

International Working Conference

Life Skills & Livelihood Skills

Challenges for Institutional Development

A Platform for Skills Development and Deployment Framework Towards Institutional Development.

CONFERENCE REPORT



December 16 - 18, 2010
National Academy of Construction, Hyderabad

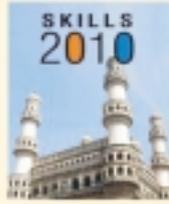
Organized by



In Association with



Ministry of Labour & Employment
Government of India



ORGANIZERS

RURAL ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY- REEDS is a voluntary not-for-profit non-government organization established in the year 1989 under the Societies Act, 1860 of Government of Andhra Pradesh, India. With the objective of ensuring improved quality of life for the rural population, REEDS is involved in formulating and implementing programs relating to various spheres of rural life – Safe Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene Education, Rural Entrepreneurship, Rain Water Harvesting and Evaluation Studies.

With a view to deliberate on the enabling environment and identify critical success factors that build and sustain initiatives in skill development focusing on rural and underprivileged population, REEDS organized SKILLS2010: International Working Conference on Life Skills & Livelihood Skills - Challenges For Institutional Development at Hyderabad on 16 - 18 December 2010.

www.reeds.in

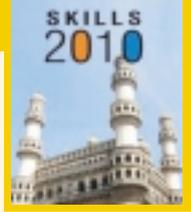
The conference was organized in association with Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India: The Directorate General of Employment & Training - DGE&T. DGE&T in Ministry of Labour is the apex organization for development and coordination at National level for the programs relating to vocational training. Development of these programs in the area concerning common policies, common standards and procedures, training of instructors and trade testing is the responsibility of the DGE&T.

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A Note of Thanks

It is indeed a heartening moment, to a modest organization like ours, for able to spur the idea of skill development in scale among relevant stake holders through this initiative - organizing SKILLS2010 International Working Conference! It gives us great satisfaction that, to express in the words of great Telugu poet Sri Sri “మెము సైతం భువన ఘోషకు వెల్లిగొంతుక విచ్చివ్రాశాము”, we too have lent our voice towards universal concern!

Not all this should have been possible but for the excellent team work, involvement of galaxy of distinguished Conference Committee, the support and guidance from various individuals and organizations to the SKILLS2010 Conference all through.

It is really difficult to quantify or even capture in words the holistic impact of support received! However, we wish to place our gratitude to all these individuals and organizations that have supported us in whatever manner, be it in money, time, resources and skills or moral support for this great global cause.

I, on behalf of the conference steering committee, take pleasure in presenting this report. We are consciously aware that the task of implementing the conference resolutions is enormous, but having set ourselves to it with great zeal and determination, we expect realizing the goals and look forward for your continued support.

Ravi K Reddy

Steering Committee - SKILLS2010
Board of Governors - REEDS

Hyderabad
18 January 2011



Shri Kiran Kumar Reddy
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh
releasing the **SKILLS2010** Conference Brochure



SK Hajela



R Sadananda
Conference Steering Committee



Ravi K Reddy



CONFERENCE REPORT

International Working Conference on Life Skills and Livelihood Skills- Challenges for Institutional Development December 16-18, 2010, Hyderabad

The three day event was hosted by Rural Economic and Educational Society - REEDS, a not-for-profit, non-government organization in association with Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India. The conference was supported by internationally drawn Committees. The welcome address by Shri M.R.Vikram chairman of REEDS was followed by an expose on the conference by Prof R. Sadananda, member of conference steering committee.

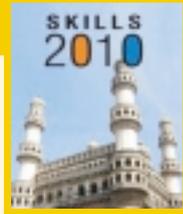
A number of national and international institutions cooperated and lent support for this conference. The conference gathered professionals, academicians, government officials, and education and training providers in addition to students and trainees. The conference attracted participation from Australia, Africa, Korea, Thailand and USA besides India. The three days had the delegates interact intimately among themselves and look into issues specific to the aspects of skill development in detail, but at the same time keeping a focus on panoramic views of rural development, poverty alleviation, social inclusion and other humanistic aspects. The conference was indeed "working", the discussion opportunities extended to coffee breaks, dinners, lunches and beyond. The list of participants, committee members and cooperating and sponsoring institutions are as in the annexure.

