

## IMPLEMENTATION OF DEEN DAYAL UPADHAYA GRAMEEN KAUSHALYA YOJANA IN ASSAM

---

Dr. Ranjeeta Phukun\*

### ABSTRACT

*In successive Five-Year Plans and public expenditure programmes in India, rural employment creation was given due importance. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the pioneering scheme in this area, has been succeeded by a number of allied programmes over the years. Realizing the same and in order to boost the economy, the upcoming working population should have quality education and appropriate skills. The Government of India caters to several initiatives in order to equip the workforce of our country. DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana is such of a kind scheme, which was implemented on 25th September 2014. DDU-GKY has its origins in the "Aajeevika Skills" programme of NRLM and the "Special Projects" component of SGSY. The study is based on literature review and secondary data. The first part of the paper is regarding the scheme, DDU-GKY; and its significant role in promoting inclusive financial growth through various skill training and development programmes. In the later part, the paper looks into the progress of the scheme in Assam. The study attempts to understand the progress of this scheme using secondary data, and has included the official data supplied by the state implementing agency, in Assam. The study analyses the performance of DDU-GKY in Assam, since its inception, in relation to the information regarding the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) in the state. Keywords: Skill training, rural development schemes, SGSY, DDU-GKY, Rural employment.*

---

**Keywords:** IRDP, SGSY, PIAs, DDU-GKY, Aajeevika Skills.

---

### Introduction

Employability of the growing young population is an important factor in the economic development of a region. Skill development increases the employability of workforce which in turn contributes to further economic growth of the region. This report has been prepared by North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFI) on the overall skill development scenario in the state of Assam. The study aims to understand the characteristics of Skill Development System operational in Assam, Traditional Skills of the state, Aspiration and Skill Development Needs of various categories of population of the state and the Global, National and Local Skill requirement trends. Based on the understanding of these aspects, the study recommends strategies to take the skill development efforts in the state to the next level in the short to medium term.

Assam is the second largest state of northeast India with an area of 78,438 sq. Kms constituting a population of 3,12,05,576 (2011 census), meaning, that the population density of the state is approximately 398 persons per sq. km. It is the most populous north eastern state in India.

And is renowned for its tea plantations, rich culture, wildlife and biodiversity. The state shares its border with seven states. Its economy is based on agriculture and oil. According to 2011 census of India, Assam has a population of 3.12 crore out of which 2.68 crore (86%) lived in the rural areas and 0.44 crore (14%) lived in the urban areas. The state's literacy rate has been recorded at 73.18%. As on June 2016, the state has 33 administrative districts, 247 blocks and 2614 gayma panchayats. Since

---

\* Assistant Professor, Vivekananda College, Delhi University, New Delhi, India.

independence the Government of Assam has enacted four Panchayat Raj Acts aimed at establishing and strengthening panchayats in Assam for the development of the rural areas. When the 73rd constitutional amendment was passed in the year 1992, the Government of Assam adopted the Assam Panchayat Raj Act 1994 broadly in conformity with its provisions. Now the central and state Government has jointly implemented various plans and programmes aiming Rural Development. Minimum needs programme-IRDP NREGA, EGS, SSG, DDU-GKY etc. are notable. So, the Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission Society (ASRLMS) was set up on November 2011 for enhancing the social and economic empowerment of the rural poor of Assam.

#### **Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana Scheme**

- Main beneficiaries of DDU-GKY
- Awareness building within the community on the opportunities
- Identifying rural youth who are poor
- Mobilizing rural youth who are interested
- Counselling of youth and parents
- Selection based on aptitude
- Imparting knowledge, industry linked skills and attitude that enhance employability
- Providing jobs that can be verified through methods that can stand up to independent scrutiny, and which pays above minimum wages
- Supporting the person so employed for sustainability after placement.

#### **Special Component of DDU-GKY**

Full social inclusion of the candidates is ensured by the mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged group. 50% of the funds would be earmarked for SCs and STs, 15% to minorities and 3% for persons with disabilities. One third of the persons covered should be women.

Regional inclusion of candidates is enabled through a special sub scheme for the youth of Jammu and Kashmir called Himayat, which MoRD operates under ASDP for state which covers urban as well as rural youth and Below Poverty line (BPL) as well as Above Poverty line (APL) persons. Moreover, Roshni - a special scheme for tribal areas and critical Left-Wing Extremist (LWE) affected districts with separate guidelines has been launched that takes into account the peculiar situation in selected critical LWE districts. Particularly it provides training for different time periods.

