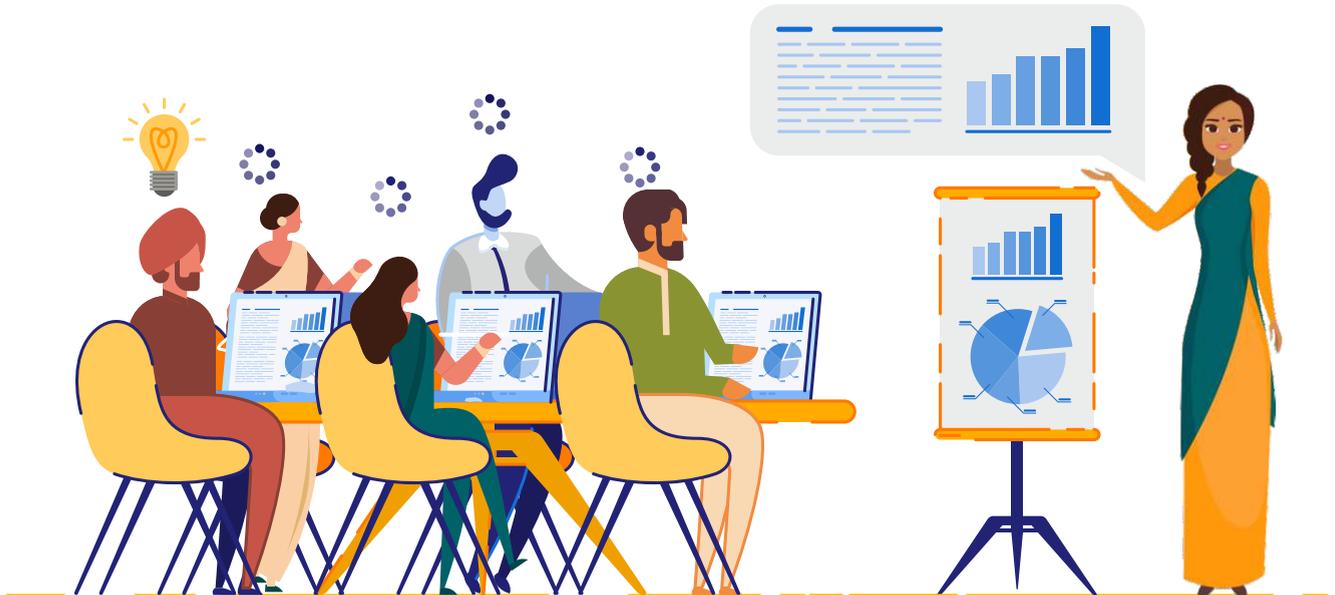




INSIGHTS

Market Led Programme

FY - 2017 to 2019



Contents

i	Overview	03
ii	Centre Type	04
iii	Centre Type-Wise: Trainings and Placements	05
iv	Centre Ownership Type	06
v	Centre Ownership Type - Trainings and Placements	07
vi	Grading of Centres as per Centre Inspection: FY17 to FY19	08
vii	Training Distribution by Funding Source	09
viii	Training Distribution by Funding Source Across Sectors	10
ix	Segregation of Courses and Trainings basis Course Duration	11
x	Growth in training numbers - Performance by States	12
xi	Growth in training numbers - Performance by Sectors	13
xii	Gender-Wise Training Distribution Across Sectors	14

Abbreviations

TP	: Training Partner
TC	: Training Centre
NSQF	: National Skill Qualification Framework
CSR	: Corporate Social Responsibility



Overview

National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) provides funded as well as non-funded affiliation to institutes, NGOs and other skilling entities to establish self-funded training models. This creates capacity for a sustainable and enabling skilling ecosystem in accordance with dynamic market conditions. Over the last decade, NSDC has enabled formation of scalable and profitable vocational training initiatives by channelising funds into sectors which were plagued with weak or missing market mechanisms.

