9.4%), Bihar (8%) and Madhya Pradesh (1.4%).

The trainees have been found receiving two important skill sectors, namely craftsmen training and the dual system of training. Out of 60 sampled beneficiaries under the craftsmen training, the maximum percentage is visible in the SDCs of Jharkhand (98.3%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (1.7%). The maximum number of trainee percentage have been found in the ITIs of West Bengal (47), followed by 39 each in Chhattisgarh and Telangana, followed by Bihar (38), Andhra Pradesh (10), 4 each in Madhya Pradesh and Odisha, and 2 in Uttar Pradesh. Out of the total Craftsman training, Telangana has a maximum percentage i.e. 17.1 which is followed by Madhya Pradesh at 11.5 and further by Andhra Pradesh at 10.8. Another state like Uttar Pradesh, which has 10.6% of the Total Craftsmen Training is further followed by Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha at 10.5% each and West Bengal has the lowest percentage of 8.2.

7. Percentage of candidates completed the training

The successful completion of training is essentially required for the trainees put to training programmes. The responses on the component have been received from a total of 26 ITIs. It has been found that the maximum number of ITIs in Chhattisgarh have imparted training in all the three ranges as mentioned below:

Table 4.8: Percentage of candidates completed the training

State	Percentage of Candidates passed out			
	ITIs			SDCs
	<50%	50-70%	71-100%	100%
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	0
Bihar	4	3	1	0
Chhattisgarh	1	1	7	0
Jharkhand	8	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	0
Maharashtra	1	0	0	0
Odisha	2	1	2	0
Telangana	1	0	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	0
West Bengal	0	0	1	0
Total	17	5	14	1

The above table presents the number of passed out candidates in percentages in ITIs and SDCs. Under the ITIs, the highest percentage (71-100%) of passed out candidates is in Chhattisgarh and lowest in Jharkhand (<50%) while Under the SDCs only Telangana responded positively where the success rate was 100%. There is only 1 ITI in Andhra Pradesh which has 71-100% of passed out candidates. Bihar has 4 ITIs with less than 50% of passed out candidates followed by 3 ITIs in the range of 50-70% and only 1 in the bracket of 71-100%. In the case of Chhattisgarh, which is leading with 7 ITIs in the highest bracket of 71-100% of passed out candidates but has 1 ITI each in the less than 50% and 50-70% range of passed out candidates. Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and Telangana have all of its 8 ITIs and 1 ITI each respectively in less than 50% bracket of passed out candidates but there is only 1 ITI which has candidates in 71-100% range in case of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Lastly, in the state of Odisha there are 2 ITIs both in the range of 71-100% and for less than 50% but only one ITI which shows 50-70% of passed out candidates.

Table 4.9: Allotment of seats and occupied in ITIs/SDCs

State	Name of the ITIs/SDC	District	Trade	Allotment	Occupied
Bihar	ITI (LWE)	Giridih	6	312	57
	ITI (LWE)	Dumaria	6	264	27
	ITI (LWE)	Babhandi	6	264	56
	ITI (LWE), Tumba	Rohtas	6	220	40
	Govt. ITI, Daura	Jehanabad	6	224	58
Chhattisgarh	Govt. ITI, Ambagarh chowk	Rajnandgaon	1	48	44
	Govt. ITI, Bakawand	Bastar	1	48	39
	Govt. ITI, Bhairamgarh	Bijapur	1	48	40
	Govt. ITI, Konta	Sukuma	1	48	48
	Govt. ITI, Sitapur	Surguja	1	48	44
Odisha	Govt. ITI, Gajabahal, Bisaam, Cuttack	Rayagada	3	208	188
	Govt. ITI, Barkote	Deogarh	3	208	146
	Govt. ITI, Rasanpur	Sambalpur	3	208	130
	ITI, Rayagada	Gajapati	2	80	80
	ITI, Matheli	Malkangiri	3	128	127
	SDC, Rayagada	Rayagada	1	40	0
	SDC Jimidipeta	Rayagada	2	80	0

(Date Source: MIS Portal NCVT accessed on 04.11.2020)

Table 4.10: T-Test for allotment and occupied seats

T-Test: Two-Sample for Means		
	Allotment	Occupied
Mean	145.64	66.11
Known Variance	9174.11	2696.73
Observations	17	17
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
t Stat	3.0096	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.0029	
t Critical one-tail	1.7081	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.0059	
t Critical two-tail	2.0595	

**Statistically significant at 5% level of Significance*

The t-Test on the information collected for 3 states, i.e. Bihar, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh from MIS Portal NCVT, shows that the number of seats allotted was not fully occupied. The p-value comes out to be less than 0.05 i.e. 0.0059, which implies the externality created due to different spatial as well as socio-economic factors playing instrumental roles in the outreach of the scheme to the districts affected by LWE. Odisha is shown to have occupied the largest number of allotted seats, on the contrary, Bihar comes out to be at the lower end of the occupied seats from the number of seats allotted to them, which in turn affects the employability status of the state and the contribution to the economic development of the country. Overall, the seats allocated and occupied are incongruent across the states based on information garnered from the NCVT-MIS portal. This also shows that the resources available are underutilized.

8. Satisfaction level from Employability and Earnings

The satisfaction level of beneficiary trainees is largely dependent on their expenditure level. The beneficiary trainees' views have been taken on the rating scale starting from 'highly unsatisfied', 'Unsatisfied', 'Neutral', 'Satisfied', and highly satisfied. The summarized views of the beneficiary respondents are as under:

Table 4.11: Satisfaction level from employability and earnings

States	Highly Unsatisfied	Unsatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Highly Satisfied	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1(2.13)	0(0.00)	20(16.95)	41(14.80)	0(0.00)	62
Bihar	31(65.96)	18(16.67)	4(3.39)	7(2.53)	0(0.00)	60
Chhattisgarh	0(0.00)	40(37.04)	8(6.78)	12(4.33)	0(0.00)	60
Jharkhand	1(2.13)	8(7.41)	18(15.25)	33(11.91)	0(0.00)	60
Madhya Pradesh	1(2.13)	2(1.85)	32(27.12)	31(11.19)	0(0.00)	66
Odisha	3(6.38)	1(0.93)	1(0.85)	42(15.16)	13(54.17)	60
Telangana	3(6.38)	1(0.93)	23(19.49)	65(23.47)	6(25.00)	98
Uttar Pradesh	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	12(10.17)	44(15.88)	5(20.83)	61
West Bengal	7(14.89)	38(35.19)	0(0.00)	2(0.72)	0(0.00)	47
Total	47(100.00)	108(100.00)	118(100.00)	277(100.00)	24(100.00)	574

Parenthesis contains the percentage of beneficiaries

The highest level of satisfaction from employability was seen at 54.17% of the beneficiaries surveyed in Odisha followed by Telangana at 25% and further by Uttar Pradesh, which is 20.83%. Telangana leads among all the states in the satisfaction level, as 23.47% of beneficiaries responded to be satisfied with their employment status. Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh's population differ marginally in terms of the satisfaction level at 15.88%, 15.16%, 14.80%, 11.91%, and 11.19%, respectively. It shows that satisfaction level from the employability is yet to be enhanced. This requires both the improvement of quality training and increased involvement of the employers.

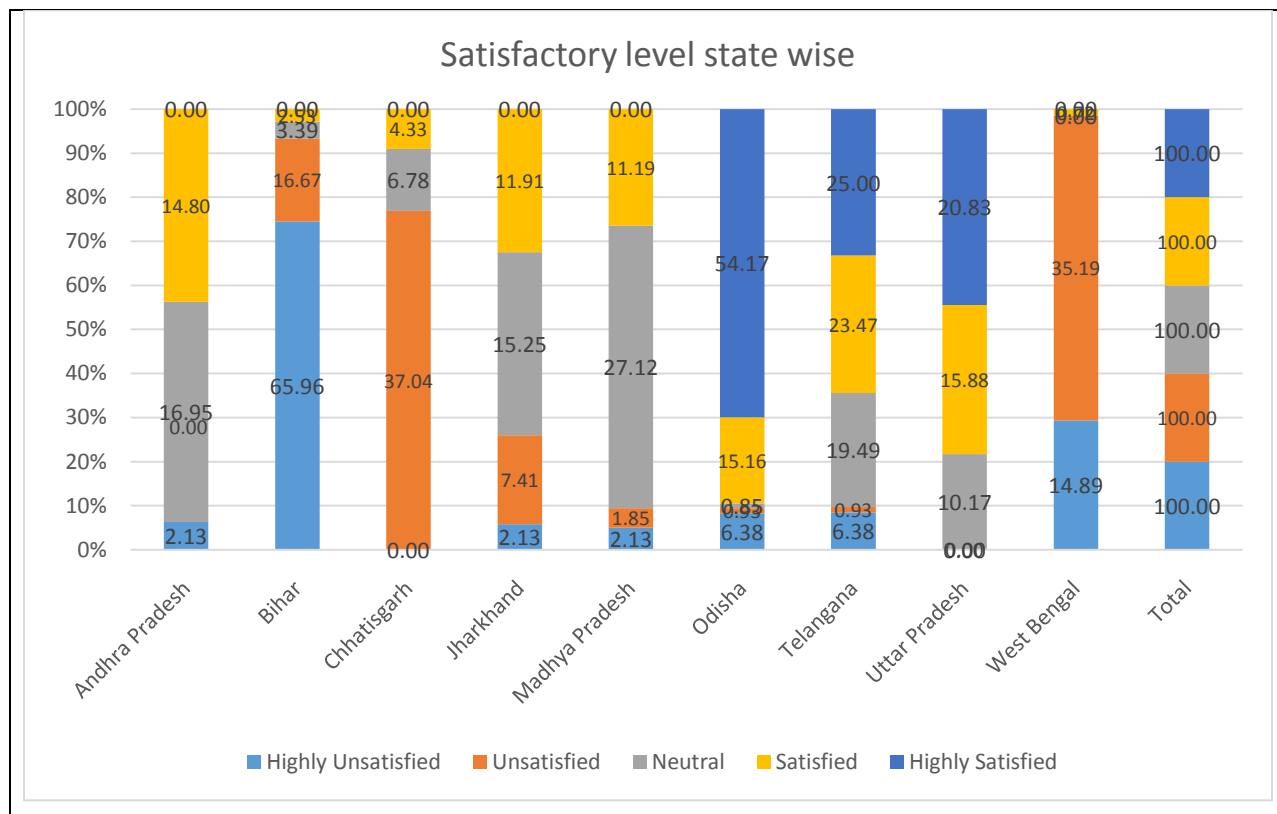


Figure 4.5: Stack chart showing satisfaction level of beneficiary trainees in the states

Regression Model,

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \epsilon_i$$

Where,

Y_i : After Training Monthly Expenditure

X_{1i} : Satisfaction Level

X_{2i} : Before Monthly Expenditure

ϵ_i : Random error

β_0, β_1 & β_2 are parameters of the regression model.

Table 4.12: Regression model of the satisfaction and earnings

R-Square = 0.47				
After Training Monthly Expenditure	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>
Intercept	520.1211728	346.2298572	1.502242403	0.13358732
Satisfaction Level	321.5670502	78.05929129	4.119523055	0.000044*
Before Training Monthly Expenditure	0.861564938	0.038094737	22.61637724	0.00000*

**Statistically significant at 5% level of significance*

Here, in the regression model, we have treated the expenditure of the beneficiaries as their earning level that impacts the employability of the beneficiary trained. The R square value of the above regression model is 0.47 which indicates that the independent variables being Satisfaction Level and Before Training Monthly Expenditure explains the dependent variable i.e. After Training Monthly Expenditure which is 47%. The coefficient of variable pertaining to the satisfaction level is 321.56 which implies that a unit change in the independent variable would change the dependent variable by 321.56. Similarly, a unit change in independent variable i.e. Before Training Monthly Expenditure would change the After Training Monthly Expenditure by 0.86, and both the variables are statistically significant at a 5 % level of significance. The positive sign of the coefficients of both variables implies that variables, i.e. Satisfaction Level and Before Training Monthly Expenditure are positively related to the After Training Monthly Expenditure.

9. Awareness and accessibility of the Skill Development Centres (SDCs)

The Central Government in India has formulated programs and policies over the years for mainstreaming the youths of LWE areas. However, despite these policies, these youths are not integrated with such schemes. The simple reasons attributed to the conditions are not having adequate information. As such, they continue to be amongst the most disadvantaged in terms of access to skill training. It is also because the trades under skill training do not fit-in with their needs. Based on the focus group discussion with non-beneficiaries and beneficiaries, it was identified that publicity about the skill courses is dismal and lugubrious. A number of factors that influence the accessibility of skill-training emanate from perceptions of parents of trainees and

their difficulties in helping, infrastructure, inadequate levels of training of key stakeholders, invisible promotion by communities, poverty, lack of acceptance, lack of interest, gender discrimination, lack of awareness, and poor physical access.

As per the survey conducted in the district of Bokaro, Jharkhand, it was noted that each person underwent training of the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS). It could be inferred that the people who availed the scheme/ programme felt that they were able to fill up the gaps through the training that they received during the programme. All the participants received short-term training which helped them hone their skills. Most of the participants haven't completed the training successfully which has resulted in them being unemployed. No one to date has given any assessment test after the training completion. The people received information about the programme through advertisement on print/radio/audio-visual media (38), Community group meeting/interview (1), Local academic circle (10), peer group (2), mobile van campaign (1), and through village leaders who motivated them to scale up their skills through the inclusion under the skill training.