The Veteran labour leader and former Indian Union Minister Shri G. Venkataswamy was felicitated on the occasion of the conference, recognizing his lifelong contributions for the working people and for inspiring leadership for the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society. Dr S.K.Hajela, from the Conference Steering Committee read out the citation. Shri Venkataswamy expressed his appreciation as he graciously received the felicitation. Shri Vinod, former labour Minister of Andhra Pradesh and the son of Shri Venkataswamy delivered a formal acceptance speech.

Hon'ble Shri Rosaiah, former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh pointed out that Andhra Pradesh is amongst the leading states in India for skilled manpower development. He commended the themes chosen for deliberation; "Life Skills" and "Livelihood skills" open new frontiers of opportunities for our skilled graduates. Further, it was imperative for Andhra Pradesh in particular and for India in general to address the skill development process in an inclusive framework.

The conference was inaugurated by Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, former President of India. In his comprehensive address he appreciated the objectives of the conference aiming to address a wide range of issues - Including aspects of skill development, sustainability, the rural urban divide, the humanistic issues of livelihood, issues of interdependency of skills that manifest as global challenges and opportunities. He saw the exercise as "Human Empowerment through knowledge and Skills". The former President emphasized that the conference deliberations should be actionable, with pilot schemes launched with another conference in a year where the experiences are presented and an operational scheme in place.

Over 25 papers were presented addressing Life Skills and Livelihood Skills in the context of rural development, institutional development, and environment. The papers were presented by individual scholars as well as by representatives of national and international organizations. The Skill Development initiatives in India - a status paper was presented by the representative of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of labour and Employment of Government of India. On International Cooperation contributions were received from German Society for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), from the newly established Australia-India Institute and from Australian Council for Private Education and Training

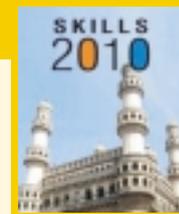


(ACPET). ACPET contributed a paper on Accreditation of Courses and Registration of Training Organizations. Workshops were conducted on "Competence Based Training" and "Life Skills - on the future of Care Industry" by ACPET and on "Work Integrated Learning" by Australia-India Institute.

"The Asia Pacific Forum for International Education" was included as a special feature in the conference agenda. The forum was initiated by ACPET in Melbourne during August 2010, on the occasion of their annual conference. Ms Kay Ganley, National Chair of the ACPET pointed out that the work on the forum has just begun and there is great scope to move forward to develop an effective and sustainable international education industry. There was a suggestion to begin with India-Australia forum and then see how this can be extended to include Asia Pacific arena. It may be termed as a group or anything of that kind and proceed with a few projects to initiate. This aspect has particularly relevance as India is embarking on an ambitious skill development plans while Australia is facing prospects of skill shortages. Besides, there are other complementarities. Indeed, continuing the regional dialogue through this conference is the first of many steps to move forward.

The following are some of the observations and recommendations:

