



PMKVY 2.0: Short-Term Training Program Analytics

Table of contents

Section	Contents	Page No.
1	Introduction	3
2	Key Findings	4
3	Age group analysis	5 – 9
4	Education analysis	10 – 16
5	State analysis	17 – 29
6	Sector analysis	30 - 41
7	Job role analysis	42 - 47
8	Income analysis	48 - 58

Introduction

Objective

- To analyze key indicators for the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2.0 -Short Term Training (STT) program and study their variation across state, sector, job role and candidate profile (gender, age group, education). Indicators considered in the analysis include share of candidates trained, mean monthly income, as well as dropout, failure and placement rates.

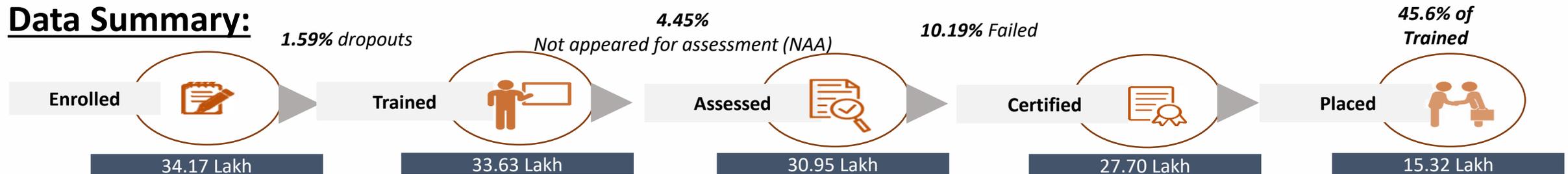
Approach

- Exploratory data analysis of PMKVY 2.0-STT candidate-level data. The factors considered in the analysis are state, sector, job role, candidate's profile (gender, age group, education).
- Indicator definitions: Dropout rate= $\text{Dropped out of training} / \text{Enrolled} * 100$; NAA rate= $\text{Not appeared for assessment (NAA)} / \text{Trained} * 100$; Failure rate= $\text{Failed} / \text{Assessed} * 100$; Placement rate= $\text{Placed} / \text{Trained} * 100$

Data

- Source: Skill Development Management System (SDMS)
- Duration: October 2016 to February 2020

Data Summary:



Key Findings



Placement rate is higher for older age groups – ranging from **33%** for 14-18 years to **50.8%** for 40+ years category. Majority of candidates (**64.7%**) are 19-25 years old, with **44.8%** placement rate.



Placement rate is higher for those with fewer years of school education – **58.7%** and **50.8%** for those with no education (0.2% share)and 5th-8th standard education (7% share), respectively. 11th-12th category show the lowest placement rate (**44.6%**) and comprise **50.1%** of trained candidates



Placement rate rises with age group and falls with years of school education for both female and male candidates



Dropout rate is highest among 14-18 years old candidates (**2%**). Failure rate is also highest for 14-18 years old candidates (**11%**), falling with age group to **7.5%** for 40+years category



Failure rate is highest for graduates (**11.68%**) and among the school educated, falls with years of education – from **10.65%** for 11th-12th to **9.47%** for 9th-10th and **7.22%** for 5th-8th



Technical sectors like IT-ITeS (**19.5%**), BFSI (**18.3%**), Telecom (**13.7%**) and Electronics and Hardware (**11.5%**) show the highest failure rates

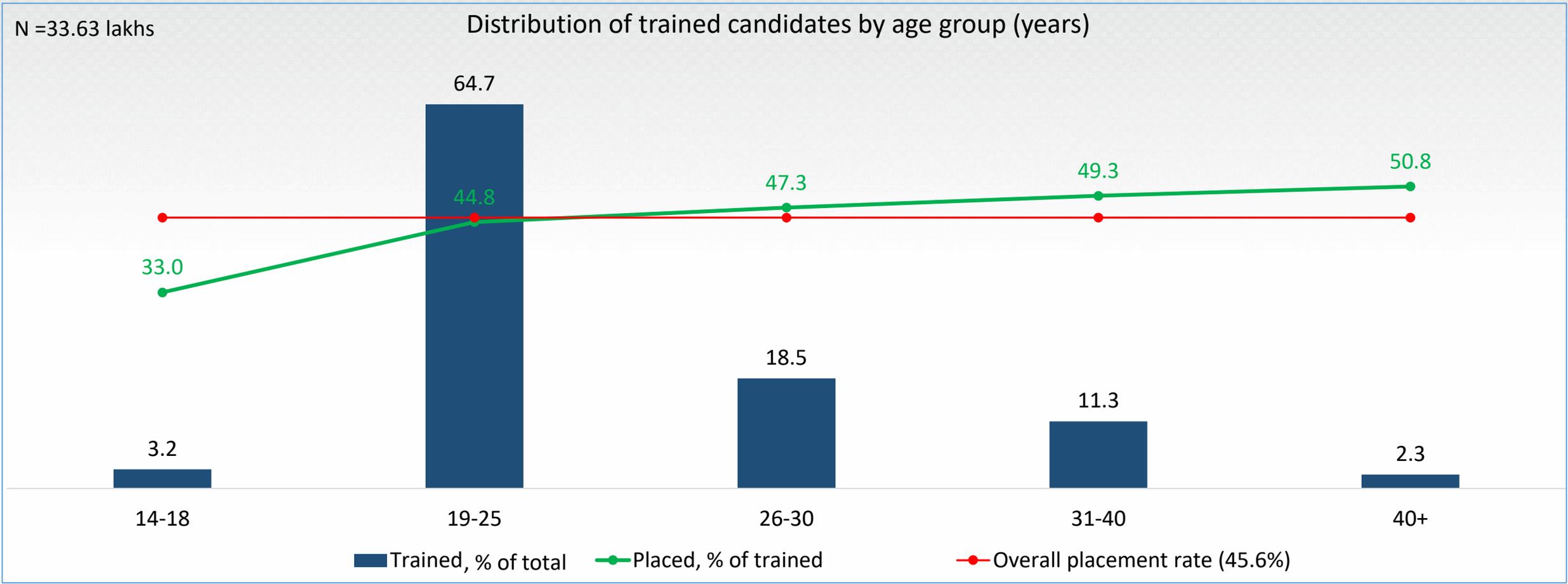


Mean monthly income decreases with age group and increases with education level for school and college educated. Diploma/ITI/Polytechnic/Other category shows the highest mean monthly income

Age group analysis

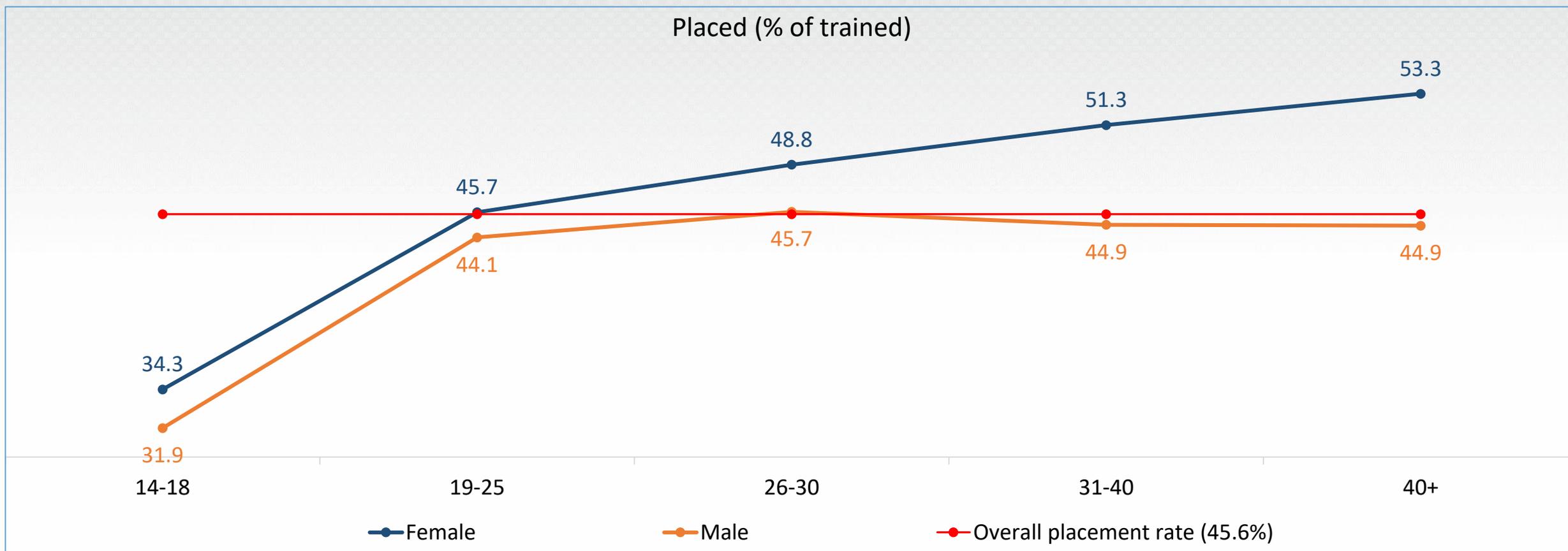
This section analyzes training outcomes (trained and placed) and other indicators (dropout, failure and NAA rates) across age groups.

Placement rate increases with age group



- Over 83% of trained candidates are 19-30 years of age
- 14-18 years age group comprises 3.2% of trained candidates, with lowest placement rate (33%)

Placement rate rises with age group for both male and female candidates



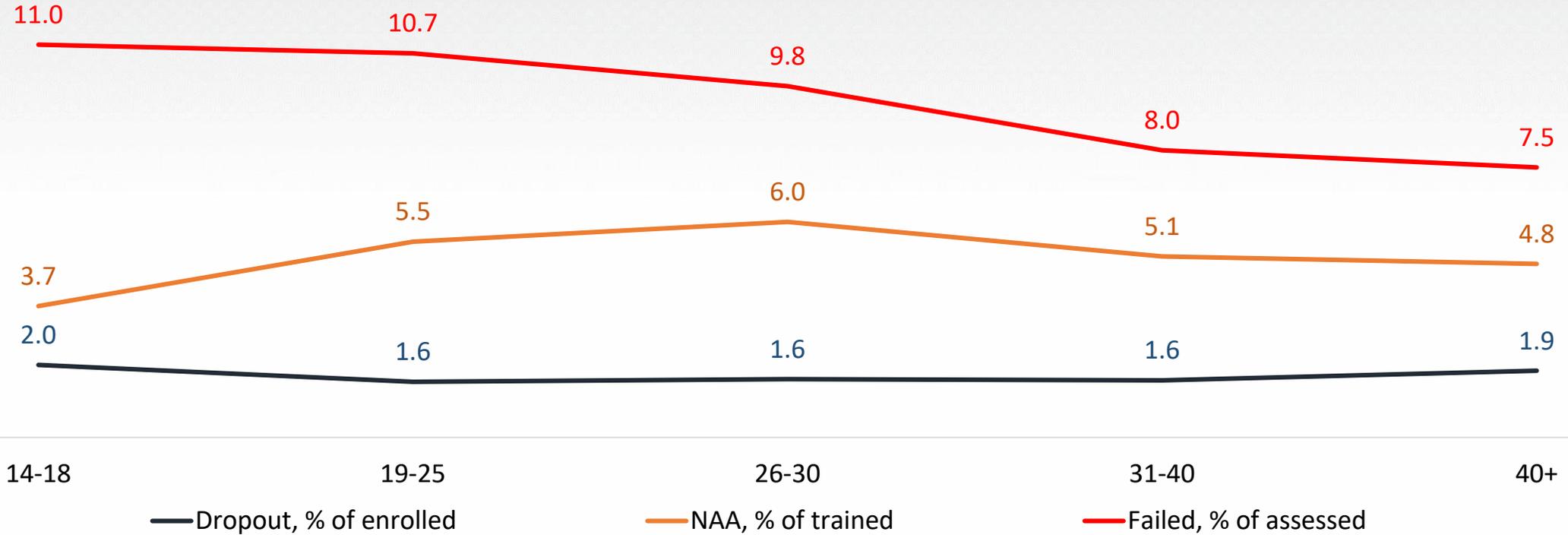
- Females outperform males w.r.t. placement rate and the gap widens for age groups older than 25 years
- Except for 14-18 years age group, female placement rate is higher than overall level (45.6%)

* Placed candidates are those whose placement status is reported as 'Yes' in SDMS

Failure rate decreases with age group

Overall:
Dropout rate =1.59 %, NAA* rate =5.45 %
Failure rate =10.19 %, Placement rate= 45.56%

Key indicators - by age group (years)

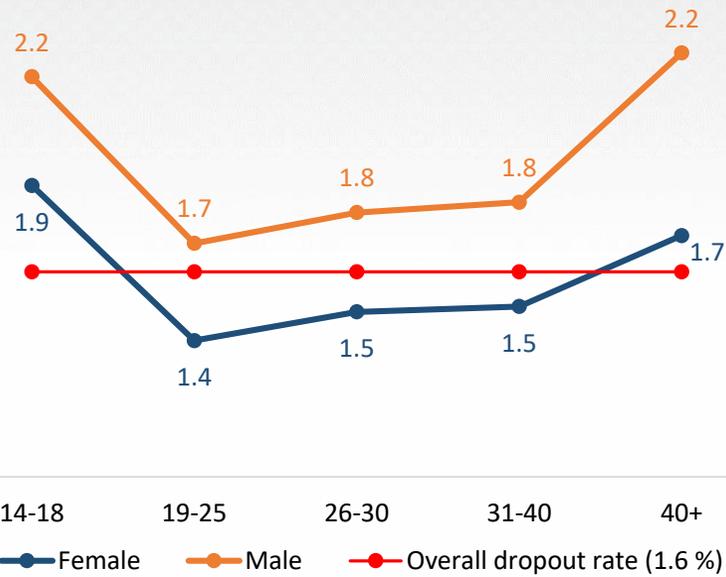


- The youngest age group, 14-18 years, has highest dropout (2%) and failure rate (11%) (lowest placement rate - 33%)
- 26-30 years age group has highest NAA rate (6%)
- The oldest age group, 40+ years, has lowest failure rate (and highest placement rate - 50.8%)

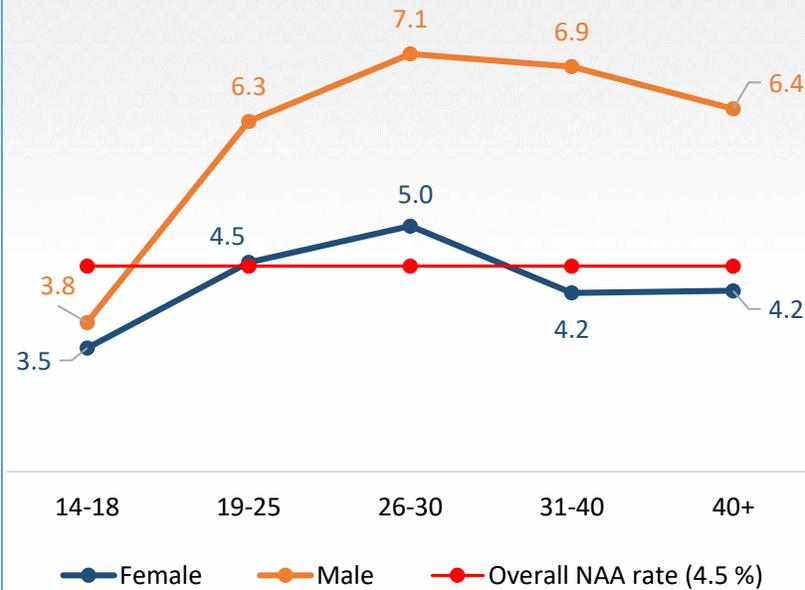
*NAA =Not appeared for assessment; NAA rate = NAA , % of Trained

Dropout rate is highest in the youngest (14-18 years) and oldest age groups (41 years & above) for both females and males

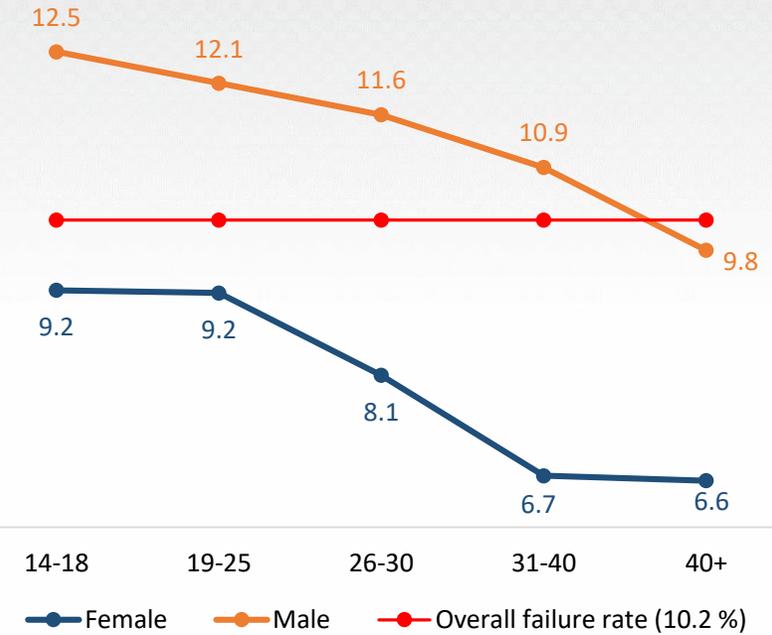
Dropout (% of enrolled)



NAA (% of trained)



Failed (% of assessed)



- In every age group, females show lower dropout rate, NAA rate (% of trained), and failure rate than males
- NAA rate rises with age group and peaks in the 26-30 group for both females and males. It consistently drops thereafter for males. For females, it drops for the 31-40 and 40-plus groups.
- Failure rate decreases with age group for both males and females

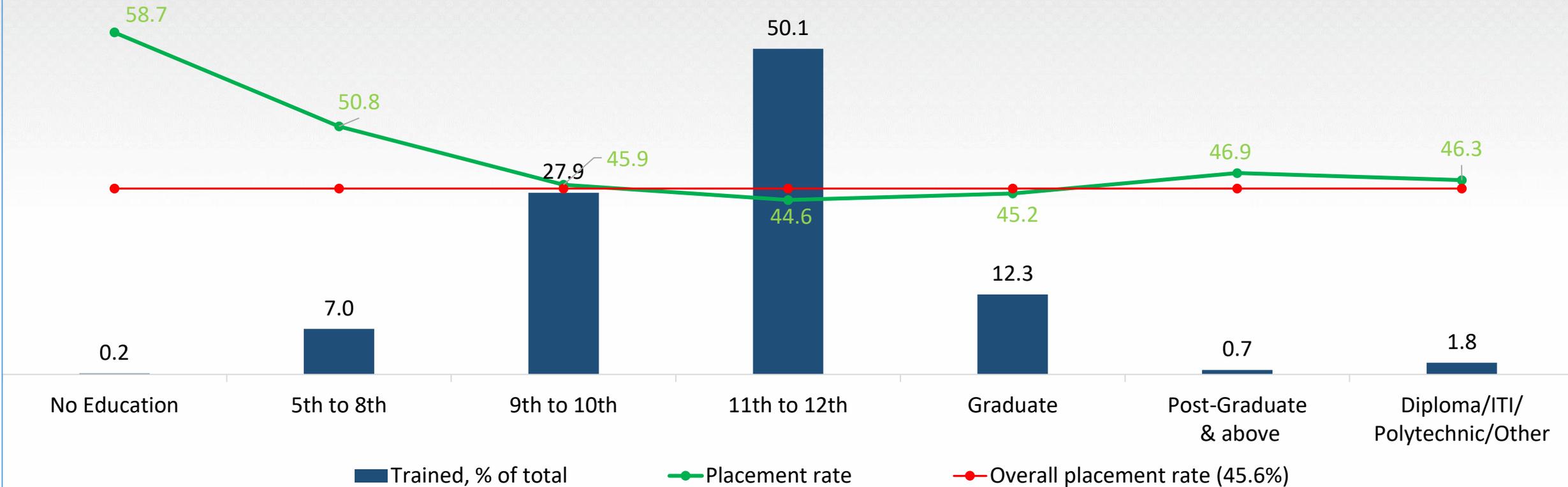
Education analysis

This section analyzes training outcomes (trained and placed) and other indicators (dropout, failure and NAA rates) by education level of candidates, and distribution of education level by age group.