10. Formation of IMCs for guiding the ITIs

It was found during the study that most of the ITIs were facing a lack of connection with the industries. To have a better connection with the industries, the formation of the Institute Management Committee (IMC) was found to be essential. One time grant of Rs. one crore is prescribed under the scheme for IMC. The grant may be utilized for the payment of contract faculty by the IMC in place of vacant posts of institutes. The payment for the faculty to short term courses for the local youth as per need is also admissible. However, the grant is provided only after the construction is completed, and the IMC society is formed. The IMC society will be encouraged to generate revenue through various activities including production work. Thus, the formation of IMC is quintessential for the promotion of the ITIs and develop a revenue model. The survey conducted that few ITIs are having IMC.

There are 2 states i.e. Madhya Pradesh (Balaghat) and Odisha (Sambalpur) having a model ITI which duly formed IMCs and the trades run by the institutions are computer hardware and networking maintenance, electrician and wireman, fitter and mechanics of diesel vehicles. None of the units in both states have been funded through the past schemes and funds for the ITIs. The reason for the delay in the construction of ITI for the state of Madhya Pradesh has been due to unrest in the mapped location. Both the ITIs cater to less than two blocks of unserved blocks.

The states have conducted a skill gap survey and the recommendation of the survey has been integrated with the training contents.

The ITIs in the states of Bihar, Odisha, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chattisgarh, and Uttar Pradesh were not found with duly formed IMC. In some of the districts in Jharkhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana to date no operational ITIs were found in place and the principal of ITI in Narayanpur district of Chhatisgarh refused to give information due to the ITI being turned into a covid-19 centre. The trades run by the institutions are computer hardware and networking maintenance, electrician and wireman, fitter, and mechanics of diesel vehicles. The number of trainees trained under additional short term courses is highest in Balaghat region. Most of the ITIs still need affiliation from NCVT.

11. Delay in Construction of ITIs in terms of (a) Planning, (b) Monitoring, (c) Execution, and (d) Mobilization.

The delay in the construction of ITIs was assessed in terms of planning, monitoring, execution, and mobilization. It was found during the evaluation that the delay in construction works being distinct and varied in state to state. For instance, in ITI Banka, Bihar was facing the problem of delay in fund disbursement, ITI Kankar, Chhatisgarh related to renovation, ITI, Bastar & Bijapur Chhatisgarh related to human resource, ITI, Sukma, Chhatisgarh due to high tension wire passed over the land, ITI, Kothagudam, Telangana related to site problems, delay in remittances and heavy rainfall from June to September, ITI, Koraput, Odisha due to cyclone the works were adversely impacted. The details are given in the Enclosure-1

12. Implications of Skill-Gap Survey

Conducting a skill gap analysis is a three-step process that includes determining desired skills, assessing a candidate's skills, and identifying gaps. The effective skill-gap survey should be conducted by a third party having no personal association with the industries. It assesses the employee's ability to perform each task to a required level. Establishing the required skill level for each task is a critical component to identify the employee's skill gap. The skill gap survey is an integral part of the scheme funded by the central government to the tune of 100%. The skill gap-survey needs to be conducted based upon the existing practice of experience and the application received for admission in the existing ITIs. The skill gap survey would help us to know the actual skill requirement with respect to the local demand. It is mandated to be researched in 47 LWE affected districts by employing a central agency.

The state of West Bengal had a skill-gap survey in the district of Jhargram where they completed a diploma as their educational qualification where one of them was a daily wagger and another one being a farmer. They participated in skill training which they got to know through village leaders and door-to-door campaigns. The motivation for joining these programmes came through an increase in income level where they received apprenticeship training for 5 hours daily. They were unsatisfied with the use of the digital tool for training, the placement cell, and were not able to complete the training successfully. To some extent, they were satisfied with the certification of training. Counseling for getting employment was given to them but many people from their batch opted out the courses and their status of skills being un-skilled. The suggestions given to improve the effectiveness and outreach of skill training programmes were found to be putting-in more resources, facilitating transportation, extending accommodation, water supply, and security which would help the candidates stay and complete their courses.

4.2 Additional Parameters

a) Coverage of Beneficiaries

As per the Standing Finance Committee held for the continuation of the scheme on August 5th, 2016, the states were finding it difficult to select and send trainees for skill training. However, a total of 2979 trainees completed their training as of 2016. With the additional inclusion of 13 LWE districts, the number of districts has come to 47 with the previous 34 LWE Districts. Considering the inclusivity of the scheme, the information about skill training in LWE Districts seemed to have grown. It has been found during the study that a total of 116 Naxal surrendered persons were integrated with the skill training through the setting up of ITIs and SDCs. The present status of the target group in the sampled ITIs and SDCs are summarised as under:

Table 4.13: Distribution of sampled beneficiaries by gender, location, and social category

State	Sex	Rural					Urban				
		General	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	General	Minority	OBC	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	Female	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	7	1	0
	Male	10	1	10	3	0	3	3	17	3	0
Bihar	Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	4	1	44	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	Female	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	2	0	32	6	14	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Female	1	16	16	0	27	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Female	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	1	0	1
	Male	1	0	17	19	11	0	0	5	0	1
Odisha	Female	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Male	18	0	21	5	8	2	0	2	1	0
Telangana	Female	0	0	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	1
	Male	13	5	19	9	21	2	1	12	1	5
Uttar Pradesh	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	21	0	31	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	45	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

As per the information garnered through the survey, Uttar Pradesh has the highest population of male beneficiaries in the General Category, i.e. 21 and is followed by Odisha (18) and Telangana (13), subsequently. For female beneficiaries in the Minority and ST Category, Jharkhand leads among all the states by a huge margin, i.e. 16 and 27. The next better-performing state, i.e. Telangana has a total of 5 and 21 male beneficiaries in the Minority and ST Category in urban and rural areas respectively. The bordering states of West Bengal and Bihar differ marginally, i.e. 45 and 44, respectively for the highest number of male OBC Category beneficiaries from the working of the scheme in the rural areas. Lastly, in the SC Category, Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of male beneficiaries, which is 19, followed by Bihar and Telangana, i.e. 10 and 9, respectively. Now, for urban areas, Andhra Pradesh has 3 male beneficiaries in the General Category as well as in the Minority Category, followed by Odisha and Telangana at 2 each in General Category. Also, Andhra Pradesh has 17 and 3 male beneficiaries in the OBC and SC Category which is highest among all the states for urban areas. So, conclusively, it is gathered

from the above analysis that irrespective of the geographical location the benefit has reached all the sub-section of the population across the targeted states and the inter-temporal allocation of the funds have been utilized to an optimal level. The graph for the same is shown as follows:

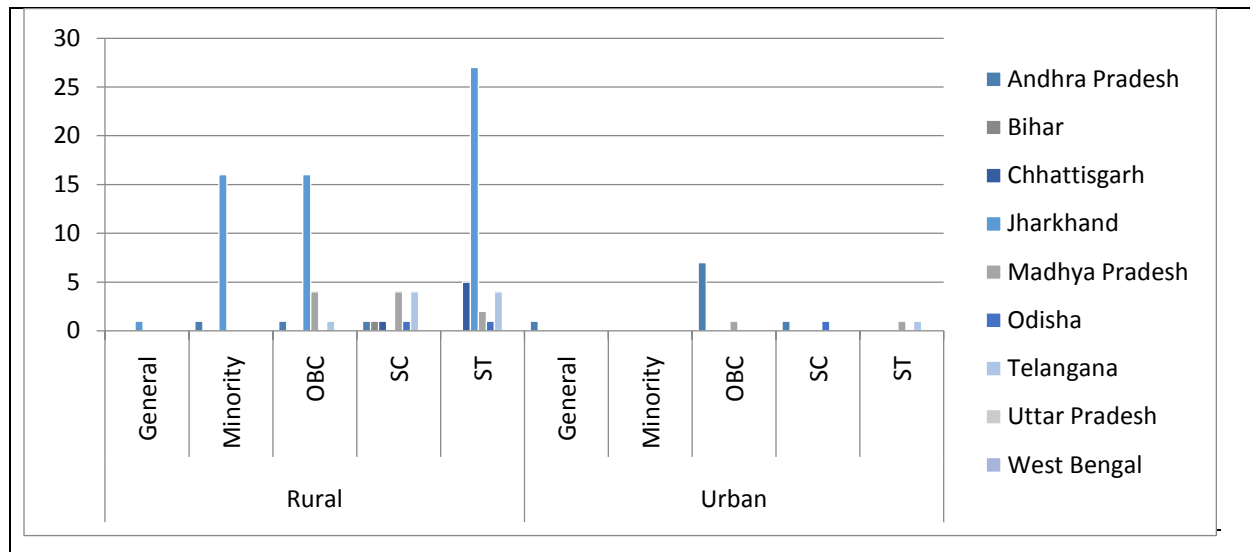


Figure 4.6: Bar diagram showing social category by state

The bar diagram drawn above shows that the ST population of females availing the scheme is highest in the state of Jharkhand while in males of ST population, it's Telangana. The male beneficiaries availing the scheme in the OBC category is highest in the state of Bihar and West Bengal by a marginal number while it is only one beneficiary each in females in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The state of Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of men availing the beneficiaries in the General Category while it is nil in every state for women. The numbers are less in the state of In SC category, the state of Madhya Pradesh are the frontrunners for the highest number of male beneficiaries followed by Bihar and Telangana. The state of Andhra Pradesh has the highest number of male beneficiaries availing the scheme in SC and OBC categories among all the urban areas. Thus, we can conclude by saying that the ST population is highly being benefited by the scheme and the benefits are reaching the sub-sections of society and funds are being used to the optimal level. The district-wise data from each state is shown as follows:

Table 4.14: Distribution of sampled beneficiaries by district

District	Sex	Rural					Urban				
		General	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	General	Minority	OBC	SC	ST
Aurangabad	Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	4	4		0	0	0	0	0
Balaghat	Female	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	1	0	1
	Male	1	0	17	19	11	0	0	5	0	1
Banka	Male	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baster	Male	1	0	15	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bhadrathi	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhadradi kothagudem	Female	0	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	1
	Male	10	5	15	6	18	1	1	10	0	3
Bhargram (Nainpur)	Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bokaro	Female	1	16	16		27	0	0	0	0	0
Deogarh	Male	5	0	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
East Godavari	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gajapati	Male	6	0	3	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
Gaya	Male	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jahanabad	Male	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamuai	Male	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamui	Male	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jhargram	Male	0	0	44	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kahanabad	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khammam	Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	2
Krishna	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahabubabad	Male	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mulugu	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rajnandgaon	Female	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	2	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
Rayagada	Female	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	4	0	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rohtas	Male	1	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sambalpur	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Male	3	0	4	2	1	2	0	1	1	0
Sonbhadra	Male	21	0	31	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
Srikakulam	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sukma	Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

District	Sex	Rural					Urban				
		General	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	General	Minority	OBC	SC	ST
	Male	1	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suryapet	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Visakhapatnam	Female	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	7	1	0
	Male	6	1	9	3	0	3	3	16	3	0
Vizianagaram	Female	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khammam	Male	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

As per the data collected from the sample districts, the rural areas have a huge number of beneficiaries compared to the urban areas. The district of Jhargram has the highest number of male beneficiaries in the OBC category i.e. 44 followed by Sonbhadra (31), Balaghat (17), Bokaro (16), and Baster, Bhadradi Kothagudem with 15, respectively. There are 27 female beneficiaries in the Bokaro district who are below the ST category while OBC and minority category numbers are 16 each in the specified district. Balaghat has the highest number of male beneficiaries (19) in the SC category availing the scheme. In the urban areas, the number of beneficiaries is relatively low with the highest being in Vishakapatnam i.e. 16 males and 7 females, respectively in the specified category.

b) Implementation Mechanism

The scheme is implemented through the Directorate of State Labour department. Under the scheme of the States where ITIs and SDCs are to be set up in LWE districts, the land is to be provided by the state free of cost. The states are expected to provide 25% of the fixed cost of ITIs and SDCs. The funding from the central government is restricted in two installments, namely 75% and 25%. The institutes, i.e. ITIs and SDCs are run by the States as per the existing system. The states are expected to create and fill up required posts for the ITIs and SDCs, as soon as the implementation of the scheme starts. The funds from the central government are transferred to the State treasury. The IMC is also to be formed to guide the mode and conduction within which the ITIs have to function. 100% grant to the tune of one crore is given to each of the IMCs by the Central Government. To form Institute Management Committees (IMCs), a chairman from industry has to be taken. The Rs. one crore funds released to the IMCs, it requires to be utilized by the IMC for the payment of contract faculty for vacant posts and also short term courses for local youth. The amount allocated for the short term courses is less than 5%. The scheme envisages the implementation of the scheme in the 47 LWE districts.

c) Training/ Capacity building of Administrators

The administrators monitoring the scheme require capacity building in terms of assessing the quality of building construction for the ITIs and SDCs. The skill training to be given as per the NCVT guidelines should also be ensured. The equipment and machinery being procured for the ITIs and SDCs require improved accountable and transparent systems. The allied infrastructure construction in the convergence of different other schemes needs to be prioritized. It requires customized capacity building programmes for all the administrators involved in the setting up and conduction of ITIs and SDCs. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship may train its team working on the project to ensure quality monitoring of the infrastructure created under the scheme so that money can judiciously be used.

d) IEC Activities

Information, education, and communication-related components for the scheme were ideally found magnum opus. The information dissemination about the skill training required to be promoted on priority. It was found during the focus group discussion with the beneficiary trainees that the expected level of information regarding the skill training programme had not percolated. The penetration of timely information regarding skill training programme at both SDCs and ITIs areas were not effective. However, skill training is the need of the hour to provide gainful opportunities to youth, particularly in LWE areas. The New Education Policy of 2020 embarks upon keeping skill education in the centre of the learning process. The skill training in the LWE areas through effective information, smart education, and proper communication would wipe out all possible ironies. The scheme of “Skill Development in 47 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism” seems to be a unique intervention in the form of ‘public good’.

e) Benefits (Individual, Community)

