

GOAL 8 : DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



CHANDIGARH

1. **EMPOWERMENT OF STREET VENDORS UNDER DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA - (CLOSELY TIES IN WITH **SDGs 9, 11 AND 17**)**

In consonance with Government of India's endeavor under National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) Chandigarh through training and skill development, a multi-stakeholder intervention package was designed by the applicants to empower and educate street vendors. The practice seeks to improve knowledge, awareness and skills of street vendors by focusing on personal hygiene, women and child welfare. It is imparted along with various social security schemes to sensitize the street vendors about their rights, with provision of, free health checkups and general health awareness and referral services for street vendors and their families. This is a multi-stakeholder initiative between Municipal Corporation, Department of Community Medicine and School of Public Health, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research aiming to foster civil society level partnerships for making Chandigarh as a model street-vending hub. Regular meetings and discussions are held between stakeholders to discuss project activities and progress. Vendors are contacted individually to invite them for the training through presentations, role plays, skits, demonstrations, lectures and quiz sessions. Food safety kits were provided to the food vendors to put their learning into practice.

KERALA

2. **ADDITIONAL SKILL ACQUISITION PROGRAM (ASAP) -**

It is an Asian Development Bank assisted program that aims at equipping students of Higher Secondary and Undergraduate levels with industry-specific job skills to increase their employability. Industry professionals are involved in all stages of skill training, from curriculum development to student placement. Students are selected through an interview considering their socio-economic conditions, followed by an aptitude test to enlighten them about their thrust areas.

The choice for enrolment to a specific skill course is left to the student. For the management of the program from the enrollment to final certification, a web-based management tool called ASAP's MIS is used.

Skill courses take place in SDCs on Saturdays and Sundays and other holidays whereas the Foundation Module, consisting of Communicative English and IT, training takes place in their respective institutions on weekdays. The SDCs of ASAP are developed in Government Higher Secondary/Colleges and are equipped with computer labs with KSWAN (Kerala State Wide Area Network) connectivity which is connected to the Data Center at ASAP Secretariat. SDCs also have smart classrooms and facilities for skill training in different sectors. On the Job Training (OJT) is also adopted ASAP wherever necessary. ASAP is also setting up Community Skill Parks (CSPs), 24 x 7 skill training centers with advanced facilities that connect with the neighbouring educational institutions and training centers in a hub and spoke model with active linkages with organizations within and outside the country.

TAMIL NADU

3. ICT ACADEMY -

The Academy aims at quality improvement of the ICT faculty at various higher educational, technical institutions to produce trainees who are readily employable in the ICT sector. Key feature include -

- All courses are endorsed by the Industry and priced at ₹1250 to ₹1500
- Course Material Assessment & Certification included.
- Advanced and Emerging Technology Courses included.
- Promotion and marketing through the relationship team.
- Membership Model strongly promoted across the state

ICTACT offered an 8 days Faculty Development Program (FDP) for faculty members in the ICT domain and teachers of UG and PG in streams including computer science, computer applications, electronics etc., from all engineering streams. ICTACT forged partnerships with all state universities as nodal universities through which the nominations for programs were received from the faculty who met the pre-requisite of the programs. Some courses were fully developed by the Industry and some courses were developed by ICTACT with inputs from the industry. All skill development courses are delivered through the faculty in respective colleges. ICTACT Student training framework is developed with TOT, student training followed by assessment and certification. A board of studies comprising eminent members from the Industry support the selection and design of the courses and are involved in the review of courses at regular intervals.

4. TAMIL NADU INVESTMENT PROMOTION PROGRAM (TNIPP) -

The project aims to assist the state/central government to improve the investment climate, through a program loan approach. The program loan is a comprehensive approach to support not a specific project, but also support various activities of the State, including business administration process, skill development, MSME promotion and physical infrastructure.

ANDHRA PRADESH

As per the Andhra Pradesh's SDG Vision Document "ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030", detailing the state's strategy to achieve benchmarks for SDG 8 - DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, the state has focused on the following major policies and strategies-

- Establishment of AP Economic Development Board (EDB) for fostering economic growth.
- Skill Development Mission/ and Skill Hub for skilling and employment of the youth.
- Promotion of development oriented policies that support productivity, jobs, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, MSME, access to credit and economic resources.
- Protection of labour rights and promoting a safe and secure working environment of all workers, partnerships with public, private and people (PPP mode) for sustainable growth.
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, NRLM, NULM etc.
- Establishing Agriculture Market Committees (AMCs) with e-NAM.