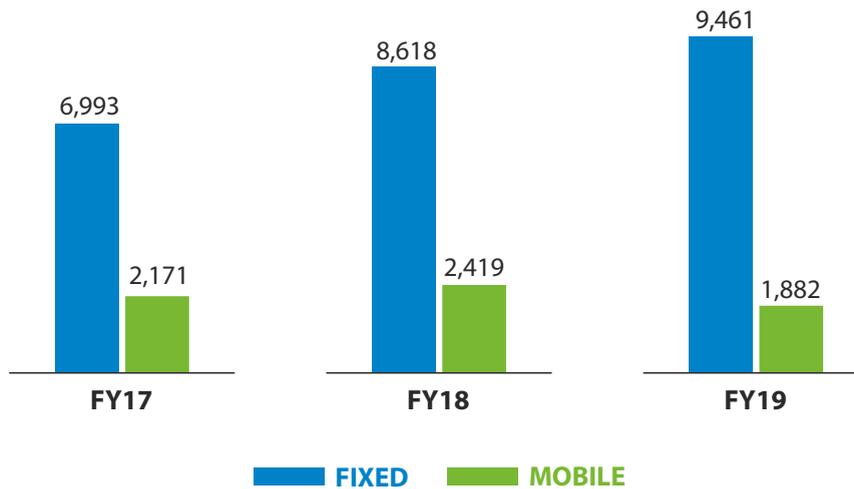
This booklet provides a snapshot of trends in training and placement under the market-led programme over the last three years (2017 to 2019) across various parameters e.g. centre type, funding source, and course duration. Besides these, high and low performing sectors and states have been identified on the basis of the training and placement count. Gender-wise training and placement completed in the last three years, along with grading of centres as per physical inspection is also an integral part of this analysis.



Centre Type

Fig. 1: Centre Type

Number of Training Centres

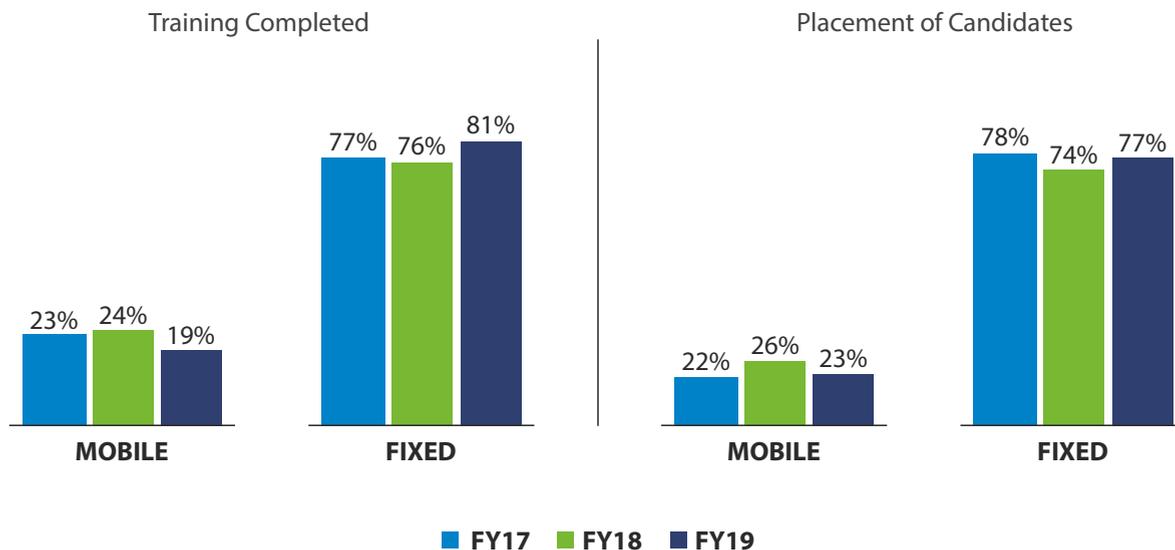


During the period FY17 - FY19,

- i. Number of fixed centres has increased from 6,993 to 9,461, which is a 35% increase.
- ii. Number of mobile centres has decreased from 2,171 to 1,882, which is a 13% decline.

