

Addendum to Social Impact Assessment of SPARSH and JVP ITI

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**SPARSH programme,
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Social Impact
Assessment**

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J. V. PATEL GIA ITI INSTITUTE

MODEL OF THE INSTITUTE BUILDING

COMPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS: COMPARISON WITH STATE LEVEL INSTITUTIONS

With an increase in the number of ITIs, it becomes necessary to have a standard “quality assurance mechanism” in place. To ensure the quality checks of these institutes, the Directorate General of Training (DGT) – Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) – decided to grade the ITIs on the basis of some key parameters. The grading provides a “benchmark for comparison” amongst the institutes.

The objective of conducting grading exercises for ITIs is to provide a “Star Rating” to the performing institutes and give an opportunity to the institutes lagging behind in some of the parameters, to improve. The scoring is done against each of the defined parameters. The final rating of the institute determines its current performance level and shall enable them to find out the key areas where they can improve further, so as to get a higher rating during the next grading process.

Benefits of Grading of ITI

- ITIs are allowed to add new trades/units only on scoring 3 stars or above rating grading.
- Eligible to receive financial support under Government schemes including STRIVE.
- Principals and Instructors of private ITIs will be provided training in central institutes in India and also will be given the opportunity for training abroad, wherever possible.
- Awards for best ITI and best Principal on “Skill Day” and other relevant skill development platforms.
- No re-affiliation will be required if an ITI continuously score a 3+ rating and there is no change in affiliation norms for the trades in ITI.
- Grading would be displayed on final NCVT certificates. For ITI not opting for grading, it will be indicated as “Ungraded ITI”.
- The grading will offer motivation to the institute to get recognised, leading to increased market competition and thereby quality improvement.

Institutes will gain insights on specific weak areas and the scope for improvement of the same through the grading.

- Flexibility in charging higher course fees from students. In the normative fee structure of ITIs, a 20% extra fee is permitted to be charged by ITIs graded 4 and 5 stars.
- The grading provides a benchmark for comparison with various institutes for the students to aid in the selection of trade and ITI.

GRADING FRAMEWORK

The grading process shall be voluntary in nature and only those ITIs desirous of obtaining a rating under this framework shall be required to submit/upload information/data for the purpose. However, ITIs opting out of the grading process shall be denied benefits/incentives (outlined in section 6 of this document) and shall not be allowed to add new trades/courses. **J.V. Patel ITI was one of the first institutes in the Anand district to enrol in the grading process, which began in 2018.**

A comprehensive “framework” has been designed to detail the key parameters on which the performance of each of the institutes shall be evaluated and graded accordingly. The primary purpose of this framework is to galvanise ITIs towards a competitive environment so as to improve their current operational performance. Clear definition and identification of key parameters shall help ITIs to work candidly towards maintaining the highest level of performance standards and further improving their rating. These parameters are strong pointers to the “quality of training” being imparted at ITIs across the country.

As per the Framework and methodology provided by the Directorate General for Training (MSDE), the parameters are grouped under 10 heads such as civil work, trades, industry connect, outcome, instructors, production centre, capacity utilisation, key compliances, special achievements, and miscellaneous. Essentially, the grading parameters would evaluate the civil work of the institute in terms of building completion, rented or owned building etc.; status of the Institute Management Committee (IMC) and the level of institute-industry engagement; availability and specification of machines, tools and equipment as per DGT norms; availability of high-end machines; availability of qualified instructors as per DGT norms; instructor vacancy; availability of full-time principal; availability of books; drop-out rate; placements; pass-out ratio; capacity utilisation; availability of high-end trade; industry involvement in delivering guest lectures; diversity in revenue streams, amongst other things.

There is an ITI Consultancy Team, which can help in evaluating the quality of various trades based on the standard parameters and the grading outcome will act as an input tool to compare relative strengths and weaknesses across institutes and the trades offered therein.

