

Bill No. 97 of 2019

THE YOUTH SKILL TRAINING BILL, 2019

By

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE, M.P.

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BILL

to impart skill training to every youth to make them more employable; to provide an alternative path for those pursuing higher education as part of corporate social responsibility and to expand education opportunities for the young and socially disadvantaged section and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by the Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

- 1 . (1) This Act may be called the Youth Skill Training Act, 2019.
- (2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- 5 (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

(a) "appropriate Government" means in the case of a State, the Government of that State and in all other cases, the Central Government;

(b) "internship and training module" means a position of a student or trainee who works in an organization, in order to gain work experience or satisfy requirements for a qualification;

(c) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and

(d) "youth" means a person who has attained the age of eighteen years but below the age of thirty years. 5

Appropriate Government to set up skill training unit.

3. (1) The appropriate Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, set up a separate unit to provide skill training opportunities as alternatives to higher education, primarily for the economically and/or socially disadvantaged persons.

(2) The Central Government and the State Governments shall contribute for the funding of the unit set up under sub-section (1) in such manner as may be prescribed. 10

(3) The appropriate Government shall encourage private firms to set up enterprise-based training institutes as a part of Corporate Social Responsibility for Imparting high quality job oriented training to youth and ensures opportunities for employment to youth on completion of training. 15

(4) The appropriate Government shall provide necessary training options to employers and trainers of Public and Private enterprise to ensure expertise and employability of predefined number of fresh trainees.

Responsibility of skill training units.

4. The Skill Training unit set up under section 3 shall,—

(a) provide facilities for all trainers and employers to ensure skill training of the fresh candidates; 20

(b) educate trainees and staff in regard to use and uptodate working knowledge of products, services or features of technology;

(c) contribute towards modernizing or upgrading the existing training establishments in order to impart new skills and introduce new conceptual abilities for trainees; and 25

(d) ensure proper utilization of local materials and skills of the trainee, using the acquired knowledge and polishing the skills efficiently to ensure optimum exposure for growth.

Appropriate Government to ensure job availability to skilled individual.

5. (1) The appropriate Government shall, on the completion of training, ensure job availability to the skilled persons within the firm where such persons have undergone training or internship. 30

(2) For the purpose of sub-section (1) the appropriate Government shall—

(a) organise job fairs in each State;

(b) introduce internship and training modules in accordance with the policies of private enterprises; and 35

(c) conduct assessment after regular periods of trainee's employment.

Reservation in favour of fresh trainees.

6. The appropriate Government shall reserve—

(a) twenty per cent. of seats for these trainees in each public and private enterprise whenever there is a vacancy for fresh candidates; and 40

(b) five per cent. of the jobs under the State for candidates trained by the skill training unit.

Appropriate Government to provide compulsory skill building workshops in higher education.

7. The appropriate Government shall—

(i) make skill building workshops a compulsory part of higher education to impart basic skill training to students and refine their talents; 45

(ii) provide options for skill development to the students and enable them to learn any one of the particular set of skills out of available options.

5 **8.** The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force relating to skill development and training, or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act.

Overriding effect of the Act.

9. (1) The appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

10 (2) Every rule under this Act by the Central Government shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, Parliament agrees in making any modification in the rule or Parliament agrees that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modifications
15 or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

(3) Every rule made by the State Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the State Legislature.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

It is the State's responsibility to ensure that efforts at skill development meet multiple objectives. Skilling the youth will help reduce poverty, provide a second chance for dropouts, and serve as a reservoir to keep youth out of the streets and ensure dignified life and livelihood for the aspiring youngsters that make more than half of India's population. These multiple objectives may be shaped coherently and strategically to fight unemployment, underemployment and other social and economic evils that the youth faces today.

Skill development can no more be looked as an inferior alternative, it's time to motivate the youth and channelize their energies in the right direction by helping them realize and refine their skills and talents in the most efficient and productive ways, nationally and globally. Employability of skilled youth shall be our priority in today's times, the high dropout rate has created a vacuum and is required to be dealt with immediately by providing the youth with quick access to opportunities for skill development.

The State shall uphold its social responsibility by providing skill-training opportunities that are alternatives to higher education, primarily for economically and/or socially disadvantaged, other than only strengthening the industrial skill base. Since there is very little enterprise-based training in the formal sector of the economy and only seventeen per cent. of manufacturing firms in India provide any training for employees, it will be a remarkable step from the State to ensure the participation on both public and private enterprises in ensuring the employability of youth. By having a customized training program and portal under the State, the employers can directly participate in bringing about this much needed social change.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;
June 6, 2019.

SUPRIYA SULE

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 3 of the Bill provides for setting up of skill units by the appropriate Government for imparting skill training to youth. Clause 4 provides for training facilities for employers. Clause 5 provides for organising job fairs, modules, and assessment sessions. Clause 6 provides for reservation of jobs in favour of persons who have undergone skill development programme in both public and private enterprises. The Bill, therefore, if enacted, will involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is estimated that a sum of rupees one thousand crore would be involved as recurring expenditure per annum.

A non-recurring expenditure of rupees one thousand crore is also likely to be involved.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 9 of the Bill empowers the appropriate Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill. As the rules will relate to matters of detail only, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

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(Shrimati Supriya Sule, M.P.)