- **Demographic Dividend:** India with 54% of population under 25 years is the youngest nation of the world. Given that there is a worldwide shortage of skilled manpower India has the potential of reaping the demographic dividend. However, there are many challenges to be overcome. Education and skill development form the key ingredients to do so.
- **Indian National Policy:** Target to Skill- 500million persons by 2022. This is an astronomical figure in relation to the existing capacity. However this is doable given the national will and international cooperation.
- **Indian Skill Scenario:** Only 10% of workforce has undergone training and 80% of them informally. Therefore it is important to address the trust and dependability issues.
- **Mindset:** Due to historical and cultural reasons the place for skill education in the Indian mind set is not at par with those for general and liberal education. It may be observed that this situation is changing with the improvement of the socio-economic status of the society at large. However this needs to be accelerated. Upward mobility for skilled workers should be clear and visible ensuring all opportunities and empowerment.
- **Employability:** It was observed that even technically qualified are found "not work ready". The concern of employability was raised by Dr Kalam. Life Skills, even incrementally, when imparted over the Technical Skills often brings in employability.
- **Employers Pay:** Since employers are direct beneficiaries of employment, they should be, by and large made to pay for adding on to the employability skills. Further this approach encourages the development of innovative mechanisms that integrate work with learning.
- **Accreditations and Registrations:** Accreditations of training curricula and registration of training organizations should be dealt on priority and addressed at once. These are critical for ensuring the horizontal and vertical portability of skills.
- **Technology Assisted Pedagogy:** Advanced Technologies especially IT enabled ones can provide learning resources and flexible access to learning resources. They may offer decreased need to access to learning resources. It is important to use the state of the art technologies for pedagogic purposes.



- **Skills and the Rural Sector:** Despite urbanization there is a rural urban divide, with the rural focus on livelihood skills. The Skill development may address this scenario. The conference addressed this issue, but recommends more research on this aspect.
- **Social Inclusivity:** It is important that the socially challenged sectors of the population are brought into the skill sector - by addressing the special disadvantages they face.
- **Remote, Ecological and Livelihood Systems:** These systems interact in a very sensitive mode. Livelihood issues should be addressed without disturbing the ecological balance - a great challenge indeed.
- **Implementing Special Schemes for the disadvantaged:** Special schemes were suggested for school dropouts and the street youth and the like to ensure their inclusion in the mainstream society and to enable them to contribute to the pool of skills.
- **Enhancement of Job skills through International Internship:** Several initiatives on international internship across the countries have been gainful and provided an accelerated mode of skill acquisition.
- **Continuing Education and Training:** Given the rapid advances in technology and increased integration of the world new paradigms and skills are needed to be acquired, as some of those prevailing go obsolete. The importance of Continuing Education and Training can never be underestimated.
- **International cooperation:** Given the ambitious plans to skill 500 million persons, massive mobilization of resources are required. Given the magnitude of resources needed mobilization should go across private, public and national frontiers. In this context it may be observed that

Asia Pacific forum for International Education is a humble, but welcome initiative. International cooperation forms a key ingredient in ensuring, through a shared institutional structure, horizontal and vertical mobility of skills. While doing so we should ensure the cultural richness and diversity, of the skills originating from different backgrounds are preserved and enriched.

The conference has been the first of its kind to address at once Life Skills and Livelihood Skills, aiming to recognise the two notions that remain distinct but interactive in time and space. The conference has been a launch to consolidate a professional community interested in Life and Livelihood dimensions of skills. The road ahead for the community is illuminated and promising.

Professor P.V.Indiresan Former Director of Indian Institute of Technology and a well known Educationist delivered the Valedictory address. Dr S.K.Hajela presented the summary record of the event and Shri Ravi Kumar Reddy, member of the Steering Committee and member of REEDS concluded the event with a vote of thanks.

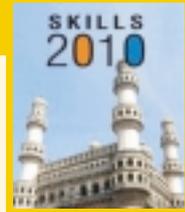
Report prepared by
Prof R. Sadananda
Member of Steering Committee.



Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, former President of India and
Dr. K Rosaish former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh
lighting the lamp marking the inauguration.

**Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, former President of India address at the
Inauguration of the International Working Conference on
Life Skills & Livelihood Skills - Challenges For Institutional Development**

Hyderabad on 16 December 2010



Human empowerment through knowledge and skills

I am indeed delighted to participate in the inauguration of the International Working Conference - Life Skills & Livelihood Skills-Challenges for Institutional Development. I was reading about the objective of this conference and was happy to know that it will address a wide range of issues which include aspects of skill development, sustainability of all forms, addressing the rural-urban divide, humanistic issues of livelihood, and issue of interdependency of skills in a global challenge and opportunity. My greetings to all the participants of this conference. When I am in the midst of you, I would like to talk on the topic "Human empowerment through knowledge and skills"