The scheme caters to individuals who are willing to receive skill training. As a result of skilling, the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiary households would be improved. The youth of the LWE area would become more AtmaNirbhar and self-dependent contributing to the nation-building project of our country. As of 2016, a total of 2979 youths were trained in the LWE districts. In the linear progression @ 596 trained beneficiaries each year, it would have covered a total of (596X8) 4768 youths trained. It adds on @ 3 members/beneficiaries. Thus, a total of 14304 community members. It is important to note that in the current survey approximately 20% of beneficiaries were Naxal surrendered. If we interpret the same percentage with the 4768

youths, approximately 954 candidates would have been Naxal surrendered. The Greenfield project shows a positive sign in terms of mainstreaming the LWE youths.

f) Convergence with Scheme of Own Ministry/department or Other Ministry/Department

The scheme of Skill Development in 47 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism is one of its kind. Though no explicit convergence has been found with the scheme of the Ministry or other Ministry or Department, in recent years private players have also started setting up the ITIs or vocational training centres in LWE affected districts. But the vocational training centres set-up by the private partners are not in the core of the Naxal affected area. Most of the ITIs set-up in Naxal affected areas were found not connected with the link road. There are a number of schemes being implemented by different Ministries of the Govt. like PMGSY, MMSY, etc. which could be converged with the scheme to ensure an effective outcome. After all, the scheme is meant for people to teach the art of catching fish.

g) Asset/ Service Creation and its Maintenance Plan

The creation of ITIs in 47 LWE districts and 61 SDCs in seven states is related to extensive asset creation. The assets created under the scheme would be harnessed provided all the targeted ITIs and SDC are set-up and affiliated with NCVT. The building needs to be completed at an early date. So long as the buildings are in the construction process or yet to be constructed, involves huge opportunity costs because it is not serving the purpose it was meant for. The transfer of the money from the state treasuries has been identified as one of the reasons that have led to slow down the process of building constructions of ITIs. The services to be provided through the scheme is unique to the extent that the skill training programme is initiated. The maintenance plan of the building is considered to be the states' responsibility.

h) Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT)

The evaluation of the scheme of Skill Development in 47 LWE affected districts have been processed through randomized controlled Trial. Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) is a scientific experiment that aims to reduce certain sources of bias when testing the effectiveness of new treatments; this is accomplished by randomly allocating subjects to two or more groups, treating them differently, and then comparing them with respect to a measured response. One group—the experimental group (Treatment Group) —receives the intervention being assessed, while the other—usually called the control group—receive no intervention. The groups are monitored under conditions of the trial design to determine the effectiveness of the experimental

intervention, and efficacy is assessed in comparison to the control. There may be more than one treatment group or more than one control group. In the evaluation study, the RCT has been applied for beneficiaries (treatment group) and non-beneficiaries (control group). In this study, the sampled trainees have been considered as treatment group/intervention group whereas, the randomly selected non-beneficiaries, as a controlled group. The randomization of both groups has been done in such a way that they were picked from identical socio-economic backgrounds. The beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were selected from the same ITIs and surrounding, respectively. Their location was almost similar. The abled and Divyangjan, APL, and BPL, a social category like general, SC, ST, Minority, etc. were approximately maintained during the randomization. However, the uncovered beneficiaries expressed their interest in the courses run by ITIs and SDCs. Due to some reason or the other, they expressed their inability to get inducted in the short term courses. As such, a total of 574 trainee beneficiaries and 566 non-beneficiary respondents from an identical background were selected while conducting the RCT. It is important to mention that the number of non-beneficiaries randomly selected was little more in the APL category than the beneficiary trainee. More beneficiaries were from the general category than the non-beneficiaries. However, more number of ST beneficiary trainees were found in sharp contrast with the non-beneficiaries. Though there is a little fluctuation between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries (due to non-availability to select non-beneficiaries based on randomization), the details regarding their identical background are placed in the tabular form which is as under:

Table 4.15: Socio-economic backgrounds of beneficiary and non-beneficiaries

Indicators		Beneficiary	Non-Beneficiary
Residential Location	Rural	503	503
	Urban	71	63
Category of Income Group	APL	100	143
	BPL	474	423
Physical Status	Abled	559	552
	Divyangjan	15	14
Social Category	General	78	55
	Minority	28	13
	OBC	285	304
	SC	81	109
	ST	102	85

The table above shows the number of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries randomly for the RCT. Based on the above information, z-test has been conducted to assess their identical background which is as under:

Table 4.16: F-Test for the identical backgrounds of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

f-Test: Two-Sample for Means		
	<i>Beneficiary</i>	<i>Non-Beneficiary</i>
Mean	208.72	205.81
Known Variance	43125.21	40999.96
Observations	11	11
df	10	10
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
F	1.051	
P(F<=f) one-tail	0.486	
f Critical one-tail	1.644	

The table above shows that the p-value for one tail is 0.486 which is more than 0.05 as an accepted value to reject the hypothesis both are non-identical. As such, both are identical. The f - critical one-tail value is 1.644 which is greater than the F value i.e. 1.051. As such, both the treatment and controlled groups are statistically identical.

Table 4.17: Employment status of treatment group and controlled group

State:	Non-Beneficiary Employed			Beneficiary Employed		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Andhra Pradesh	9(75.00)	3(25.00)	12(100.00)	16(25.81)	46(74.19)	62(100.00)
Bihar	26(63.41)	15(36.59)	41(100.00)	53(88.33)	7(11.67)	60(100.00)
Chhattisgarh	5(50.00)	5(50.00)	10(100.00)	34(85.00)	6(15.00)	40(100.00)
Jharkhand	11(21.15)	41(78.85)	52(100.00)	4(6.67)	56(93.33)	60(100.00)
Madhya Pradesh	25(59.52)	17(40.48)	42(100.00)	59(89.39)	7(10.61)	66(100.00)
Odisha	0(0.00)	5(100.00)	5(100.00)	50(83.33)	10(16.67)	60(100.00)
Telangana	40(83.33)	8(16.67)	48(100.00)	66(67.35)	32(32.65)	98(100.00)
Uttar Pradesh	0(0.00)	2(100.00)	2(100.00)	33(54.10)	28(45.90)	61(100.00)
West Bengal	21(70.00)	9(30.00)	30(100.00)	39(82.98)	8(17.02)	47(100.00)

Parenthesis contain percentage values

From the above table, it is observed that the success rate of the beneficiary (who received the training) is higher than the non- beneficiary in Madhya Pradesh (89%) followed by Bihar (88%), Chhattisgarh (85%), Odisha (83%), West Bengal (82%), Uttar Pradesh (54%). Conclusively, out of ten states, six states impacted positively as a result of training received under the scheme.

Table 4.18: T-Test for candidates from treatment and controlled groups employed

<i>t-Test</i>	Non-Beneficiary Employed	Beneficiary Employed
Mean	15.22	39.33
Known Variance	185.44	407.5
Observations	9	9
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
t Stat	-2.970	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.005	
t Critical one-tail	1.761	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.010	
t Critical two-tail	2.144	

The statistically computed absolute t value (2.97) is greater than t critical value (2.144) at a 5% level of significance, which implies that we can accept our assumed alternate hypothesis i.e. average of beneficiary and non-beneficiary who got the job are unequal. The same also gets reflected through the processed p-value i.e. $0.01 < 0.05$. The t- test analysis shows that the average number of candidates from the treatment group performed better as compared to non-beneficiary as a result of not receiving the skill training.

Table 4.19: Employment of candidates of treatment and controlled groups (in %)

State	Non-Beneficiary Employed	Beneficiary Employed
Andhra Pradesh	17.75	4.43
Bihar	15.01	15.15
Chhattisgarh	11.84	14.58
Jharkhand	5.01	1.14
Madhya Pradesh	14.09	15.33
Odisha	0.00	14.29
Telangana	19.73	11.55

Uttar Pradesh	0.00	9.28
West Bengal	16.57	14.23

The table shows the percentage of non-beneficiaries and beneficiaries receiving employment. It is evident that barring Jharkhand, Telangana, and West Bengal, the performance of the treatment group is better in all the states. This may also be shown through the line graph drawn below:

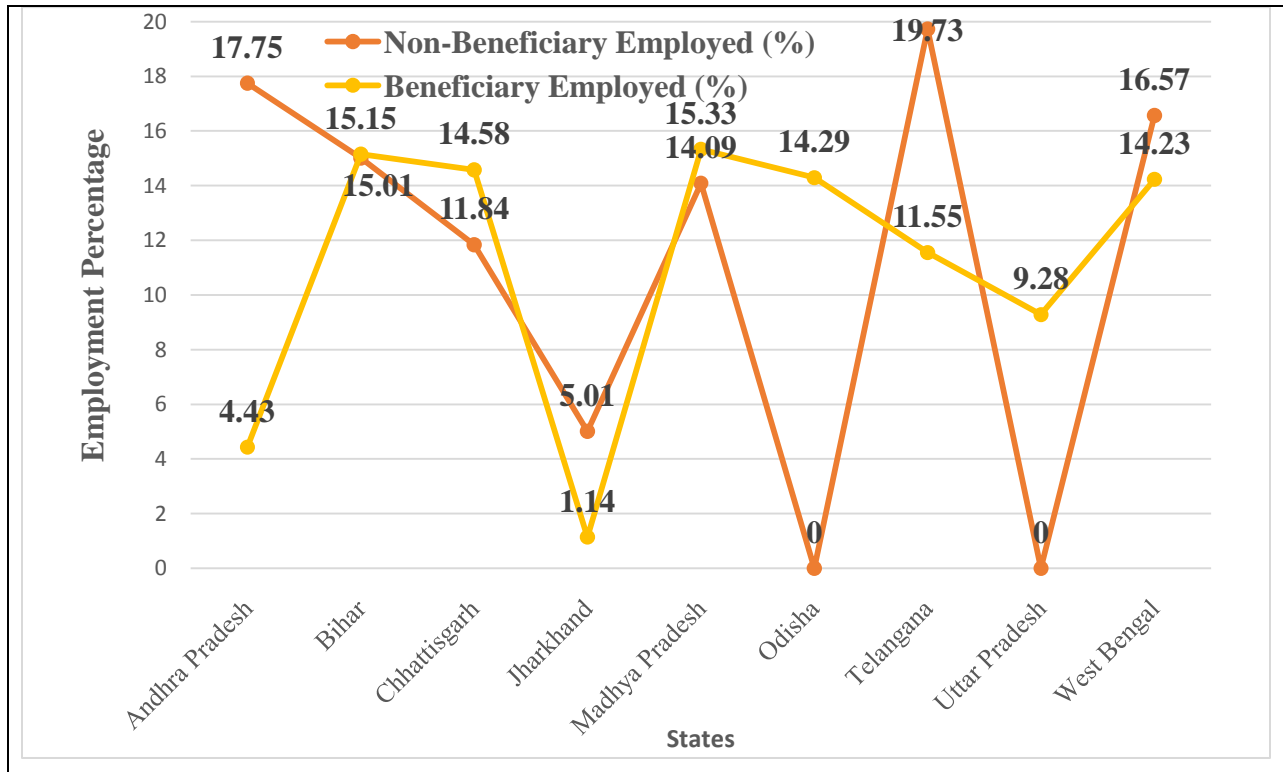


Figure 4.7: Line graphs showing employment percentage of target and controlled group

4.3 Gaps in the achievement of outcomes

The evaluation study conducted on Skill Development in 47 LWE affected districts are identified the following gaps in the achievement of outcomes:

1. There is a widely accepted view that Naxal problems can be tackled successfully through a combination of development and security related interventions. Security-related interventions are temporal. To fix the problems permanently, developmental interventions can heal the wounds. The scheme of Skill Development in 47 Naxal affected districts is a positive initiative to mainstream the LWE affected youths through skilling and providing employment opportunities. To ensure it, the scheme has to improve its outreach. The skills are required to be instilled as per the NSQF guidelines. Most of the ITIs were not having courses in specific study areas. The

reasons were either ITIs under construction, or yet to be constructed, or not having affiliation with the NCVT.

2. The flow of the fund from treasuries to the executive heads was found to be an arduous process. The 75% central share was largely accessible to the states but the States were found to be a little hesitant to arrange funds for the scheme. The states found other social welfare schemes to be more important than this.
3. The professionals engaged in the ITIs and SDCs seemed to be least interested in speedy delivery of the services that they were assigned. The out of the box approach for the immediate execution of the work was found to be bleak.
4. Most of the ITIs involved with ongoing courses did not have permanent trainers/faculty that created a huge compromise on the quality delivery of the training. The equipment and instruments for the practical classes were found to be inaccessible to the trainees. The equipment procured was found to be outdated and sub-standard.
5. The skill gap analysis was not conducted in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. The skill gap analysis was observed only conducted in Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Madhya Pradesh. The skill gap analysis informs the specific gaps where the skill training was to be given. It was suggested that the identified skill gaps were in the area of masons, electricians, career counseling, and computer operation, etc. As per the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, out of the 24 identified sectors, the incremental human resources were required more in building construction (31.3), followed, by retail (17.35), and transportation & logistics (11.66). These sectors were not completely aligned to the identified skill-gap shared by the 10 state representatives.
6. The skill development strategy in LWE districts requires a multi-pronged approach where the trainee can be attracted through incentives. However, in the case of West Bengal, the trainees were given a monthly stipend of Rs. 6000. In Jharkhand, such monthly incentives were Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 for general and SC/ST candidates, respectively. The provision of the stipend could have attracted a sufficient number of trainees, to fulfill the seats available at different ITIs in the districts of Giridih, Dumaria, Babhandi, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Rajnadangaon, Bastar, Bijapur, Surguja, Rayagada, Deogarh, and Sambhalpu in their running courses.