#### **Implementation Model under DDU-GKY**

DDU-GKY follows a 3-tier implementation model. The DDU-GKY National Unit at MoRD functions as the policy-making, technical support and facilitation agency. The DDU-GKY State Missions provide implementation support; and the Project Implementing Agencies implement the programme through skilling and placement projects.

#### **Coverage of the Scheme of DDU-GKY**

DDU-GKY is applicable to the entire country. The scheme is being implemented currently in 33 States/UTs across 610 districts partnering currently with over 202 PIAs covering more than 250 trades across 50+sectors.

#### **Significance of the Study**

The study focuses on the effectiveness of skill training for rural youth in Assam which was launched with high expectations. Hence it is important to review the extent to which the objectives were achieved. Ever since its inception there has been evaluations in various states but a review of its progress in Assam would be significant as Assam stands out for its uniqueness in human development and skill training is usually imparted based on genuine need and basic talent Statement of the problem As per Sample Registration System (SRS) [1] data, the proportion of the economically active population (15-59 years) or, India's „demographic dividend“, has increased from 53.4 to 56.3 per cent during 1971 to 1981 and from 57.7 to 63.3 per cent during 1991 to 2013. As per the Labour Bureau Report 2014, the current size of India's formally skilled workforce is small, approximately 2 percent. Dearth of formal vocational education, high school dropout rates, inadequate skill training capacity, negative perception towards skilling, and lack of industry ready skills even in professional courses are the major causes of poor skill levels of India's workforce. At all-India level, around 6.8 per cent persons aged 15 years and above are receiving vocational training<sup>3</sup>. A few case studies have been conducted in various states like

Odisha and Gujarat. However, the state of Assam needs a study distinct from other states; because, it has some exceptional positive characteristics other than North- East state. Assam is the second largest state of northeast India with an area of 78,438 sq. Kms constituting a population of 3,12,05,576 (2011 census), meaning, that the population density of the state is approximately 398 persons per sq. km. It is the most populous north eastern state in India. It shares international borders with Bangladesh to the west and Bhutan to the north. It has a sex ratio of 958 females per 1,000 males, which is higher than the national average of 943. The state has thirty-three districts. Here the beneficiaries are presumed to be capable enough to identify and express their flair for specific employment and their need for skill training. The success rate will be high, if the skill training is demand driven. In this context, the performance and progress of the scheme in the state of Assam is to be analysed.

### **Overview of Literature**

Reviewing the related studies, following are worth mentioning. Sudan [5], Mahajan [6], Tripathy [7], Ray [8], Thekkekara [9], Kundu [10] and Gudaganavar [11] have attempted an impact analysis of the SGSY Scheme, and opined the need of skill training. Pati [12] and Umdor& Panda [13], conducted a study on subsidy impact on sustainability of SHGs in Meghalaya by analysing SGSY scheme, highlighting the need of enhancing the capacity of beneficiaries. Amrit [14] reminds that being poverty Alleviation Programme, it could not alleviate rural poverty as expected, pointed out the need for capacity building. M.Singh et al., and A.Kumar [15] suggested the need for training for swarozgaris in various aspects. Rao [16], in a case study in Gujarat found the skill training course under DDU-GKY very successful as it could provide full placement as envisaged by the policy makers. Priyadarshini [17], in her study in Assam, compared various skill development initiatives by government and found them not up-to expectation, but pointed out that DDU-GKY is far more successful in providing placement to rural youths, when compared to the other schemes. So far, no research studies regarding DDU-GKY have been undertaken again in the State of Assam, and the study is expected to fill the gap.

### **Objective of the Study**

- To study of five years status of the DDU-GKY scheme in India
- To study of DDU-GKY Implementing Strategy in Assam
- To study of prosperity and impact of DDU-GKY with ASRLMS (Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission)
- To study of ASRLMS implementation in phase wise and suggestions.