KARNATAKA

5. ESTABLISHMENT OF VACUUM FRYING UNIT TO PROCESS RIPEN JACKFRUIT -

This low-budget method of producing healthy snacks gives maximum returns to entrepreneurs while charting a thorough plan of replicability.

The project here encapsulates the aim of the entrepreneur to process ripe Jackfruit using Vacuum Fry Technology and to supply it to exporters for marketing. Adopting food safety and quality assurance mechanisms would allow manufacturers to face the global competition owing to a wider and enhanced acceptance of the product by foreign consumers.

Benefits:

- Reduce oxidation of oil, allowing oil to be reused

- Reduced rate of thermal degradation of oil due to absence of oxygen and low temperatures
- Avoids production of acrylamide, a carcinogen and neurotoxin
- No trans-fat formation
- Improves overall safety, quality attributes
- The process is eco-friendly and avoids environmental pollution due to oil fumes

GUJARAT

6. **KAUSHALYA VARDHAN KENDRA (KVK) -**

This initiative focuses on improving access and outreach in Gujarat. The KVK model adopts a decentralized, cluster-based approach towards skill development that is responsive to local cultural and traditional skills. The underlined approach is that of institutes approaching trainees instead of trainees going to the institutes. KVKs increase access to skill development and harness the potential of rural youth, school dropouts, adolescent girls, housewives etc. to promote self-employment and entrepreneurship. Features of the model include -

- Flexible course selection and institute timings.
- Efficient Utilization of Resources - Utilized available infrastructure in rural areas, including school buildings, Panchayats buildings, PHC buildings etc. There has been no need to create new infrastructure.
- Limited Liability - Only one coordinator is a regular government employee - other staff is outsourced
- Increased Outreach
- Highly Subsidized Training - No fees for SC/ST/Women/PH & BPL candidates and a nominal fee of ₹50/- for General Candidates.
- Liberal Admission Norms - No upper age limit, minimum education qualification (Class 5).

The courses are selected based on WISH concept: W - Women Oriented Courses; I – Industry Oriented Courses; S - Soft Skill and Service Sector Related Courses; H - Hard Core Traditional Courses. The Government of Gujarat has introduced innovative Industry led Skilling Centers (i-KVK) Scheme within KVKs to generate in-house skills to meet the standardized benchmarks of the industry.

PUNJAB

7. **“GHAR GHAR ROZGAR YOJANA” -**

Implemented by the Punjab Ghar Ghar Rozgar and Karobar Mission (PGRKAM), Ghar Ghar Rozgar Yojana is an employment and skill training under which unemployed candidates can apply online on the Ghar Ghar Rozhgar Portal. The

program aims to facilitate wage and self-employment, promote skill training and upgradation, identify areas with potential employability and harness the potential with stakeholders, and to facilitate the job seekers with placements in the government/ private sector or overseas.

The Department aims to sustain the initiative by providing online counselling and online placement opportunities to job aspirants. It will expedite and make alternative arrangements for providing jobs under the flagship scheme, by getting around the limitations imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic.

8. C-PYTE -

The Center for Training and Employment of Punjab Youth (C-PYTE) is an organisation engaged in inculcating self-discipline, spirit of national integration and secularism besides imparting technical skills for making the youth employable in fields (including self-employment).

Key objectives of C-PYTE are:

- To create awareness among unemployed youth of Punjab, in a phased manner and seeking their absorption into legitimate economic occupations after appropriate training.
- To wean the identified youth away from illicit activities like drugs & liquor consumptions etc.
- To provide an environment which fosters the values of nation building, discipline and social concern among the identified youth.
- To provide employment oriented training.
- To make them better citizens and upgrade their skills and discipline to make them employable.

Camps were established at Kapurthala to hold and train 250 youth. Training is organized keeping in view the aim of making/grooming youth to be fit for taking up employment; to create mentally robust and physically fit citizens, for employment. About 10,000 youth are selected annually, trained and inducted into various organizations, technical trades and employed gainfully.

HARYANA

9. INTEGRATED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM -

This initiative was started to make all government financial transactions online, integrate, maintain and record all transactions, and ensure greater transparency. An IT-enabled system was implemented to streamline and record all government financial transactions, including budget preparation, allocation, monitoring, bill preparation, treasury operations, pension benefits, collection of receipts and

payments. Internet provisions were made to all government departments to make full use of this facility. Haryana has also implemented an e-stamping facility for online generation of stamp paper, integrated with the property registration system. Pensions have provided the facility of submitting digital life certificates online.