Life skills and livelihood skills in the present environment

As we move around in our cities and villages, we see many types of workers - construction, helpers in garages, security, cleaning, house maids and so on. There are many women, many times with children. Such people have aspirations for quality of life as every one of us have. They want to read and write; they want to educate their children; they want to lead a disease free life; they want to live in a sweet home of their own; they want to be proud about their environment. Live skills is about educating and empowering them in all these. That will enable them to take meaningful decision about them and their families. You have to make them aware of their genuine rights. They should be made aware of legitimate ways of getting finance loans from authorized agencies; They should be made knowledgeable about many social schemes and how they can get the benefit of them, like employment schemes, training schemes, labour laws and insurance schemes.

Livelihood skills are concerned about honing their abilities on the jobs they are already performing or what they think that they can do and for which they had not got an opportunity. Let us say a construction worker has a natural talent in music; Is it possible to train him? Can we train an agricultural worker on jobs what he or she can perform when the farming time is over? Can we make him or her trained in food processing or marketing?

My experience through my classes in IIM Ahmedabad, IIM Indore and Gatton College of Business and Economics, Kentucky and my visit to some skill development centres.

Recently I have been propagating the concept of Management for the Billion. In this connection I had classes in Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Indian Institute of Management, Indore and Gatton College of Business and Economics Kentucky. I had visited recently Adichunguri Mutt near Bangalore where they give vocational skills training. Similarly in Toyota factory in Bangalore there is a skill development centre for automobile technicians. Based on such exposures, I would like to give a few suggestions to this International conference on live skills and livelihood skills.

1. The problem has to be tackled at macro and micro levels. It would be good if the workshop leads to actions in about three months critical areas of live skills development; the number of personnel to be trained; the number of teachers and/or counselors needed; the methodology for recruitment of people, including the logistics; the supporting government, UN and NGO schemes available. This information may be put in a website in all languages. Pilot schemes have to be



launched in about six months and in the next workshop in an year, the experience has to be presented and an operational scheme be launched.

2. To understand the problems in perspective the targeted beneficiaries are important. Hence it is necessary to do surveys with their inputs on the needs, the practical difficulties etc.
3. It is essential to market the needs for the live skills programme. For this NCC and such other set ups have to be used. They should start right from the primary school level.
4. We have a huge population of housewives and experienced people from multiple disciplines, who have completed their key responsibilities and are waiting to contribute to society. They may be trained for this purpose of teaching.
5. One important aspect is preparation of contents for teaching in regional languages. They have to be planned imaginatively.
6. Institutions like visual and print media, primary health centres and post offices can be effectively used for dissemination.
7. Similar effort in war footing is needed in livelihood of skill areas. The institutions like ITI have to produce employable people with good placing management systems.

Now I would like to discuss a few aspects in some detail:

- 1) Grass root Innovations and their dimensions.
- 2) Enterprise Development through one village one product concept.
- 3) Enterprise based empowerment experience in Assam.
- 4) Then I will discuss about the efforts of the National Agro Foundation in Tamil Nadu.

- 5) Knowledge based employment and an example of societal development through the creation of job generators by a multi pronged action.
- 6) Finally, I will conclude by discussing on the aspects and dimensions of Global Human Resource Cadre.

Let me begin with my experiences on Grassroot Innovations and their opportunities.

Grass-root Innovation

Grassroot innovators and traditional knowledge personnel represent those individuals in the society who have the capability to find creative solutions to societal problems based on their experience and most of the time based on necessity. Now it takes considerable time before they can become producible items, if at all. Natural solution, drawn from the environment of work spots, is important in many ways, particularly, in the large rural background of our country. Definitely, there is a need to add technology to these innovations. This will need provision of continuous input for realizing the end product. A local polytechnic or engineering college, very close to the innovator, can be identified by expert bodies for transforming the innovation into a marketable partnership with the support of entrepreneurs from small scale and cottage industries.