### **Methodology of the Study**

The study is based on literature review and secondary data, which includes various articles, circulars and reports, both from MoRD, Government of India and various field work studies. The first part of the paper is regarding the scheme, DDU-GKY; and its significant role in promoting inclusive financial growth through various skill training programmes. In the later part, the paper looks into the progress of the scheme in Assam. The study attempts to understand the progress of this scheme using secondary data, which is the official data supplied by the state implementing agency, which is "Kudumbasree", in Assam[(ASRLMS) has partnered with the Kerala State Poverty Eradication Mission, Kudumbashree - NRO for implementing the PRI CBO Convergence Project in Assam. The Memorandum of Understanding for the partnership was signed by the two Missions on 20th January 2014] \*. The performance of DDU-GKY is analysed in relation to the PIAs in Assam.

### **Five Years Status of the DDU-GKY Scheme in India**

DDU-GKY- Policy Framework and Guidelines DDU-GKY funds private education and skill training experts to start advanced, modern and well-equipped training centres. State Governments have a dedicated department or State Skill Missions, who monitor and evaluate these training centres and projects. In these training centres, there will be qualified trainers who will train the beneficiary not only in a job-oriented skill, but also in computer-usage, spoken-English and other life-skills. And after the beneficiary complete the training program, the centre itself will find him a job with reputed organizations. In the training centres, the beneficiary is entitled to completely free training, with all necessary books and study material, a Tablet PC and uniforms. In residential training centres, he will get free accommodation and food. In non-residential training centres, he is reimbursed for expenses and one meal for every completed day in training. The training centre will also help him to get bio-metric identification cards, a bank account and insurance where applicable. And after the beneficiary is placed in a job, DDU-GKY will also pay him a salary top-up every month for 2-6 months depending upon where he is placed. And this

money, reimbursement & salary top-up will be directly transferred to his bank account. Skilling programs have been designed keeping occupational standards, which describe what individuals need to do, know and understand in order to carry out a particular job role or function. DDU-GKY offers training programs with curriculum as recommended by NCVT (National Council for Vocational Training) or SSC (Sector Skills Council) of NSDC (National Skill Development Council). The Certificate of Training from NCTV and/or SSC is recognized by the government and most employers in the private sector as a symbol of learning and achievement which will get the beneficiary a job with higher salary. The year-wise status of the scheme 5 years of implementation is briefly shown in Table-1.

**Table 1: Status of DDU-GKY in India**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	As on 18th Feb.2021
No. of beneficiaries trained	2,70,329	1,62,586	142346	241325	241721	1092779
No. of beneficiaries appointed/placed	1,34,744	84,900	83619	137251	150142	634012
Total Training Centres	1,096	654	726	1196	1220	-
Types of Trades	330	329	381	433	433	-

Source: <http://ddugky.gov.in/>

From the table-1, it can be seen that there is slight decline in the all the criteria, when the 5 years are compared. However, reports from various sources show that the reduction in number is only a sign of strict monitoring and enhanced quality, its only 2016 to 2018. Again no. of beneficiaries is increased from 2018-19 till present. The centres across the states, which were not functioning properly, were excluded. Further, the positive progress can be confirmed by the increase in the percentage of placements (ratio of beneficiaries placed to beneficiaries trained); which have been 49.7 % in 2015- 16, 52.2 % in 2016-17, 58.7 % in 2017-18 and 62.11% in 2019-20, but till 18th Feb. 2021 its percentages down to 58%, only because of pandemic situation of covid-19. But Government decided till March 2022, their target 28,82,677.

#### **DDU-GKY Implementing Strategy in Assam**

The department is implementing schemes Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) scheme through the Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission (ASRLM).

ASRLM is currently implementing Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) across the state of Assam. The ASRLM is providing skill development training and placement through PPP mode to rural youth (15-35 years) in sectors like Hospitality, Healthcare, Information & Technology, Banking & Accounting, Construction, etc. Since it started, 12,642 youth have been trained and 9144 youth have been offered jobs in various national and multinational companies after successfully completion of training.

Under the Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) scheme, there are 26 functional RSETIs in Assam (including 1 RUDSETI) and as on 31st March, 2017, 430 courses were covered and training was provided for duration ranging from 10 days to 45 days as approved by NSQF. There are different trades which are divided into groups such as, Agricultural Programmes, Product Programmes, Process Programmes, General Programmes and Other programmes. The Agricultural Programmes include trades like, Dairy, Poultry, Apiculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Mushroom cultivation, Floriculture, Fisheries; the Product Programmes include trades like, Dress Designing for Men and Women, Rexine utility articles, Agarbatti Making, Football Making, Bags, Bakery products, Leaf Cup making, Recycled Paper Manufacturing; Process Programmes include trades like, Dress Designing for Men and Women, Rexine utility articles, Agarbatti Making, Football Making, Bags, Bakery products, Leaf Cup making, Recycled Paper Manufacturing, Two wheeler repairs,

Radio/TV repairs, Motor rewinding, Electrical transformer repairs, Irrigation Pump set repairs, Tractor & Power tiller repairs, Cell Phone repairs, Beautician course, Photography and Videography, Screen printing, Photo Lamination, Domestic Electrical Appliances repair, Computer Hardware & DTP, the General Programmes includes skill development programmes for women and Other programmes include Leather, Construction, Hospitality and any other sector depending on local requirements.