4.4 Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

1. The construction of ITIs building is subjected to a number of approvals leading to delay in the work completion. More than 60% of the buildings are yet to be completed and affiliation received from the NCVT.
2. The connectivity related issues pertaining to link roads with most of the ITIs were found bleak. This creates problems not only in the monitoring but also in common accessibility.
3. There are various items in the standard list of tools & equipment, required to be installed at the ITIs and SDCs, which were found old and rusted. The resources available and with no use create a major bottleneck.
4. Need-based courses, relevant to market demand need to be prioritized in short term courses at ITIs and SDCs.
5. The expenditure on skill training has to be considered and perceived as an investment that enhances efficiency & earning of an individual with the availability of skilled manpower for the country, the productivity of organization which in turn boosts GDP of the country and lifestyle of the individual. As such, State Governments should have prioritized the building construction of ITIs and SDCs.
6. Most crucial component is the availability of an adequate number of trainers and their deployment in LWE affected districts for manning various ITIs and SDCs.
7. The power supply in 26 districts, the percentage of villages electrified was found to be less than the state average.
8. Paved approach road in 26 LWE affected districts and percentage of villages connected through paved approach road was found less than the state average.
9. Most of the ITIs and SDCs commencing short courses were found without faculty and self-rating uploaded on the MIS portal of NCVT.
10. The number of trades in most of the ITIs and SDCs was found less.
11. In the running ITIs and SDCs, against the seat allotted, the actual number of occupants was relatively less.

4.5 Input Use Efficiency

The calculation of input use efficiency is considered to be an important parameter in the scheme evaluation. The input use efficiency focuses on avoiding or reducing the wastage of resources. Input efficiency measures the performance of the system and minimizes losses to society. Input

use efficiency is not only used by itself as an indicator but also used to measure the output. In this context, we have considered the total fund flow to the scheme w.e.f. FY 2016-20 and the number of ITIs in LWE districts found affiliated to NCVT and fully functional. The details are summarised as under:

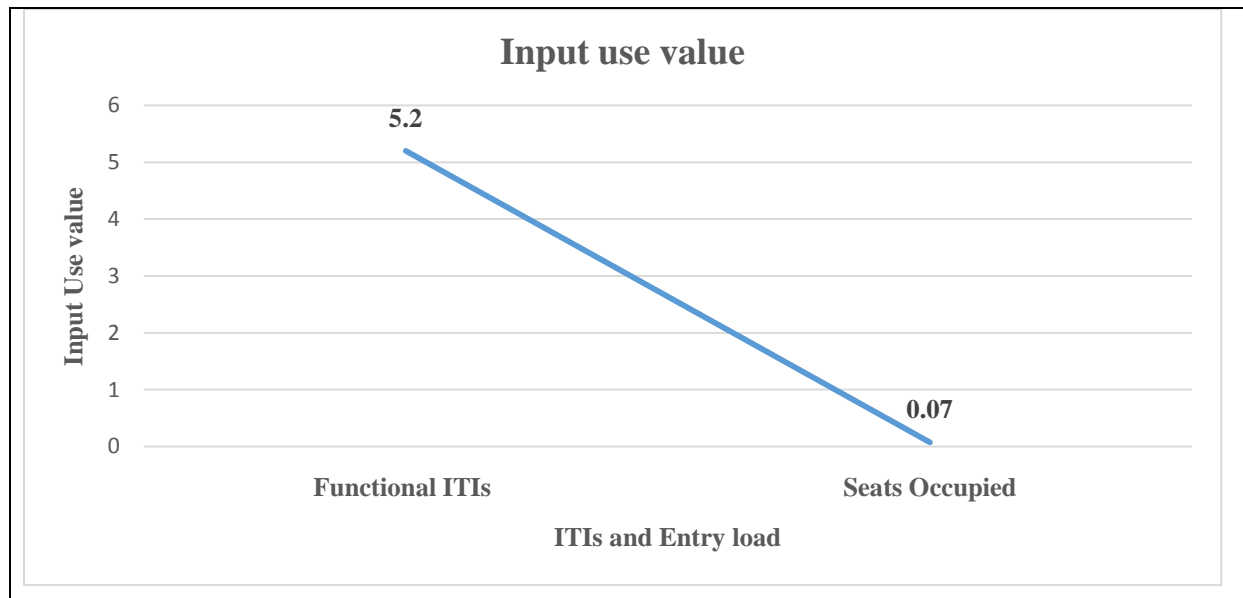


Figure 4.8: Line graph showing Input use efficiency

The input use efficiency shows a positive sign with regard to the actual expenditure and number of functional ITIs. The lower the value of the input use, the higher is the intensity of efficiency. The functional ITIs in sharp contrast with the number of seats occupied shows higher input efficiency. Since the latest revision in the scheme has recommended dropping the SDCs and exclude the trainees, as states were finding it difficult to select and send the trainees for skill training. As such, based on the functionality of the ITIs, the input use value has been calculated as 18.96%.

5. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Out of the total 36 ITIs and 52 SDCs visited, a total of 15 ITIs and 2 SDC were found to be working, as per the NCVT-MIS. However, the information placed on the NCVT-MIS seems to have not been updated. The observation relating to the scheme are as under:

1. It was observed during the focus group discussions that the demand for short-term skill training in the LWE affected districts was found to be significantly high. The incomplete buildings are required to be completed so that courses can be started and youth of the region take adequate advantage of it.

2. The Institutional heads of both SDCs and ITIs were found to be least interested in speeding up the process of affiliation, bringing the information to the notice of Directorate of Labor Departments. They could hardly visit the ITIs being constructed.
3. It was observed during the physical visit to the ITIs constructed that the civil work was not qualitative.
4. It was observed that inspecting officials did not turn up to sites where the buildings were constructed. It shows the faintest approach of the monitoring agencies.
5. The idea of the setting of the ITIs and SDCs in LWE affected districts is a good intervention of the government. It was striking to notice that there was no objection raised by the people of the locality as they rather supported the intervention of the government.
6. The contractors entrusted to complete the work faced problems in their payments. In some districts, the tender was advertised and canceled. This created a delay in building construction work.
7. The trainees received training from the ITIs and SDCs found their skills marketable and impactful based on their socio-economic conditions.
8. The integration of Naxals surrendered with the short term skill training provided hopes and aspirations for a meaningful life and dissociated them from the dismantling activities. Their views were documented positive on the scheme during the focus group discussion. However, they requested the study team not to divulge their identity.
9. The location of ITIs and SDCs under the scheme were found in the remotely located areas of LWE affected districts. It shows that the Greenfield project has its unique outreach in the unserved blocks of core Naxal areas.

5.1 Thematic Assessment

The thematic analysis is an important method of analysis for qualitative research. This involves noticing patterns in data and articulating ideas that are reflected in the qualitative data. The thematic assessment also captures something important about the qualitative data and research questions and represents a distinct level of patterned response or meaning within the qualitative dataset. The key findings that the assessment has captured are as under:

1. The planning part of the scheme requires to be brought near execution. The process of transparency in the process of implementation of the scheme, particularly mobilization of potential trainees from the LWE affected districts target based skill training and ensure

employment opportunities were found to be some of the crucial issues that were needed to be addressed.

2. The modality of such a scheme requires a feasibility study both for ITIs and SDCs before setting up. Such interventions should have been run on the mission-mode with assigned responsibility to the supply side-stakeholders to complete the work in the fixed time frame.
3. The design of the scheme should be realigned with the current scenario of New India including the Mission Skill India as per the needs of the surrendered and vulnerable Naxals. Apart from locally identified skills, the sector skills mapped by the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (2015) should be clubbed for skill training in the LWE affected districts.
4. Focus on initiatives on covering the Naxals under the beneficiary pool, creating infrastructure to be utilized by the target groups, training beneficiaries on short-and long-term courses were yet to be properly instituted.
5. Creating a level of awareness and accessibility of the Skill Development Centres(SDCs) amongst potential beneficiaries, equipping the machinery and equipment adequacy for the smooth functioning of the trainings need to be emphasized for effective output delivery.
6. Above all, to charter a high growth path and deliver good governance to the citizens, development, harnessing of the talents and energies of youth towards constructive channels to promote the heritage of India's rich social and cultural diversity need to be instilled as values so that youth after skill training turned out to be patriotic.

5.1 Externalities

Externalities occur in a scheme when the intended outcomes are not achieved or partly achieved due to unintended or latent reasons. The identified externalities under the scheme of Skill Development in 47 LWE affected districts are as under:

1. The land acquired free cost from the states is a kind of incurred marginal private cost and land being non-producing the agro-related crops as marginal damage which can be clubbed as the marginal social cost to the society. In the LWE affected districts where the ITIs are not imparting the training is incurring huge marginal social costs which have been identified as one of the major externalities.
2. Though the scheme is mostly meant for LWE affected youths, many non-Naxals have received skill training from the ITIs which is a positive externality.

3. The ineffective monitoring of civil construction would demand more costs on its maintenance which is also one of the externalities.
4. Without creating a proper motivation and mobilization of youth, the potential beneficiaries from Naxals cannot be part of the skill training. The quality of the skill training should be standardized in such a way that it leads to employment opportunities. In most of the cases of functional ITIs and SDCs, proper trainer induction is negligent. This finally impacts the quality of skill received by the beneficiary trainees.
5. The fund transfer from the Ministry to the executers is also one of the externalities which have undue time induced costs. The process should be stipulated in such a way that the duration involved in remittance to the executers is minimized.
6. It has also been detected that the trainers deployed to the ITIs in LWE affected districts, they are mostly reluctant to opt for the opportunity. They carry the fear of Naxalism to render their services in LWE affected districts. This mindset requires to be changed.
7. The youth from the LWE affected districts are mostly from the lower socio-economic background. They are not aware of the market mechanism about the significance of skill training. As such, it is difficult to mobilize them to be the pool of potential beneficiaries for skill training.
8. To provide skilling to the Naxals or surrendered Naxals through skill training would enable the state to bear relatively low maintenance cost to the infrastructure that could have been dismantled by the LWE people. Thus, the states should support the initiative on a priority basis. The state functionaries should be in touch with the Department to update on the improvement in the scheme.

6. CONCLUSION

The scheme of skill development in 47 districts affected by LWE has two-pronged strategies, namely to provide skill training programmes in both long-term training and short-term training for youth in the existing institutes and to create additional infrastructure for 47 Industrial training Institution (ITIs) and 68 Skill Development Centers. As individuals grow, society and nation also benefit from their productivity and growth. The maximum allocation is visible in Jharkhand, as compared to the other nine states with the maximum number of completed SDCs (5), followed by Chhatisgarh (6). The approved budgetary allocation for the scheme is Rs. 404.3 crore of which, Rs. 254.2 crore was central share, Rs. 84.7 crore- State share, Rs. 47 crores central share allocated to IMC, and Rs.18.4 crores central share allocated to skill trainings. Out of the

allocated heads, Rs. 187.9 crores was released by Centre, Rs. 62.6 crores by States, and Rs. 8.8 crores were released by centre on skill training head for 10 states for ITIs and SDCs. This is the broad framework within which the scheme articulates its meaning and deserves importance.

The prime objective of the scheme of ‘Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism’ is to increase the infrastructure for skill training in the LWE areas so that the local youth may get enhanced opportunity to have a decent livelihood by acquiring skills. The key focus is on the creation of Skill Development Infrastructure closer to the people of left-wing extremism (LWE) affected districts. The role of the Industrial Training Institute (ITI) and Skill Development Centers (SDC) is to bring the misguided youth back into the mainstream and provide enhanced opportunities to have a decent livelihood by acquiring skills. This would result in preventing local youth from disruptive activities.

The progress of ITIs completed has grown over the years. Strides need to be taken to make the number of completed ITIs relatively more effective to minimize the intensity of opportunity costs. Out of the total 68 SDCs to be set-up, 4 SDCs in Maharashtra and 2 SDCs in West Bengal and one SDC in Bihar were dropped. Thus, out of the total 100% SDCs were physically verified. In the SDCs verified, 90.2% of SDCs completed, 8.2% of SDCs ‘in progress’ and 1.6% of SDCs were ‘yet to start’. As such, the progress level of SDCs is relatively astounding in sharp contrast with the ITIs.

The scheme of “Skill Development in 47 District Affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)” is aligned with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals. SDG goal number 1.3 (Implement nationally appropriate social protection of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions) & SDG goal number 4.3 (By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university). Thus, the scheme of the Skill Development in 47 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism is aligned with goal number 1.3 and 4.3. The scheme intends to facilitate the marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society through skilling thereby providing enhanced access to socio-economic conditions. The skill development amongst the youths of LWE districts would provide them livelihood opportunities. This would result in encouraging them to leave dismantling activities and social unrest. The scheme under the evaluation is appropriately aligned with the SDGs as mentioned above.

To rapidly scale up skill development efforts in India, by creating an end-to-end, outcome-focused implementation framework, this aligns demands of the employers for a well-trained skilled workforce with aspirations of Indian citizens for sustainable livelihoods. The policy framework has been developed to accomplish the vision of Skill India by adhering to the objectives laid down in national development priorities through National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015. The framework outlines eleven major paradigm enablers to achieve the objectives of skilling India. These are (1) Aspiration and Advocacy (2) Capacity (3) Quality (4) Synergy (5) Mobilization and Engagement (6) Promotion of Skilling among women (7) Global partnership, (8) Outreach (9) ICT enablement (10) Trainers and Assessors and (11) Inclusivity. It has been emphasized that focus on an outcome-based approach towards quality skilling that on one hand results in increased employability and better livelihood for individuals, and on the other hand translates into improved productivity across primary secondary and tertiary sectors. The skill needs of the socially and geographically disadvantaged and marginalized groups like SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, and differently-abled persons, etc. are appropriately taken care of. National Skill Development Mission consists of seven sub-missions under its purview. Each submission will act as a building block for achieving the overall objectives of the Mission. Key focus areas of the sub-mission include: (1) addressing the long-term and short-term skilling needs through revamping of existing institutional training framework and establishing new institutions; (2) undertake sector-specific skill training initiatives; (3) ensure convergence of existing skill development programmes; (4) leverage existing public infrastructure for skilling; (5) focus on training of trainers, (6) facilitate overseas employment, and (7) promote sustainable livelihoods. The scheme of Skill Development in 47 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism is aligned with the policy framework of the skilling India. The scheme's coverage in the socially vulnerable area shows its prominence and articulation.

