

CONTACT DETAILS OF THE AWARDING BODY FOR THE QUALIFICATION

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3. List of Documents submitted in support of the Qualifications file (Annexure)

- i. **About National Academy of RUDSET**
- ii. **RUDSETI Model of Entrepreneurship Development**
- iii. **Curriculum document /Syllabus**
- iv. **Session Plan**
- v. **Bank wise list of RSETIs**
- vi. **Research Studies regarding RUDSETI/RSETI**

SUMMARY

Qualification Title: Installation & Servicing of CCTV Camera, Security Alarm & Smoke detector

Qualification Code: NARQ30056-PROCESS

Nature and purpose of the qualification:

Qualification enables the trainee to set up their own unit for servicing of CCTV Camera and Security Alarm and smoke detector and provide the services in open market. According to NSSO Data (2013) among workers in rural areas, 54.2% are self-employed and 38.6% work as casual labor, whereas only 7.2% have regular wage employment. Most of the self-employed are engaged in agriculture and have very little formal skills both in farm and non-farm occupations. Hence, the need to skill rural youth so that the next generation of workers become skilled, productive and contribute positively for the growth of the economy.

On gaining technical skills and skills in entrepreneurship, the candidates trained in this qualification can start their own home soft toys making unit. There is increasing demand for this service especially for private (domestic) and public events in the rural areas and small towns. On becoming an entrepreneur the candidate trained in this qualification will initially promote a micro-enterprise which can gradually grow to become a small and later medium scale enterprise. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. MSMEs are playing a crucial role in providing large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost than large industries. They are also contributing in a significant manner to the industrialization and development of rural and backward areas. This helps to reduce regional disparities and provides for a more equitable distribution of national income and wealth. MSMEs contribute enormously to the socio-economic development of the country. This sector today consists of 36 million units and provides employment to over 80 million persons. The Sector through more than 6,000 products contributes about 8% to GDP besides 45% to the total manufacturing output and 40% to the exports from the country. The MSME sector has the potential to spread industrial growth across the country and can be a major partner in the process of inclusive growth. The Micro, Small and Medium enterprises contribute to over. Entrepreneurship, and resultant creation of employment and wealth, is a major mean for inclusive development. A programme which is conducted with a motive to promote potential entrepreneurs, understanding of motives, motivational pattern, their impact on behavior and entrepreneurial value is termed as entrepreneurial development programme.

Body/bodies which will award the qualification: National Academy of RUDSETI, Bengaluru

The National Academy of RUDSETI was established in April 2009 in response to an emerging need for capacity building and mentoring of more than 585 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) established in each district of the country as joint venture between different Banks and the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India to work as National Level Resource Organization for RUDSETIs and RSETIs and other similar type of Institutes

1. To design and conduct training programmes and undertake project in Enterprise Promotion, Rural Development, Technology Transfer and imparting Human Resource Development (HRD) concepts.
2. To conduct research and development work in the field of Entrepreneurship Development
3. To act as a advisory to policy makers relating to Enterprise Promotion and Rural Development (for Government /NGOs/ Other Organizations / Financial Institutions /Corporate Entities / Central Secretariat, RUDSETI)
4. To take up any other activities connected with Rural Development and Entrepreneurship Development and Rural Development.
5. To provide Consultancy and Counseling Services in the field of Entrepreneurship Development and Rural Development.
6. Any other activity aimed at Development of Entrepreneurship, Rural Development and serving the society at large.

(See Annexure I for a complete profile of NAR and Annexure II for RUDSETI model of Entrepreneurship Development)

Body which will accredit providers to offer courses leading to the qualification:

National Academy of RUDSETI, Bengaluru

Body/bodies which will be responsible for assessment:

National Academy of RUDSETI, Bengaluru

Occupation(s) to which the qualification gives access:

This qualification will enable the trainee to establish his own unit for making and selling bamboo and cane crafts, and setup a bigger unit in due course by employing some more people to attend to meet the increasing demands. Besides skills in the field of bamboo and cane craft making, the qualification will give access to the trainee to:

1. Acquire and internalize the required Entrepreneurial Competencies (skill as well as attitude).
2. Knowledge and techniques for identifying the business opportunities, selection of an entrepreneurial activity, launching of the venture and skills for managing a Micro Enterprise.
3. Build confidence in one's own abilities

Proposed level of the qualification in the NSQF:

Level 3

Anticipated volume of training/learning required to complete the qualification:

104 hours

See Annexure III for curriculum document & Annexure IV for Session Plan

Entry requirements / recommendations:

Male or Female Candidates in the age group of 18 to 45 years having inclination for taking up installation and servicing of CCTV Camera, Security Alarm and smoke detector as a self employment occupation. The candidate must be able to read and write local language.