In the F.Y. 2015-16, 14556 trainees were enrolled, out of which 248 trainees were placed and 8964 trainees acquired self-employment. During the interaction with NEDFi team, it was reported that one of the constraints faced in implementation of DDU-GKY is mobilization of the right candidate with

right aptitude for the training. Recently, a pilot 'Star Alumni' mobilization camp was also organized in two blocks and has become very successful. Two candidates from the respective districts which have completed training and 1 year of placement were selected as the star alumni to speak about their journey of success and their experiences as trainee of DDU-GKY. More number of candidates has enrolled themselves for the programme in the exposed blocks as compared to unexposed blocks. Job melas and counselling sessions were organized at block level to mitigate the problem associated with unemployment of trainees. The major constraints associated with RSETIs are inadequate awareness programme, lack of credit linkage to avail loan upon successful completion of training and tracking of trained candidates.

Apart from these key entities, there are other departments also conducting various skill developments training either through their in-house experts or through private experts and institutes, under various Central and State Government schemes. The department of Panchayat & Rural Development is implementing schemes through the Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission (ASRLM). ASRLM is currently implementing Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) across the state of Assam. ASRLM is also implementing the Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) scheme, which was based on the Rural Development Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSETI) model to alleviate the unemployment problem. The Agriculture department is conducting skill development trainings as a part of extension services provided to farmers in the form of Farmers Field Schools, Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centers and technical backstopping from Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). The department of fisheries conducts various training under different schemes like RKVY, NFDB etc. for the farmers. The department of Industries & Commerce in Assam has been promoting skill development in the state through its flagship programme called Multi-Disciplinary Skill Development (MDS). The department of Urban Development is implementing "Employment through Skill Training & Placement" under National Urban Livelihood Mission. The Department of Horticulture & Food Processing completed 200 hours (30 days) Gardeners Training under Skill Development Training Programme under Horticulture Mission for North east and Himalayan States (HMNEH).

This governance structure has succeeded to some extent in bringing the required focus and coordination among departments in skill development activities within the state. However, there are a few important governance related issues which needs to be addressed, which are Effective Planning of Skill Development Schemes, Strengthening & Effective Utilization of Existing TVET Institutions, Strengthening the Regulatory and Quality Control Body for Skill Development at the State Level, Labour Market Intelligence System (LMIS) and Adequate Availability of Skilled Teachers/Trainers for Skill Development Trainings.

### **Prosperity and Impact of DDU-GKY with ASRLMS (Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission)**

#### **Prosperity and Impact**

Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission (ASRLM) has been relentlessly working towards empowering of the rural poor particularly women. In last seven years of its existence ASRLM has been able to reach out to over a 24,35,199 lakh house-holds in the remotest geographies of 33 districts. By bringing rural women to the self-help group fold and making strong grass root institutions ASRLM has been able to produce several success stories of women who have been able overcome all obstacles and make significant contribution to the society. Members of SHGs promoted under ASRLM are able to develop positive self- image, enhance self-esteem and confidence and articulate themselves with confidence and acknowledge themselves. ASRLM envisions that women should come together to raise their demands, access rights and entitlements and leverage resources. The focus has to be on developing capacities to attain social, economic and political empowerment and that women are able to achieve freedom in all respects, both in the private and public spheres. The Community Based Organization, promoted under ASRLM like Village Organizations (VO) and Cluster Level Federations (CLF) have been capacitated to work collectively for the overall development of their village covering indicators of health, education, nutrition, sanitation etc. The Financial Year 2018-19, was a remarkable year in the history of ASRLM as a lot of livelihood projects were implemented in a structured approach for the betterment of the livelihoods of women. The year left behind foot-prints of recognition on how a Mission can change the lives and mindsets of rural masses through a SHG movement.