GRADING COMPARED WITH OTHER ITIS IN ANAND DISTRICT

ITI Name	Type	Location	Trades	Seats	Grades (NCVT MIS)	Rank (Calculated)
B.Z. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	Private	Rural	1	48	Not Done	-
C.K.PATEL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE PRIVATE ITI, GIA NAR (Grant In Aid)	Private	Rural	6	236	2.72	2
Charotar Gas Private ITI	Private	Urban	2	80	0.7	23
CHIMANBHAI M U PATEL I T C , NEW V V NAGAR , PRIVATE ITI (Grant In Aid)	Private	Rural	8	396	1.64	12
CVM PRIVATE ITI FOR WOMEN	Private	Rural	5	240	1.05	19
Govt. ITI, ANKLAV	Govt.	Rural	3	168	1.28	17
Govt. ITI, TARAPUR	Govt.	Rural	6	300	1.73	9
Govt. ITI, UMRETH	Govt.	Urban	4	264	1.33	15
Govt. ITI, SOJITRA (DUDHIPURA)	Govt.	Rural	4	228	2.08	7
Govt.ITI, BORSAD	Govt.	Rural	4	252	1.05	19
Govt.ITI, PETLAD	Govt.	Urban	6	344	2.14	6
INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE (WOMEN), ANAND (WOMEN) (Government)	Govt.	Urban	5	264	2.55	4
INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, KHAMBHAT (Government)	Govt.	Urban	7	456	1.7	10
J.V.PATEL PRIVATE ITI, GIA KARAMSAD (Grant In Aid)	Private	Urban	7	272	1.49	14
Jashkamal Milcent Management Training center Pvt ITI	Private	Urban	2	96	Not Done	-
K. C. PATEL PRIVATE ITI, SF SOJITRA (Self Finance)	Private	Urban	1	24	Not Done	-

ADDENDUM TO JVP ITI

GRADING COMPARED WITH OTHER ITIS IN ANAND DISTRICT

ITI Name	Type	Location	Trades	Seats	Grade 2018	Rank
KANUBHAI M PATEL PRIVATE ITI FOR ENGINEERING TRADES	Private	Rural	7	276	1.68	11
KHAMBHOLAJ TECHNICAL INSTITUTE PRIVATE ITI, GIA KHAMBHOLAJ (Grant In Aid)	Private	Rural	4	184	2.54	5
PASS PRIVATE ITI	Private	Urban	2	120	0.65	24
R.K.M. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE PRIVATE ITI, GIA BORSAD (Grant In Aid)	Private	Urban	6	148	0.76	22
R.K. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, PRIVATE ITI, GIA SUNAV (Grant In Aid)	Private	Rural	7	376	1.25	18
SHRI RAMKRISHNA SEVA MANDAL SANCHALIT ANAND PRIVA	Private	Urban	4	224	2.77	1
SHRI RAMKRISHNA SEVA MANDAL SANCHALIT ANAND PRIVAT	Private	Urban	6	256	2.62	3
SMT. DAHIBEN SHIVABHAI PATEL I.T.I., VASAD (Government)	Govt.	Rural	8	512	1.78	8
St. Stephen Institute Of Business Management And Technology	Private	Urban	3	120	1.5	13
THE UMRETH URBAN CO. OP. BANK LTD. PRIVATE ITI, GIA UMRETH (Grant In Aid)	Private	Urban	2	120	1.05	19
Umreth Urban Co. Op. Bank Ltd. Private ITI Umreth	Private	Rural	2	120	Not Done	-
V.N. MULTI PURPOSE HIGH SCHOOL PRIVATE ITI, GIA DHARMAJ (Grant In Aid)	Private	Rural	2	88	1.32	16



JVP ITI Grading

The JVP ITI was graded at 2.19 on a scale of 5 in an earlier report from 2018 and in 2019 it was rated at 1.49 on a scale of 5. There is a decline in the grading.

When all the ITIs in Anand districts were ranked in our analysis (excluding four unrated institutes) based upon the grades as presented on the NCVT MIS website, JVP ITI ranks 14 out of 24 urban and rural ITIs. This means that relatively it is averagely graded in the district.

CONCLUSION

The grading can be further analysed by going through each parameter provided in the framework with the weightage points given to each of them.

In order to improve the grading, we can work on the parameters as provided in the framework like drop-out ratio, pass percentage, and industry connections.

The same points were also observed in the recommendation section of the submitted report. And these will help us to focus on overall improving the quality of the institute and getting more industry partnerships for placements of its students.