11th -12th educated candidates have the lowest placement rate (44.6%) and comprise over 50% of training numbers

N =33.63 lakhs

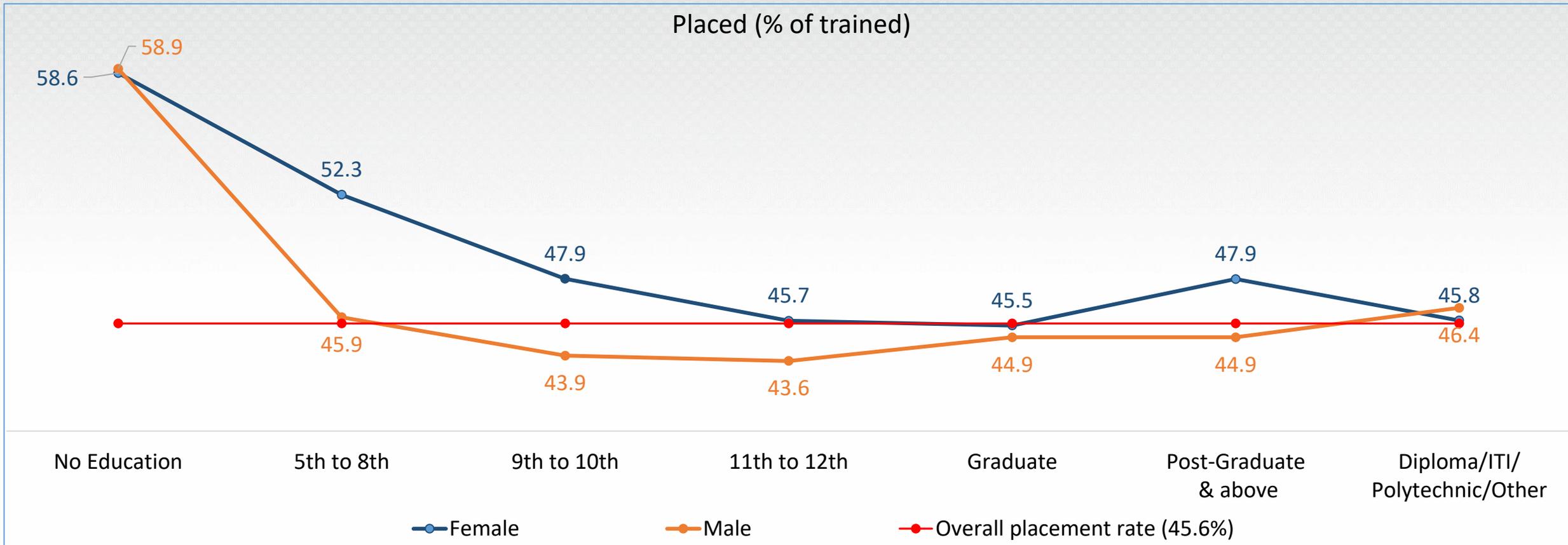
Distribution of trained candidates by education



- 78% of trained candidates are 9th -12th standard educated
- Candidates with no education and education of 5th-8th standard have highest placement rates
- Candidates with education of 11th – 12th standard and graduation have lowest placement rate (and less than the overall rate of 45.6%)

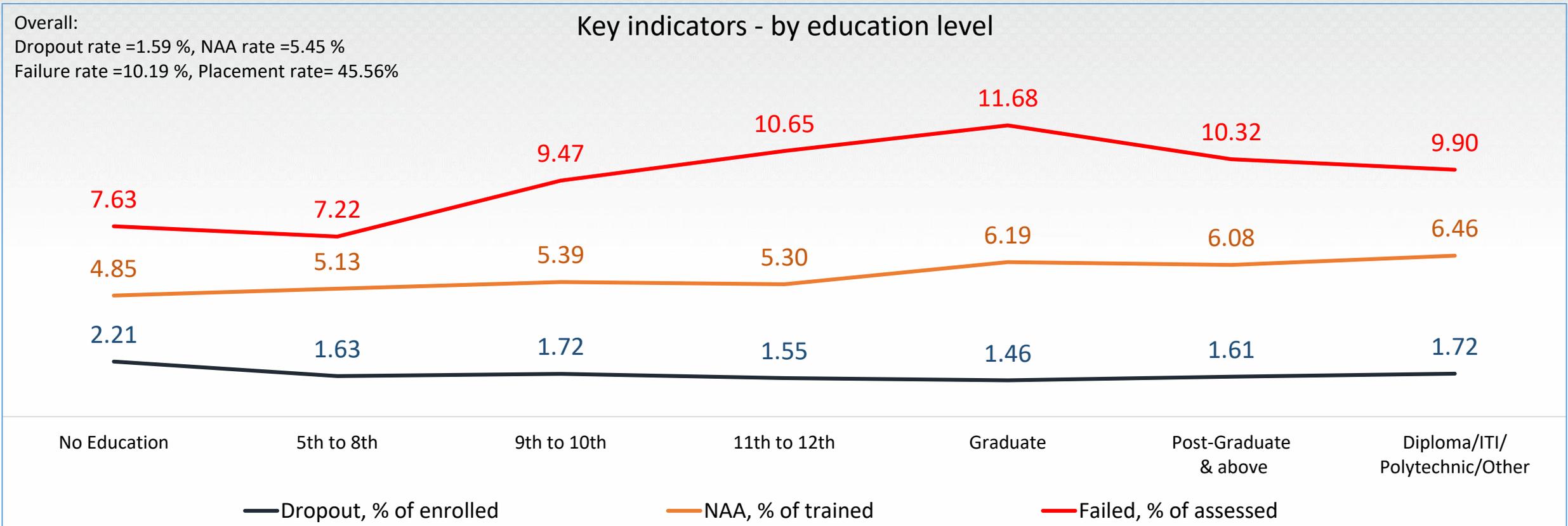
[Click here for table of contents](#)

For both females and males, placement rate is highest in the 'not educated' category and falls with years of school education



- Lowest female placement rate is for graduates and 11th to 12th categories. Lowest male placement rate is for 11-12th, 9th-10th and graduates.
- Females have higher placement rates than males in almost all education categories (except 'Not educated and 'Diploma/ITI/Polytechnic', which show similar rates)
- Highest difference of placement rate for male and female is observed for 5th to 8th education level

Graduates show the highest failure rate (11.68%) and among the school educated, failure rate is higher for those with more years of school education

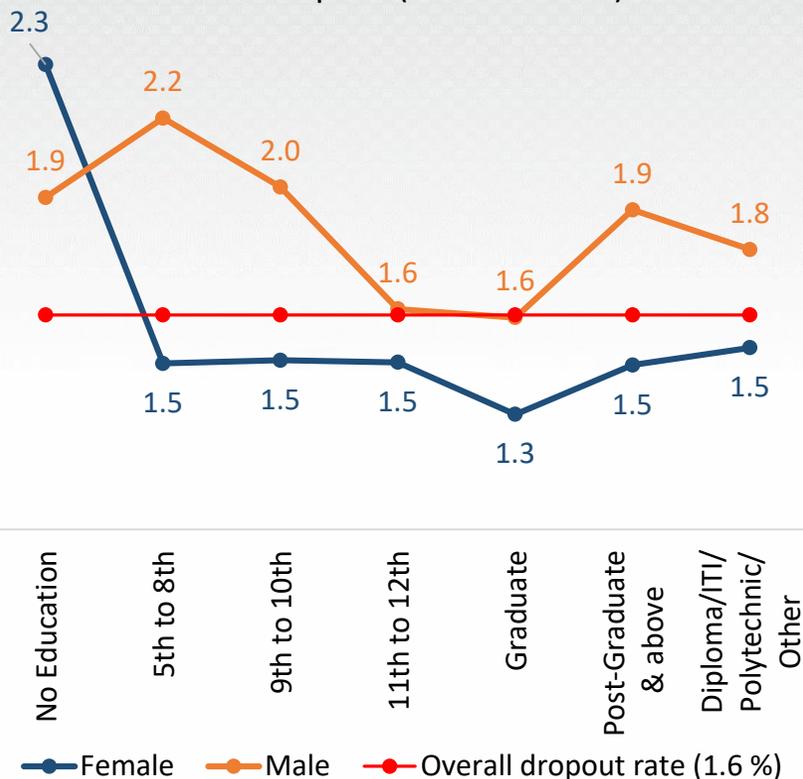


- Candidates with no education have the highest dropout rate (2.21%), lowest NAA rate (4.9%) and the highest placement rate (58.7%)
- Graduates show the second highest NAA rate (6.19%), after the Diploma/ITI/Polytechnic/Others category (6.46%)

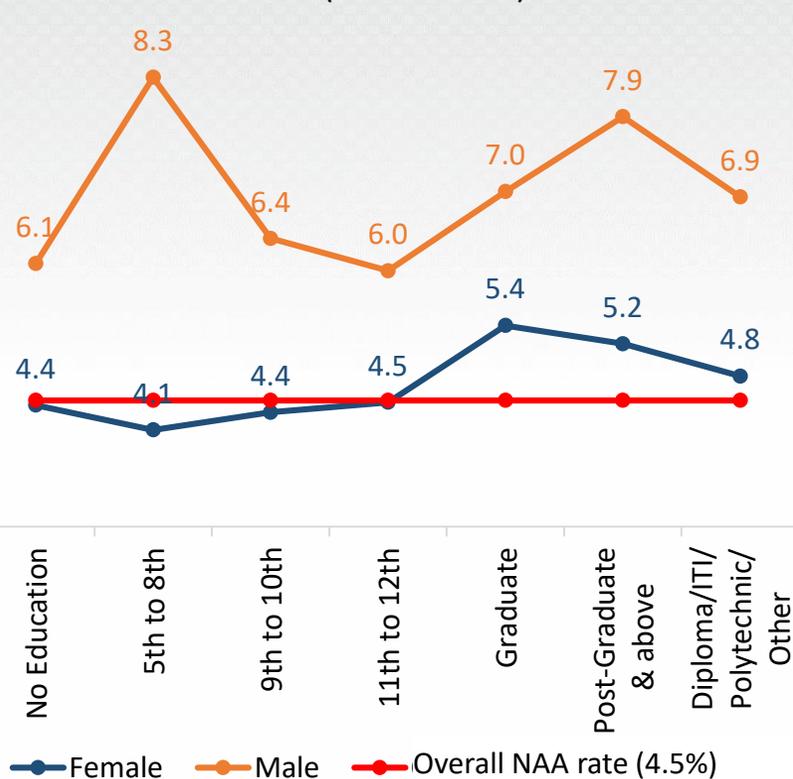
[Click here for table of contents](#)

Among the school educated, failure rate rises for both males and females with years of school education

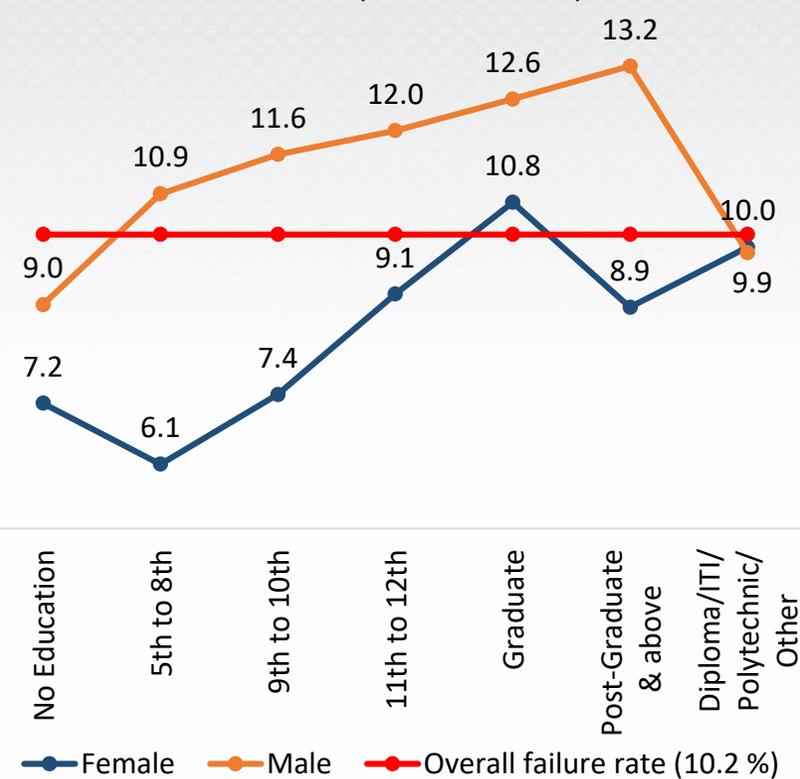
Dropout (% of enrolled)



NAA (% of trained)



Failed (% of assessed)

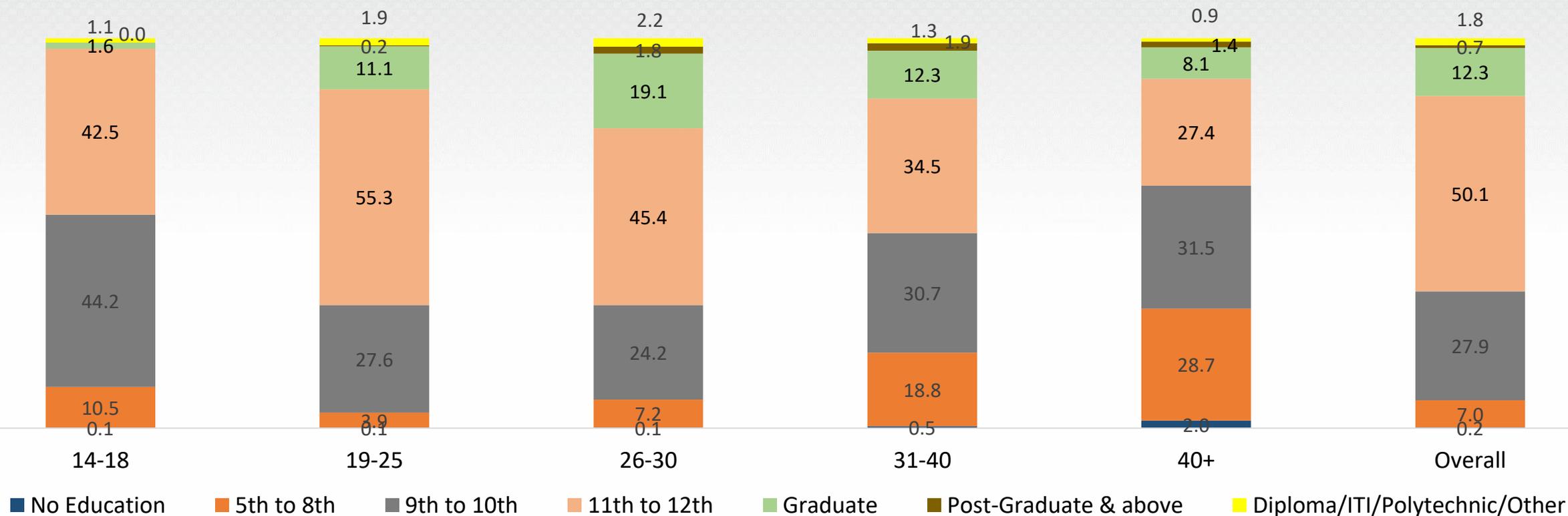


- Failure rate for females is highest in the graduate category. For males, failure rate is higher for higher education levels, up until the post graduate and above category
- In each education category – except ‘not educated’ – females have lower dropout rates than males. NAA rates and failure rates are lower for females.
- Female dropout rate is highest for candidates who are not educated, while male dropout rate is highest in the 5th - 8th standard category
- Female NAA rate rises with education level up until the graduate category, falling thereafter. Male NAA rate is highest for 5th to 8th

[Click here for table of contents](#)