Similarly, recently I have been coming across many young innovators who by their intuition have conceptualized some useful products. For example, during my recent visit to Ahmedabad, I met a first standard student from Tamilnadu, who has visualized to develop a shoe as a vacuum cleaner.

In all these cases I feel that our engineering, management and financial institutions have to partner to bring the innovation as a product in a time frame much faster than now.



I would like to share with you some of the technology and innovation; I have come across, during my visit to different states and Union Territories.

One Village One Product

I found that the members of Periyar PURA in Vallam have facilitated selection of 55 finalized products out of 123 products which is being produced by Periyar PURA with the support of JETRO by displaying the products in an exhibition conducted at New Delhi and later in Tokyo. The concept is: Lead to development of product with economic viability. The feedback from each exhibition was used to improve the product so that the customer acceptability of the product gets enhanced. The technical consultancy support for improving the product was provided by institutions like Periyar Maniammai College of Engineering for Women. This type of localized support ensures faster delivery of nationally and internationally competitive products produced by our craftsman and innovators in rural areas. I would recommend the participants and experts for developing action oriented and markets linked approach for the needy rural entrepreneur.

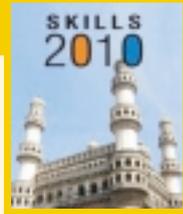
Silk Production in Assam

Now, let talk about a unique experience of harnessing the local rural potential through the creation of local rural entrepreneurs. I went to Sualkuchi (Assam) which has nearly 17,000 handlooms for both Muga and Mulberry silk fabrics. It produces mulberry silk fabrics of 2 lakhs kg mulberry silk and Muga fabrics of 98,000 kg annually against the total consumption of 4,38,870 kg Silk yarns in Assam. The total value of 31 lakhs meters Sualkuchi silk costs Rs 78 crore annually. Presently, a weaver earns Rs. 3500 to Rs. 5000 as his/her wage besides free food and lodging. Nearly 22,000 people are engaged in the handloom and its associated sectors in this region. At Sualkuchi, I shared with them one successful experience of silk industry in Kancheepuram where technology, training, partnership and marketing have produced spectacular results.

The silk industry in Kancheepuram is one of the fastest growing industries in India. The industry currently employs more than 30,000 weavers in the art of saree making. The industry had to compete with the synthetic fiber industry in many aspects. The industry was on the brink of extinction due to the obsolescence of the designs and design making procedures. This is because, design adds splendor to a saree and forms an integral part of its exquisiteness. Introduction of computerized Jacquard borders in Kancheepuram silk saree has helped in the revival of the industry. The use of ICT has not only helped in creating new and complex designs but also reduced the time involved in the design. There has been an increase in the exports. The acceptance of these silk sarees by the consumers has also increased with the automation of designing process. Visualization of saree designs ahead of its production and the ability to create new color combination at the click of a mouse has increased the flexibility and reduced the time for realizing new designs. Though the materials and the techniques are changing with the market demand, the motifs are still conventional to hold the custom and tradition of the Kancheepuram saree. The silk industry in Kancheepuram has transformed into a high growth industry by opening up new avenues for the traditional weavers. I would suggest the institutions participating in this conference to select such areas as Sualkuchi and prepare the local youth to inject technology to existing product profile.

Duck-rearing in Gumoria (Assam)

During my visit to Gumoria village in Assam, I found that the self help group members are developing duck rearing practice based on inputs from agricultural specialists from Kerala and with the initiative of the Assam Government. This has resulted in improving the economic conditions of the whole village by



improving the duck productivity by nearly four times. Such practices must be replicated by farmers in other regions in the country. Can the experts assembled in this conference evolve such a action plan where knowledge exchange can occur across regions and borders?

National Agro Foundation (NAF)

On 15th October, 2008 I visited Illedu village in Kancheepuram Distt., Tamilnadu. There, National Agro Foundation (NAF) is engaged in uplifting the quality of life of the rural citizens by providing know-how on advanced agricultural practices and craftsmanship. They have realized productivity increase ranging from 40% to 150% in different produce. In addition, they have a very active self-help group system. The members of the self-help group have trained the rural women who are providing cutting and stitching support to garment manufacturers in Chennai and other places for export of garments. I have seen 64 village girls and boys trained and doing the garment manufacturing process at the village itself. This activity has considerably changed economic condition of the farmers and craftsmen in the rural setting.