Centre Type-Wise : Trainings and Placements

Fig. 2: Trainings Completed vs Placements

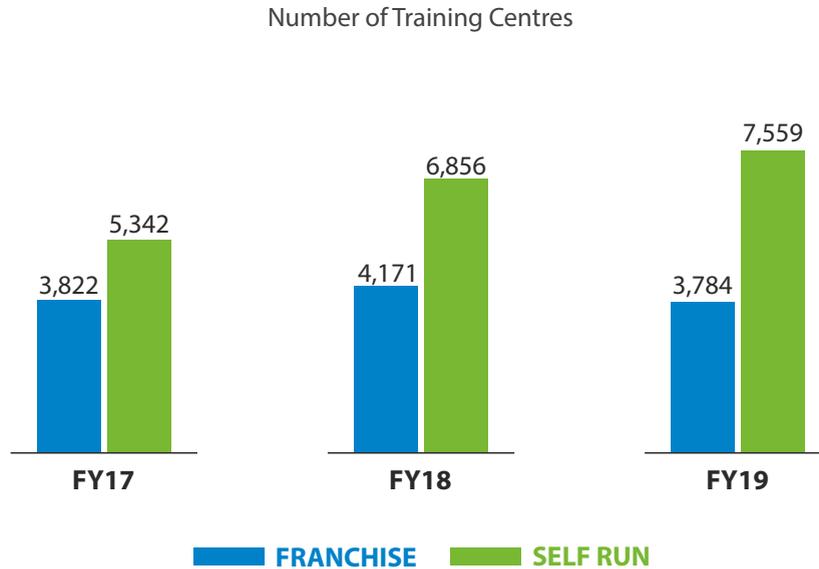


During the period FY17 - Fy19,

- i. Percentage of trainings completed in the mobile centres decreased from 23% to 19%.
- ii. Percentage of trainings completed in the fixed centres increased from 77% to 81%.
- iii. Placement of candidates in mobile centres decreased from 26% to 23%.
- iv. Placement of candidates in fixed centres has increased from 74% to 77%.

Centre Ownership Type

Fig. 3: Centre Ownership Type

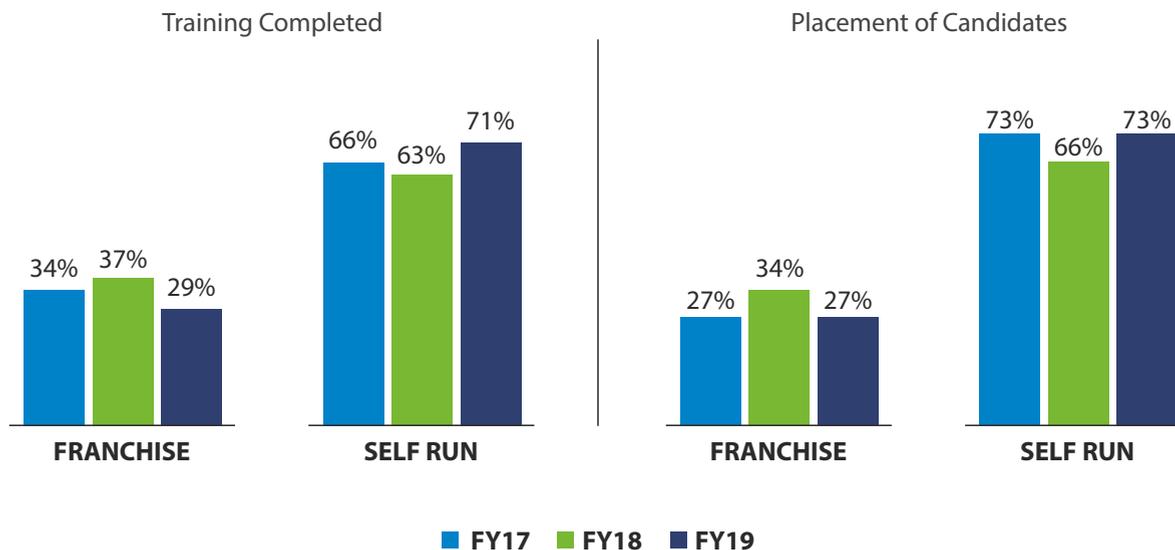


During the period FY17 - FY19,

- i. Number of self run centres have increased from 5,342 to 7,559, which is a 42% increase.
- ii. In absolute numbers franchise centres have reduced from 3,822 to 3,784.