The scheme caters to individuals who are willing to receive skill training. As a result of skilling, the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiary households would be improved. The youth of the LWE area would become more AtmaNirbhar and self-dependent contributing to the nation-building project of our country. As of 2016, a total of 2979 youths were trained in the LWE districts. In the linear progression @ 596 trained beneficiaries each year, it would have covered a total of (596X8) 4768 youths trained. It adds on @ 3 members/beneficiaries. Thus, a total of

14304 community members. It is important to note that in the current survey approximately 20% of beneficiaries were Naxal surrendered. If we interpret the same percentage with the 4768 youths, approximately 954 candidates would have been Naxal surrendered. The Greenfield project shows a positive sign in terms of mainstreaming the LWE youths.

The evaluation of the scheme of Skill Development in 47 LWE affected districts have been processed through randomized controlled Trial. Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) is a scientific experiment that aims to reduce certain sources of bias when testing the effectiveness of new treatments; this is accomplished by randomly allocating subjects to two or more groups, treating them differently, and then comparing them with respect to a measured response. The abled and Divyangjan, APL, and BPL, a social category like general, SC, ST, Minority, etc. were approximately maintained during the randomization. However, the uncovered beneficiaries expressed their interest in the courses run by ITIs and SDCs. Due to some reason or the other, they expressed their inability to get inducted in the short term courses. As such, a total of 574 trainee beneficiaries and 566 non-beneficiary respondents from an identical background were selected while conducting the RCT. It is important to mention that the number of non-beneficiaries randomly selected was little more in the APL category than the beneficiary trainee. In all, the performance of the treatment group scored better than the control group which shows the effectiveness of the Greenfield project.

6.1 Issues and Challenges

In the identified LWE district, the scope of providing skill training to impart employable skills is very limited. Various issues that pose a challenge for the smooth functioning of the schemes are:-

1. Most of the LWE affected districts had substantial forest cover with the inadequacy of infrastructure that brings hardship to the rural population causing discontent among them.
2. The civil work of most of the ITIs constructed was not found qualitative. That should have taken proper care of during ongoing construction. However, the ITIs yet to be constructed require the proper attention of the monitoring agencies.
3. In many districts, the percentage of villages electrified is less than the state average.
4. There is a non-availability of adequate numbers of trainers and their deployment in the LWE affected districts for manning ITIs and SDCs.

5. There is no mention of ITIs and SDCs which are exclusively earmarked for women. Efforts need to be made for minimizing the regional imbalance in extending training opportunities to all sections of the society.
6. There is no provision for promotional activities, so that the youth of these locations may eschew violence and undergo training programmes and admission in ITIs and SDCs.
7. There is no involvement of any apex body/corporate members in setting up training institutes due to their fear of disturbed areas.

6.2 Vision for the future

The evaluation for the scheme suggests a threefold vision for future operations. These are: short, medium & long terms.

The short term vision includes a greater urgency to strive for universalization of elementary education and for providing life skills to adults who did not get the benefit of education from their childhood. The ITIs and SDCs play a pivotal role in widening the manifold of the social setup envisaging skill development plan of 47 districts of 10 states affected by Left Wing Extremism. The scheme which was proposed to be set up in un-serviced blocs helps in mounting the quality of training infrastructure at the doorstep of the youth in affected areas.

Medium-term vision places importance on the making of 'New India' and 'Skill India'. The 'New India' focuses on initiatives taken by the government for the young population and their aspirations by building a strong and inclusive India. The scheme includes fully upgraded machinery and equipment in the Naxal areas through greater connectivity of road and mobile signals, to build a resilient infrastructure for workshop proceedings to significantly drop the segment of the Naxal population deprived of economic prosperity and employability. Apex Industry bodies and their corporate members who are operating away from LWE districts would play an important role in their involvement in the setting up of these training institutions. It can be in the shape of corporate social responsibility (CSR) but with total government funding, to initiate the industry's funding and investment in LWE affected districts.

The Long-term vision of these equivalency schemes facilitates the beneficiaries to acquire or upgrade their skills and to take up income-generating activities. The quality of life improvement as a major component in the scheme equips learners and the community with essential knowledge, attitude, values, and skills to raise their standard of living; and individual interest promotion. A vision run in conformity with the requirement of the market within or outside the

state, a skill deficit mapping survey timely, will help the trainees to readily absorb to descend in gainful employment that also weans away from the extremist activities.

Recommendation for Scheme with reasons

The scheme of Skill Development in 47 LWE affected districts is one of its kind. Its unique outreach in unserved blocs of Naxal affected districts, the positive impact of the skill training on youths, and relatively better performance on employability, and the satisfaction level of beneficiary trainees are recognized through the result of Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT). **As such, the study team recommends the continuation of the scheme of Skill Development in 47 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE).** The recommendation to improve the effectiveness of the scheme are as under:

1. The non-functional ITIs to be completed, affiliated, and made functional in LWE districts within two years. The Ministry, State Government, and District functionaries, in coordination, should take effective steps.
2. The construction quality of ITIs buildings needs to be monitored to ensure its durability.
3. Looking at the usefulness of the scheme, the scheme may be stretched from LWE affected districts to all the blocks of LWE affected districts.
4. The regular faculty for the required trades should be inducted in the functional ITIs and SDCs to ensure quality skill training.
5. The procurement of the modern equipment and instruments for practical labs should be made available to respective functional ITIs and SDCs.
6. The ITIs where the IMC have not been formed, the industry partners from reputed industries may be invited to take over the charges of chairpersons so that the ITIs develop in a guided direction.
7. Since this scheme is largely catering to our national interest, the fund required for the scheme may also be mobilized from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) repository. The state-of-the-art buildings need to be in place to attract youth for training in LWE affected districts.
8. The skill-gap survey requires to be conducted in all 47 districts through a centrally selected competent agency to identify sunrise skill sectors.
9. The present evaluation is a kind of mid-term evaluation of the scheme. The next evaluation should be conducted after 3 years when all the ITIs are constructed, and have become functional for one year.

7. ENCLOSURE-1

PHYSICALLY VERIFIED INFORMATION (Observation Based)

1. Andhra Pradesh
ITI - Vishakhapatnam
Land is identified.
Tender is not issued.
ITI classes are going on in an old building.
ITI is not operational.
2. Bihar
ITI – Dumaria
Infrastructure is complete.
Hostel is constructed.
No proper water facilities in the toilets.
Machinery-tools are not installed.
Operational.
SDC- Barachatti
Infrastructure is completed but handover is not done.
No approach road to the SDC.
No water and electricity facility.
Cleaning is required.
SDC- Amash
Infrastructure is complete but handover is not done.
No approach road to the SDC.
No water and electricity facilities.
Premises is full of bushes and the need for cleaning.
Center is not operational.
ITI – Gidhaur
Building is constructed but the boundary wall is incomplete.
Hostel is constructed but needs cleaning.

Machinery-tools are installed.
Operational.
SDC- Gidhaur
Infrastructure is complete. Windowpanes are broken.
No water and electricity facility.
Approach road is there.
Need to repair and cleaning of the building.
Not operational.
SDC- Jhajha
Infrastructure is complete. Glasses are broken.
No water and electricity facilities.
Need to repair and cleaning the building.
Approach road is there.
Not operational.
ITI – Bahandi
Infrastructure is completed but the boundary wall is not constructed.
Hostel is constructed.
No proper approach road.
Machinery-tools are installed and operational.
Operational.
SDC- Navinagar
Building is constructed. Glasses are broken.
No approach road.
Very interior from the village.
Not operational.
SDC- Madanpur
Building is constructed. Glasses are broken.
No approach road.
Very interior from the village.
Not operational.

ITI – Makhdumpur
Infrastructure is completed but the boundary wall is not constructed.
Workshop construction is in progress.
Not handover to the principal.
No proper approach road.
Machinery-tools is not installed and electrified.
Operational.
SDC- Keur
Building is constructed. Windowpanes are broken.
No proper approach road.
Toilet is not functional.
Not operational.
SDC- Suranjpur
Building is constructed. Glasses are broken.
No approach road.
Toilet is not functional.
Not operational.
ITI – Tumba
Infrastructure is completed but the boundary wall is not constructed.
No proper drainage system.
Due to no available boundary wall villagers break the glasses.
Building has not been handed over to the principal.
Classes are being conducted to other place.
SDC- Tumba
Building is constructed. Windowpanes are broken.
No boundary wall.
Need for cleaning.
Not operational.
SDC- Nauhatta
Land not acquired

Tender not issued.
Not operational.
ITI – Orbigha, Sonbhadra
Construction is going on.
No approach road.
No water and electricity facility.
Hostel construction is going on.
Not operational.
SDC- Kurtha
Infrastructure is complete but handing over is not yet done.
No approach road to the SDC.
No water and electricity facility.
Very interior from the village.
Not operational.
SDC- Dhamaul
Infrastructure is complete but handing over is not yet done.
No approach road to the SDC.
No water and electricity facilities are provided.
Glasses are broken. Need for repair.
Center is not operational.
ITI – Nawada
Land is acquired.
Tender is open on 15/10/2020.
Classes are taken in another place.
Not operational.
ITI – Bausi
Construction is going on.
50-bed girls' hostel construction is going on.
Classes are conducted to some other place.
Not operational.

ITI – Muzzafarpur
Land is acquired.
Construction has not started due to waterlogging.
Classes are conducted to some other place.
Not operational.

3. Chhattisgarh
ITI – Konta
Infrastructure is complete. The boundary wall was not found constructed.
Hostel is not constructed.
Quality of water is not good, the presence of iron in water is more.
No sweeper is appointed.
Operational but the shortage of equipment in all trade.
SDC- Dantewara
Infrastructure is complete.
SDC is operational under the Chief minister skill development programme.
Stakeholder is Chhattisgarh Rajya Antyavasai Yojana.
SDC- Bhanupratappur (It should be in Kanker district)
Infrastructure is complete.
No approach road to the SDC.
Drinking water quality is not fit for drinking.
Premises is full of bushes and need to cleaning.
Center is not operational.
ITI – Bakawand
Building is constructed but the quality is very poor.
Hostel is constructed but needs cleaning.
Toilet facility is improper.
Quality of drinking water is not good.
Operational.

SDC- Kondagaon
Infrastructure is complete. Glasses are broken.
Water and electricity facilities are available.
Approach road is there.
Need to be cleaning of the building.
Not operational.
SDC- Darbha
Infrastructure is complete. This building is constructed in Jagdalpur.
Currently army personnel are living in this building.
Cleaning of the building is required.
Approach road is good.
Not State sponsor solar energy training production classes are running in this building.
ITI – Narharpur
Building is under construction due to a shortage of funds.
Hostel is under construction.
No proper approach road.
Electrification is not as per standard so the principal does not take over.
Not operational. Classes continue in other buildings.
SDC- Narharpur
Building is constructed. ITI class continues in this building.
Drinking water quality is not good.
Very interior from the village.
Not operational.
SDC- DurgKondul
Building is constructed. Glasses are broken.
No proper approach road.
Very interior from the village.
Need to be cleaning the premises.
Not operational.
ITI – Sitapur

Infrastructure is complete but the boundary wall is not constructed.
Drinking water quality is not good.
Hostel construction is not good.
No proper approach road.
Only 10% of machineries are available in the workshop.
Operational.
SDC- Mainpat
Building is constructed. The quality of building construction is very poor. Glasses are broken.
No proper approach road.
Toilet is not functional.
Not operational.
SDC- Ramanujganj
Building is constructed. Glasses are broken.
No approach road.
Toilet is not functional.
Not operational.
ITI – Ambagarh Chaoki
Infrastructure is complete but the boundary wall is not constructed.
Quality of construction is not good.
No proper water facility in the toilets.
Due to the lack of boundary wall villagers break the glasses.
ITI is operational.
SDC- Rajnandgaon
Building is constructed.
Building is closed at the time of the visit.
No proper approach road.
SDC class is not operational.
SDC- Dongargaon
Building is constructed. Glasses are broken.
No approach road.

Other ITI classes continue in this building.
Not operational.
ITI – Bhairamgarh
Infrastructure is complete, but the boundary wall is not constructed.
Windows are broken.
Drinking water quality is not good.
Shortage of machinery-tools in the workshop.
ITI operational.
SDC- Bhairamgarh
Building is constructed. Glasses are broken.
No approach road.
Building is closed at the time of the visit.
Not operational.
SDC- Bijapur
Infrastructure is good. State sponsor other scheme is running.
Water and electricity facilities are available.
Glasses are broken. Need to repair.
Center is not operational.
ITI – Narayanpur
Infrastructure is good.
No boundary wall is constructed.
At the time of the visit, the principal was not able to open the building because of the covid-19 center.
SDC- Adaka
Building is constructed. Glasses were broken.
No approach road.
Building needs repairing.
SDC is not operational.
SDC- Sukma
Building is constructed. The infrastructure is good.

Good approach road.
It should be in the Sukma district. But it was mentioned in Narayanpur.
SDC is operational.
ITI – Marddapal
Only land identified.
Tender was not issued.
ITI classes are going on in the Panchayat Bhawan Building.
ITI – Sukma (Chindgarh)
Land is acquired but high tension wire is passing over the land.
Written a letter to DC for other lands.
Classes are being conducted at another place.