Knowledge based employment

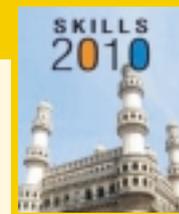
As you are aware, the government has introduced the Rural Unemployment Guarantee Scheme in all the districts in the country. We have to think how we can make part of this employment as knowledge based creative employment. The innovators in the rural setting can be mobilized to create a knowledge map of the best practices in the village in respect of areas like agriculture, animal husbandry, herbal medicines, environment upkeep, handloom and craftsmanship. Here, I would like to describe three areas of good practices which I have come across in our rural setting.

During my visit to various parts of the country, particularly the north-eastern States, I have observed that every home has become a place of making tools and appliances out of wood and other local raw

materials. Some houses have specialized in handloom weaving and making dresses of different colours for the whole family. In southern part of India, fine quality mats (pathamadai pai) are made with a particular type of grass. Such traditional innovative products have to be added with technology to make them nationally and internationally competitive. Now let me discuss with you a story of how an unemployed individual has been empowered through multiple dimensions to evolve as a job generator for many.

Development through entrepreneurship

Recently, I came across a book "Creating job creators: 101 representative Success Stories of I Create Entrepreneurs. In this book, I came across the story of a young man, Samad from Rasulpur village of West Bengal. He belongs to economically deprived section of the society and because of money constraint could not study beyond middle school. He used to take care of a grocery store until he came across and entrepreneur programme sponsored by NABARD and taught by various experts. After the training, Samad noticed, a market potential for jute bags for the agriculture produce of the region. He submitted his business plan to the local cooperative bank and availed the loan of ten lakh. As business expanded, he also decided to start a seed farm. At present his business volume is in excess of 10 crores with 200 families directly or indirectly benefited livelihood from his enterprise. This case highlights two unique aspects which would be critical for development of all sections of the society. First, we need to create job generators like Samad who could generate multiple employment opportunities for the deprived sections. Second, entrepreneurship incubation institutions need to be developed all over India and the developing world.



Like these cases, I am sure each of the 600 thousand villages in the country will have a number of good practices in agriculture, fishing, forestry, horticulture, medicinal plants, traditional knowledge in medicine and handicrafts, textiles, rearing of silk worm and many other areas depending upon the bio-diversity and core competence of the particular region. Deploying the youth of the region in mapping the knowledge and experience will provide us a rich resource of existing knowledge which can be used by many people needing such products. These rural personnel will definitely become knowledge multipliers and make a difference to the villagers they live.

Conclusion: Global Human Resource Cadre

In conclusion, I would like to share a thought about creation of Global Human Resource Cadre. To bridge the gap between availability and requirement of knowledge personal in the globalized economy, an interface is needed between the education system and the needs of the three sectors of the economy.

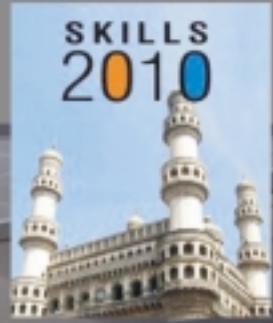
Keeping the demand of knowledge society in mind, the universities and school educational systems in our country are working towards creation of two cadres of personnel: (1) a global cadre of skilled youth with specific knowledge of special skills (2) another global cadre of youth with higher education. These two cadres will be required not only for powering the manufacturing and services sector of India, but also for fulfilling the skilled human resource requirements globally. The universities and secondary school education system are working towards increasing the through put of the university education system from the existing 10% to 15% by the year 2015, 20% by the year 2020, 25% by the year 2025 and 30% by the year 2030. The graduates who come out of Universities need to have specialization linked to the employment potential.