Centre Ownership Type-Wise : Trainings and Placements

Fig. 4: Trainings Completed vs Placements

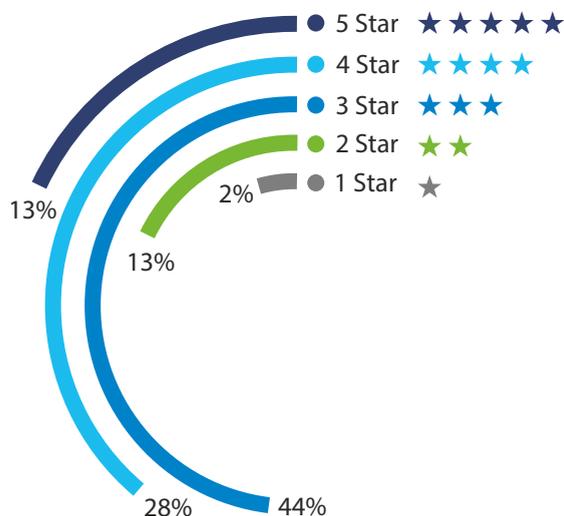


During the period FY17 - Fy19,

- i. Percentage of trainings completed in the franchise centres decreased from 34% to 29%.
- ii. Percentage of trainings completed in the self-run centres increased from 66% to 71%.
- iii. Placements in franchise centres has decreased from 34% to 27%, while as placements in self-run centres increased from 66% to 73%.

Grading of Centres as per Centre Inspection: FY17 to FY19

Fig. 5: Inspected TCs Rating



Rating	States having centres with 1, 4 & 5 ratings
1 Star	Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand
4 & 5 Star	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh

- i. Physical visits were conducted quarterly in order to monitor on-ground operations and collate feedback from stakeholders to ensure compliance to NSDC's project implementation guidelines.
- ii. The data gathered during the visits is captured on a mobile application (TcVerify) and centres are given ratings based on four parameters viz. (i) Mobilization of Candidates (ii) Centre Infrastructure (iii) Training Delivery Mechanism and (iv) Data Management.
- iii. A total of 546 centres were visited between FY17 and FY19.
- iv. As shown in Fig. 5, 13% of the training centres were rated as excellent (five-star), 28% were very good (four-star), 44% as good (three-star), 13% fell in the average category (two-star) while only 2% training centres have been rated as poor (one-star). Centres were rated on a scale of 1 to 5 on pre-defined parameters.

Training Distribution by Funding Source

Fig. 6: Training by Funding Source in Last Three Years

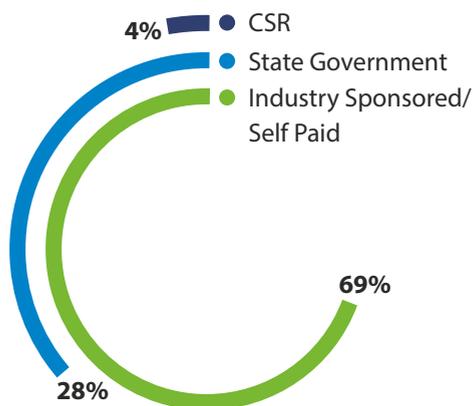
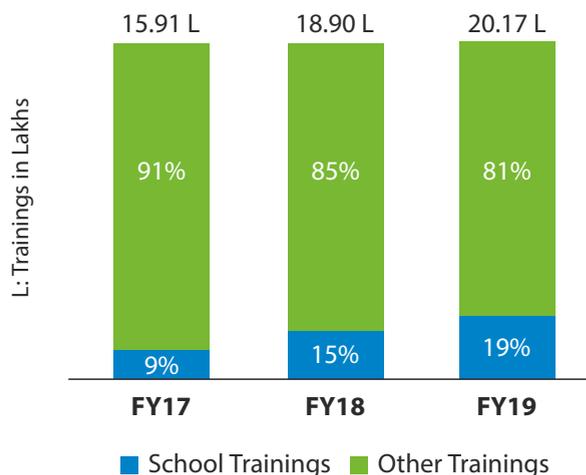


Fig. 7: School Trainings and Other Trainings in Last Three years



- i. Fig. 6 shows the percentage distribution of total candidates trained basis the funding source of the training partners in the last three years.
- ii. Fig. 6 suggests maximum trainings were reported under self-paid/industry sponsored category (69%) followed by State Government (28%) and CSR (4%).
- iii. Vocational training in schools increased from 9% in FY17 to 19% in FY19 (Fig. 7).
- iv. 81% trainings were conducted through paid models such as CSR, industry-sponsored, self-paid & state programs (Fig. 7).