4. Jharkhand
ITI – Kishanpur
Private partner ACME Education Solution Pvt. Ltd.
Hostel is not constructed.
Approach road is not constructed.
Applied for affiliation, yet to get.
Not operational.
SDC- Simariya
Private partner GIMIT.
Operational before covid – 19.
Good Infrastructure.
Need for cleaning.
SDC- Ithkori
Private partner Aerosoft.
Not handed over to the agency due to work orders.
Need to repair the building.
All glasses are broken.
Center is not operational.

ITI – Khutpani
Very interior from the village.
Hostel is constructed.
Approach road is not constructed.
Finishing work is left.
Shortage of funds.
Not operational.
SDC- Patraposi Khutpani
Very interior from the habitation.
Infrastructure is complete. Glass is not installed.
Doors were removed.
Approach road is not there.
Need to repair the building.
Not operational.
SDC- Lupungutu, Sadar Chaibasa
Very interior. Mobilization issue.
Building is under construction.
Center is not operational.
ITI – Vishrampur
Private partner Frontline Global services.
Not interested to start the training.
No electricity and water facilities.
Building needs to be repaired.
Not operational.
SDC- Chainpur
Building is constructed. But at the time of the visit that was locked. No one was available.
Private partner Excel Data Services.
Not handed over the building.
Not operational.
SDC- Hariharganj

Building is under construction.
Center is not operational.
No water and electricity facilities.
ITI – Chiniya
Private partner GIMIT.
Hostel is constructed.
Hostel room is small.
Need for cleaning.
Applied for affiliation, yet to get.
Not operational.
SDC- Ramna
Private partner: Universal Ideal Sewa Samiti.
Hand over to the agency.
All glasses are broken. Need for repair and cleaning.
Center is not operational due to work order.
SDC- Bhavnathpur
Private partner Excel Data Services.
Hand over to the agency
Center is not operational due to work order.
Not Visited.
ITI – Nawadih
Tender was canceled by the district authority.
No new tender is published.
Building construction is not started.
SDC- Jaridih
Private partner Venture Skill India Pvt. Ltd.
Hand over to the agency.
Training was started just before the covid-19.
Need to clean the center.
Water and electricity facilities are available.

SDC- Gomia
Private partner Datapro Computers Pvt. Ltd.
Not handed over to the agency.
Center is not operational due to work order.
Need to repair the building.
ITI – Kairo
Private partner Nistha C.D.
Infrastructure is complete.
No boundary wall and approach road.
Electricity facility is not available.
Need for cleaning.
Applied for affiliation, yet to get.
Not operational.
SDC- Kisko
Private partner Venture Skill India Private Ltd.
Not handed over to the agency.
Contractor payment is due.
Approach road is not there.
No water and electricity facilities.
Center is not operational.
SDC- Senha
Private partner Datapro Computers Pvt. Ltd.
Not handed over to the agency.
Contractor payment is due.
Need to repair the building again.
No water and electricity facilities.
Center is not operational.
ITI – Sisai
Building is constructed but not handed over.
Hostel construction is going on.

Need to clean the building.
Guard was not present at the time of inspection, not able to visit inside.
Not operational.
SDC- Chainpur
Private partner GIMIT.
Illegal encroachment in the building.
One Asst. Engineer and 2 guards are living in that building.
Center is not operational due to work order.
SDC- Sadar Tiri
Private partner GIMIT.
Hand over to the CRPF by DC.
CRPF canteen is open in the building.
Center is not operational due to work order.
ITI – Barwadih
Private partner Nistha C.D.
Infrastructure is complete.
No boundary wall and approach road.
Electricity facilities are not available.
Need for cleaning.
Making as a CRPF quarantine center.
Applied for affiliation, yet to get.
Not operational.
SDC- Manika
Private partner Aerosoft.
Not hand over to the agency.
No water and electricity facilities.
Need some repairing work.
Center is not operational.
SDC- Bariyatu
Private partner Aerosoft.

Not handed over to the agency.
Need cleaning.
Center is not operational.
ITI – Vishnugarh
Tender was canceled by the district authority.
No new tender is published.
Building construction has not started.
SDC- Barkagaon
Private partner Venture Skill India Pvt. Ltd.
Key is missing. Authority decided that in the presence of district authority lock will be broken.
Water and electricity are not available.
Not operational.
SDC- Vishnugarh
Private partner Excel Data Services.
Construction complete.
Hand over to the agency.
Center is not operational due to work order.
NOT VISITED
ITI –Khunti
Only land identified.
Tender was not issued.
ITI – Ranchi
Only land identified.
Tender was not issued.
ITI – Ramgarh
Only land identified.
Tender was not issued.
ITI – Simdega
Only land identified.
Tender was not issued.

5. Madhya Pradesh
ITI - Paldogari Lanjhi
Infrastructure is good. Hostel is constructed. Guard should be appointed.
Boundary wall is not constructed. Villegers are opposing to construct boundary wall.
Water and electricity facility is available.
Shortage of equipment-tools in workshop.
ITI is operational.
SDC - Kedatola, Birsa
Infrastructure is good. It is converted into mini ITI.
Boundary wall is not constructed. Guard should be appointed.
Water and electricity facility is available.
No approach road.
SDC is operational.
SDC - Kumungaon, Paraswada
Infrastructure is good. It is converted into mini-ITI.
Boundary wall is constructed.
Water and electricity facility is available.
Proper approach road.
SDC is operational.

6. Maharashtra
ITI - Palandur
Building construction is complete. The hostel is constructed.
Boundary wall is constructed.
Water and electricity facilities are available.
Proper approach road.
Did not purchase equipment due to a shortage of funds. ITI principle is not taking care of it because of over workload.
ITI is applied for affiliation yet to get. ITI is not operational.

ITI - Jimalgatta
Land is acquired.
Tender is issued.
Unofficially Naxals threaten to not construct the building.

7. Odisha
ITI – Rayagadha
Infrastructure is complete. Boundary wall is constructed.
Hostel is under construction.
Proper water and electricity facilities is available.
Machineries are installed and electrifying.
ITI is Operational. But facing heavy power cut.
SDC- Nuagada
Infrastructure is completed. Window glasses are broken.
No proper approach road to the SDC.
Water and electricity facilities are available.
SDC is not operational.
SDC- Samagaita, Gumha
Infrastructure is completed. Window glasses are broken.
No proper approach road to the SDC.
Water and electricity facility is available.
Used as a Covid-quarantine center.
Centre is not operational.
ITI – Matheli
Infrastructure is completed.
Hostel is constructed.
Proper water and electricity facilities are available.
Machineries are installed and electrifying.
ITI is Operational.

SDC- Chitrakonda, Korkonda
Infrastructure is completed.
No proper approach road to the SDC.
Water and electricity facility is available.
SDC is not operational.
SDC- Moto, Luchhieta
Infrastructure is completed. Window glasses are broken.
No proper approach road to the SDC.
Water and electricity facility is available.
SDC is not operational.
ITI – Gajabahal
Infrastructure is completed. Boundary wall is constructed.
Boys’ hostel is constructed but girls’ hostel is under construction.
Proper water and electricity facilities is available.
Machineries are installed and electrifying.
ITI is Operational.
SDC- Gumma, Rayagada
Infrastructure is completed. Window glasses are broken.
No proper approach road to the SDC.
Water and electricity facility is available.
SDC is not operational.
SDC- Jimidipeta
Infrastructure is completed. Window glasses are broken.
No proper approach road to the SDC.
Water and electricity facility is available.
SDC is not operational.
ITI – Barkote
Infrastructure is completed. Boundary wall is constructed.
Boys’ hostel is constructed but girls’ hostel is under construction.
Proper water and electricity (solar) facilities is available.

Machineries are installed and electrifying.
ITI is Operational.
SDC- Reamal
Infrastructure is completed.
No proper approach road to the SDC.
Water and electricity facility is available.
SDC is not operational.
SDC- Teleibani
Infrastructure is completed.
No proper approach road to the SDC.
Water and electricity facility is available.
SDC is not operational.
ITI – Rasanpur
Infrastructure is completed. Boundary wall is constructed.
Hostel is under construction.
Proper water and electricity facilities is available.
Machineries are installed and electrifying.
ITI is Operational.
SDC- Rengali
Infrastructure is completed.
No proper approach road to the SDC.
Water and electricity facility is available.
SDC is not operational.
SDC- Sahaspur
Infrastructure is completed.
No proper approach road to the SDC.
Water and electricity facility is available.
SDC is not operational.
ITI – Koraput
Building is under construction.

Boundary wall is under construction.
Classes are taken in other place.
Not operational.

8. Telangana
ITI - Kothagudem
Construction is under progress.
Tender is not issued for hostel construction.
Water and electricity facilities are not available.
ITI is not operational.
SDC - Wazadu
Infrastructure is good.
Guard should be appointed.
Water and electricity facility is available.
Approach road is available.
SDC is operational.
SDC - Bhadrachalam
Infrastructure is good.
Water and electricity facility is available.
Proper approach road.
SDC is operational.

9. Uttar Pradesh
ITI - Ghorawal
Building is constructed. Hostel is under construction.
Boundary wall is not constructed.
Water and electricity facilities are available.
Building needs to be repaired.
ITI is operational.
SDC - Chakeria

Building is constructed. Window glasses are broken. Finishing work is not completed.
Water and electricity facility is not available.
No approach road. Toilet is not functional.
Need to be repairing and cleaning.
SDC is not operational.
SDC - Piprakhand
Building is constructed. Window glasses are broken. Finishing work is not completed.
Water and electricity facility is not available.
No approach road. Toilet is not functional.
Need to be repairing and cleaning.
SDC is not operational.

10. West Bengal
ITI - Binpur
Infrastructure is good.
Boundary wall is constructed.
Water and electricity facilities are available.
Shortage of equipment-tools in workshop.
ITI is operational.

8. RESEARCH TOOLS

Interview Schedule for Contractor

Basic Details:

Name of the contractor:

Type of Institution where contractor is associated: (i) SDC (ii) ITI

District:

State:

Educational Qualification:

(i) ITI

(ii) Diploma

(iii) Btech

6. Years of experience in the construction field:

(i) Fresher

(ii) < 5 years

(iii) < 5 years

Thematic details:

7. Answer accurate duration (Evidence Based Response)

Month of tender Publication	
Date on which the work order was given	
The time frame for the work completion	
Completion Date as per tender	
% of work completion	
Additional Time required to complete the work	
Reason for the Delay	

8) Is there any pre-constructed structure in the premise?

(i) Yes () (ii) No ()

9) Do you find any problem with the payment as per the payment schedule?

(i) Yes () (ii) No ()

10.) If yes, State the reason

11) Did you face any problem in arranging the human resource and material for the Construction?

(i) Yes () (ii) No ()

12) Do the community people living around the site ever disturbed the construction work?

(i) Yes () (ii) No ()

13. If yes, how did you handle it?

Interview Schedule for Institution Head (SDC)

Name of the SDCs unit:

Name of the representative:

Contact Number:

State:

District:

Name of the Municipality/Panchayat:

Number of total trainees currently enrolled (Female)

The number of SC Population:

The number of ST Population:

The number of OBCs Population:

The number of Naxal affected trainees:

Number of Surrendered Naxals as trainees:

How many trainees successfully passed out:

Number of total trainees currently enrolled (Male)

The number of SC Population:

The number of ST Population:

The number of OBCs Population:

The number of Naxal affected trainees:

Number of Surrendered Naxals as trainees:

How many trainees successfully passed out:

For how many years the centre is operational /functional?

Less than 1 year

year to 2 years

(iii) 2 years to 3 years

(iv) 3 years to 5 years

(v) More than 5 years

22. Name nearest industrial areas

23. Distance from site:

24. Name of the major industries present in the District:

25. The major economic activity of the District:

26. Courses offered by SDCs Unit

Impression management	
Pradhan Mantri Arogya Mitra	
Basic Electrical Training	
Beautician	
Swing	

27. What is the percentage of trainees got employed after getting certification from the SDC?

Interview Schedule for Institution Head (ITI)

Name of the ITI head :

Contact No :

Name of the institute:

State :

District :

For how many years this institution is operational /functional?