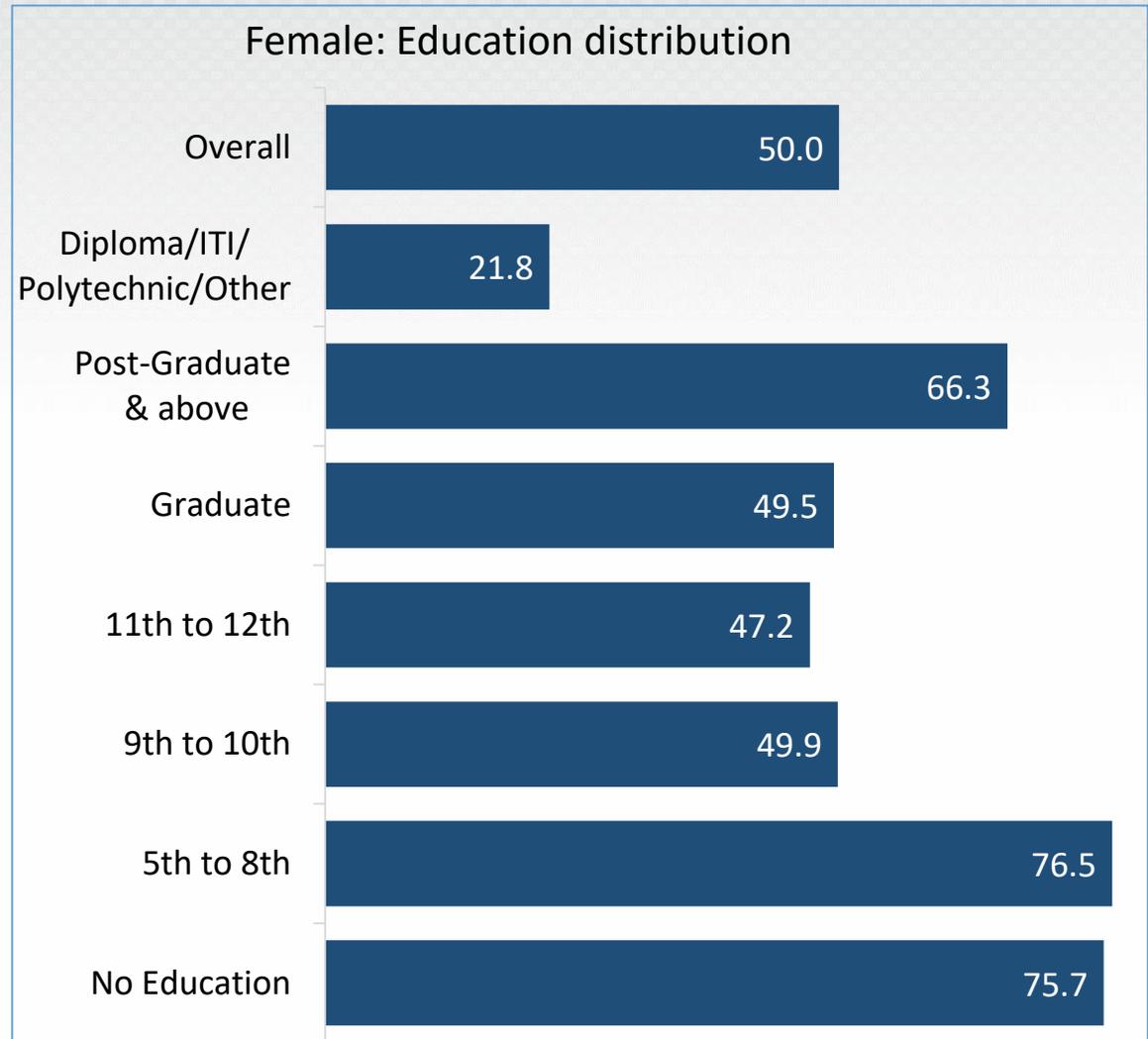
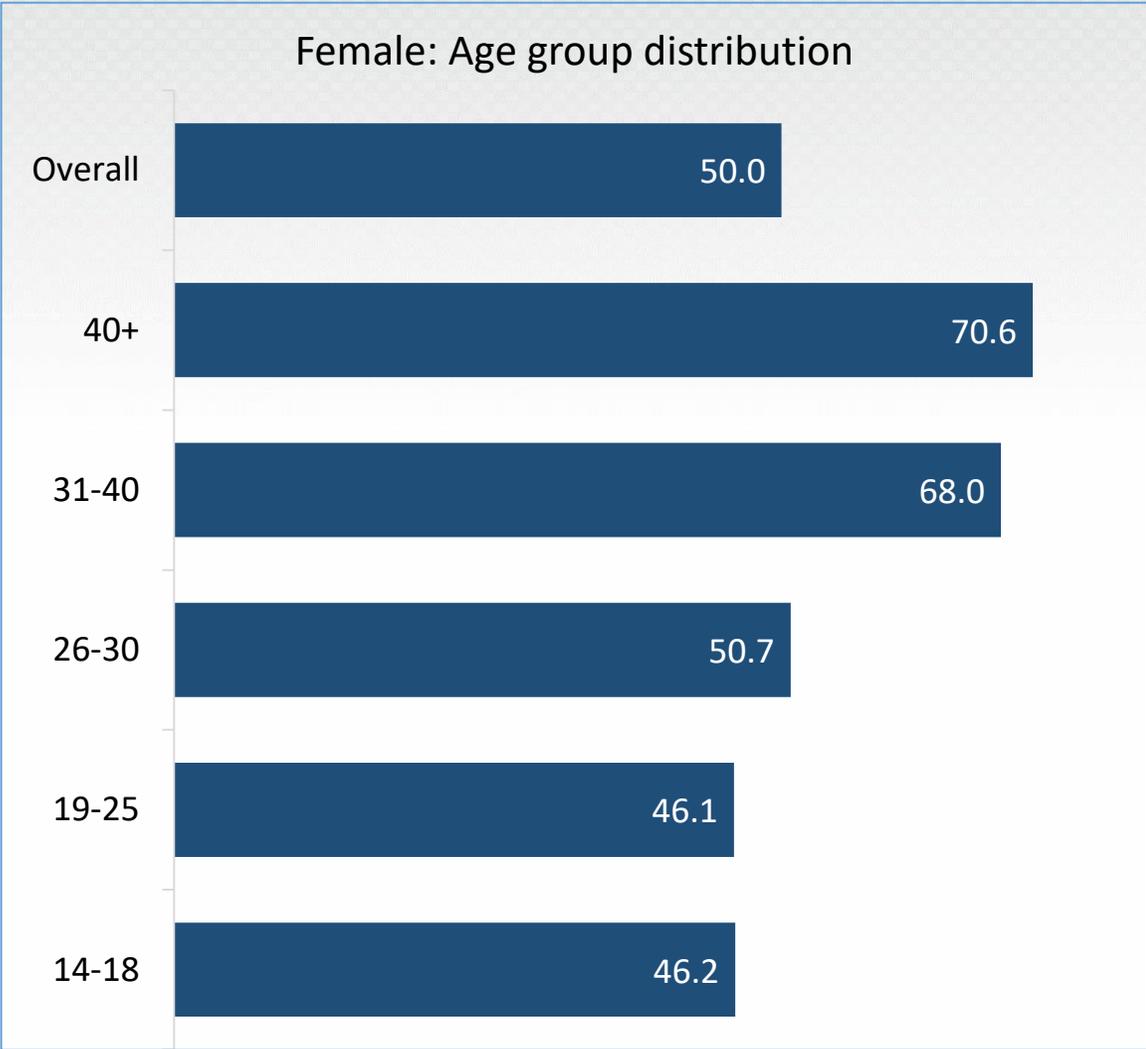
The 26-30 years age group has the highest share of graduates, while 19-25 years age group has the highest share of 11th -12th educated candidates

Trained: Age group wise distribution of education



- 14-18 years age group has the highest share of 9th – 10th educated candidates, followed by the 40+ years group
- 40+ years group has the highest share of candidates with no education

Share of trained females is higher in older age groups, and in categories with no education / few years of school education and in postgraduate and above category

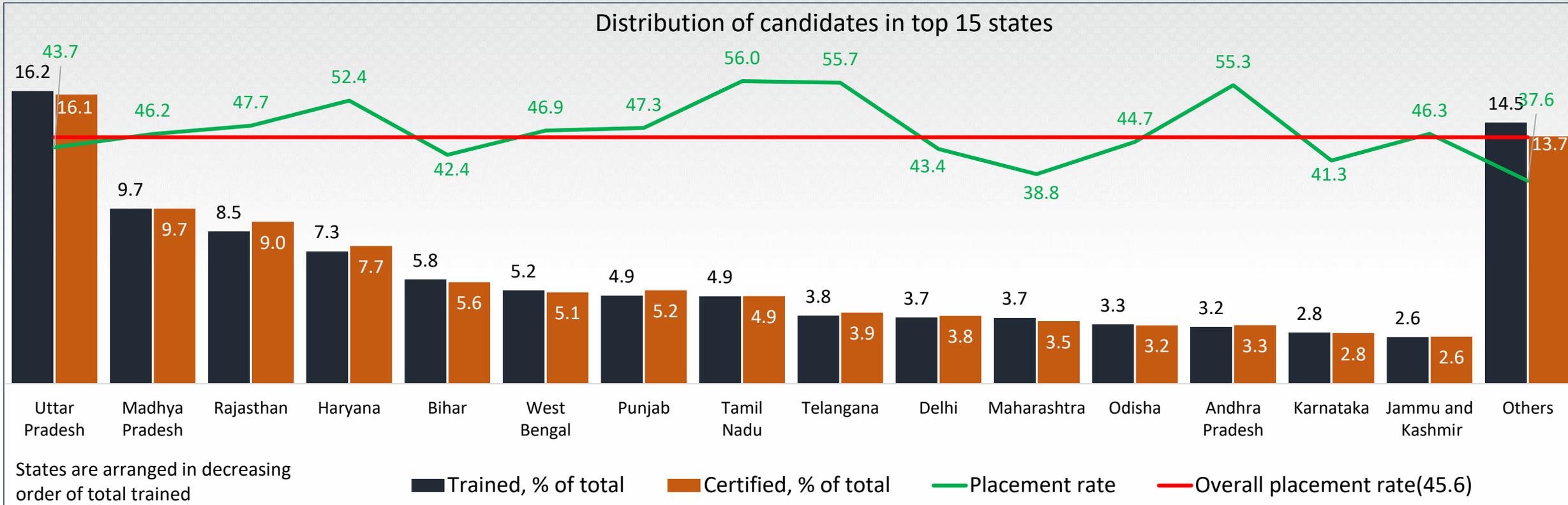


State-wise analysis

This section analyzes training outcomes (trained and placed) and other indicators (dropout, failure and NAA rates) state wise. The state-wise analysis looks at variation in training outcomes by-

1. Gender, age group, education
2. Top states (in terms of total training)
3. States with placement rate above and below the national level
4. Comparative analysis of low performing states (in terms of placement rate) with overall and top ten states and distribution of training outcomes of these states by gender and age group

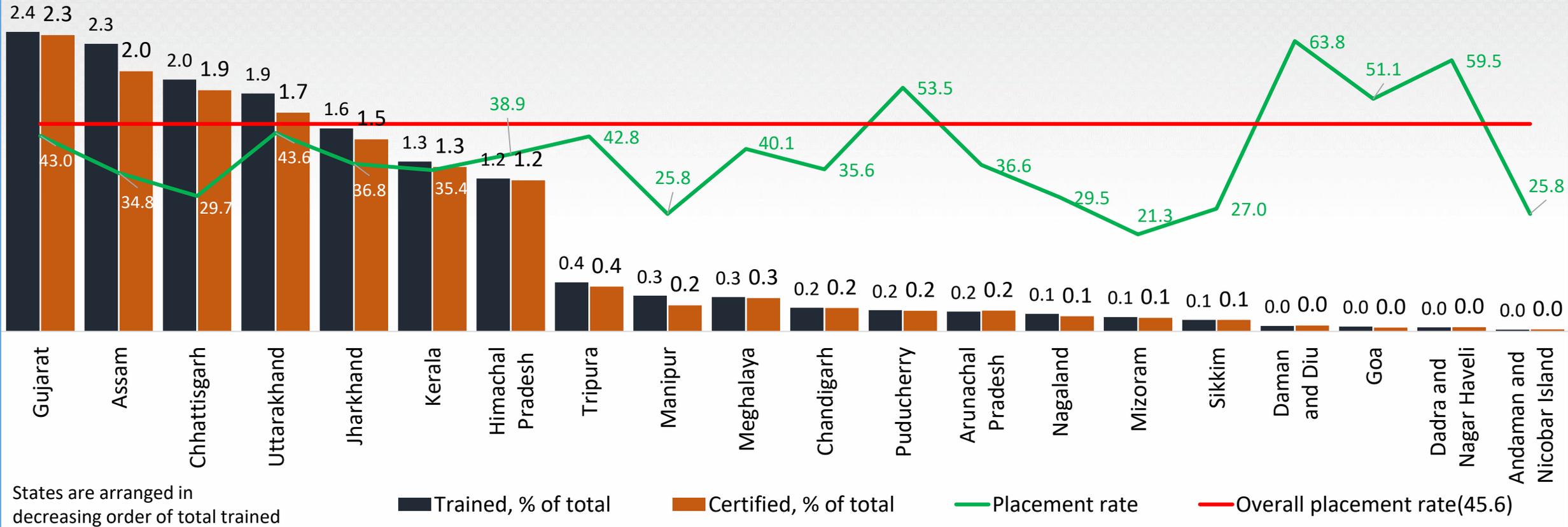
Top 15 states accounts for 85.5% of the training and 86.3% of the total certification



- UP, Bihar, Delhi, Maharashtra, Odisha and Karnataka show placement rates that are lower than the overall level (45.6%)
- 7 states (MP, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh) have higher share of certification (and placement) than training. These 7 states also have higher placement rate than overall placement rate. This suggests that certification matters.

20 smaller states / UTs (w.r.t. training numbers) account for 14.5% of the training and 13.7% of the total certification

Distribution of candidates in other 20 states



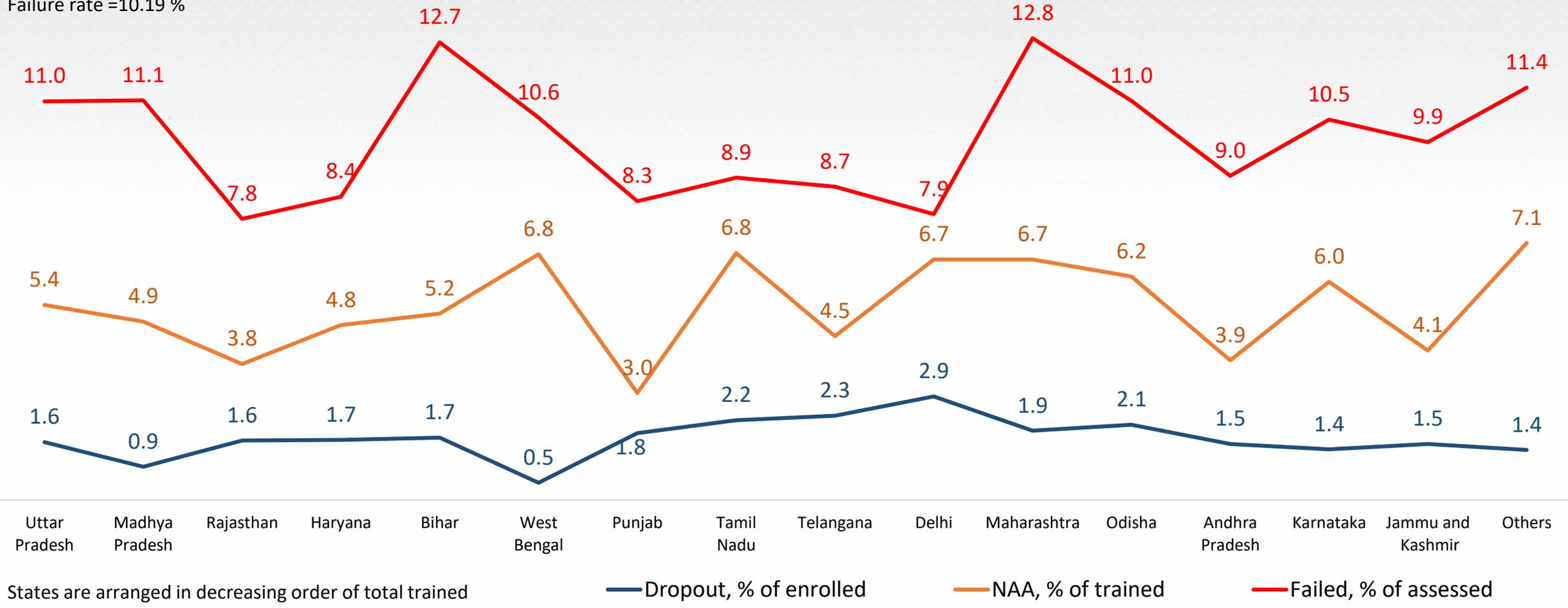
Among the remaining 20 states / UTs, only 4 (Puducherry, Dam and Diu, Goa and Dadra and Nagar Haveli) show a placement rate that is higher than the overall rate of 45.6%

Highest dropout rate is observed in Delhi (2.9%), failure rate in Maharashtra (12.8%) and NAA rate in West Bengal (6.8%) and Delhi (6.8%)



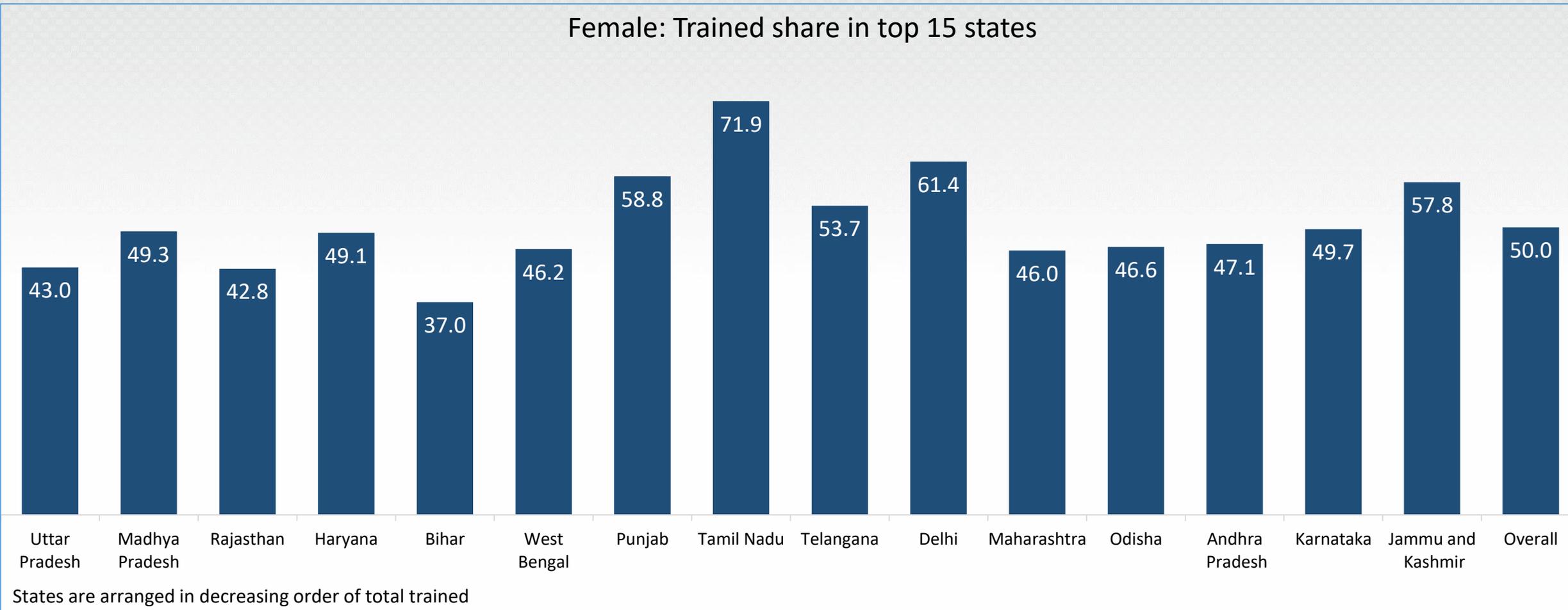
Overall: Dropout rate = 1.59 %,
NAA rate = 5.45 %
Failure rate = 10.19 %

Key indicators – Top 15 states



Among the top 15 states, only 5 states (Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Delhi, Telangana and J&K) have trained more than 50% female candidates