**Table 2: DAY-NRLM Progress Report as on 30thNov.2020**

S.No.	Particulars	Progress in 2020-21	Cumulative Progress
1	Total number of SHGs under NRLM fold in Intensive blocks	4,149	2,89,016
2	Number of Village Organisations (1st level SHG federations) formed	292	16,767
3	Number of Total SHGs provided Revolving Fund (NRLM+KAMS)	20,535	2,12,474
4	Amount of Revolving Fund (NRLM+KAMS@ Rs. 25,000/-) provided (in lakhs)	2,877	34,996
5	Total number of all SHGs provided Community Investment Fund	7,199	1,00,144
6	Total amount of Community Investment Funds provided to SHGs (in lakhs)	3,599	50,198
7	Total number of all SHGs provided Bank Linkage	33,391	1,50,814
8	Total amount of Bank Linkage provided to SHGs (in lakhs)	30,720	1,43,494

\*Sources: Govt. of Assam Rural Livelihood Mission (Assam)

Today's skilled youth's tomorrow's prosperity – Impact DeenDayal Upadhyaya – Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

The Government of India has set an ambitious target for providing skill training to 500 million of its youth by 2022, which is in line with the estimated demand for skilled manpower over the next decade. As per the 2011 Census, India has 55 million potential workers between the age group of 15 and 35 years in rural areas. The statistics also reveal that many industrialised nations are facing an ageing population problem. These countries are expected to face a cumulative shortage of 57 million workers by 2020. These numbers represent a historic opportunity for India to transform its demographic surplus into a demographic dividend. Several Ministries have been assigned targets for skilling India's youth to contribute to the Government's vision for making India the skill capital of the world. In today's job market, lack of formal education, marketable skills and other constraints imposed by poverty place significant entry barriers. DeenDayal Upadhyaya – Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), the skill training and placement programme of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), is therefore, designed not only to provide high quality skill training opportunities to the rural poor, but also to establish a larger ecosystem that supports trained candidates to secure a better future. It occupies a unique position amongst other skill training programmes, due to its focus on the rural poor youth and its emphasis on sustainable employment through the prominence and incentives given to post-placement tracking, retention and career progression.

DDU-GKY follows a three-tier implementation model. The DDU-GKY National Unit at MoRD is the agency responsible for national policy-making, funding, technical support and facilitation. The DDU-GKY State Missions embedded in general within the State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs) and NIRD & PR are envisioned to play a central role in providing co-funding and implementation support to DDU-GKY in the State; and the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) who implement the programme through skill training and placement. ASRLM has been implementing DDU-GKY in the state. The target for DDUGKY is given to the state on the basis of a three-year Action Plan. The Govt. of India approved a target of 78,508 no.'s of youth to be trained during 2016-2019. ASRLM was a Year Plan State (YPS) till Feb, 2017 and approval and sanctioning authority of DDU-GKY project lied with MoRD only. During the YPS period, Govt. of India sanctioned 21 projects with a target of 49,792 nos. of youths to be trained over a period of three years. After becoming Action Plan State (APS), when the reviewing and sanctioning authority of DDU-GKY projects came to ASRLM, rigorous monitoring and review was done and targets of many PIAs were right-sized based on performance and one PIA was terminated. The remaining target of the action plan was approved and sanctioned largely during FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19.

**Table 3: Year Wise Sanction of Target**

Up to 2016	[49,792] *	33,747
2016-17		5,150
2017-18		27,433
2018-19		13,175

\*Sources: Originally sanctioned by MoRD

Physical Achievement during the Year: a. Allotment of Training target to PIAs: The Project Implementing Agencies are awarded DDU-GKY projects after a thorough screening done by NIRD&PR and after approval by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) of ASRLM headed by the Principal Secretary, P&RD Dept. During the FY 2018-19, five meetings of the PAC was held and a total target of 13, 175 (youth to be trained) was allotted to 20 PIAs.