(i) Less than 1 year

(ii) 1 year to 2 years

(iii) 2 years to 3 years

(iv) 3 years to 5 years

(v) More than 5 years

7. What are the trades run by your institution?

Architectural Assistantship	
Catering & Hospitality	
Carpenter	
Computer Hardware and Networking Maintenance	
Cosmetology	
Computer Software Application	
Desk Top Publishing Operator	
Draughtsman Civil	
Draughtsman Mechanical	
Dress Making	
Electrician & Wireman	
Electronic Mechanic	
Fashion Design Technology	

Fitter	
Foundry	
Instrument Mechanic	
Mechanics Agriculture Machinery	
Machinist and operator. Adv. Machine Tool	
Machinist Grinder	
Mechanic Diesel	
Mechanic Machine Tool Maintenance	
Mechanic Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning	

8. What is the current student strength of your institute? (i) Male: (ii) Female:

9. What is the percentage of seat remained vacant? (Check NCVT MIS Portal): (i) 100% (ii) 99-90% (iii) 89-80% (iv) 79-70% (v) 69-60 % (vi) 59-50 % (vii) < 50%

10. The percentage of drop out trainees in last 5 years? (i) 100% (ii) 99-90% (iii) 89-80% (iv) 79-70% (v) 69-60 % (vi) 59-50 % (vii) < 50%

11. What is the percentage of students passed out in the last 5 years? (Check NCVT MIS Portal (of last academic session) (i) 100% (ii) 99-90% (iii) 89-80% (iv) 79-70% (v) 69-60 % (vi) 59-50 % (vii) < 50%

12. What is the percentage of trainee got employed after getting certification? Email from employer/Employment letter of trainees employed by such companies in the last 3 academic years (check few) (i) 100% (ii) 99-90% (iii) 89-80% (iv) 79-70% (v) 69-60 % (vi) 59-50 % (vii) < 50%

13. In which sector more beneficiary trained got employed?

Public Sector Units ()

Railways ()

Telecom / BSNL ()

IOCL ()

ONGC ()

PWDs ()

others ()

14. Which sector created the most job opportunities?

(i) Priority sector (ii) Large workshop (iii) Informal sector

15. What is the percentage of talent got placed in overseas from your institute? (i) 100% (ii) 99-90% (iii) 89-80% (iv) 79-70% (v) 69-60 % (vi) 59-50 % (vii) < 50%

16. Quality of infrastructure (Check List)

Rectangular shape workshop ()

No tin sheet workshop ()

The height of the workshop must be 10 feet ()

Cemented/ tiled institute ()

Heavy machineries to be housed on the ground floor ()

More than three-floor building lift mandatory ()

Safety material (Fire buckets, extinguisher, Retro reflective Signage, Evacuation drill, Standing Fire Order ()

Electrical hazard (Proper earthing and bonding, Earth leakage circuit breaker) ()

Quality of water, quality of food ()

Electricity bill of last calendar year (should be equal 7200 Kwh) ()

IT Lab with a minimum of 10 computers ()

17. How frequently machinery is being maintained?

Every week

every month

quarterly

every 6 month

yearly

18. Upgradation of teaching aids

Last one year

2-4 year

< 5 year

19. What is the percentage of students who secured skill certification from your institution?

(i) 100% (ii) 99-90% (iii) 89-80% (iv) 79-70% (v) 69-60 % (vi) 59-50 % (vii) < 50%

20 Is the Monthly report of the physical and financial progress maintained? (i) Yes (ii) No

21. Does the proposed Model ITI have duly formed IMC?

(i) Yes (ii) No

22. Number of trainees got trained under additional short term courses:

23. Number of ToT certified instructors:

24. No. of Sanctioned Units:

25. No. of Units funded through Past Scheme(s):

26. Specific questions to be asked in case of delay in the operation of ITI.

Is there any delay in fund flow?	Yes () No () If No
Reason for delay in construction activity	
Reason for Delay in starting the session	
Reason for less enrollment	

27. How far is the location of the ITI from the Naxal area? (i) 0-1 Km (ii) Less than 2 Km (iii) Less than 28. Km (iv) Less than 4 Km (v) More than 4 Km.

28. How many unserved blocks that the ITI caters to (i) Less than 2 (ii) More than 2 but less than 4 (iii) More than 4 but less than 6 (iv) More than 6 but less than 8 (v) Above 8

29. How many youths prone to Naxalism have been enrolled for the training?

30. How many youths prone to Naxalism have completed the training?

31. How many surrendered Naxals have enrolled for the training?

32. How many surrendered Naxals have completed the training?

33. Whether the skill gap survey has been conducted by the State? (i) Yes (ii) No

34 (a) If yes, whether the recommendations of the survey have been integrated with training contents? (i) Yes (ii) No

35 (b) If no, what has been the reasons for not conducting the skill-gap survey

36. What is your self (ITIs) rating in the last two years?

1* 2018-19

2* 2019-20

Non-Beneficiaries

Name :

Contact Number:

Mobile No.:

Location of SDC: (i) Within 1 km, (ii) 1km-3km (iii) More than 3 km but less than 5 Km (iv) Over 5 km

Location of ITI : (i) Within 1 km, (ii) 1km-3km (iii) More than 3 km but less than 5 Km (iv) Over 5 km

Name of the State:

Name of the District:

Residential Location: (i) Rural () (ii) Urban ()

Social Category: (i) General () (ii) OBC () (iii) SC () (iv) ST () (v) Minority ()

Physical Status: (i) Abled () (ii) Divyangjan ()

Category of Income Group: (i) APL () (ii) BPL ()

Are you aware of Skill Training Program? (i) Yes (ii) No -If yes, how?

Have you ever been motivated by State functionaries/ District officials/Institutional agencies to join the Skill Training Program in the nearest ITI's or SDC's? (i) Yes (ii) No

Do you feel any skill gap while working? (i)Yes (ii) No

Are you interested in Skill Training? (i) Yes (ii) No

Why have you not been able to enroll yourself in the Skill Training Programme?

What are the benefits you can have received by joining Skill Training Programme?

Have you ever approached the local industry to get a job? (i) Yes (ii) No-

If yes, did you the industry? (i) Yes (ii) No

Do you find the wage-related difference between skilled and unskilled workforce?

Do you find the wages satisfactory after joining the local industry? (i) Yes (ii) No

Did you find employability with your existing skillsets? (i) Yes (ii) No

Do you feel that certification of Skill training enhances opportunities for employability? (i) Yes (ii) No

24 Have you come across anybody in your neighborhood receiving skill training either from SDC or from ITI?

25 What is your expectation to join a Skill training programme?

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INSPECTION OF ITI BUILDINGS:

Basic Details:

Name of the Institution: (i) ITI (ii) SDC

Name of the Estate in-charge:

Mobile No.:

Location: (i) In Naxal Area (ii) Around Naxal Area (iii) Considerable Distance (approx. 10 km)

Name of the state:

Name of the district :

State of Art Construction: (i) Yes (ii) No (at the first look)

Thematic Details:

What is the entry load of the Institute?

How many floors are there in the building? (i) One (ii) Two (iii) Three (iv) more than three

Do you have a lift facility? (i) Yes (ii) No

Do you have a tin-roof workshop? (i) Yes (ii) No

Do you have Safety material like; Fire-buckets, extinguisher, Retro reflective Signage, Evacuation drill, Standing Fire Order? (i) Yes (ii) No

Do you have proper Electrical connections like earthing and bonding, earth leakage circuit breaker which will prevent various electrical hazards? (i) Yes (ii) No

Do you pay the Electricity bill? (i) Yes (ii) No

If yes, the Electricity bill of last calendar year is equal to 7200 Kwh (i) Yes (ii) No

Do you have an IT Lab? (i) Yes (ii) No

If yes, how many computers are available?

Quality of infrastructure:

S. No	Quality of infrastructure	Deplorable (1)	Average (2)	Good (3)	Considerable (4)	Outstanding (5)
1.	Rectangular shape workshop					
3.	Height of workshop of 10'					
4.	Cemented/ tiled Floor					

5.	Heavy Machineries' housed at ground Floor					
6	Lift Facility					
7	Safety material (Fire-buckets, extinguisher, Retro reflective Signage, Evacuation drill, Standing Fire Order)					
8	Electrical connection; (Proper earthing and bonding, Earth leakage circuit breaker					
9	Quality of water					
10	Quality of food served					
11	Condition of IT Lab					

21. How frequently machinery is maintained? (i) Every week (ii) Every month (iii) Quarterly (iv)Every 6 month (v) Yearly (vi) Other

22. Major area of Upgradation: (i) Building (ii) Infrastructure (iii) Tool and Equipment (iv) Course Materials (v) Others, please specify

23. What is the self-rating in the last two years of ITI's building? Rank answers on the scale of 1 to 5 where, 1= Very poor: 2= Poor: 3= Average: 4= Good: 5= Excellent.

24 . What are the other construction related works left to be undertaken?

Interview Schedule for State Directorate of Skill Development

Basic Details:

Name of the Official:

Regarding: (i) ITI (ii) SDC

Designation:

Mobile number:

Name of the District :

What are the required skills identified under the skill gap survey in your district?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

How many ITI's and SDC's have been created in the last 3 years?

How frequently do you visit the training centre?

Once in a month

Every 3 months

Every 6 months

Yearly

Never visited

How the surrendered Naxal youths are mobilized under Skill Development Programme?

Public campaign

Personal counseling

Encouraged by family members

Encouraged by community leaders

Peer group influence

How the youths prone to Naxalism are mobilized under Skill Development Programme?

Public campaign

Personal counseling

Encouraged by family members

Encouraged by community leaders

Peer group influence

How do you ensure the inclusion of Naxal affected youth and women into the programme?

Public campaign

Personal counseling

Encouraged by family members

Encouraged by community leaders

Peer group influence

Others, please specify

How close is the training centre from the Naxal affected area? (i) Less than 1 km (ii) Less than 2 km (iii) Less than 3 km (iv) Less than 4 km (v) Over 4 km

For how many blocks training centres cater to: (i)

To what extent the trained candidates are getting placement? (i) Negligible (ii) To a limited extent (iii) To some extent (iv) To a great extent (v) Almost

How do you ensure the training quality? (i) Periodic assessment (ii) Ensuring ToT trained trainers (iii) Ensuring conducive training eco-system (iv) Others please specify.

Do the training centres submit quarterly utilization certificates on time? (i) Yes (ii) No

How do you rate the performance of the training centre in conducting and fulfilling the objective of the skill development programme in synch market demand? (Rating scale 1-5: 1= worst: 5= best)

What are the existing challenges in the implementation of the ITI and SDCs in Naxal affected areas?

Please suggest the steps to improve the implementation process of the skill development programme in the Naxal affected area.

Please give suggestions to improve the effectiveness of training and its coverage?

Questionnaire: 47 LWE Trainee

Basic Details:

1. Name of the trainee:
2. Mobile Number:
3. Age: (i) 14-25 (ii) 25-35 (iii) 35-45
4. Sex: (i) Male (ii) Female (iii) Transgender
5. State:
6. District:
7. Type of Institution: (i) SDC (ii) ITI
8. Residential Location: (i) Rural (ii) Urban
9. Social Category: (i) General (ii) OBC (iii) SC (iv) ST (v) Minority
10. Physical Status: (i) Abled (ii) Divyangjan
11. Category of Income group: (i) APL (ii) BPL
12. Type of training you have done (i) Short - Term (ii) Long - term
13. Your Educational Qualification: (i) Illiterate (ii) Primary (up to 5) (iii) Upper primary (up to 8) (iii) Secondary (up to 10th) (iv) Diploma (more than 12th but less than graduation) (v) Graduate (vi) Post Graduate (vii) Above Post Graduate
14. How many earning members do you have in your family?
15. Educational Qualification of Father: (i) Illiterate (ii) Primary (up to 5) (iii) Upper primary (up to 8) (iv) Secondary (up to 10th) (v) Diploma (more than 12th but less than graduation) (vi) Graduate (vii) Post Graduate (viii) Above Post Graduate
16. Has your father undertaken any vocational/technical experience? (i) Yes (ii) No
17. What was the primary occupation of your father in the recent past? (i) Farmer (ii) Farmer based business (iii) Salaried employee (iv) Petty business (v) Wage (vi) Self- employed (vii) Unemployed (viii) Not alive
18. Educational Qualification of Mother: (i) Illiterate (ii) Primary (up to 5) (iii) Upper primary (up to 8) (iv) Secondary (up to 10th) (v) Diploma (more than 12th but less than graduation) (vi) Graduate (vii) Post Graduate (viii) Above Post Graduate
19. Has your mother undertaken any vocational/technical experience? (i) Yes (ii) No

20. What was the primary occupation of your mother in the recent past? (i) Farmer (ii) Farmer based business (iii) Salaried employee (iv) Petty business (v) Wage (vi) Self- employed (vii) Unemployed (viii) Not alive

18. How many total members do you have in your family?

Thematic Details:

Did you ever participate in skill training? (i) Yes (ii) No

How do you come to know about the skill training Centre? (i) Through door to door campaign (ii) Mobile van campaign (iii) Community group meeting/interview (iv) through village leaders (v) Local academic circle (vi) Peer group (vii) Advertisement on print/radio/audio-visual media (viii) others

24. What is the instrumental reason for your participation in skill training?

(i) Interested in the course (ii) Beneficial to get employment (iii) Increase Income level (iv) 25. Utilize the leisure hours (v) Predominance of training in neighborhood (vi) Family members encouraged (vii) In anticipation of stipend (viii) Got to know through Rojgar Mela (ix) To start own venture

26. In which scheme/programme did you receive training? (i) Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) (ii) Advanced Vocational Training Scheme (AVTS) (iii) Dual System Of Training (iv) 27. Apprenticeship Training

27. For how many hours per day the training programme was conducted?

28. Did you pay any money for the enrolment? (i) Yes (ii) No

29. How do you rate the infrastructure of training centre on the scale of 1-5 wherein; 1= being the worst & 5 = the Best.

30. How do you rate the quality of the training session at the training centre in terms of:

Items	1= Highly Unsatisfied	2=Unsatisfied	3= Neutral	4= Satisfied	5= Highly Satisfied
Training Kit					
Receptivity					
Training Method					
Participation					

Use of the Digital Tool					
Course Content					
Reading Material					
Exposure to Marketable Skills					
Placement Cell					
Overall Training Eco System					

31. How do you rate the practical sessions conducted at the training centre? (On the scale of 1-5)? (i) Very poor (ii) Poor (iii) Average (iv) Good (v) Excellent

32. Are you encouraged to frequently access the equipment? (i) Yes (ii) No

33. Are you asked to provide your feedback on every classroom/practical session that you attend? (i) Yes (ii) No (iii) Sometimes

34. Have you completed the training successfully? (i) Yes (ii) No

35. Did you give any assessment test after the training completion? (i) Yes (ii) No

36. Did you qualify for the assessment test? (i) Yes (ii) No

37. What is the mode of assessment?

Digital (ii) Manual (iii) Oral (iv) Written

38. How do you rate the assessment process at the training centre on a scale of 1-5 wherein 1 being the worst and 5 the best?

39. Did you receive any certificate after the end of the course? (i) Yes (ii) No

40. How many days after assessment did you receive the certificate:

41. How fair is the certification of the training?

Poor (ii) To a limited extent (iii) To some extent (iv) To a great extent (v) To an unlimited extent

Were you provided with any pre-placement training? (i) Yes (ii) No

If yes, what kind of pre-placement training were you provided?