Female: Trained share in top 15 states

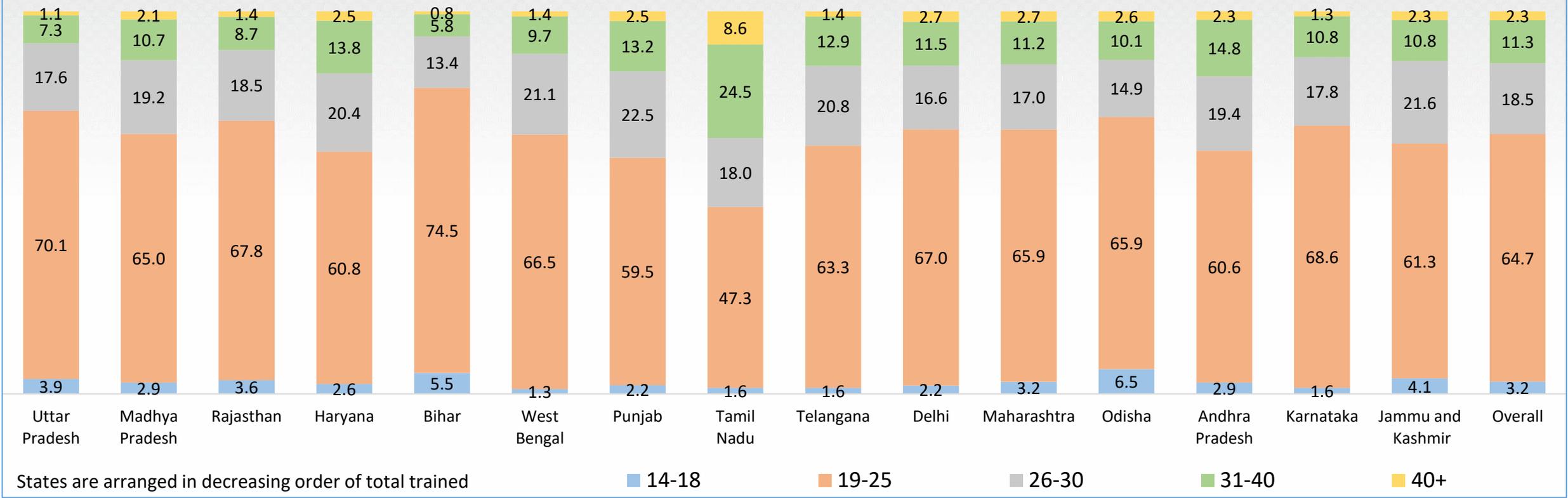


Among the top 15 states, those with the lowest share of female candidates are – Bihar-37%, Rajasthan- 42.8%, UP- 43%, WB- 46.2% and Maharashtra – 46%

Odisha (6.5%), Bihar (5.5%) have the highest share of 14-18 years old candidates;
 Bihar (74.5%), UP (70.1%) have the highest share of 19-25 years old candidates



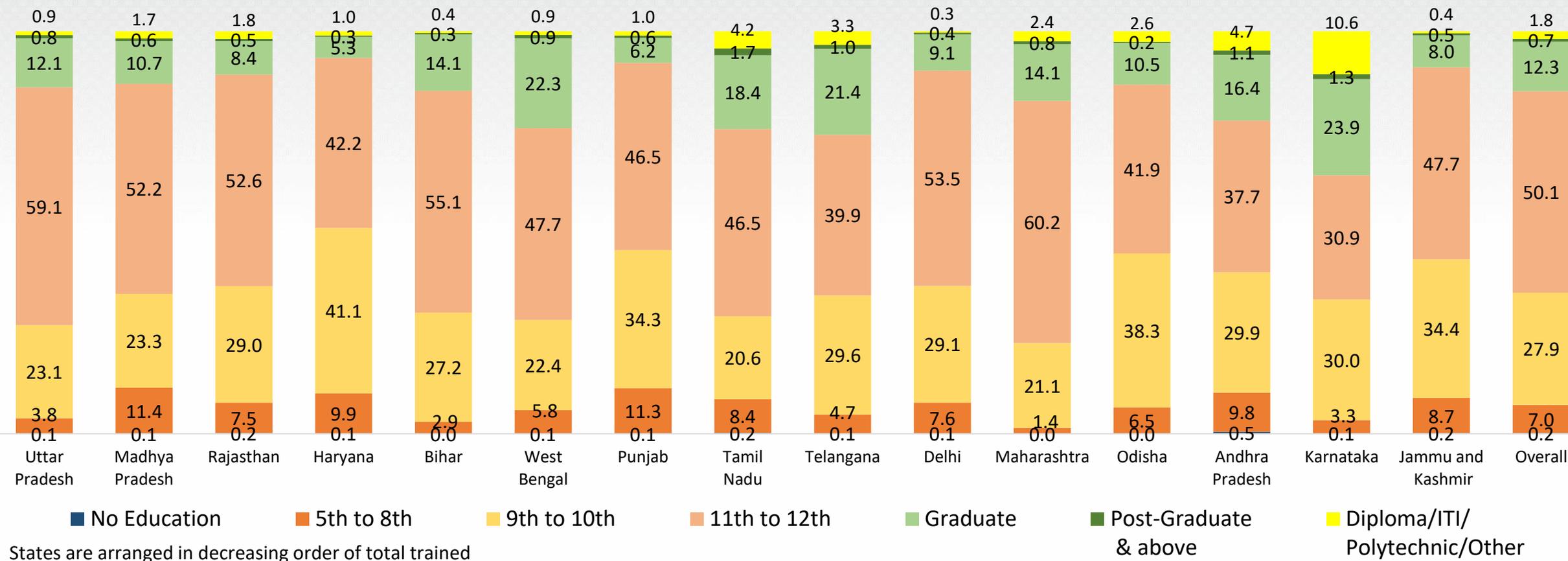
Trained: Age group distribution in top 15 states



- 80% candidates trained in Bihar, which has a low placement rate of 42.4%, are from the age group of 14-25 years
- 30+ age group share is relatively high in female dominated states like Tamil Nadu (33.1%), Punjab (15.7%), Delhi (14.2%)

West Bengal, Telangana and Tamil Nadu have the highest share of graduates and above education category

Trained: Education distribution in top 15 states



- Among the top 15 states, highest school-educated and lowest graduate and above candidates are in Haryana
- Karnataka has the highest, more than double of second highest state, Diploma/ITI/Polytechnic/Others category

Placement Rate – States with Placement Rate above 45.6% (overall)

State	Placed, % of Trained	Trained %	Placed %
Daman and Diu	63.8%	0.0%	0.1%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	59.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	56.0%	4.9%	6.0%
Telangana	55.7%	3.8%	4.6%
Andhra Pradesh	55.3%	3.2%	3.8%
Puducherry	53.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Haryana	52.4%	7.3%	8.5%
Goa	51.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	47.7%	8.5%	8.9%
Punjab	47.3%	4.9%	5.1%
West Bengal	46.9%	5.2%	5.3%
Jammu and Kashmir	46.3%	2.6%	2.6%
Madhya Pradesh	46.2%	9.7%	9.9%

- Five states with the highest training numbers – Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Bihar – account for 47.6% of trained and 48.2% of placed candidates.
- Three of these states – except UP and Bihar – are also the top states by placement. Tamil Nadu is 3rd by placement, but 8th by training numbers
- Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh are the large states among the high performers. These states have high job potential, according to an NSDC study done in February 2020.
- Candidate profile in these states also seems to play a role. For instance, in Tamil Nadu, the share of high placement rate categories – candidates above 25 years of age (51%, compared to 32% overall) and female candidates (72%) – is high. 11th-12th standard educated candidates, who show the lowest placement rate overall, have a low share in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh (39.9% and 37.7%, respectively compared to 50.1% overall)

* States with >1% share in trainings or placements are highlighted in red

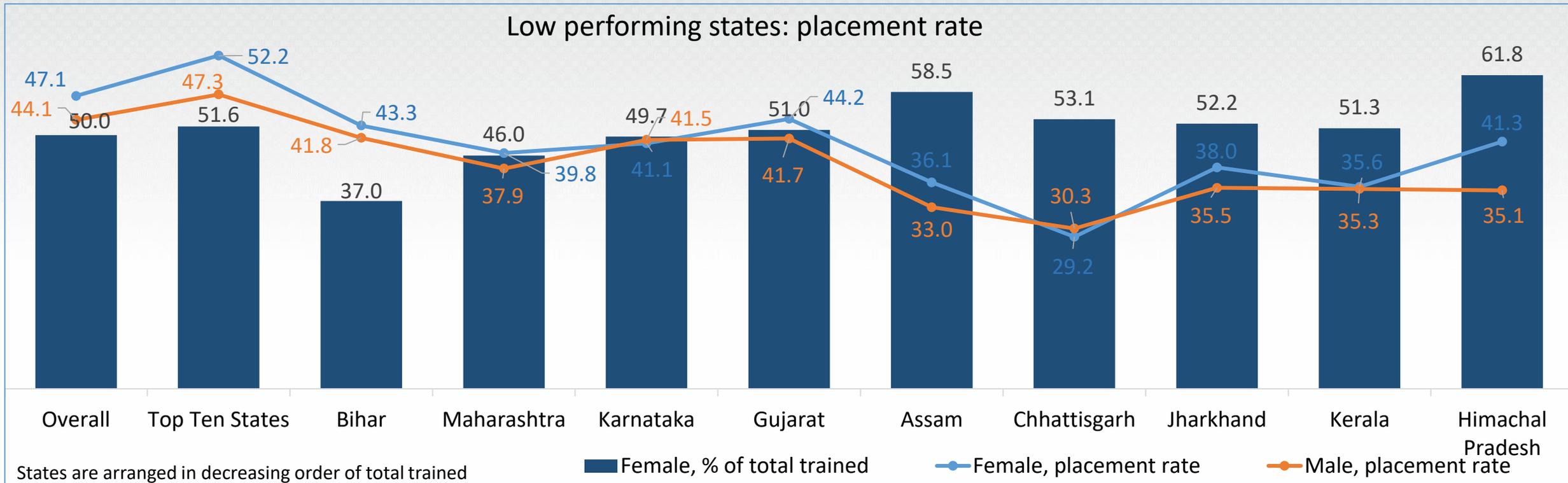
Placement Rate – States with Placement Rate below 45.6% (overall)

State	Placed, % of Trained	Trained %	Placed %
Mizoram	21.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Manipur	25.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Andaman and Nicobar Island	25.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Sikkim	27.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Nagaland	29.5%	0.1%	0.1%
Chhattisgarh	29.7%	2.0%	1.3%
Assam	34.8%	2.3%	1.7%
Kerala	35.4%	1.3%	1.0%
Chandigarh	35.6%	0.2%	0.1%
Arunachal Pradesh	36.6%	0.2%	0.1%
Jharkhand	36.8%	1.6%	1.3%
Maharashtra	38.8%	3.7%	3.1%
Himachal Pradesh	38.9%	1.2%	1.0%
Meghalaya	40.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Karnataka	41.3%	2.8%	2.6%
Bihar	42.4%	5.8%	5.4%
Tripura	42.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Gujarat	43.0%	2.4%	2.2%
Delhi	43.4%	3.7%	3.5%
Uttarakhand	43.6%	1.9%	1.8%
Uttar Pradesh	43.7%	16.2%	15.6%
Odisha	44.7%	3.3%	3.2%

- Maharashtra, Karnataka, Bihar, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh are the large states in low performers
- Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have among the youngest age profile of candidates, who show low placement rates
- States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka have low placement rate despite being more developed states with high job potential.
- In addition to candidate profile, job potential and sectors / job roles in which training was offered in these states may have influenced placement outcomes.

* States with >1% share in trainings or placements are highlighted in red

Only in 2 (Karnataka and Chhattisgarh) out of 9 low performing states, female placement rate is lower than male



States like Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Himachal Pradesh have a higher share of females. However, placement rates are low in these states for both males and females. Reason might be relatively lower labour demand in the state (as per an NSDC study done in February 2020).

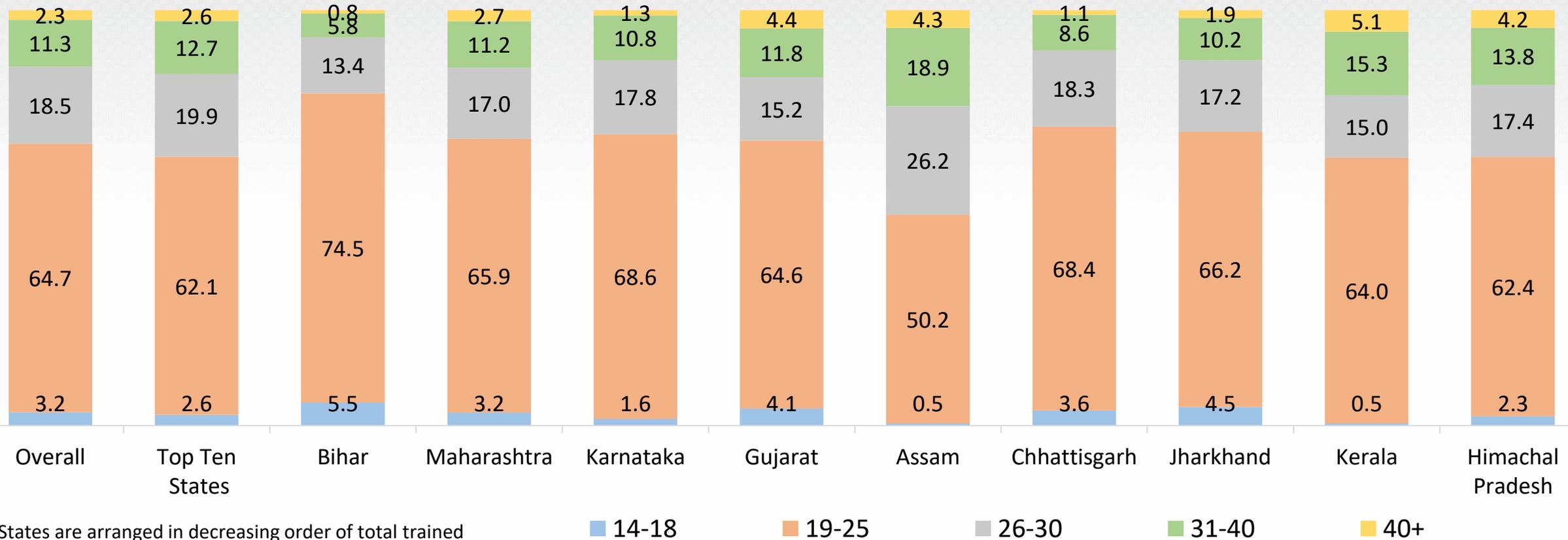
Note:

- Low performing nine states, with the lowest placement rates and with state's share in training >1% , are considered above
- Top 10 states / UTs , w.r.t. placement rate, are – Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry, Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh

Except Assam, Kerala, and Himachal Pradesh, the other 6 low performing states have a high share of young candidates



Low performing states: Trained share (in %) by age group



Note:

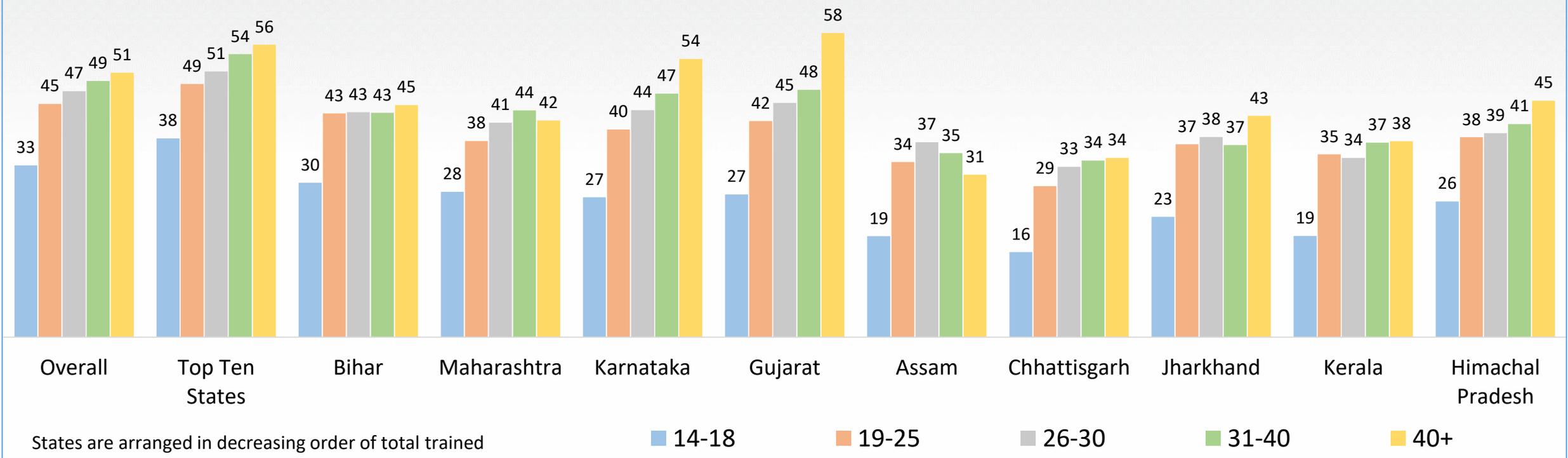
- Low performing nine states, with the lowest placement rates and with state's share in training >1% , are considered above
- Top 10 states / UTs , w.r.t. placement rate, are – Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry, Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh

[Click here for table of contents](#)

Bihar sees low placement rate (30%) among 14-18 years old candidates, but similar rates in other groups. In Assam, both young and old age groups show low placement rates



Low performing states: Placement Rate (% of trained) by Age group

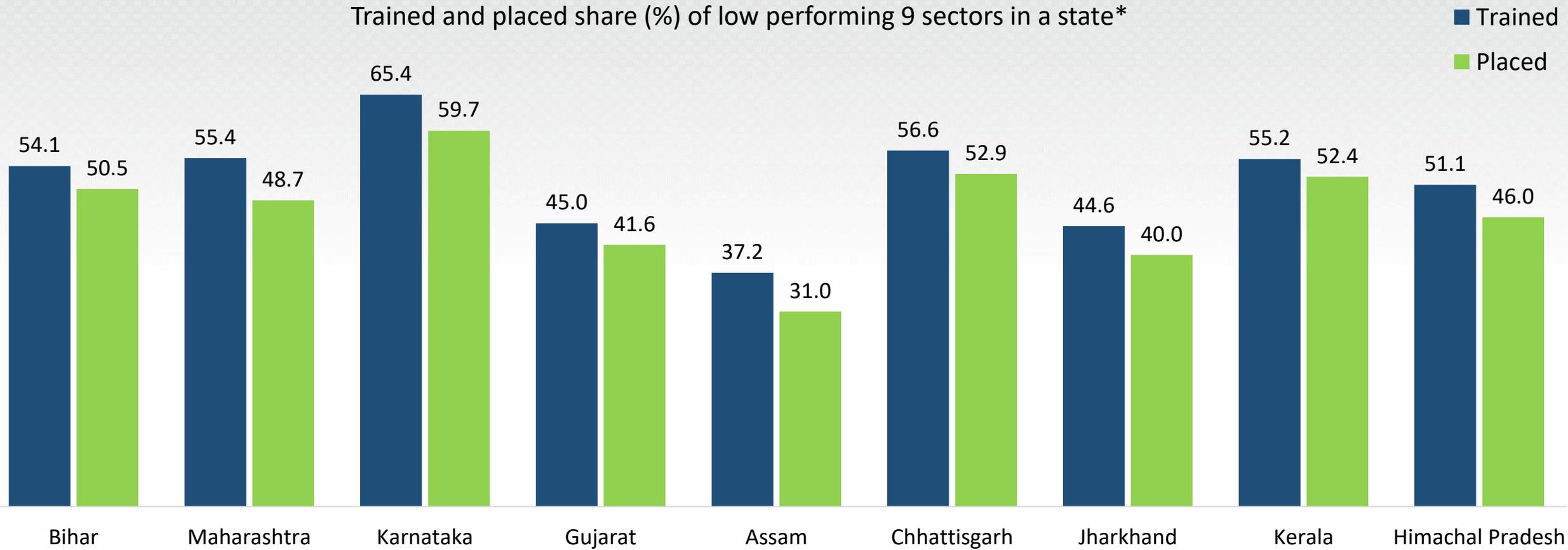


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 - Top 10 states / UTs , w.r.t. placement rate, are – Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry, Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh

[Click here for table of contents](#)

Majority of trainings in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra were in low performing sectors*, which may have been a factor in pulling down overall state performance

Trained and placed share (%) of low performing 9 sectors in a state*



***Note:**

- Low performing nine states, with the lowest placement rates and with state's share in training >1% , are considered above
- Low performing nine sectors are- Automotive, BFSI, Capital Goods, Construction, Electronics and Hardware, Healthcare, IT-ITeS, Logistics, Persons with Disability. These have placement rate below overall rate of 45.6% and have >1% share in training

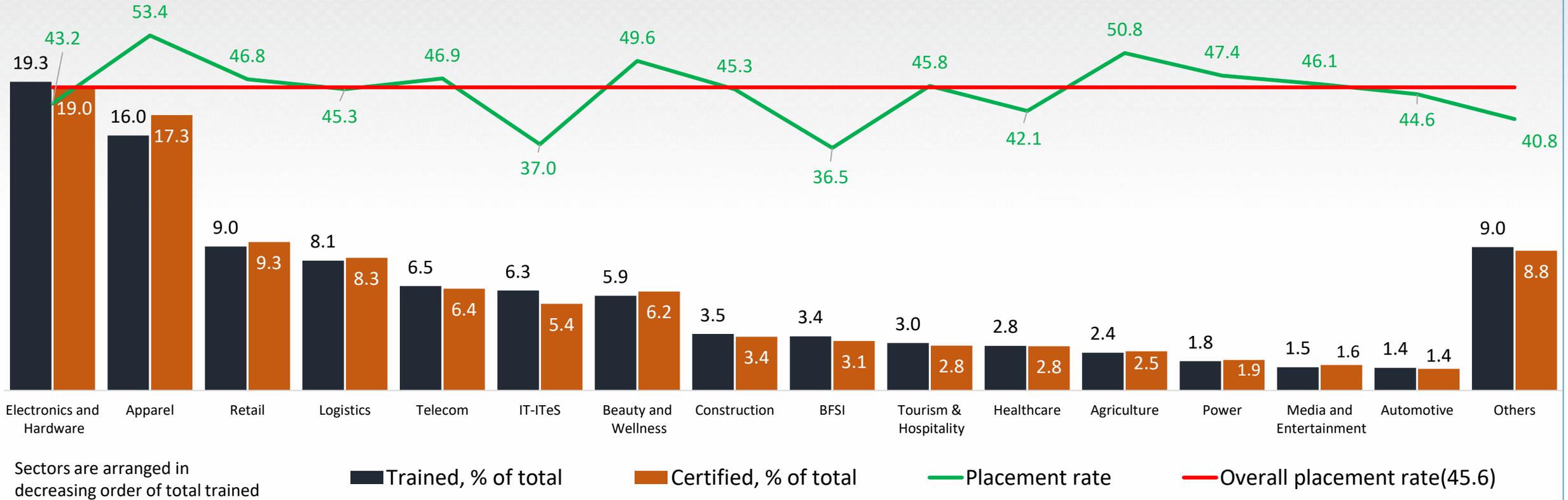
Sector-wise analysis

This section analyzes training outcomes (trained and placed) and other indicators (dropout, failure and NAA rates) sector wise. The sector-wise analysis looks at variation in training outcomes by-

1. Gender, age group, education
2. Top 15 sectors (in terms of total training)
3. Sectors with placement rate above and below the national level
4. Comparative analysis of low performing sectors (in terms of placement rate) with overall and top ten sectors and distribution of training outcomes of these sectors by gender, age group, education

Top 15 sectors accounts for 91% of the training and 91.2% of the total certification

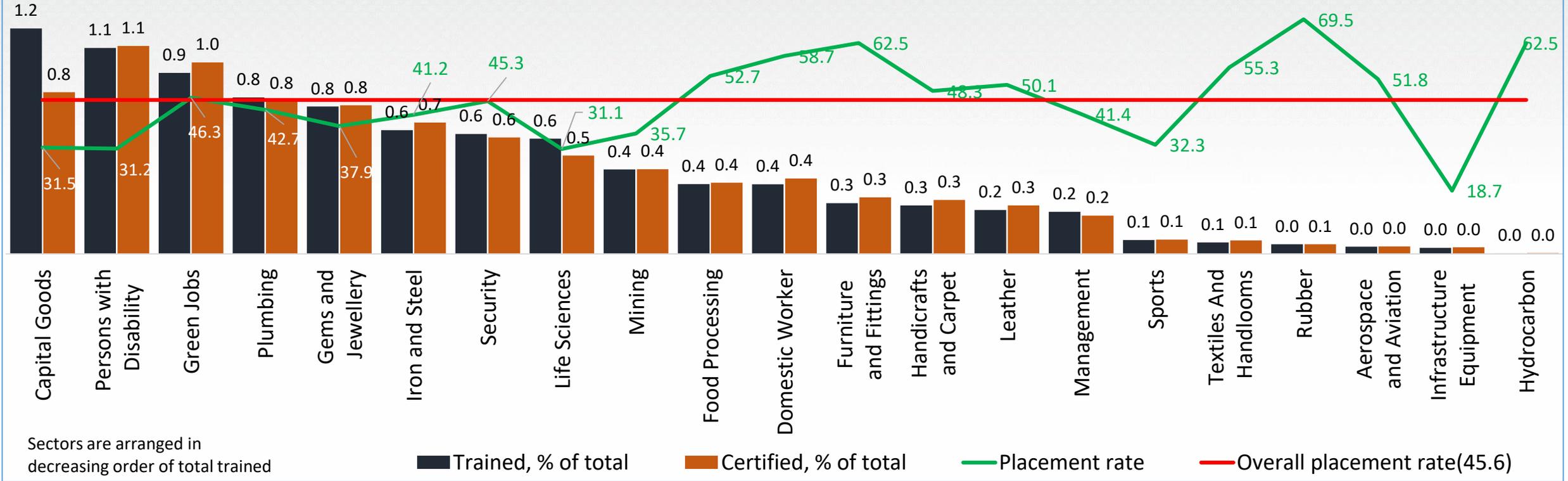
Distribution of candidates in top 15 sectors



- Among the top 15 sectors, 7 sectors have placement rate lower than overall level (45.6%)
- 5 sectors (Apparel, Retail, B&W, Agriculture and Power) have higher share of certification (as well as placement) than training. All the 5 sectors have higher placement rate than overall placement rate

21 smaller sectors (w.r.t training numbers) accounts for 9% of the training and 8.8% of the total certification

Distribution of candidates in other 21 sectors

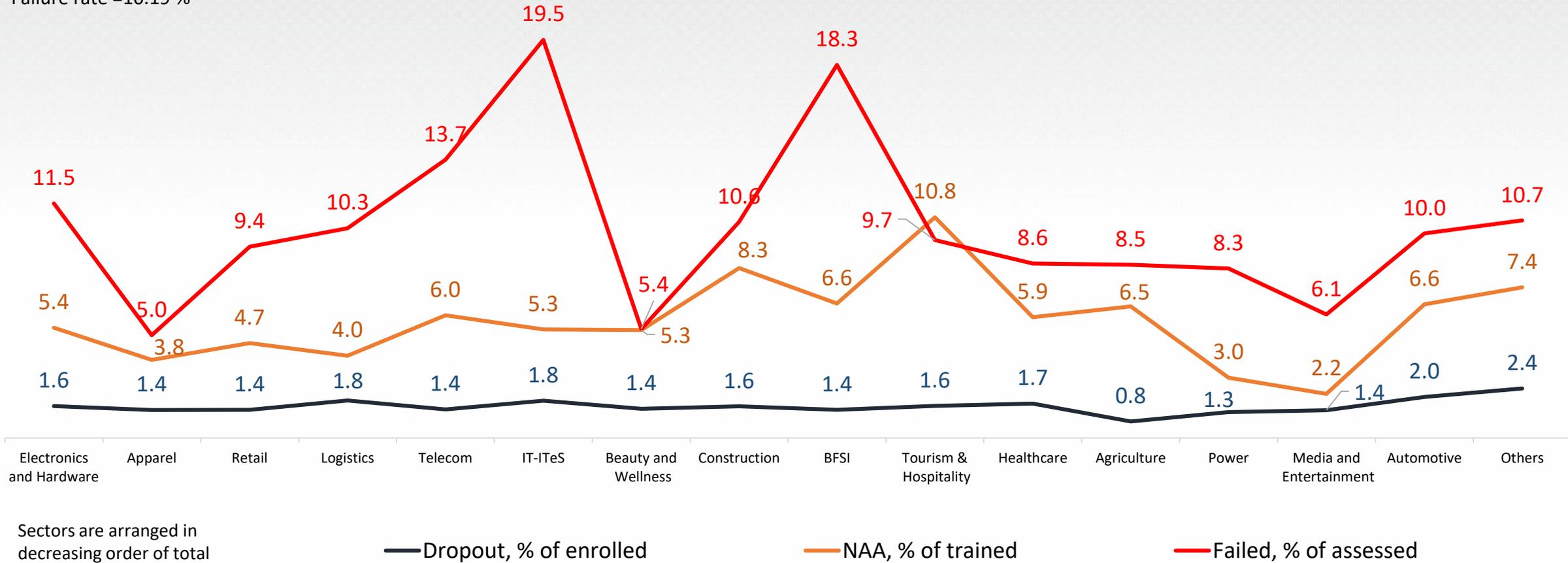


Among the 21 sectors, only 9 sectors have placement rate higher than overall level (45.6%) and most of these 9 sectors have higher share of certification than training.

Highest dropout rate is observed in Automotive (2%), failure rate in IT-ITeS (19.5%), and NAA rate in Tourism & Hospitality (10.8%)

Overall: Dropout rate = 1.59 %
NAA rate = 5.45 %
Failure rate = 10.19 %

Key indicators - Top 15 sectors

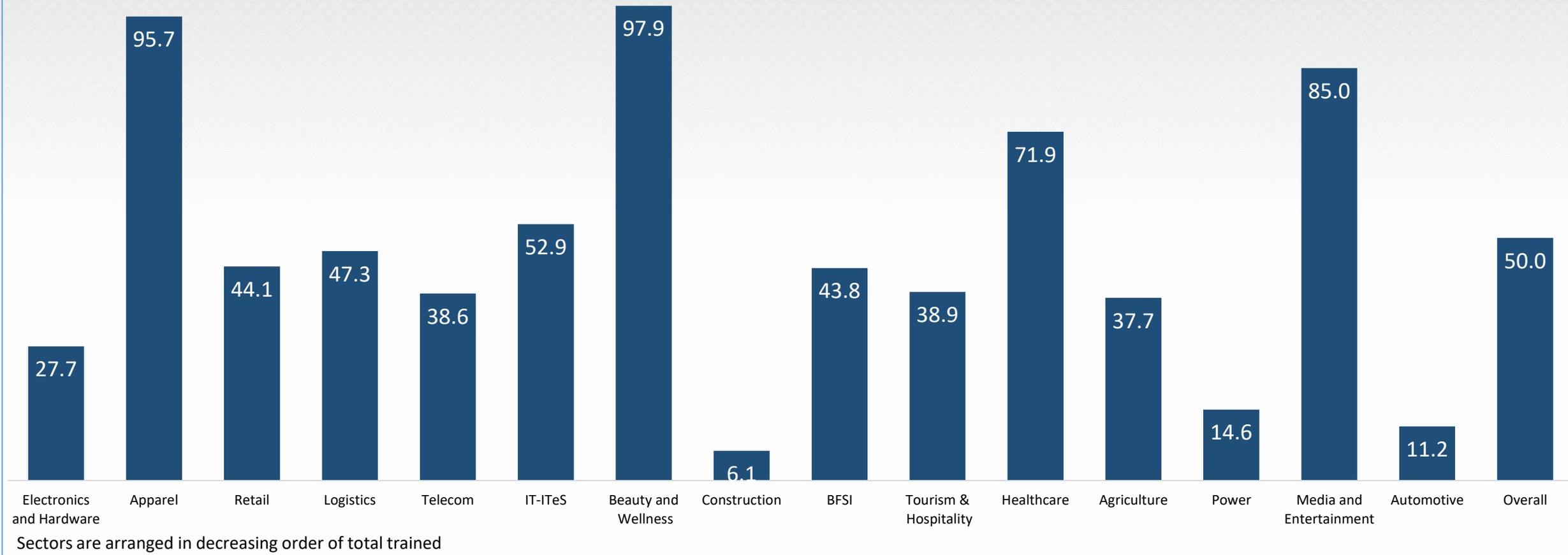


- In addition to IT-ITeS, BFSI (18.3%), Telecom (13.7%) and Electronics and Hardware (11.5%) also show high failure rates
- Among the 21 sectors, only 9 sectors have placement rate higher than overall level (45.6%) and most of these 9 sectors have higher share of certification than training.

[Click here for table of contents](#)

Among top 15 sectors, only 5 sectors have more than 50% share of female candidates in total trained

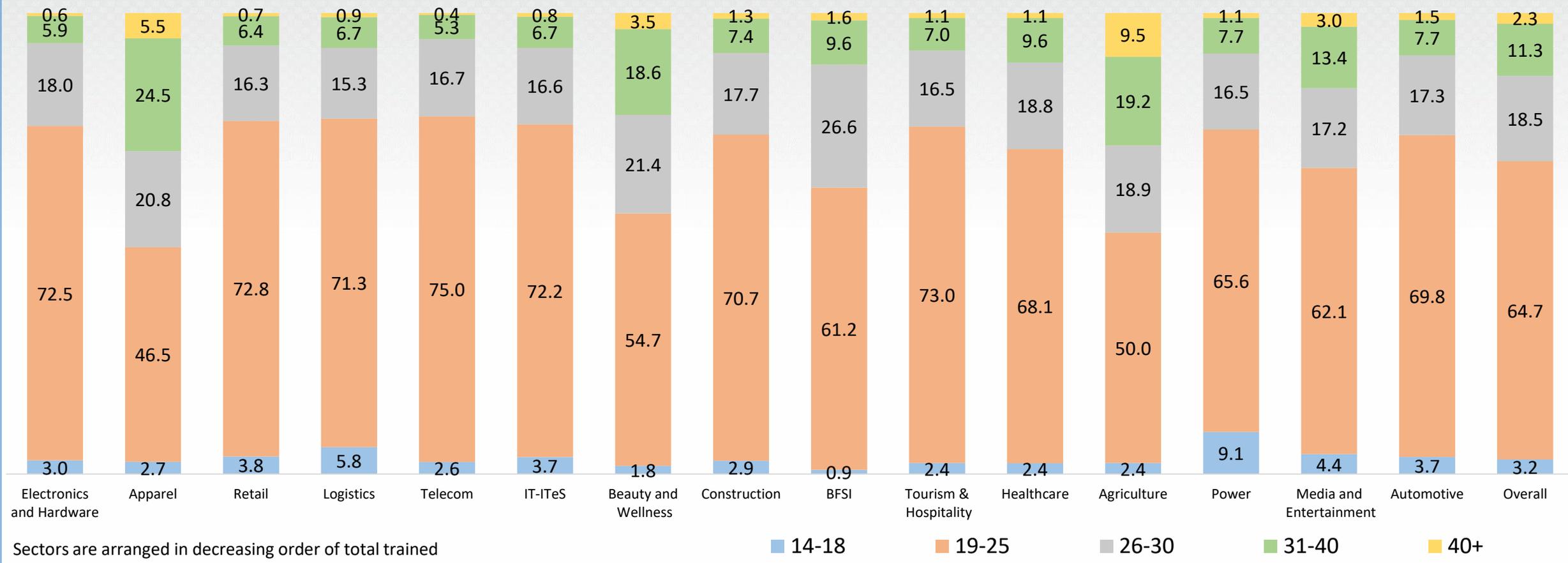
Female: Trained share in top 15 sectors



- 3 Sectors (Construction - 6.1%, Power – 14.6% and Automotive- 11.2%) have less than 15% female share in training

Power (9.1%) and logistics (5.8%) shares the highest number of trained candidates in the youngest age group among top 15 sectors.