Training Distribution by Funding Source Across Sectors

Fig. 8: Training by Funding Source in Last Three Years

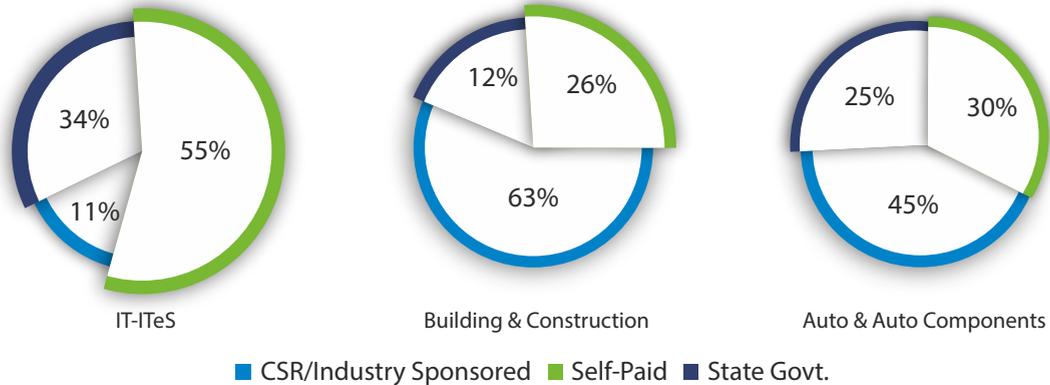
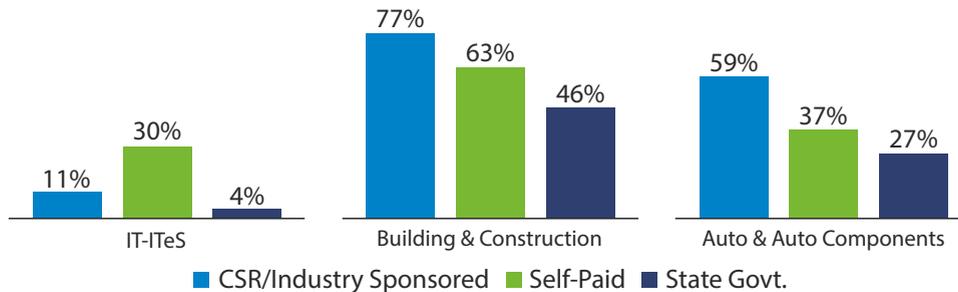


Fig. 9: Placement by Funding Source in Last Three Years



- i. In the three years, FY17 to FY19, maximum self-paid trainings were reported in the IT-ITeS sector (55%) (Fig. 8).
- ii. In sectors such as Building & Construction (63%) and Auto & Auto Components (45%), maximum trainings were CSR / industry-sponsored (Fig. 8).
- iii. Highest placements were recorded for CSR / industry-sponsored trainings in Building & Construction sector (77%), followed by self-paid trainings in the same sector (63%) (Fig. 9).
- iv. Lowest placements were noted in IT & ITeS sector, 30% being in self-paid trainings and 11% through CSR/ industry-sponsored trainings (Fig. 9).