TRIPURA

10. **SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN CONVERGENCE WITH DEPARTMENTS AND INCLUSION IN SKILL DEVELOPMENT -**

The Government of Tripura has identified Tourism as one of the priority sectors and accordingly in convergence with the Department of Tourism (DoT), Directorate of Skill Development (DSD), to cater to the identified needs of the sector, initiated skill development training on Tour Escort job roles. Post completion of training, all these candidates were engaged with the Department of Tourism for internships for more training. The Department of Tourism supported DSD in identifying the candidates, developing Tripura-specific course materials and conducting special classes. DSD also initiated a pilot to provide handholding support to the skilled candidates in Rubber, Handicraft sector in convergence with relevant government departments.

The Directorate of Skill Development in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare & Social Education has initiated skill development training programs for Persons with Disabilities (PwD) in various sectors with the objective to provide skill development and necessary support to improve their livelihood.

Apart from the aforementioned Best Practices, Tripura has also taken additional steps to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all :

- *Thrust on small scale manufacturing for enhancing growth and employment*
- *Access to credit and financial inclusion for doing business*
- *Encouraging investment in PPP mode covering various sectors*
- *Focus on trading, real estate and other service related activities while increasing Indo-Bangla trading activities.*

WEST BENGAL

11. **MY ENTERPRISE -**

My Enterprise project was initiated to create a conducive environment for the MSME set-ups to understand the incentivization process, their entitlements and submissions in an effective manner. It also aimed to help in registration and renewal of licenses. My Enterprise is a web portal that provides simple access to all information and requirements of setting up an MSME unit. The portal provides

a single point from which online statutory applications can be made to any government office. It connects entrepreneurs, investors, mentors, MSME venture capital fund, Startup Bengal And MSME Technology Facilitation Center. Easy and cost free access to the portal on 24x7 basis to apply for any or all statutory compliances.

CHHATTISGARH

12. **LIVELIHOOD COLLEGES -**

The Livelihood College lays thrust on unemployed youth who could not complete their schooling and left school at different levels. They are provided short-term training of 2-3 months in relevant MES courses and trades in today's competitive market. Training courses like Diploma in Computer Application (DCA) and Post-Graduate Diploma in Computer Application (PGDCA) are also made available to educated unemployed youth free of cost. They also provide multi-skilling, multi-entry and -exit linkages to future upgradation opportunities with less entry barriers as there is no minimum educational qualification, transportation cost, loss of wages, language problem or fees. Residential facilities are set up for 75% trainees in LWE districts and 50% trainees in others.

Pre-counselling Sessions to ensure quality training are conducted at the District Level. This has been implemented with the help of trained counsellors and partners. The beneficiaries get information about the curriculum, employment opportunities, assessment criteria, skill requirement, nancial support from the Government, training methodology etc., while improving retention of candidates. The Dantewada Livelihood College has the capacity to train 1000 trainers at a time by running 3 batches a year, and provides training facilities to a total 3,000 youths in a year.

ODISHA

13. **GRAM TARANG - (CLOSELY TIES IN WITH *SDGs 5* AND *10*)**

The practice focuses on giving the most disadvantaged sections of society in the most difficult-to-work-in areas of the country an opportunity to earn a sustainable livelihood and navigate equitable growth. The program depends on industry involvement to assist in the setup of state-of-the-art workshops & labs with relevant machines, tools & equipment. The intervention provides post placement support & work integrated learning through implementation of NSQF.

It recruits university teachers, ex-servicemen, and technicians or experts in the industry as real-time trainers.

Gram Tarang has been linked with various government schemes through the Ministry of Rural Development (DDU GKY) and Housing Urban Development Department (SJSRY – NULM), to subsidize the training costs for BPL (Below

Poverty Line) candidates and SC/STs. It operates a small scale production unit where some trainees for Welding, Fabrication & Fitter are employed as interns to enhance learning in a live production environment, thus encouraging trainees to undertake training on credit and pay by instalments once they get employment.