Trained: Age group distribution in top 15 sectors

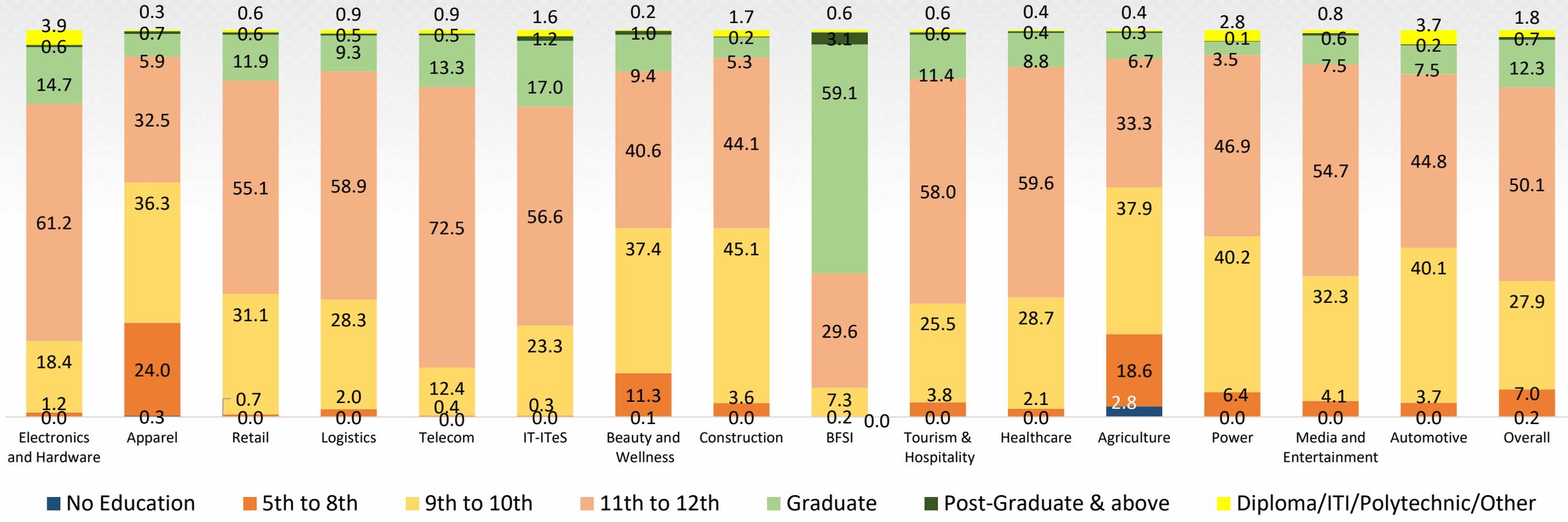


Under STT, the share of female candidates is higher in older age groups. Hence female dominated sectors are likely to see a higher share of older age groups. This can be seen in the above chart. Share of 30+ age group is comparatively high in sectors like Apparel (30%), Beauty and Wellness (22.1%), Media and Entertainment (16.4%)

[Click here for table of contents](#)

Highest share of 5th - 8th educated candidates is in Apparel (24%) and that of graduates and above is in BFSI (62.2%)

Trained: Education distribution in top 15 sectors



- Highest Diploma/ITI/Polytechnic/Other are in Electronics and Hardware (3.9%) followed by Automotive (3.7%), Construction (1.7%) and IT-ITeS (1.6%)
- Telecom (72.5%) sector has highest share of 11th – 12th educated candidates

Placement Rate – Sectors with Placement Rate above 45.6% (overall)

Sector	Placed, % of Trained	Trained %	Placed %
Rubber	70%	0.05%	0.08%
Hydrocarbon	63%	0.00%	0.00%
Furniture and Fittings	62%	0.26%	0.36%
Domestic Worker	59%	0.36%	0.47%
Textiles And Handlooms	55%	0.06%	0.07%
Apparel	53%	15.99%	18.74%
Food Processing	53%	0.36%	0.42%
Aerospace and Aviation	52%	0.04%	0.04%
Agriculture	51%	2.37%	2.64%
Leather	50%	0.23%	0.25%
Beauty and Wellness	50%	5.93%	6.45%
Handicrafts and Carpet	48%	0.25%	0.27%
Power	47%	1.83%	1.91%
Telecom	47%	6.54%	6.74%
Retail	47%	9.02%	9.27%
Green Jobs	46%	0.94%	0.95%
Media and Entertainment	46%	1.46%	1.47%
Tourism & Hospitality	46%	2.98%	2.99%

- Five sectors with the highest training (and placement) numbers – Electronics and Hardware, Apparel, Retail, Logistics and Telecom – account for 59% of trained and 61.2% of placed candidates.
- Apparel, Retail, Telecom, Beauty and Wellness are the largest sectors in top performers
- Apparel, Beauty and Wellness, Media and Entertainment have high female participation – i.e., 96%, 98%, 85% share of females in total trained, respectively

* Sectors with >1% share in trainings or placements are highlighted in red

Placement Rate – Sectors with Placement Rate below 45.6% (overall)

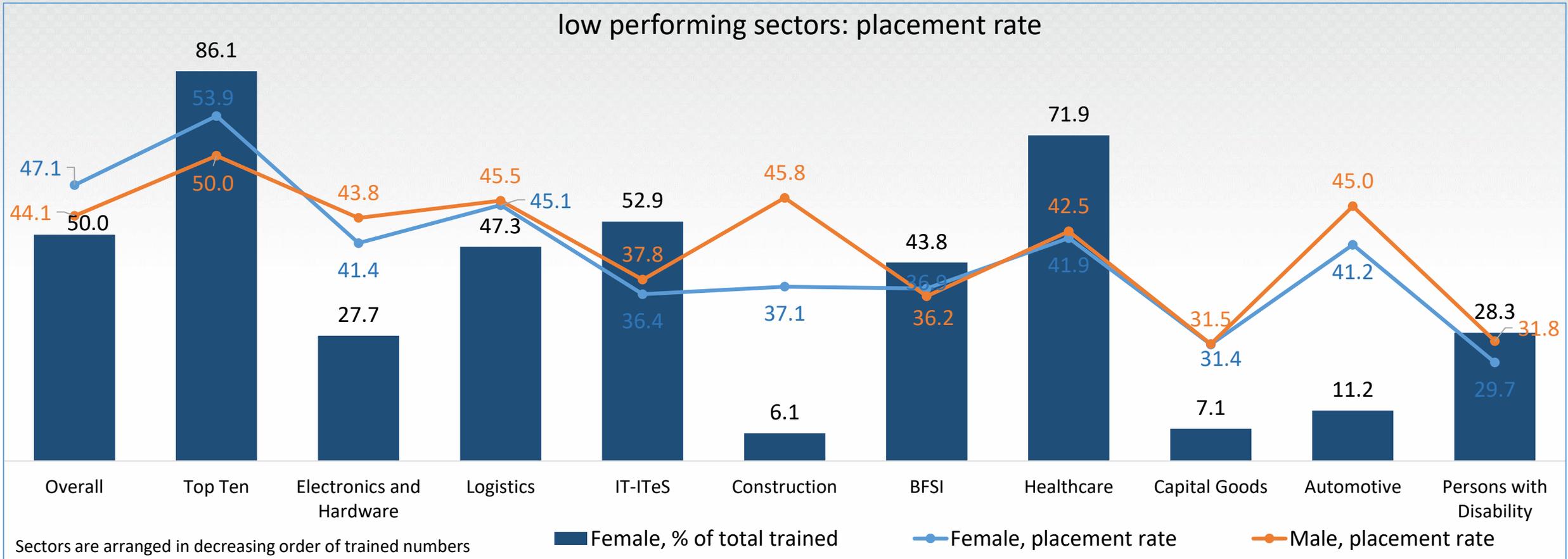
Sector	Placed, % of Trained	Trained %	Placed %
Infrastructure Equipment	19%	0.03%	0.01%
Life Sciences	31%	0.60%	0.41%
Persons with Disability	31%	1.07%	0.73%
Capital Goods	31%	1.17%	0.81%
Sports	32%	0.07%	0.05%
Mining	36%	0.44%	0.34%
BFSI	36%	3.39%	2.72%
IT-ITeS	37%	6.26%	5.09%
Gems and Jewellery	38%	0.76%	0.64%
Iron and Steel	41%	0.64%	0.58%
Management	41%	0.22%	0.20%
Healthcare	42%	2.79%	2.58%
Plumbing	43%	0.81%	0.76%
Electronics and Hardware	43%	19.35%	18.33%
Automotive	45%	1.42%	1.39%
Security	45%	0.62%	0.62%
Construction	45%	3.54%	3.52%
Logistics	45%	8.13%	8.09%

- Large sectors such as Electronics and Hardware, Logistics, IT-ITeS, Construction, BFSI have placement rates that are lower than the overall rate
- The reports 'PMKVY 2.0-STT Analysis of Sectoral Performance: Role of Candidate Profile' and 'PMKVY 2.0-STT Analysis of job role-wise performance' explore sectoral performance further.

* Sectors with >1% share in trainings or placements are highlighted in red

[Click here for table of contents](#)

Overall, and in top 10 sectors, female placement rate is higher than for males. However, except BFSI, in 8 low performing sectors, female placement rate is lower

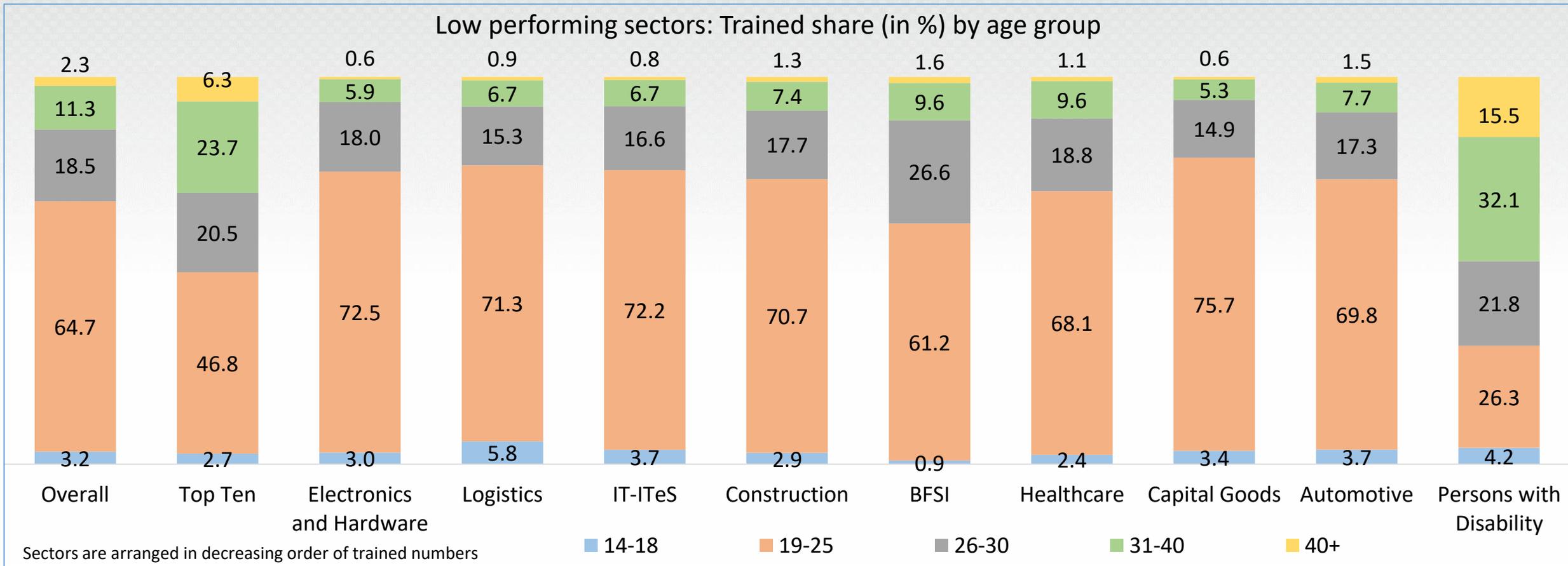


Note:

- Low performing nine sectors, w.r.t. placement rate and with sector's share in training >1% , are considered in the analysis
- Top 10 sectors ,w.r.t. placement rate, are – Rubber, Hydrocarbon, Furniture and Fittings, Domestic Worker, Textiles and Handlooms, Apparel, Food Processing, Aerospace and Aviation, Agriculture, Leather

Except BFSI and PwD, 7 out of the 9 low performing sectors have a younger candidate profile

Low performing sectors: Trained share (in %) by age group



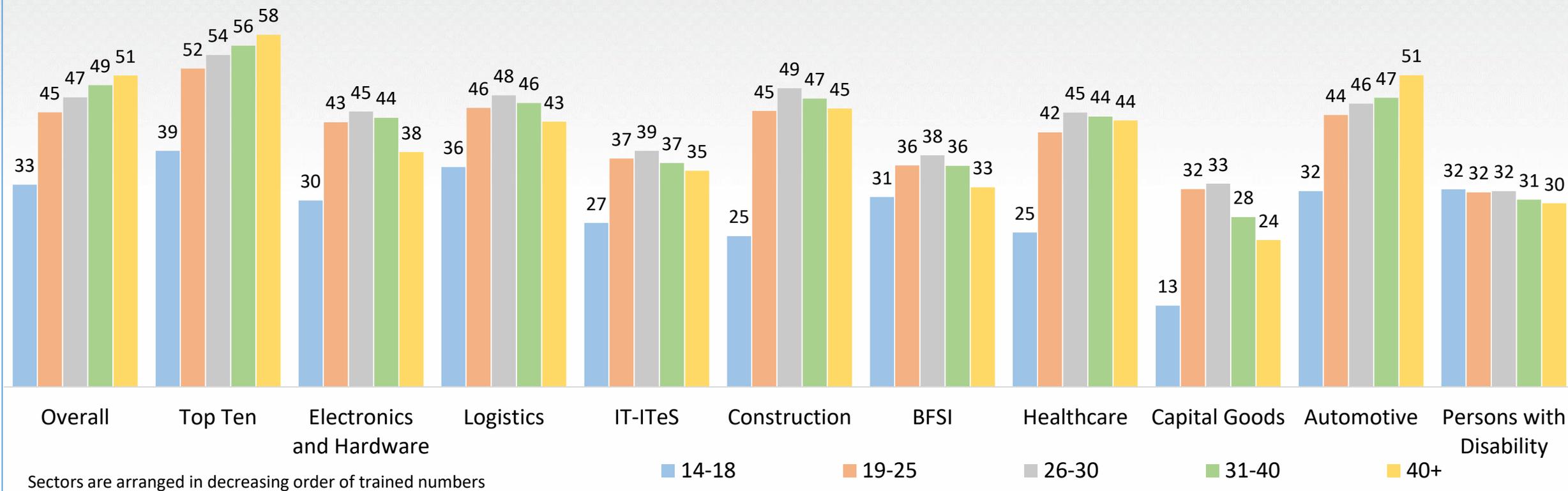
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[Click here for table of contents](#)

Share of 19-25 years of age group is relatively high in low performing sectors but their placement rate is low compared to top ten sectors and overall level

Low performing sector: Placement Rate (% of trained) by Age group



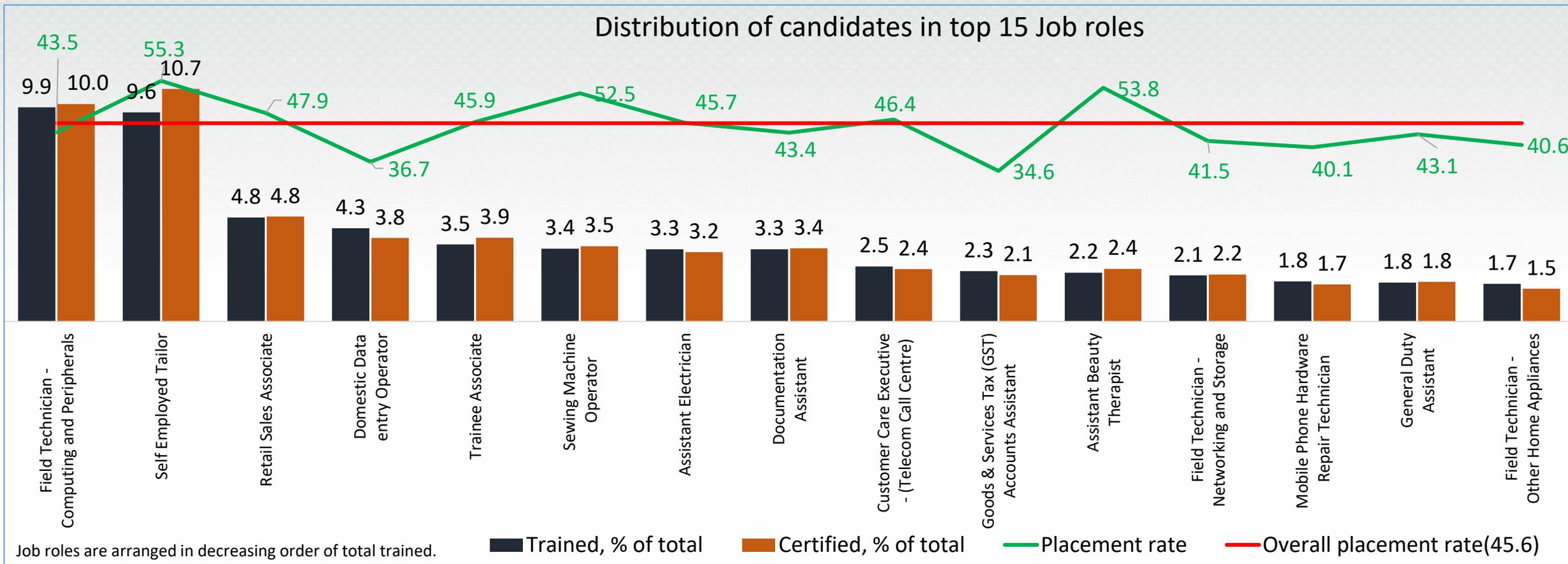
Note:

- Low performing nine sectors, w.r.t. placement rate and with sector's share in training >1% , are considered in the analysis
- Top 10 sectors ,w.r.t. placement rate, are – Rubber, Hydrocarbon, Furniture and Fittings, Domestic Worker, Textiles and Handlooms, Apparel, Food Processing, Aerospace and Aviation, Agriculture, Leather

Job role-wise analysis

This section analyzes training outcomes (trained and placed) and other indicators (dropout, failure and NAA rates) job role-wise by gender, age group and education

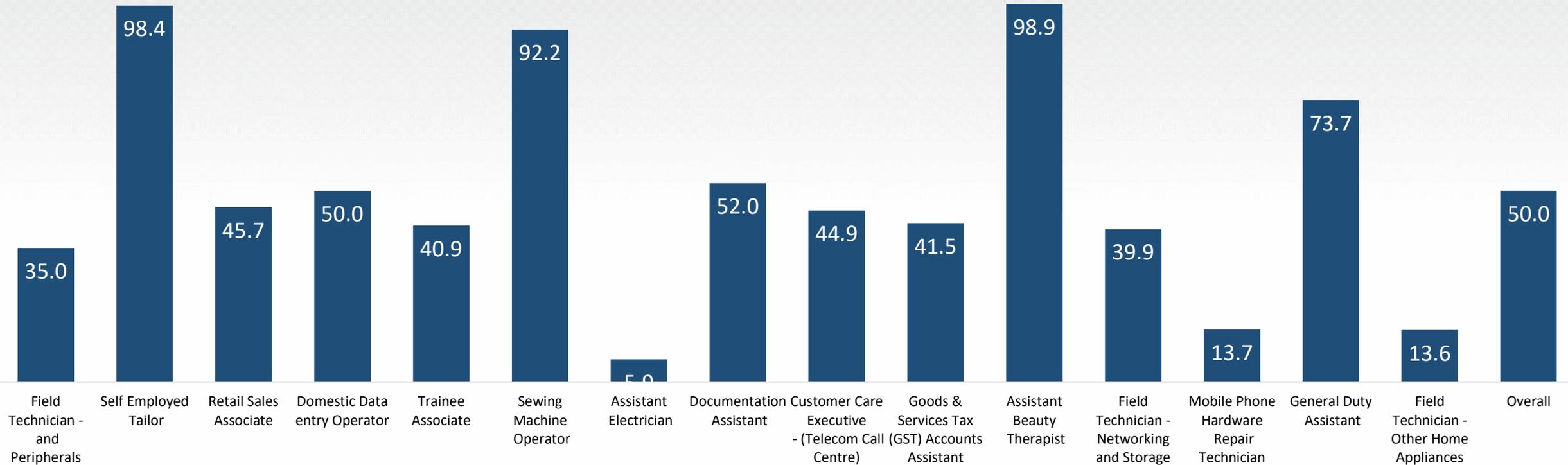
15 job roles account for 56.7% of the total trained and 57.3% of total placement



- Among the top 15 job roles, 7 job roles have placement rate lower than overall level (45.6%)
- 7 job roles have higher share of certification than training. Of these 7 job roles, 4 job roles have higher placement rate than overall placement rate

Among top 15 job roles, share of female candidates is >50% in 5 job roles and >90% in 3 job roles

Female: Trained share in top 15 job roles

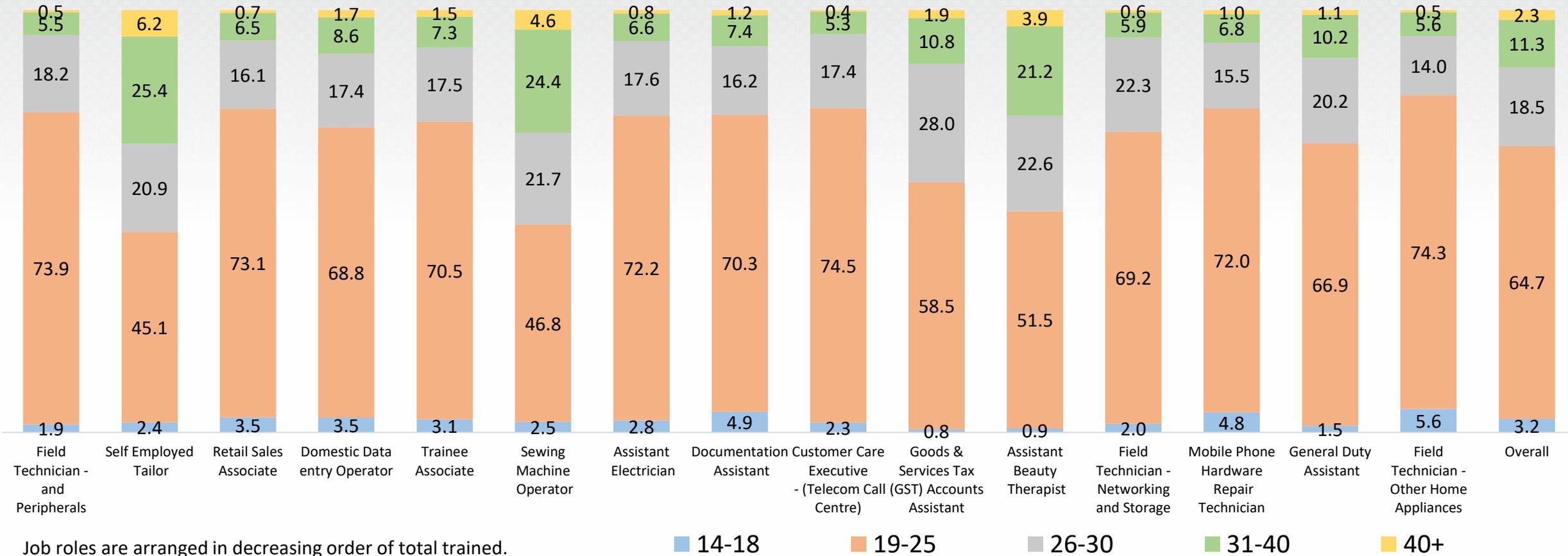


Job roles are arranged in decreasing order of total trained.