Segregation of Courses and Trainings basis Course Duration

Fig.10: Duration-Wise Course Count & Trainings: FY 2018-19

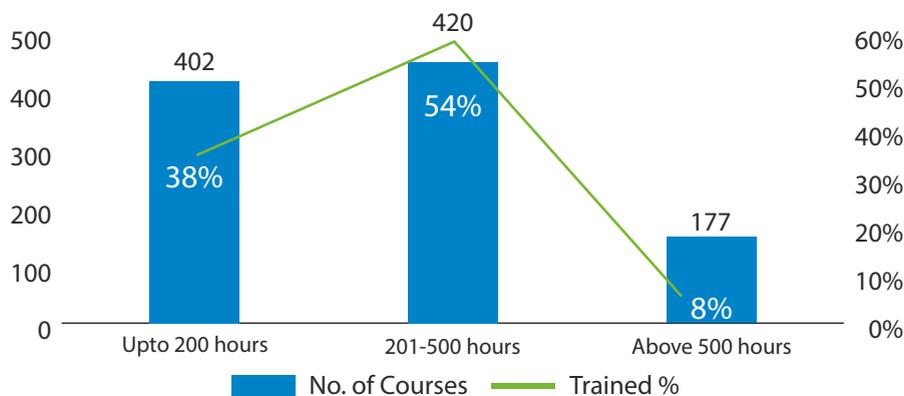
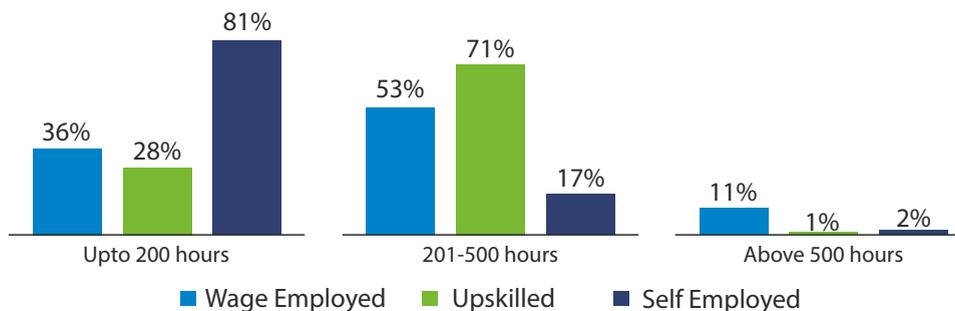


Fig.11: Placement Type Basis Course Duration: FY 2018-19



- i. In FY19, a sample selection of 1,000 courses were analysed and it has been noticed that the highest number of completed-trainings (54%) were in 420 courses. The duration of these 420 courses ranged from '201 – 500 hours' (Fig. 10).
- ii. Nearly 38% candidates were trained in the category of 'upto 200 hours' course duration encompassing 402 courses (Fig. 10).
- iii. 71% candidates who underwent training of 201-500 hours, were upskilled and 53% of them opted for wage employment Fig. 11).
- iv. Maximum self-employed candidates (81%) have undergone training in the category 'upto 200 hours' (Fig. 11).
- v. 11% candidates were reported wage-employed for the course duration 'above 500 hours' (Fig. 11).

Growth in training numbers - Performance by States

Fig. 12: High performing states

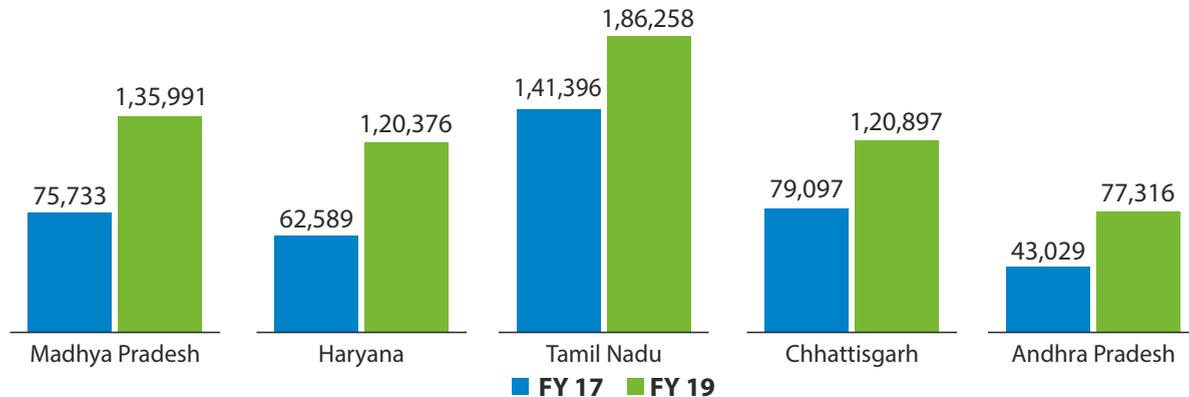
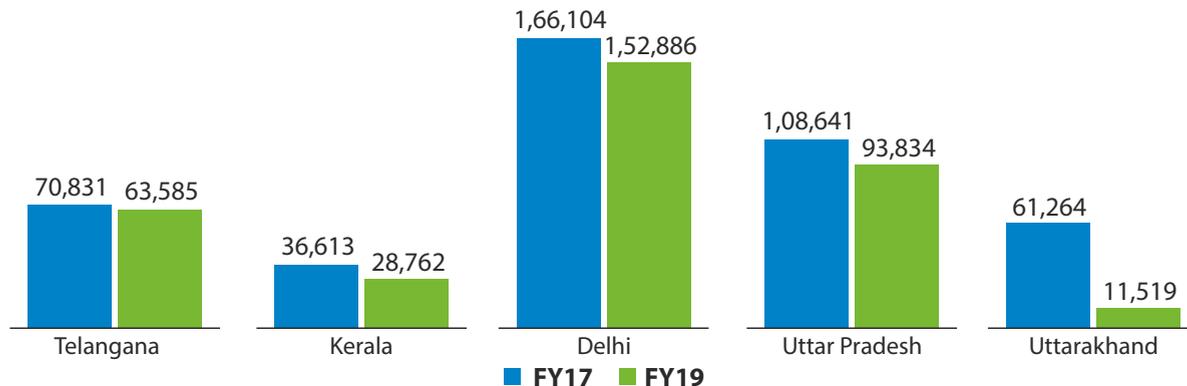


