

TOPIC : Impact of NULM Skill training and Placement

Overview of the project

DAY-NULM, a centrally sponsored scheme launched in Kerala is a scheme subsumed from erstwhile Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).

To reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor. The mission aims at providing shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P)

The Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P) Component under NULM is designed to provide skills to the unskilled urban poor as well as to upgrade their existing skills. The program will provide for skill training of the urban poor to enable them setting up self-employment ventures and for salaried jobs in the private sector. The mission will ensure placement for 70% of the successfully trained candidates.

Components

- IEC programmes for mobilization of unemployed/underemployed urban poor
- Imparting Skills training (residential / non-residential)
- Assessment and Certification by NCVT/SSCs
- Placement in salaried employment or in self employment and tracking for one year

What benefits does DAY-NULM offer under the EST&P component

The entire cost of training per candidate along with travel allowance would be funded under DAY-NULM.

The trained candidates would be accessed and certified by a competent certifying agency which has acceptability in the industry. It would be ensured that these certificates would be considered as valid document for application of Enterprise loans from banks.

To provide an asset to the urban poor in the form of skills for sustainable livelihood. Apart from basic skills training course modules would include soft skills, financial literacy and information on other government schemes.

To increase the income of urban poor through structured, market-oriented certified courses that can provide salaried employment and / or self-employment opportunities which will eventually lead to better living standards and alleviation of urban poverty on a sustainable basis

Ensure inclusive growth with increased contribution of skilled urban poor to the National Economy.

Component	Physical Progress - Employment through Skills Training & Placement						
	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	Total
Number of candidates enrolled in skill training	0	1670	7249	6317	4675	1170	21081
Number of candidates certified	0	251	4100	5847	4012	1438	15648
Number of candidates placed	0	273	2522	4549	2495	206	10045

The increasing figures with regard to unemployment on the one hand, contrasted with the increase in the volume and nature of income and consumption on the other, present several opportunities in planning for employment generation programmes in the State

The National Skill Development Policy quotes a figure of 8 crores as the number of skilled persons that will be required to meet the demand for people in various sectors fuelling the growth of Indian economy. The policy document pegs the requirement of skilled workforce by 2022 at 30 crore persons. If 5% of the opportunities assessed at the national level is ascribed to Kerala (in line with proportion of population), the projected employment opportunities available in the State will be about 40 lakhs. These opportunities will be available mostly in the organized sector, primarily the private sector.

The demand for skilled personnel and their services is increasing in several areas. In terms of skilled personnel the demand in Kerala is high in the following sectors.

- IT and ITES
- Organized Retail
- Banking, Financial Services and Insurance
- Tourism, including hotels ,Restaurants

Demand for services in the following areas also provide opportunities:

- Home management support and housekeeping in the home sector – domestic help, gardening etc.
- Facility management in the institutional sector – housekeeping, security etc.
- Home based health care sector - Home nurse, geriatric care, child care, post-natal care etc

Several factors related to the nature of potential beneficiaries for an intervention in skill development need to be kept in mind.

- There is relatively much higher level of exposure to various options available. This high level of information results in different levels of aspirations and expectations.
- This also leads to clear and strong preferences with regard to the type of employment desired. In general, there are strong preferences for jobs in the government sector and for

opportunities abroad, particularly in Middle-East countries.

At the same time, young people are increasingly getting interested in jobs that require higher skill levels, and enjoy a higher profile. The brand name around which the employment is organized is an attractive factor. Strategy for the State under NULM in the area of “Skill Development for enhancing employability” is based on the analysis of the situation and assessment of the experience of Kudumbashree so far. Skill training programmes for existing unskilled and semi-skilled workers to enable them to reach a higher level of skill will be taken up.

Key activities suggested to strengthen Skill training and placement initiative are listed below

- Preparation of Skill/wage employment register at LSG/ district / State level
- Creating database of existing skill base and aspirations of potential beneficiaries
- Establishing linkages with skill development training institutions – for new skills as well as incremental skill development (State initiative)
- Establish LSG/CDS level mechanisms for facilitating local placements
- Establish LSG/CDS level mechanisms for supervision, monitoring and grievance Redressal
- No carrier progress ensured in the current NULM programme. Need to take measures to track carrier progress of people who are placed
- We are ensuring 70% placement, but 30% are left without a job even after training – We need to place them locally or provide them with other livelihood activities (District Missions are responsible to ensure livelihood for these unplaced 30%).
- Need to join hands with other departments /institutions to grab more placement opportunities.