- Female dominated job roles are- Self-Employed Tailor, Sewing Machine Operator, Assistant Beauty Therapist, General Duty Assistant
- Male dominated job roles are – Assistant Electrician, Mobile Phone Hardware Repair Technician, Field Technician -Other Home Appliances, Field Technician - Networking and Storage, Field Technician - and Peripherals

Female dominated job roles have higher share of older age groups (30+ years) and male dominated job roles have higher share of 19-30 years age group

Trained: Age group distribution in top 15 jobroles

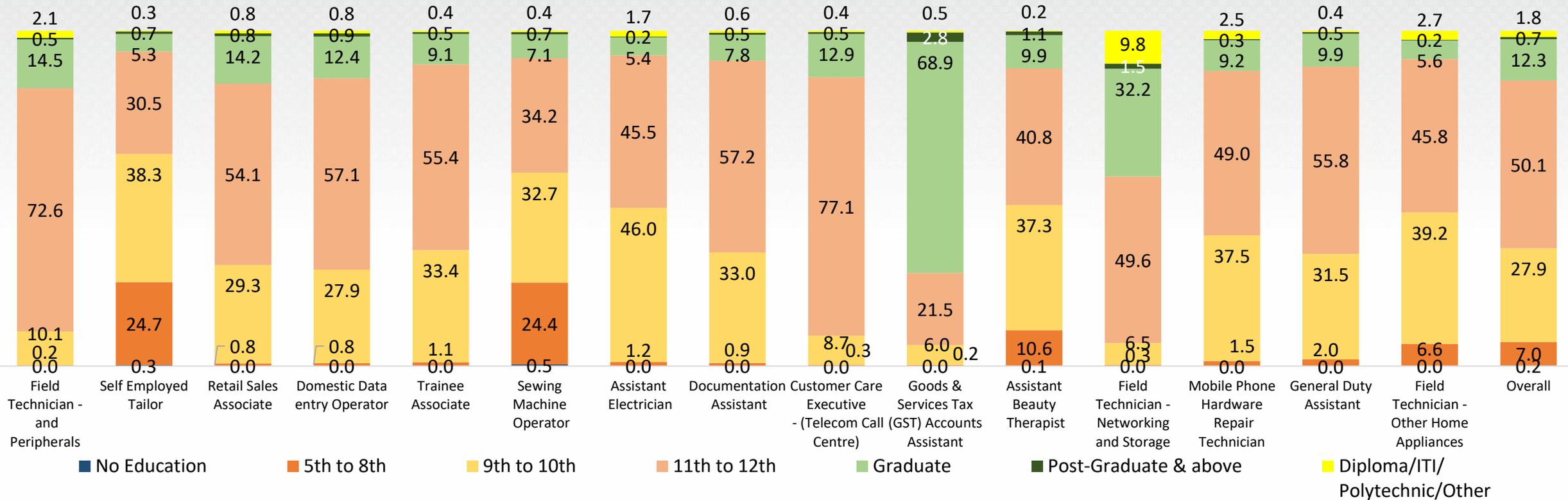


Under STT, the share of female candidates is higher in older age groups, which implies that female-dominated job roles are likely to have a larger share of older candidates. This can be seen in the above chart for Self-Employed Tailor, Sewing Machine Operator, Assistant Beauty Therapist.

[Click here for table of contents](#)

Female dominated job roles have higher share of up to 8th standard educated candidates, while male dominated job roles have high share of 9th-12th category

Trained: Education distribution in top 15 sectors

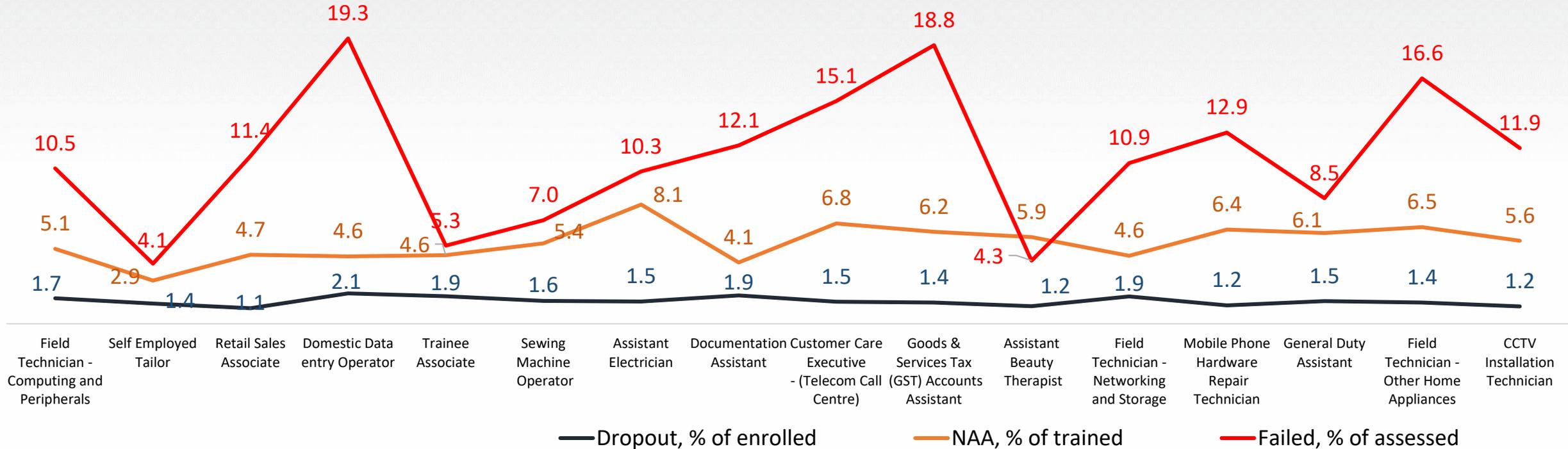


The share of female candidates is higher in low education categories, which implies that female-dominated job roles are likely to have a higher share of candidates with low education levels. This can be seen in the above chart for Self-Employed Tailor, Sewing Machine Operator, Assistant Beauty Therapist. Male dominated job roles like Assistant Electrician, Mobile Phone Hardware Repair Technician, Field Technician-Other Home Appliances, Field Technician-Networking and Storage, Field Technician-Computing and Peripherals have high share of 9th-12th category.

Failure rate shows more variation than NAA and Dropout rate across job roles

Overall: Dropout rate =1.59 %,
NAA rate =5.45 %
Failure rate =10.19 %

Key indicators - by Job roles



Job roles are arranged in decreasing order of total trained.

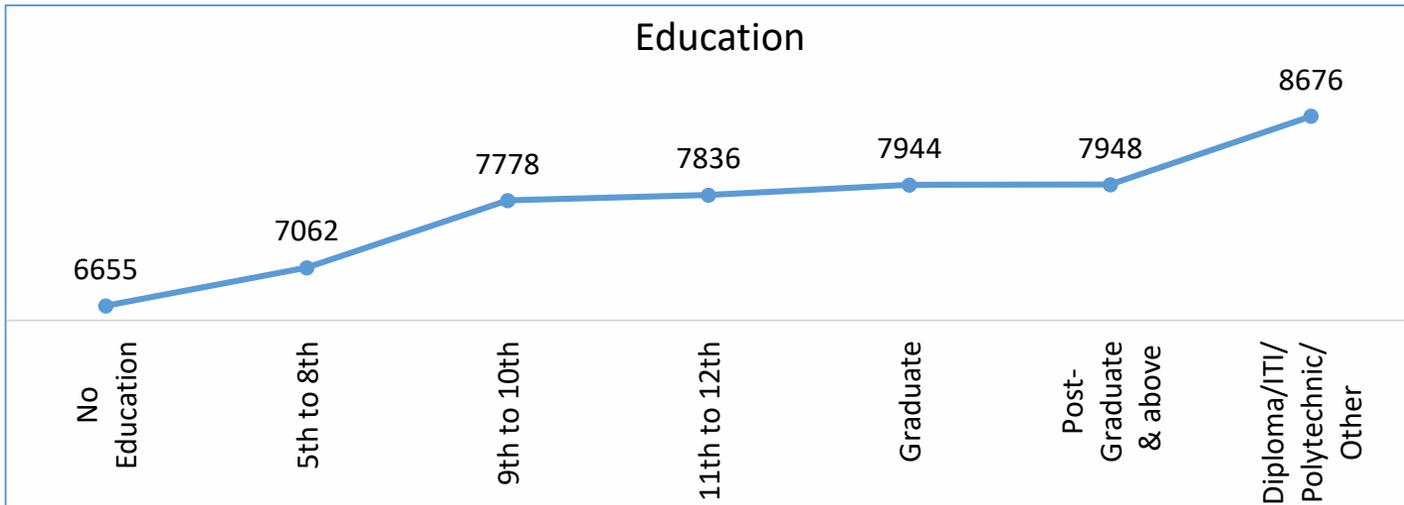
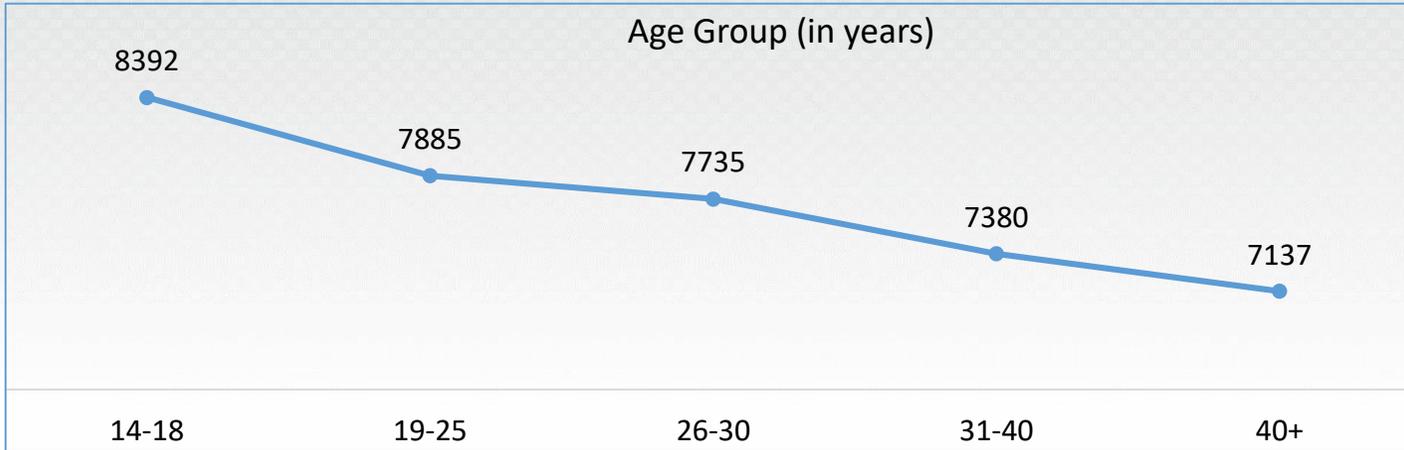
Top 15 job roles accounts for 56.7% of total trained and 57.3% of total placed candidates

Domestic data entry operator has highest failure (19.3%) and Dropout rate (2.1%), Assistant electrician has highest NAA rate (8.1%).

Income analysis

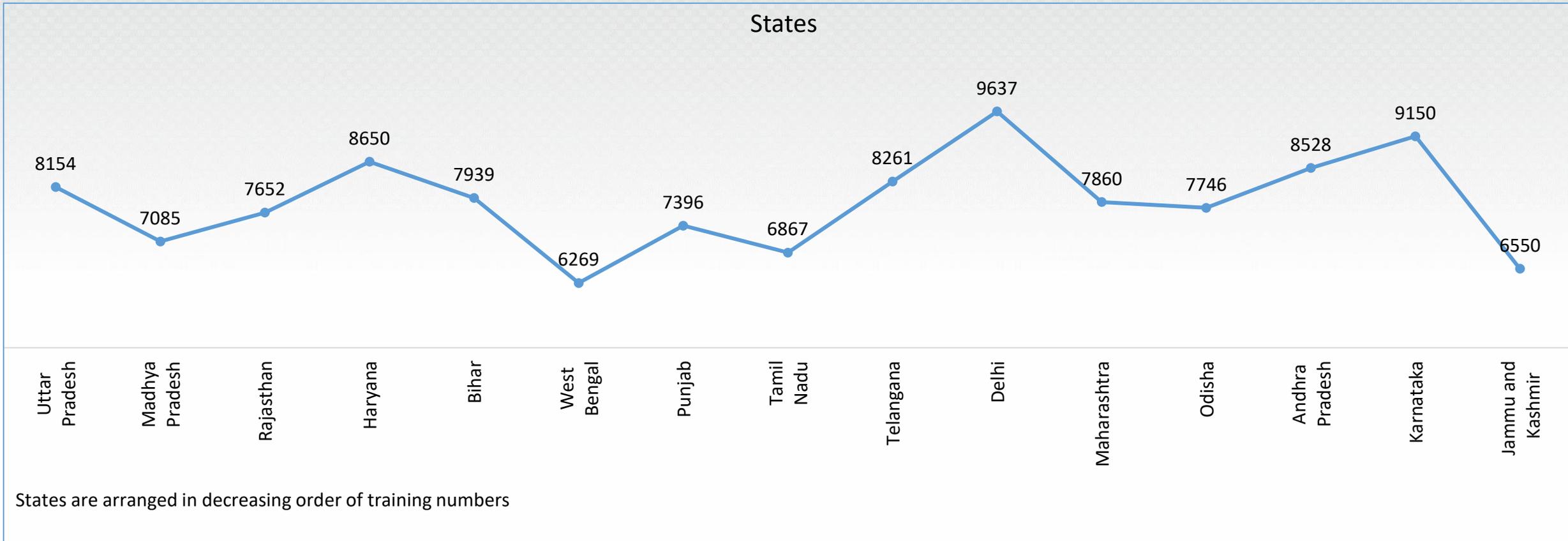
- A. This section analyzes income variation by-
 1. Age group and education
 2. Top 15 sectors , states and job roles w.r.t. training
- B. Gender difference in income in higher income states, sectors and job roles
- C. Distribution of trained candidates by age group and education in higher income states and sectors

Mean monthly income (MMI in Rs.) by age group and education



- MMI of candidates placed under PMKVY 2.0 – STT appears to be negatively correlated with their age group
- MMI ranges from Rs 7137 for the 40-plus years age group to Rs 8392 for the 14-18 years old candidates
- While those with no prior education earn, on average, Rs 6655 after undergoing training, those with Diploma/ITI/Polytechnic/other category earn on average Rs 8676
- MMI rises with years of school education and is even higher for graduates and above

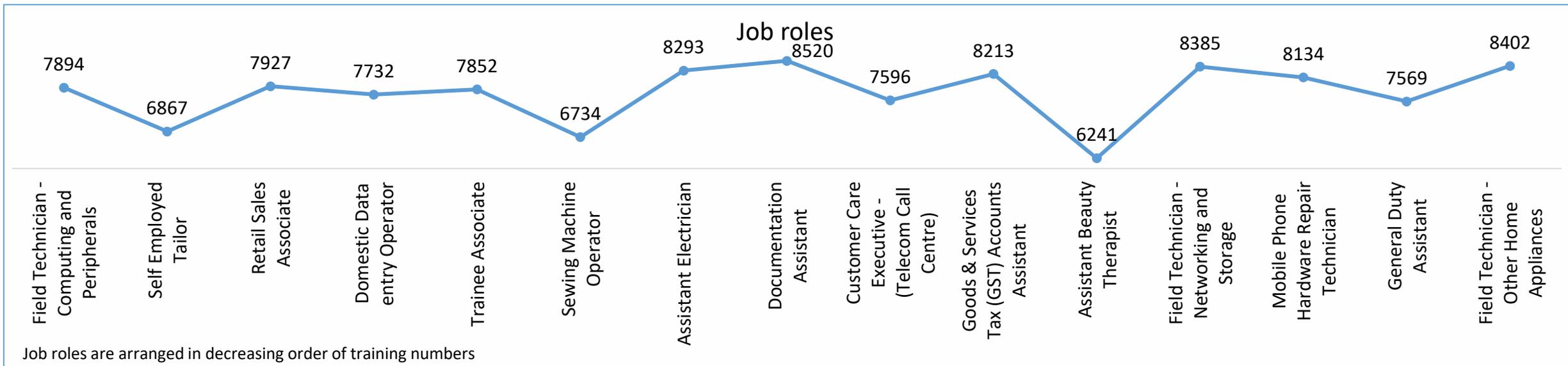
MMI varies from Rs 6500 to Rs 9637 in top 15 states



Highest MMI is observed in Delhi, followed by Karnataka, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh

*MMI: Mean Monthly Income in Rupees

MMI varies from Rs 5972 to Rs 8848 in top 15 sectors, and from Rs 6241 to Rs 8520 in top 15 job roles