Key initiatives include-

- Partnership with DGET: Institute of Training of Trainers (ITOT), Testing Center for Testing the Competencies of Assessors of Empanelled Assessing Bodies under the SDI Scheme.
- Launching skill training for deaf and mute (they are termed as Kids of Wonder of Silence), in partnership with CCD.
- Gender sensitivity, in both training and engagement of trainers.
- Pioneering a qualification framework - Centurion Vocational Education Qualifications Framework (CVEQF), aligned to NSQF

UTTAR PRADESH

14. **WORK 4 PROGRESS** - (CLOSELY TIES IN WITH **SDGs 1, 5 AND 10**)

The Work 4 Progress (W4P) India program led by Development Alternatives accelerates the creation of meaningful and dignified employment through platforms for innovation, action and continuous learning. It provides enterprise development opportunities for youth and women in two regions - Bundelkhand and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. It is based on principles such as collaboration, learning, community-led and bottom up action and adopts social innovation methodology to uncover and unleash people's capacities through which it listens to the community through dialogue, finds answers through co-creation, and then prototypes solutions and shares learnings to eventually create impact at scale.

W4P India is committed to developing an enabling ecosystem, which can strengthen communities within their contexts. It is based on a four-fold approach:

- Build bridges through dialogue: The program emphasises building bridges between communities and stakeholders, enabling and empowering them to access and attract resources for local entrepreneurship and job creation
- Incubate innovative solutions through co-creation: It retains its spirit of co-creation, where listening to and co-creating with diverse voices in the community and stakeholders unlocks innovation
- Create shifts through prototyping: It deepens its focus on social aspects, creating reinforcements for challenges of safety and mobility for women, connectivity for youth and as well as patriarchal and social barriers
- Share infrastructure for acceleration: In order to demonstrate the transition to an inclusive economy, the program envisions itself to be a shared and

safe space for diverse partners in the ecosystem for mainstreaming. The implementation approach is assisted by Developmental Evaluation to initiate internal monitoring and learning on quantitative and qualitative indicators.

JHARKHAND

15. **MASON TRAINING -**

An initiative aimed at skilled enhancement of semi-skilled masons for the construction of affordable, durable and healthy houses under PMAY-G to meet the shortage of skilled masons in the rural areas. The practice allows for development of a pool of skilled master masons who provide handholding support to masons at grass root level, thus enhancing the income of semi-skilled masons on training. During Mason Training houses of beneficiaries, who are unable to construct on their own, for example - old, differently-abled, widows, PVTG etc., are built.

Apart from aforementioned best practices, Jharkhand's policies and strategies to achieve benchmarks for SDG 8 - DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, are mentioned as follows-

- SHG formation and capacity enhancement.
- Sponsored programs such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY), Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) as well as State flagship programs such as Saksham Jharkhand Kaushal Vikas Yojna (SJKVY)
- Setting up an Industrial Sewing-machine facility in Palamu to create sustainable livelihood opportunities
- Establishment of Mega Skill Centres, Train the Trainer Centres and Centre of Excellence for Heavy Motor Driving
- Establishment of 24 Incubation centres / Entrepreneurship Hubs
- Awareness and promotion of entrepreneurship schemes and programs such as PMEGP, Start-up India, Stand-Up India
- Strengthening regular monitoring through existing Labour Market Information System of the state, HUNAR
- Strengthening government training institutes and promotion of use of technology for regular mid-course training/orientation etc.

NORTH-EAST

16. **APONIR Cluster Development of Handloom Artisans —** Assam and Manipur

Under the Action Plan on North East India Report (APONIR) for the fashion and lifestyle industry, UNDP partnered with mainstream commercial organizations

such as Reliance and GoCoop to facilitate a pilot market-linked development intervention for artisans in two clusters in Assam and Manipur. GoCoop launched an online presence of artisans from these two clusters and was able to successfully promote one artisan group, Hilli Valli, from Manipur under its exhibition channel, GoSwadeshi.

Projects include:

- Setting up common yarn production and procurement facilities in each cluster
- Government subsidies on yarn price in order to control fluctuation
- Linking producers to major brands, buyers and online platforms
- Organizing exhibitions for market exposure with financial support for participation
- Minimizing bank loan processing time and requirements

17. **Scientific Sericulture** — Mizoram

The Mamit district is weaving the path towards development through scientific sericulture practices to create gainful employment opportunities for the locals & increase Mizoram's silk production capacity. The practice has impacted the rural women by providing them with sustainable livelihood and income generation. The Central Silk Board has introduced a Scheme of Sericulture Project called Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP) for permanent economic settlement. This has been substantiated with a web-based platform SILKS, which is a single window, ICT-based information & advisory services system for farmers practising sericulture. Major objectives of SILKS is to provide computerised information storage, value addition & supply sericulture to the farmers; planning and advisory services in formats & language appropriate for the local Sericulturist and finally supply the information and advisory services through internet and satellite-based communications.