SPARSH PROGRAMME

SRI KRISHNA HOSPITAL

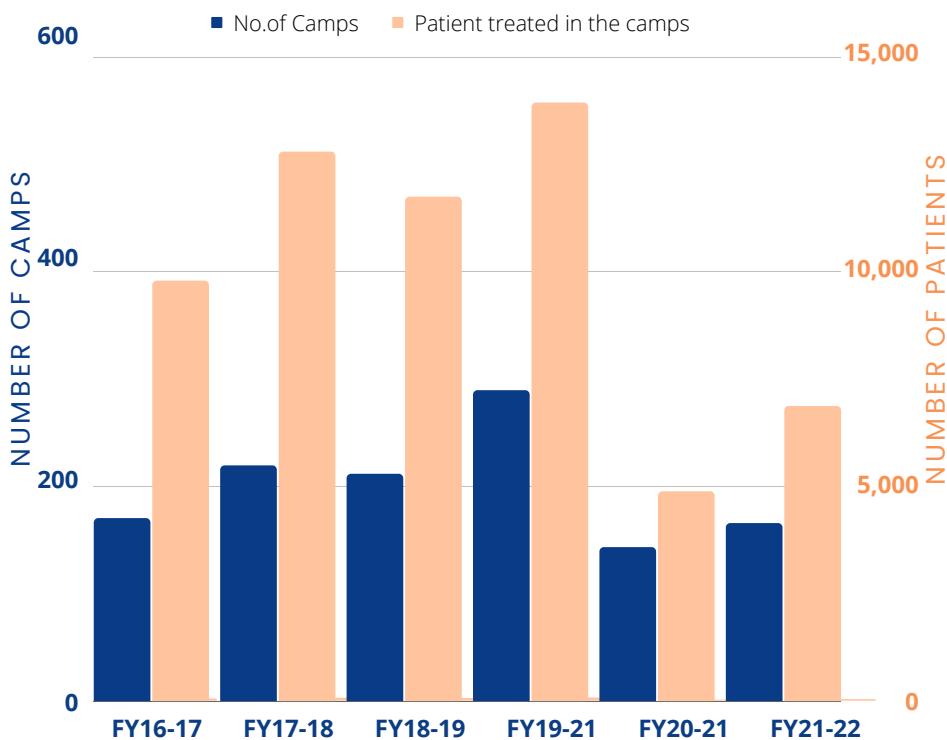
1 SROI AND DATA FOR FY 16-19



To complement and deepen the analysis, this section will extend the calculation of the **Social Return on Investment (SROI)** to the period FY17–FY19. This timeframe, previous to the data collection period, was accessible by reports and monitoring data from the organization.

TIME SERIES OF THE NUMBER OF MEDICAL CAMPS AND PATIENTS RECEIVED

	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
No.of Camps	326	420	405	554	274	317
Patient treated in the camps	9,888	12,925	11,865	14,081	4,929	6,938
patient / camp ratio	30	31	29	25	18	22



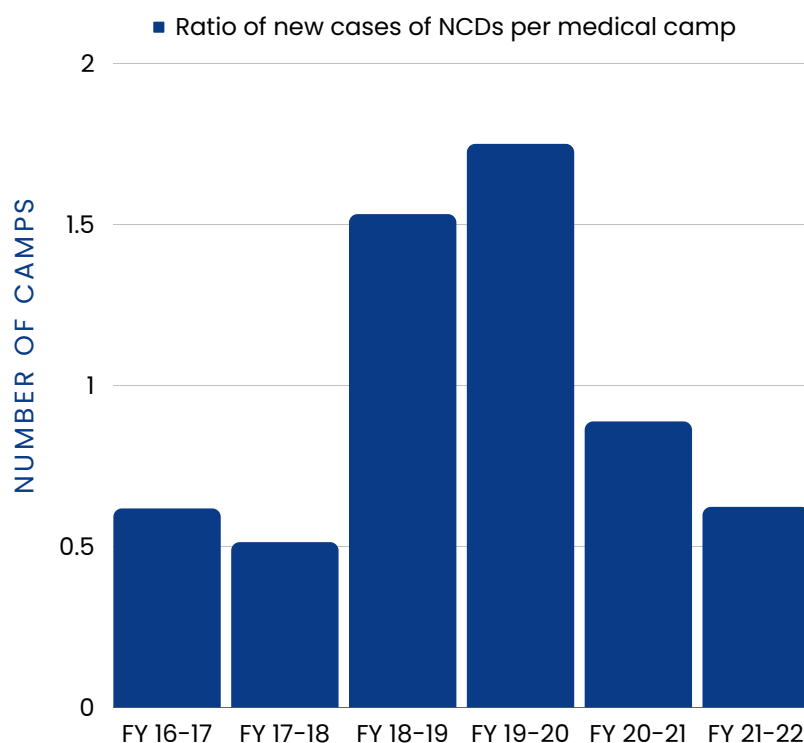
This graph shows the time series of the number of camps (blue) and number of patients received. It can be seen that, despite some fluctuations, the programme had a positive average growth before the lockdown impositions. The patient per camp ratio shows a decrease, either for saturation (initially, most of the villagers had no access to health system and had to be checked. Later, minor cases were controlled).

ADDENDUM TO DATA ANALYSIS

The total number of NCDs diagnosed (only Hypertension and Diabetes Mellitus are considered, due to availability of data) are shown in the first line of the table. The second line displays the ratio of new cases of NCDs (again, HYP and DM) diagnosed per medical camp, that is, the proportion of new cases found in each camp.

TIME SERIES OF NUMBER OF NEW CASES FOUND AND RATIO PER CAMP

	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
Number of NCDs diagnosed	201	215	620	969	243	197
ratio of new cases of NCDs per medical camp	0.62	0.51	1.53	1.75	0.89	0.62



The proportion of cases of NCDs depends on the incidence of NCDs in the population of that particular area, and it would be expected to remain constant along the time. The increase of this ratio in the period Fy 16 - 20 shows an increase in the efficiency of the programme in finding new cases. Unfortunately, this benefit was jeopardized by the pandemic.