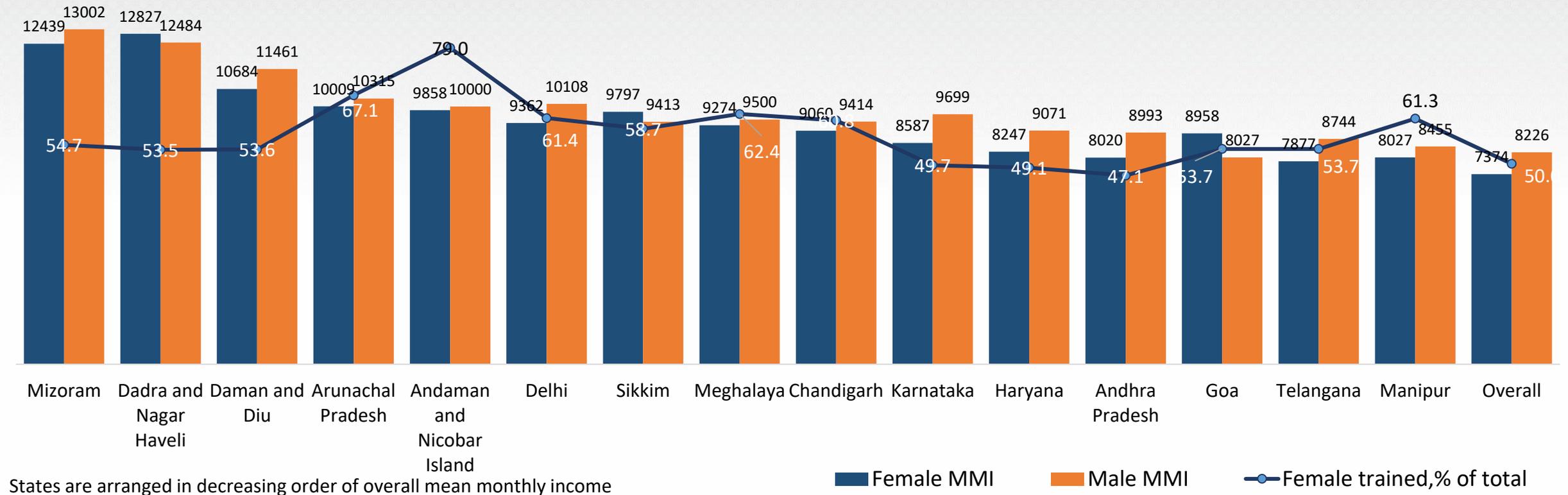


*MMI: Mean Monthly Income in Rupees

[Click here for table of contents](#)

Higher MMI* states/UTs: Only three – Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Sikkim, Goa observed higher MMI for females than for males

Training distribution and MMI by gender among top 15 states w.r.t. MMI*

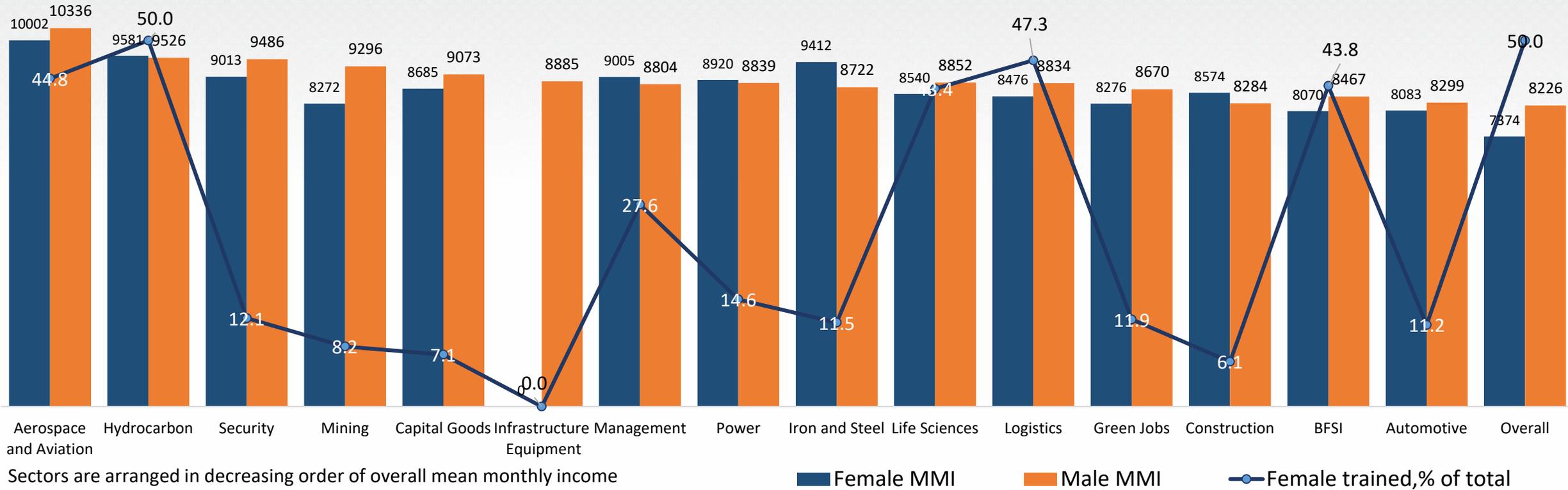


In 13 out of top 15 states w.r.t. MMI*, female share in training is higher than male

*MMI: Mean Monthly Income in Rupees

Higher MMI* sectors: Only 5 – Hydrocarbon, Management, Power, Iron and Steel, Construction – observed higher MMI for females than for males

Training distribution and MMI by gender among top 15 sectors w.r.t. MMI*

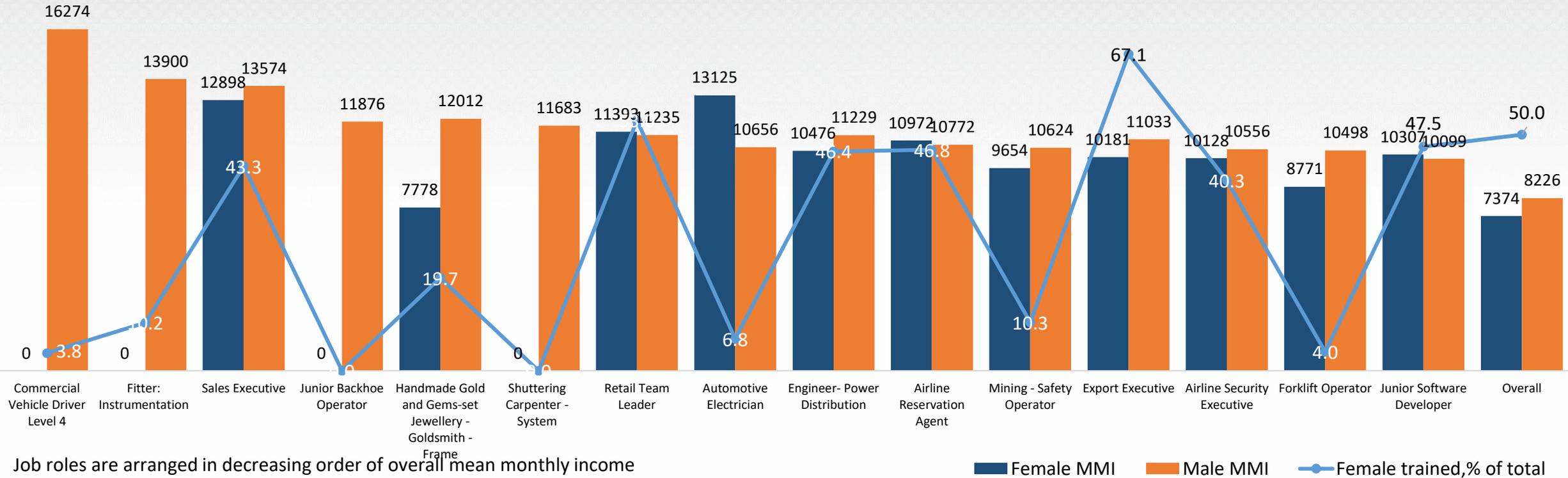


14 sectors (except Hydrocarbon) have less than 50% share of female candidates

*MMI: Mean Monthly Income in Rupees

Higher MMI* job roles: Only 4 – Retail Team Leader, Automotive Electrician, Airline Reservation Agent and Junior Software Developer – observed higher MMI for females than for males

Training distribution and MMI by gender among top 15 job roles w.r.t. MMI*

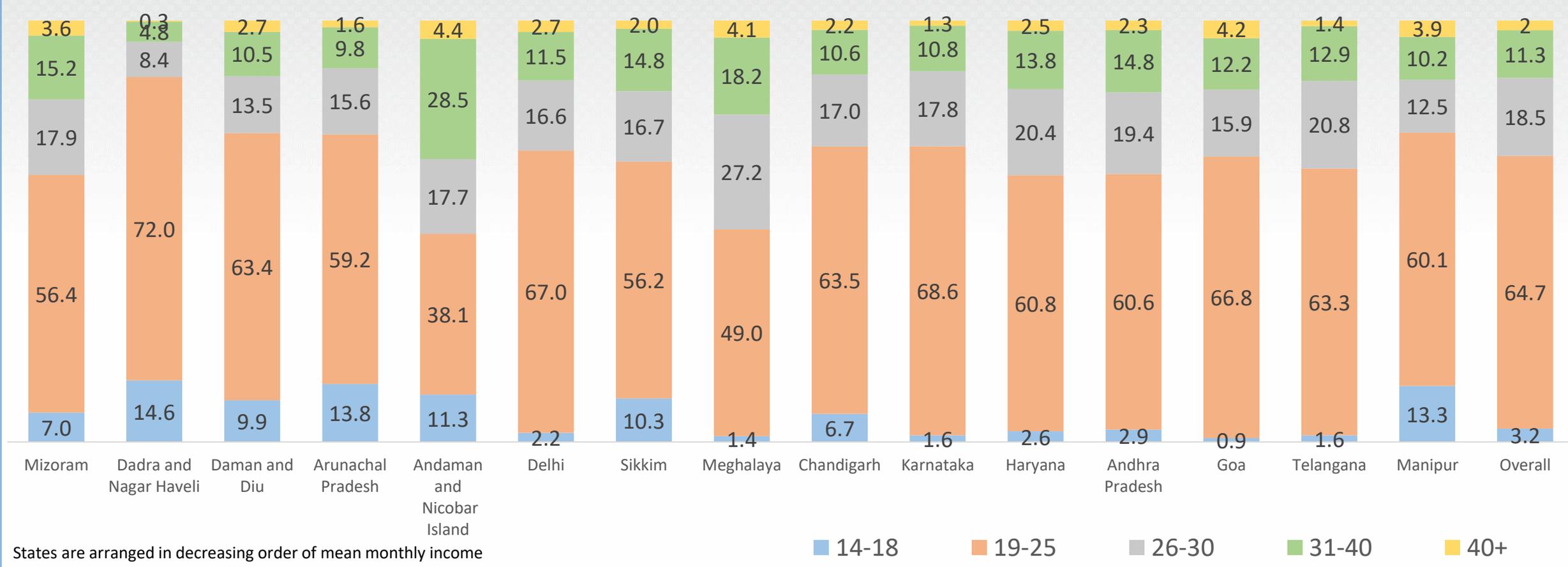


- Among top 5 job roles w.r.t. MMI, 3 job roles observed no participation from females
- Among top 15 job roles, only in 2 job roles female share in training is higher or equal to male share

*MMI: Mean Monthly Income in Rupees

Higher income states /UTs like Mizoram, Dadra and Nadar Haveli, Arunachal Pradesh etc. have higher share of younger age group, 14-18

Age group distribution in top fifteen states w.r.t. MMI*



Higher income sectors, Aerospace and Aviation and Hydrocarbon, have highest share of younger age group, 14-18 years

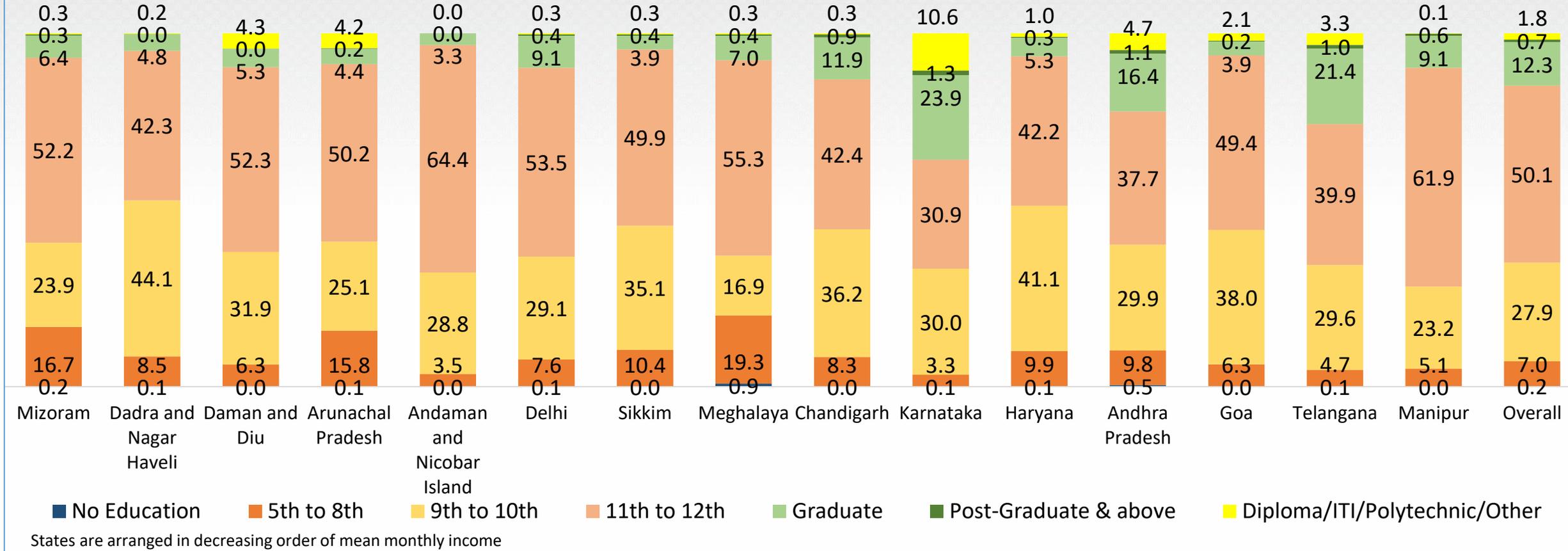
Age group distribution in top fifteen sector w.r.t. MMI*



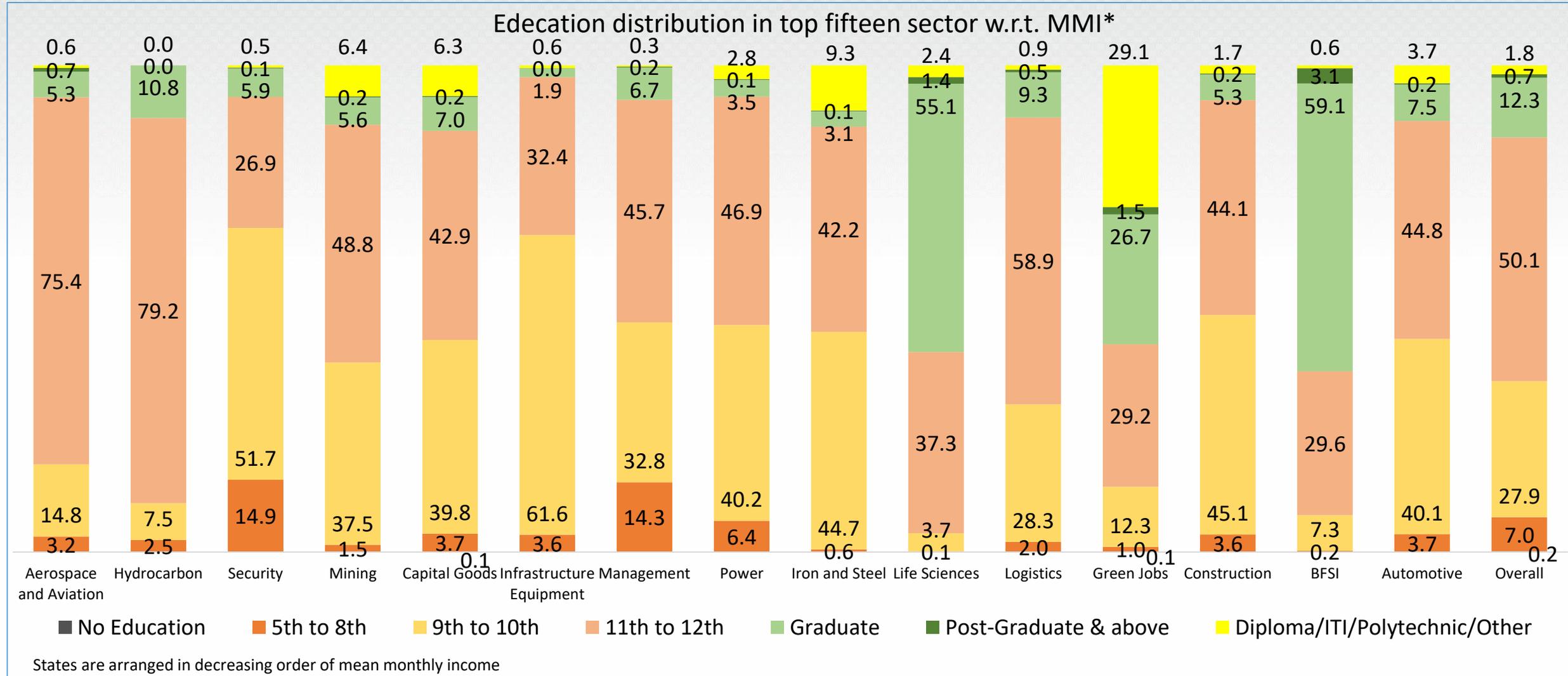
Sectors like Mining (91.3%), Capital goods (90.6%), Iron and Steel (91.6%) and Construction (88.4%) are attracting older candidates, 19-30 years age group.

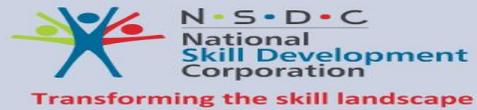
Higher income states/ UTs: 11 out of top 15 have higher share of 9th to 10th education category than overall level (27.9%)

Education distribution in top fifteen states w.r.t. MMI*



Higher income sectors: Top two sectors have higher share of 11th – 12th educated and lower share of 9th – 10th educated candidates





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About National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC): National Skill Development Corporation, working under the aegis of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, is a unique public-private-partnership which aims to catalyze creation of quality vocational training ecosystem in India. The organisation provides funding to build scalable and profitable vocational training initiatives. Its mandate is also to enable support system which focuses on quality assurance, information systems and train-the-trainer academies either directly or through partnerships. Since establishment in 2009, NSDC has trained more than 2 crore people through its partnership with 600+ training partners, wide a robust network of 11,000+ training centers spread over 600 districts across the country. NSDC has institutionalized 37 Sector Skill Councils and is also implementing Government's flagship skill development schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), among others.



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