

Chapter – I

Functions of DGE&T under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961

PART – II CONCURRENT SUBJECTS

1. Employment and Unemployment except rural employment and unemployment.
2. Vocational and Technical training of craftsman

PART – V MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

1. Employment Exchanges.
2. Schemes for training of instructors, craftsmen, technicians and foremen at supervisory levels both in India and abroad, apprenticeship training.

Introduction

The **Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T)** in Ministry of Labour & Employment is the apex organisation for development and coordination at National level for the programmes relating to vocational training including Women's Vocational Training and Employment Services. Employment service is operated through a countrywide network of Employment Exchanges. Industrial Training Institutes are under the administrative and financial control of State Governments or Union Territory Administrations. DGE&T also operates [Vocational Training Schemes](#) in some of the specialized areas through field institutes under its direct control. Development of these programmes at national level, particularly in the area concerning common policies, common standards and procedures, training of instructors and trade testing are the responsibility of the DGE&T. But, day-to-day administration of employment Exchanges and Industrial Training Institutes rests with the State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations

Evolution:

The Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment (DGR&E) now known as Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T) was set up in July 1945 for the purpose of resettling demobilised Defence service personnel and discharged War Workers in civil life. After Independence, the Directorate was also called upon to handle work relating to displaced persons from Pakistan. Subsequently, the scope of the Directorate was extended to cover, employment services to all categories of job seekers in early 1948, and the training services to all civilians in 1950. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Training and Employment Service committee (**Shiva Rao Committee set up in 1952**) the day-to-day administrative control of the Employment Exchanges and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) was transferred to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations with effect from 1.11.1956. Cost sharing by the Centre with the State Governments to the extent of 60% of the cost of the organisation was continued upto 31-03-1969 after which the scheme was discontinued

based on the decision taken by the National Development Council in May, 1968. Thus full financial responsibility for Manpower and Employment Schemes and the Craftsmen Training Scheme (Industrial Training Institutes) was transferred to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations with effect from 01-04-1969. With each successive Five Year Plan there had been considerable expansion of the activities of the Employment Service and Training Service in the Centre and the States.

Functions:

- a. To frame overall policies, norms, and standards for vocational training.
- b. To diversify, update and expand training facilities in terms of craftsmen and crafts instructors' training.
- c. To organise and conduct specialised training and research at the specially established training Institutes.
- d. To implement, regulate and increase the scope of training of apprentices under the Apprentices Act, 1961.
- e. To organise vocational training programmes for women.
- f. To provide vocational guidance and employment counselling.
- g. To assist scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and persons with disabilities by enhancing their capabilities for wage employment and self-employment.
- h. To conduct regular training programmes for Employment Officers and develop staff training material for use by the Employment Service personnel.
- i. To collect and disseminate information concerning employment and unemployment and prescribe uniform reporting procedures.