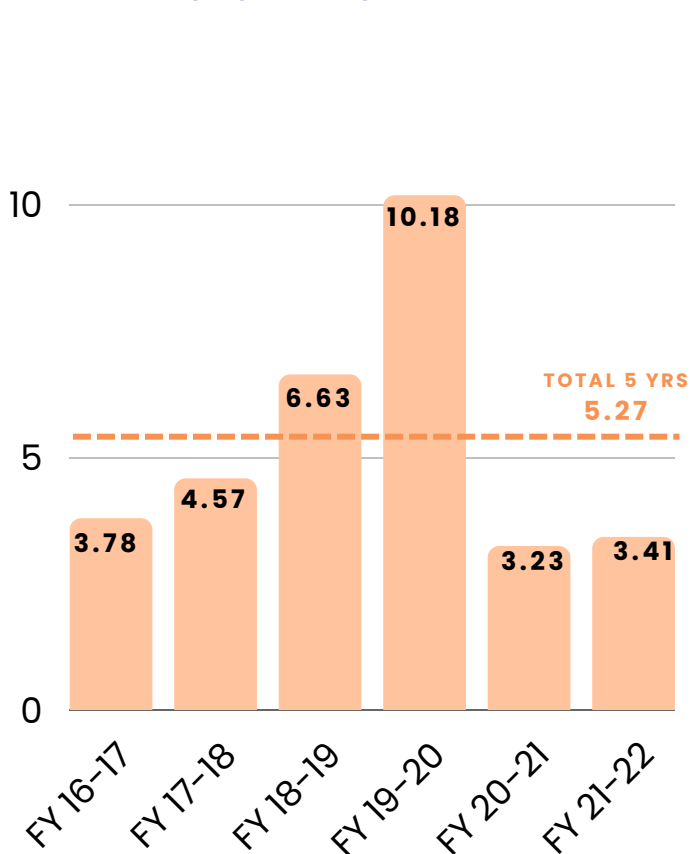


YEAR WISE CALCULATION OF THE SROI

Financial Year	DM	HYT	No. of medical visits done	Total Value generated	Investment (actual expenditure)	SROI Ratio
FY 16-17	61	140	9888	₹10,406,514.00	₹2,756,400.00	3.78
FY 17-18	67	148	12925	₹12,802,858.00	₹2,800,000.00	4.57
FY 18-19	201	419	11865	₹18,564,482.00	₹2,800,000.00	6.63
FY 19-20	460	509	14081	₹30,537,446.00	₹3,000,000.00	10.18
FY 20-21	141	102	4929	₹9,679,620.00	₹3,000,000.00	3.23
FY 21-22	130	67	6938	₹10,221,942.00	₹3,000,000.00	3.41
TOTAL	1060	1385	60626	₹91,398,690.00	₹17,356,400.00	5.27

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SROI RATIO PER YEAR



The calculation of the SROI for each year was done using actual expenditures over the years. Capital expenditure incurred towards an ambulance in FY19-20 and FY 20-21 has not been included in the calculation.

It can be seen that in the period FY16-20 the expenditure increased, and the outputs, outcomes and impact of the project have also increased, as supported by a higher SROI. This shows that the project was gathering steam pre-pandemic.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

in this addendum to the Social Impact Assessment for project SPARSH, the analysis of some indicators was expanded to FY16-18. This new data increases clarity and **corroborates our previous conclusions**: the project was performing well until the COVID pandemic started. It was generating a positive impact, bringing health services to the population to whom it was inaccessible before. During the first 4 years, the programme has also increased its efficacy and expanded its services. Nevertheless, SPARSH was heavily affected by the pandemic, and it is still far from the pre-pandemic levels of indicators.

Based on this analysis, **the recommendation**, as stated previously, is to continue funding the programme for two or three years and measure again its performance, to check if it has reached desired levels of impact. The previous recommendations for improvement of quality, staff roles and networking with the government are maintained as well.



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- ITI Consultancy website (<http://www.iticonsultancy.org/info/NCVT%20ITI%20Grading>)
 - Phase-2: Grading of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs): Framework and Methodology, Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Government of India (https://dgt.gov.in/sites/default/files/Phase2ITIGradingMethodologyFinal_0.pdf)
 - Revised list of Final grades of ITIs in Grading Phase-II (https://dgt.gov.in/sites/default/files/Revised_final_grades_of_ITIs-Grading_Phase-II_0.pdf)
 - Grading of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs): Framework and Methodology, Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Government of India