Fig. 13: Low performing states



During the period FY17 - FY19,

- i. Haryana has witnessed maximum growth in trainings (92%). This is followed by Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh (Fig. 12).
- ii. Least growth was observed in Tamil Nadu (32%) (Fig. 12).
- iii. Uttarakhand has reported maximum decline with 81% less trainings (Fig. 13).
- iv. Kerala and Uttar Pradesh have registered 21% and 14% less trainings respectively (Fig. 13).
- v. Telangana reported the least decline in trainings (3%) (Fig. 13).

Growth in training numbers - Performance by Sectors

Fig.14: High performing sectors

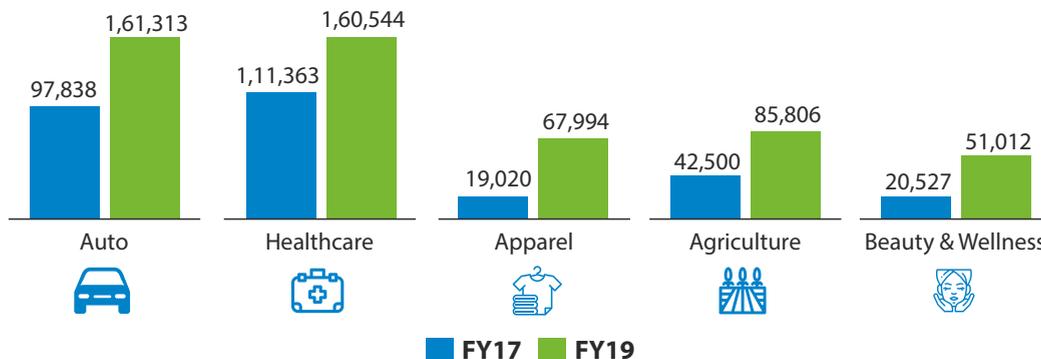
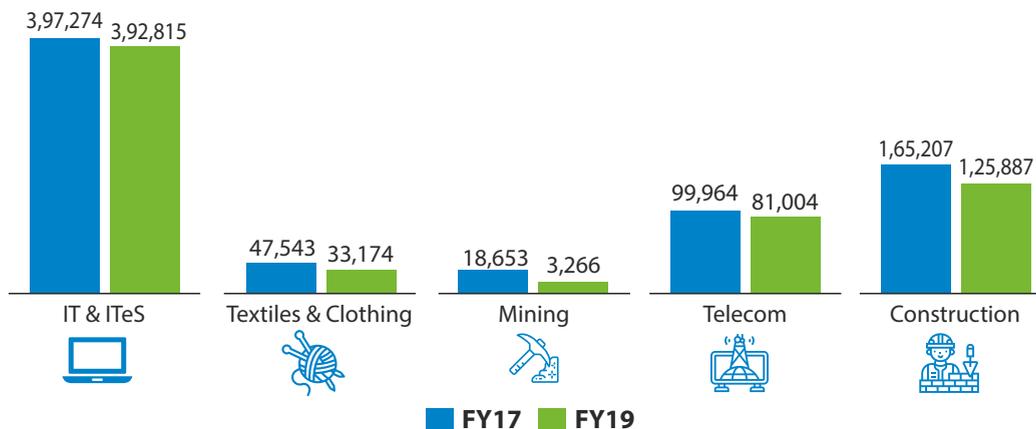