**Table 4: Allotment of Training Target to PIAs during FY 2018-19**

Sl. No.	Date of the PAC Meeting	Total Target Allotted	Name of the PIAs whose Proposal got Approved	Allotted Training Target
1	11-04-2018	1200	M/S Earthcon Constructions Pvt. Ltd.	1200
2	07-07-2018	4675	Maharashtra Academy of Engineering and Educational Research	1000
			Mainak Engineering Private Limited	560
			Sandip Foundation	600
			All India Institute of Local Self Government	560
			Sidh Trading Private Limited	500
			Rama Infotech Private Limited	1000
			Jai Kande Developers and Promoters Private Limited	455
3	22-11-2018	2790	M/S Veteran Facility Management Services Pvt. Ltd	790
			M/S PLS Auto Shell Industries Private Limited	700
			M/S Assam Professional Academy Society	500
			M/S Armee Infotech Private Limited	800
4	21-01-2019	1790	MarkazulMa'arif	900
			IMPS Educational Trust	490
			Qess Corp Ltd.	400
5	28-02-2019	2720	Indovision Services Private Limited	700
			Ram Kali Devi SevaSansthan	500
			Rich Soya Products Private Limited	600
			Vizexec Transformation Pvt. Ltd.	470
			Society for Social Security and Empowerment	450
<b>Total</b>				<b>13175</b>

\*Sources: <http://ddugky.gov.in>**Training and Placement**

Skill development of rural youth in various job roles/trades and offering them job placement in organised sector is the core activity of DDU-GKY. During the FY 2018-2019, ASRLM provided skill development training to 17,011 nos. of rural poor youth through 49 Year Wise Physical Achievement: Year Training Commenced Trained Job Offered Placed (in jobs for 3 months or more).

The Placement percentage has increased from 18% in FY 2016-17 to 62% in FY 2018-19. Likewise, the cumulative placement percentage also increased to 43% in FY 2018-19. PIAs in 66 job roles spread across 14 Sectors. The placement numbers in the year have increased by three folds as compared to last year. In FY 2018-19, a total of 10,603 candidates were placed (completed 3 months or more in jobs) which is 62% of the total candidates trained during the year.

**Table 5: Year Wise Physical Achievement**

Year	Training Commenced	Trained	Job Offered	Placed (in jobs for 3 months or more)
2015-16	7156	4,258	3,022	1265
2016-17	8,391	8200	5718	1479
2017-18	16247	9927	5407	3464
2018-19	21562	17011	17202	10603
<b>Total</b>	<b>53356</b>	<b>39396</b>	<b>32349</b>	<b>16811</b>

\*Sources: <http://ddugky.gov.in>**ASRLMS Implementation in Phase wise**

ASRLMS has undergone various phases of learning and has demonstrated significant successes till date in terms of formation of quality Self Help Groups, their financial assistance and sustainability. Attention has been given on the assessment of the status of SHG movement in the state, bringing good SHGs into Village Organization and Cluster Level Federation fold, further support and facilitation required, on bank linkages to SHGs and on how the programme is to be implemented in a mission mode in a phased manner.

Block Mission Management Units (BMMUs) have been set up in 219 blocks. Phase wise implementation of intensive strategy is given below:

**Table 6: Status of DDU- GKY in Assam (Phase Wise)**

Phase	Financial Year	Intensive Districts	Intensive Blocks	Cumulative Intensive Districts	Cumulative Intensive Districts
Phase-I	2012-13	8	44	8	44
Phase-II	2015-16	-	19	8	63
Phase-III	2016-17	6	25	14	88
Phase-IV	2017-18	10	60	24	148
Phase-V	2018-19	9	71	33	219

\*Sources: compiled from website of State Poverty Eradication Mission, Govt. of Assam

### Conclusion

India has been re-focusing and re-prioritizing to build the capacity of poor rural youth to address domestic and global skill requirements. The paper is a secondary-data-based document which provides a review of the scheme, DDU-GKY, focusing on the skill training for rural employment and resultant placement. Through this study, it is revealed, how far this scheme has been successful, by way of career and placements. Resultant insights will be beneficial both to the policy makers and the implementers of the scheme in Assam. The study brings into light that; though Assam gives a good picture of implementation of the scheme, they are not up to expectations; and there is room for further improvement. The paper intends to be inspiring to improve the practice of the scheme, thus benefiting the skill development and resulting employment of the beneficiaries of the scheme.

The job availability in the state, break-up of the availability by trades, skills in shortage at the state and district levels and thrust areas for future skilling efforts under DDU-GKY.

DDU-GKY is present in 28 States and UTs, across 689 districts, impacting youth from over 7,426 blocks. It currently has over 1,575 projects being implemented by over 717 partners, in more than 502 trades from 50 industry sectors. Over 9.9 Lakh candidates have been trained and over 5.3 Lakh candidates have been placed in jobs as on 1st April, 2020. From 2012, DDU-GKY has so far committed an investment of more than INR 5,600 Crores, impacting rural youth pan-India.