The skill oriented education category which may be around 30% of the overall population by 2030, will have people with world class skill sets in areas such

as food processing, construction, carpentry, electrical systems, repair of mechanical systems, fashion design, para-legal, para-medical, accountancy, sales and marketing, software and hardware maintenance and service, software quality assurance personals. With the above in view, our education system is getting re-oriented and also aiming that all the remaining 40% people will have at least secondary school qualification specialized training for employment in agriculture and service sector. The participants and experts present at this conference may like to specifically discuss on this dimension of creation of the global human resource cadre.

With these words I inaugurate the International Working Conference - Life Skills & Livelihood Skills-Challenges for Institutional Development. My best wishes to all the members present here for success in their mission of realizing the goals of societal transformation through entrepreneurship.

May God bless you.



Inaugural Session

16 December 2010: 10.00 - 11.30



Dr. K Rosaish
former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh
addressing the conference



Inaugural address by **Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam**
former President of India



Kay Ganley,
ACPET National Chair addressing the conference



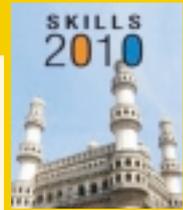
Shri G. Venkatswamy,
former Union Minister, Government of India felicitated



REEDS Members with **Dr. Abdul Kalam**



Prof. R. Sadananda, Member of Conference Steering Committee providing an expose on the conference



Thematic Session 1: Policy, Plan & Rural Development

16 December 2010: 12.00 - 13.30



Chairperson: **Shanta Sinha**
Chairperson of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights,
Government of India



Sidarth Mehta, Former Managing Director of
Haryana State Small Industries & Export Corporation on
'Industrial Policy for Rural and Undeveloped Sector'



PV Indiresan, Educationist and Member of
State Planning Commission on
'Training for Employment'

Thematic Session 2: Livelihood Skills & Rural Economic Development

16 December 2010: 14.30 - 16.00



Chairperson: **PV Indiresan**,
Educationist and Member of
State Planning Commission



C Rao Kasarabada, Group Chairman of United
Telecom Group Companies
on 'Village level Entrepreneurs: Citizen Services
Centers creating new opportunities in Rural India'.



Krishna Sudham Reddy, President, AMR
Warehousing Limited on
'Strengthening Agro Based Livelihoods through
Warehousing Infrastructure in Rural Areas'



Usha Nandini
of Amrita School
of Business,
on 'Role of Third Sector in
Development of Drought
Prone Region'.



Shekar Babu,
of Amrita School of
Business, Bangalore
on 'Enabling Rural
Transformation through
Village Resource Centers'.

Thematic Session 3: Environment, Technology & Inclusive Development

16 December 2010: 16.30 - 18.00



Chairperson: **Ravindra Vikram**,
Chairman REEDS
and a Financial & Management consultant.



PS Deodhar
former Chairman of the Electronics Commission,
Government of India and founder of APLAB Group Companies
on 'Options for Imparting Effective Skills Training for Better
Livelihood to Rural Poor'.



Jaya Indiresan,
Educationist, Trainer and Social Researcher on
'Challenges of Implementing Workforce Development Initiative
for Disadvantaged Youth'.

Thematic Session 2: Livelihood Skills & Rural Economic Development

16 December 2010: 14.30 - 16.00

Chairperson:
Anila Sadananda,
Manager of Student
Services
at Carrick Institute,
Sydney, Australia



Panelists with **Australian Delegation**

KV Swamy,
General Manager,
OMCAP on
'Overseas Skills -
Requirements -
Accreditations -
Certifications'



Helen Gregory, Senior Project Manager,
ACPE on 'Quality assurance of vocational
education and training in Australia'



Mukesh Hajela,
Founder and CEO of NICT on 'Accreditation'



K A N Prasad,
Additional Director General of NAC
on 'National Academy of Construction'.