Communication skills (ii) Interview skills (iii) Resume building (iv) Expert lectures (v) Aptitude test (vi)
End to end mock interview experience (vii) Mock group discussions (viii) Presentation skills

Were you provided with any post-training placement support like counseling? (i) Yes (ii) No

If yes, what kind of post-training placement support were you provided?

Introduction to prospective employers (ii) Aailed interview (iii) Monetary pay-outs (iv) Counseling for getting employment

State your satisfaction level on the recruitment/placement process at your institute?

Highly Unsatisfied (ii) Unsatisfied (iii) Neutral (iv) Satisfied (v) Highly satisfaction

Do you know any fellow trainee dropping the course? (i) Yes (ii) No

Before Availing Training at Industrial Training Institutes/SDC:

1. Total work experience in months:

2. Total working hours:

3. Monthly Income:

4. Monthly Expenditure:

5. Marital Status: (i) Married (ii) Unmarried (iii) Widowed (iv) Separated

6. Employment status: (i) Employed (ii) Unemployed

7. Sector of Employment: (i) Govt. (ii) Private (iii) Self- Employed

8. Status of Skill: (i) Skilled (ii) Unskilled (iii) Semi-Skilled

9. Whether you are recognized by the market for a job? (i) Yes (ii) No

10. Did you have your enterprise? (i) Yes (ii) No

11. How do you rate your skill on a scale of 1-5 wherein 1 being the worst and 5 the best.

After Availing Training at Industrial Training Institutes/SDC:

1. Total work experience in months:

2. Total working hours:

3. Monthly Income:

4. Monthly Expenditure:

5. Marital Status: (i) Married (ii) Unmarried (iii) Widowed (iv) Separated

6. Employment status: (i) Employed (ii) Unemployed

7. Sector of Employment: (i) Govt. (ii) Private (iii) Self- Employed

8. Status of Skill: (i) Skilled (ii) Unskilled (iii) Semi-Skilled

9. Whether you are recognized by the market for a job? (i) Yes (ii) No

10. Did you have your enterprise? (i) Yes (ii) No

How do you rate your skill on a scale of 1-5 wherein 1 being the worst and 5 the best?

Multiple Issues:

Does the training centre take care of every aspect of skill training? (i) Yes (ii) No

Does the training centre have a filled-in knowledge gap to ensure employability? (i) Yes (ii) No

Does the training filled in the skill gap to ensure employability? (i) Yes (ii) No

Does the training under Industrial Training Institutes ensure self-wage employment? (i) Yes (ii) No

Whether the skill training is aligned with the market demand? (i) Yes (ii) No

Whether have you received the job in the same skill sector in which you received the training? (i) Yes (ii)

No

To what extent do you agree with the time invested in training was a worthy investment? (Rating Scale 1-

5. 1=useless, 5= Very effective)

19. Do you recommend others to join the skill training from the same place? (i) Yes (ii) No

20. Your suggestion/s to improve the effectiveness and outreach of the skill training.

9. SCHEME GUIDELINES

Implementation Manual- Skill Development in 47 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism

Revised Implementation Manual

For

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

“Skill Development in 47 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism”

Earlier known as

“Skill Development in 34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism”

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TRAINING

MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

November 2016

No. DGT-

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

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1. Revised Title

The Scheme will be known as

“Skill Development in 47 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism”

2. Revised cost: Rs. 407.85 crore as per the following table:

SI.	Component	Originally approved cost	Latest approved cost	Approved by SFC	Variation (+/-)
1	Establishment of 20 ITI s @ Rs 532.60 lakh per ITI and 68 SDC s @ Rs.50 lakh per SDC	14052.00	14052.00	14052.00	0.00
2	Establishment of 14 ITI s @Rs. 734.60 lakh per ITI which are yet to be started	7456.40	7456.40	10284.40	2828.00
3	Establishment of 13 it is @ Rs. 734.60 lakh per ITI	0.00		9549.80	9549.80
4	Skill Training of 5340 youth (34 existing covered districts)	1512.46	1841.00	1841.00	0.00
5	Monitoring Unit at Central Level	106.06	610.00	153.00	-457.00
6	Skill gap survey at 47 districts of 9 States	0.00	204.00	204.00	0.00
7	One time grant@ Rs. 100.00 lakh per ITI to the IMCs to 47 ITIs	0.00	0.00	4700.00	4700.00
	Total	23126.88	24163.40	40784.20	16620.80

3. Revised Components

(i) Skill training programmes (in long term & short term and instructor training courses) for 5340 youth in existing Government institutes for 34 pre-revised districts. This component has been dropped.

(ii) Creation of Infrastructure for:-

- a) 47 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in covered 47 districts.
 b) 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in 34 districts.
 (iii) Skill gap survey in all the 47 districts.
 (iv) Funding monitoring cell at the Central level.
 (v) Funding Institute Management Committee (IMC) in each ITI.

4. Details under each component along with expenses.

A. Skill training programmes (in long term & short term and instructor training courses) for youth in existing Government institutes will be conducted. It is proposed to train 5340 trainees (1000 in long term courses, 4000 in short term courses and 340 in instructor training courses) with 100% central funding. This component has been dropped in the revised scheme.

B. Infrastructure will be created by the way of setting up of:

- (i) Total 47 ITIs. Out of the 47 ITIs, the enhanced cost will be provided for 27 ITIs (13 newly added ITIs + 14 pre-revised ITIs, construction of which are yet to be started). The detailed break up is given below:

Sl.	Activity	Rate		Cost for one ITI (Rs. in Lakhs)		Cost of 27 ITIs @ Rs. 734.6 lakh (Rs. in lakh)	Cost of 27 ITIs Rs. 532.60 lakh (Rs. in Lakhs)
		Previous	Revised	Previous	Revised		
1	Construction cost of Building (For area 1500 SQ Mts.)	@Rs 15840*per Sq, Mt.	@Rs 24440* per Sq Mt.	237.60	366.60	9898.20	4752.00
2	Machinery, Equipment & Furniture (For 5 Trades)	@Rs 32 Lakh trade	@Rs 32 lakh/trade	160.00	160.00	4320.00	3200.00
3	Hostel Building (for 100 seats/50 Rooms, area required 850 Sq. Mts.)	@Rs 15840* per Sq Mt.	@Rs2440* per Sq Mt.	135.00	208.00	5616.00	2700.00
		Sub- Total		532.60	734.60	19834.20	10652.00
				Total for 47 ITIs			

	30486.20	
		Say Rs. 304.86 crore

*As per Plinth Area Rate (PAR) of CPWD Delhi schedule of rates with cost index of 104.

(ii) Total 68 SDCs @ Rs. 50 lakh per SDC. These SDCs will conduct short term training programmes mainly for women. It has been envisaged to set up one in each of the identified 34 LWE districts already covered under the scheme. Construction of SDCs are not covered in the additional 13 districts taken up in the revised scheme. The detailed break up is given in the existing Manual. Construction of SDC will be supported for which, States have obtained administrative. The total cost of this component will be Rs.34.00 crore.

C. Skill gap survey will be conducted by the Central Monitoring unit in all covered 47 districts. The total estimated cost will be Rs. 2.04 crore.

D. For better industry linkage, Institute Management Committee (IMC) to be formed with the chairman from industry to run each ITI, and each IMC will be provided with Rs.1.00 crore with 100% central assistance. Total cost of this component will be Rs.47.00 crore. Guidelines relating to the scheme 1396 will be followed as revised from time to time.

E. For assisting Project Management Unit at the Central level, the following staff on a contract basis will be continued to be engaged:

SI	Designation	No. of posts
1	Data Entry Operator (DEO)	2
2	Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS)	1
	TOTAL	3

The cost of monitoring cell has been estimated as Rs. 1.53 crore

5. Revised Extent and Coverage

Earlier, the scheme was envisaged for the 34 districts of 9 states. The revised scheme covers 47 districts in 10 States up to 31 st March 2019. The State-wise details of the districts covered are given below:

SI	States	No. of Dist.	Name of dist. (covered earlier)	Districts added in the revised scheme
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	-	Vishakhapatnam

2	Telangana	1	Khammam	
3	Bihar	9	Jamui, Gaya, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Arwal	Muzzafarpur, Banka and Nawada
4	Chhattisgarh	9	Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandgaon, Bijapur, Narayanpur	Sukma and Kondagaon
5	Jharkhand	16	Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar, Hazaribagh	Girdih, Khunti, Ranchi, Dumka, Ramgarh and Simdega
6	Madhya Pradesh	1	Balaghat	
7	Maharashtra	2	Gadchiroli K, Gondia	
8	Orissa	6	Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Deogarh, Sambalpur	Koraput
9	Uttar Pradesh	1	Sonebhadra	
10	West Bengal	1	Paschim Midnapur (Lalgarh Area)	
	Total	47	(Total 34)	(Total 13)

6. Revised Funding Pattern

This is a centrally sponsored Scheme, Central assistance will be 75% and respective State Government have to contribute 25% of the cost of ITI s & SDCs. Other costs under the scheme will be provided 100% by the central Government.

7. Condition for implementations

- States will implement the project.
- States will provide land for ITI s and SDCs free of cost.
- State will provide 25% of the fixed cost of ITI s & SDCs
- Central govt. will provide funds in two installments of 75% and 25%.
- These institutes will be run by the States as per their existing system.
- States will create and fill up required posts for these Institutes & Centers as soon as the implementation starts.

8. Proposal for release of funds

The State Governments are required to frame proposals for different components of grants-in-aid in separate formats as per Appendix-I and forward the same to the Project Management Unit at Central Level at DGT Hqrs.

9. Revised Funds Transfer Mechanism

- a. Existing pattern will be followed for installments.
- b. Funds will be transferred to the State treasury/ bank account of the society as per prevailing guidelines.
- c. Fund will be provided to the extent of 100% to the IMCs after their formation.

10. Reporting of Physical and Financial Progress

The physical and financial progress of various components of the scheme is to be reported on a monthly basis to the Project Management Unit at the Central level by the 5th of next month on prescribed revised formats as given in Appendix-II.

Appendix-I

Form No. SD-LWE- 1A

Format for land details for establishment of New ITI (Revised)

Name of the State:

Name of the District:

Block

SI	Details	
1	Location details	
1	Village/ Mouza	
2	Development Block	
3	Sub-division (Taluka/Tehsil)	
4	Area of the site in acres	
2	Physical Characteristics	
1	Presence of any existing building (Y/N)	

Signature of State Director

STATE:

District

A. Brief of the cost estimate

SI	Item	Cost (In Lakhs)	Remarks
1	Construction cost of ITI Building		
2	Cost of Machinery, Equipment & Furniture		
3	Cost of Hand Tools, instruments		
4	Construction cost of Hostel Building		
	Total		

B. Details of Cost Estimate

1. Proposed total area of ITI Building (Maximum 1500 SQ Mts.): ----- Sq Mts.

i) Trade wise details

SI	Name of Trade	Area of Workshop	Classroom			Total Area
			Area	No.	Total	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
	Common Classroom					
	Total					

ii) Other area of construction: ----- Sq. Mts.

Total Construction cost of ITI Building: Rs. ----- Lakh

2. Proposed Cost of Machinery, Equipment & Furniture (for maximum 5 trades and maximum @ Rs.32 lakh/ trade)

Srl.No.	Name of Trade	Cost of Machinery & Equipment (as per NCVT norms)	Cost Furniture	Total Cost (In Lakhs)
1				
2				

3				
4				
5				
	Total			

Implementation Manual- Skill Development in 35 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism

4. Proposed Area of Hostel Building (for maximum of 100 seats, area of maximum 850 Sq. Mts.): ----- Sq. Mts.

The proposed construction cost of Hostel Building: Rs ----- Lakh

Director of

Govt. of

State Capital

Seal

Appendix-II

Format for reporting Quarterly progress

Format for reporting progress under the scheme: “Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism”

Component: Establishment of new ITI

Sl. No.	Name of ITI & District	Present Status (% of completion)	Tools & Equipment (Choose any one- No. action/ Tender Initiated/Supply order issued/Delivered/Installed)	Expected date of completion		Affiliation status (yet to apply/ applied/affiliated)	Expected/ actual date of start of training	Expenditure incurred
				ITI Building	Host el			
1								
2								

Component: Establishment of new SDC

Sl. No.	Name of SDC & District	Present Status (% of completion)	Tools & Equipment (Choose any one- No. action till date/Tender Initiated/ Supply order issues/delivered/Installed)	Expected date of completion		Actual/ Expected date of start of training	Expenditure incurred
				Civil Works	Installation of Tools & Equipment		

1							
2							

Component: Skill Training

A. Long term Training- 2 year's duration (Maximum 30 trainers/districts)

S I.	Name of district	Number of Trainers Selected so far	Number of Trainees completed training	Trainees discontinued after joining (if any)		Number of trainees undergoing training	Number of Trainees selected and to start in the next batch	Expenditure incurred (Rs.)			
				Number	Days attended			Stipend	Training fee & Contingency	Travelling Allowance	Total

B. Short term Training- 3-month duration (Maximum 120 trainees/ district)

S I.	Name of district	Number of Trainers Selected so far	Number of Trainees completed training	Trainees discontinued after joining (if any)		Number of trainees undergoing training	Number of Trainees selected and to start	Expenditure incurred (Rs.)			
				Number	Days attended			Stipend	Training fee & Contingency	Travelling Allowance	Total

					ed		in the next batch				

C. Instructor Training- 1-year duration (Maximum 10 trainees/ district)

S I.	Name of district	Number of Trainees Selected so far	Number of Trainees completed training	Trainees discontinued after joining (if any)		Number of trainees undergo ing training	Number of Trainees selected and to start in the next batch	Expenditure incurred (Rs.)				
				Number	Days attend ed			Stipend	Training fee & Contingency	Travelling Allowance	Total	