In addition, responses were obtained from the PIAs, trainees and alumni of the DDU-GKY programmes. Based on the feedback received from the respondents, the findings and recommendations of this study have been drawn up. The study recommendations have been presented hereunder. It is hoped that the stakeholders take necessary action on the suggestions made in order to make the DDU-GKY scheme a bigger success.

### Suggestion

- The duration of the training under DDU-GKY is 12 weeks (minimum). This is comparatively less, as training on most trades in ITIs are 6-12 months in time length.
- ASRLM Society may take up with the Government of India to increase the duration of the training imparted under the programme.
- The training is to be 'hands-on' in orientation. Adequate facilities should be available for this purpose. [This is the reason why it is recommended to avoid programmes in areas needing costly equipment like industrial trades.]
- The provision of 'On-the Job Training' (OJT) should be implemented more rigorously for training programmes under DDU-GKY carried out in Assam.
- The PIAs are to be informed to undertake courses of longer duration (6, 9 and 12 month), including two-part training programmes leading to acquisition of NIOS qualifications along with skills for job opportunities.
- Steps need to be taken up to improve the awareness of the DDU-GKY scheme amongst the micro-sized and small-sized establishments.

### References

1. <http://ddugky.gov.in/archive/guidelines>
2. <https://www.kudumbashree.org/pages/836>
3. <https://www.kudumbashree.org>
4. <https://gramswaraj.nirdpr.in>
5. Sudan D. Cost and quality of life after intestinal transplantation. *Gastroenterology*. 2006 Feb 28;130(2): S158-62



6. Mahajan KS, Kumar V. Performance evaluation of poverty alleviation programmes in Himachal Pradesh: A case study of SGSY programme'. *Pol Econ J of India*. 2004;16(1):39-51
7. Tripathy KK, Tripathy IG. Microfinance and Self Employment Initiatives under SGSY: A Review of Intentions and Realities.
8. Ray S. Alleviating Poverty through Micro-finance: SGSY Experience in Orissa. *Sociological Bulletin*. 2008 May;57(2):211-40.
9. Thekkekara TF. Impact of SGSY on SHG: Bank Linkages. *Microfinance in India*. 2008 Mar 11:188.
10. Kundu A. Impact of SGSY Scheme on Self Help Group Members of West Bengal.
11. Javali SB, Gudaganavar NV, Raj SM. Effect of varying sample size in estimation of coefficients of internal consistency
12. Pati AP. "Subsidy Impact on sustainability of SHGs: An Empirical Analysis of Micro Lending through SGSY Scheme", *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol.64, No.2, April-June 2009 pp.276-288
13. Umdor S, Panda B. An assessment of SHGs under SGSY programme: Evidence from Meghalaya
14. Amrit R. "A Decade of Financing SGSY – The Report Card", *The Indian Banker*, Vol.VI No.9, September 2011, pp.38-46
15. Singh M, Kumar A, Verma NM. Assessment of self-help groups from the lenses of poverty in Uttar Pradesh: A study of SGSY. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*. 2012;2(10):79-94
16. Rao KB. From Silence to Soft skills through Life Skills: A case study of BPL Students at DDU–GKY Central Government Sponsored BPO Training Center, Anand, Gujarat. *The Global Journal of English Studies* September 2015;1(2):58
17. Priyadarshini S, Bhattacharyya R. Skill Development Initiatives in India: Fails to Bridge the Skill Deficits despite Big Promises. *International Journal of Innovative Research and Development*. 2016 Oct 31;5(12).
18. Effects of Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) on Employment and Income in Keonjhar district of Odisha
19. Dr. V. Lalitha: Skill Training for Rural Youth Under DDU-GKY: A Case Study of NAC in Telangana.
20. Nunnally JC, Lemond LC. Exploratory behaviour and human development. *Advances in child development and behaviour*. 1974 Dec 31; 8:59-109
21. Sabita Kumari, (2016), Skill Enhancement through DeenDayalUpadhaya Grameen Kaushalya, Yojana, Kurukshetra, August, pp. 25-29 ]
22. Skill Development Initiative Scheme, (2010), Implementation Manual, Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. ]
23. World Bank, Draft, 2006, Skill development in India: The vocational education and training System.