Thematic Session 5: International Cooperation

17 December 2010: 12.00 - 13.30



Chairperson: **PS Deodhar** former Chairman of the Electronics Commission, Government of India and founder of APLAB Group Companies



Anita Sharma of Bilateral Development Agency of German Development Cooperation in India on 'Experiences from International Cooperation and challenges with reference to National Vocational Training System with emphasis on informal sector'.



Harrikrishna A Narismulu, Head of Hire Intelligence, Durban, South Africa on 'Skills Initiatives in South Africa'.



Young Soo You, Professor at Korea University and Chairman, International Venture Network, South Korea on 'Enhancement of Job Skill and Global Leadership through International Internship'.



Nick Hill, General Manager of the Australia India Institute on 'The Australia India Institute'.

Thematic Session 6: Institutional Development - Challenges

17 December 2010: 14.30 - 16.00



Chairperson:
C Rao Kasarabada,
Group Chairman of
United Telecom Group Companies



Rajinder Kumar Bagga,
Advisor in Outreach Division at
Indian Institute of Information Technology,
Hyderabad on 'Capacity Building for
e-Governance learning by doing methodology'.



Gauri Gupta,
National Skill Development Corporation
on 'Institutional Development in skills'.



Srinivasa Rao,
Managing Director of APITCO Limited
on 'SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA's
YOUTH - A Major Opportunity and Daunting
Challenge'



Rajiv Tandon,
Founder and Chairman of
Adayana Inc, USA on
'Edupreneur as Leader'.

Workshops

17 December 2010: 16.30 - 18.00



R Sadananda Professorial Visiting
Fellow at the University of New South Wales
and member of conference steering
committee coordinated workshops



Mike Wallace, General Manager of
First Impressions Resources
on Competency Based Training - Skilling the
Retail Workforce.



Session in progress



Nick Hill,
General Manager of the Australia India
Institute
on 'Work Integrated Learning'



Kay Ganley Owner and Director,
Australian Registered Training Organisation
CHARLTON BROWN on 'Life Skills - on the
future of Care Industry'



Presentation by Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India

18 December 2010: 10.00 - 11.00



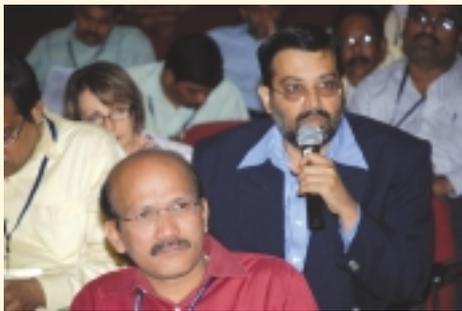
BP Sathya Shankar,
 Director of Advance Training Institute, Hyderabad
 delivered Presentation on behalf of
 The Directorate General of Employment & Training - DGE&T,
 Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India

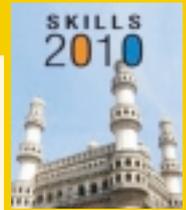


Section of the audience

Asia Pacific Forum for International Education

18 December 2010: 11.30 - 12.30





Valedictory Session

18 December 2010: 13.00 - 14.00



SK Hajela,
Chairman of the ITU-APT
Foundation of India and
member of Conference Steering
Committee
presenting the summary
record of the event



PV Indiresan, Educationist and Member of
State Planning Commission delivering the Valedictory
address

Participants expressing appreciation
on the success of conference



Ravi K Reddy,
Member of REEDS
and Member of Conference
Steering Committee extending
vote of thanks



Some members of the Conference Organizing Team with participants



COOPERATING INSTITUTIONS

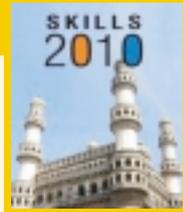
- ▶ APITCO Limited
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- ▶ Rural Economic and Educational Development Society - REEDS



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ITU-APT Foundation

Ravi K Reddy, India
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Former Minister for Labour and
Employment, Govt. of AP

Young Soo You, Korea
International Venture Network

Cooperating Institutions



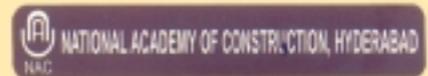
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