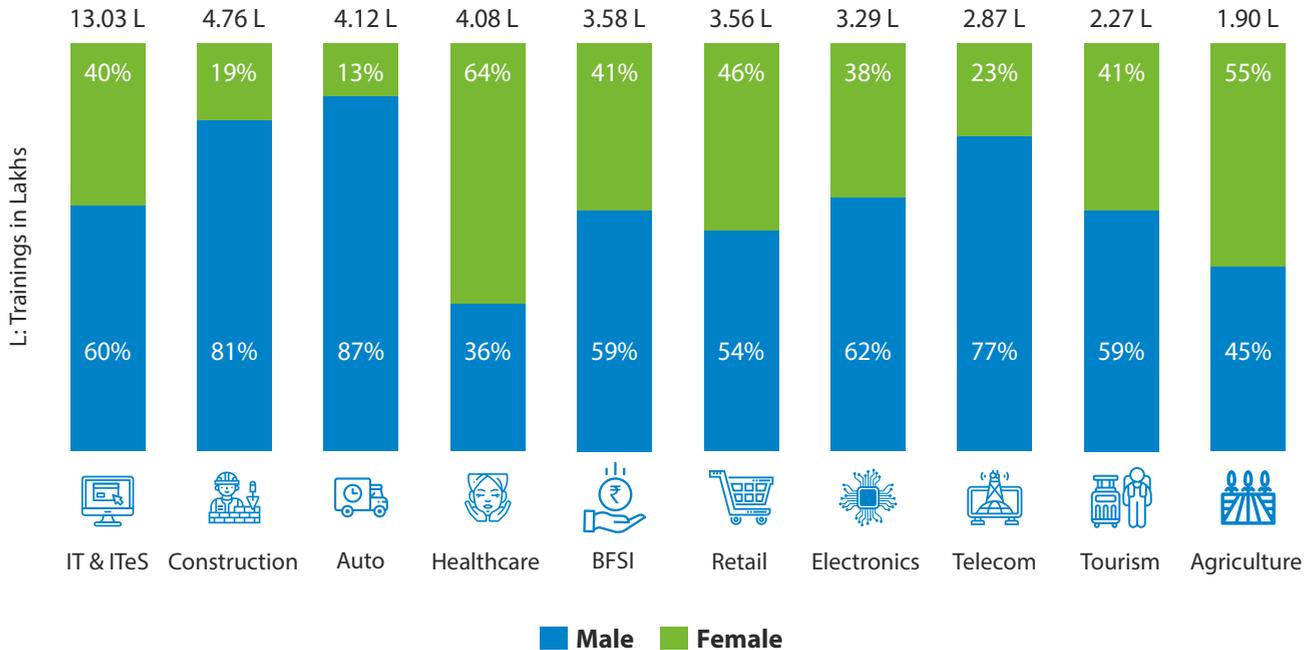
Fig.15: Low performing sectors



- i. Apparel sector has shown maximum growth in training numbers followed by Beauty & Wellness and Agriculture (Fig. 14).
- ii. Mining sector has experienced maximum decline in trainings (82%) followed by Textiles & Clothing (30%) and Construction (24%) (Fig. 15).

Gender-Wise Training Distribution across Sectors

Fig. 16: Male vs Female in the Top 10 sectors: Trainings in Last Three Years



- i. Sectors such as Healthcare and Agriculture have shown more female participation (64% and 55% respectively) than males.
- ii. Amongst the top ten sectors - Retail, Tourism & Hospitality, Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI) and IT & ITeS have shown a trainee ratio of 40 females to 60 males.
- iii. Retail and BFSI have shown an increase in women participation in the last three years.



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