Progression from the qualification:

This qualification will enable the trainees to become self employed by setting up service centre for installation and servicing of CCTV Camera, Security Alarm and Smoke detector In due course they will graduate to become an entrepreneur through expansion thereby providing employment to others also by way of opening retails outlets, door delivery through online booking etc.

Planned arrangements for the Recognition of Prior learning (RPL):

Not applicable

International comparability where known:

Formal structure of the Qualification			
Installation & Servicing of CCTV, Security Alarm and smoke detector	Mandatory/ Optional	Estimated Size (learning hours)	Level
Professional Knowledge A - Entrepreneurship 1. Knowledge of self-confidence , attitude 2. Entrepreneurial competencies 3. Banking, insurance , financial accountancy and management 4. Legal , regulatory aspects of SMEs B – Technical Knowledge 5. Importance and Widening scope in the present scenario of CCTV 6. Features component and system configuration of CCTV 7. CCTV camera installation requirement in terms of equipment, system , tools, applications 8. maintenance of CCTV 9. Installation knowledge of smoke detector 10. Understanding the function of Alarm system	Mandatory	14 hours	Level 3
Professional Skills 11. Install the CCTV 12. Setting of Camera and addressing 13. Setting of different modes 14. Screen display configure 15. Identify different types of smoke detectors 16. Checking ultra sonic detector and Passive infrared detector 17. Installation of Alarm system 18. Checking the working of the Alarm system	Mandatory	62 hours	Level 3
Core Skills 19. Identify business opportunities in chosen sector 20. Conduct market survey and prepare simple business plan 21. Ability to plan and assess risk 22. Problem solving capabilities 23. Time management skills 24. Communication skills 25. Business Management skill	Mandatory	14 hours	Level 3
Admission, Evaluation & Valedictory	Mandatory	4 hrs	-
Total Course Duration		104 hrs	

Body/Bodies which will carry out assessment:

This qualification will be used by 585 RSETIs (list is furnished in Annexure IV) across the country which has been established in each district. These RSETIs are controlled by commercial banks (both Government owned and Private). NAR is a separate body and there is no linkage in management and control between the RSETIs offering the training and NAR which will conduct the assessment. The assessment of outcome of the qualification will be done by NAR which is an independent organization. It is run by professionals who are expert in rural entrepreneurship development. In NAR there will be a separate vertical similar to 'Controller of Examinations' in Universities, which will conduct the assessment through its empanelled assessors at the RSETI level. The empanelled assessors will be provided training by NAR.

How will RPL assessment be managed and who will carry out?

Not Applicable

Describe the overall assessment strategy and specific arrangements which have been put in place to ensure that assessment is always valid, reliable and fair and show that these are in line with the requirements of NSQF.

Assessment tools for the Qualification are decided on the basis of composition of knowledge and skill in that particular Course. All assessments shall have at least two tools viz. 1. Practical test and 2. Written test and/or Viva.

1. Assessment process:

The assessment will be primarily carried out by collecting evidence of competence gained by the trainees by observing them at work, asking questions and initiating formative discussions to assess understanding and by evaluating their practical work. The question papers for the theory Examinations contain objective/descriptive type questions, drawings etc.

Minimum pass mark: Overall 50% of marks allotted

2. Testing and certifications for the course:

Arrangements will be made by NAR to ensure that the evidence on which assessment / judgments made are comparable for all trainees and that the judgments made does not vary from assessor to assessor. Arrangements relating to the conduct and monitoring process of assessment are as follows:

- Questions papers will be prepared by NAR in consultation with vocation experts in the field.
- Structured tests at the Institute level will be administered in the presence of the assessors.
- The tests will be supervised and monitored at every Centre
- Theory and practical Examinations will be carried out with invigilators/examiners with the overall supervision of the certified assessors.
- Examiners called for evaluation of practical will have technical expertise in the field

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE

Assessment & Evaluation:

The trainees will be assessed through a structured test process. The test will comprise of both written, practical and viva voce. Standard question paper will be devised keeping in view the expected outcome of the training. The test will be administered by certified and empanelled assessors at RSETI level. The technical skill component will be tested through practical examination. Both of these tests will be followed by personal interview wherein the entrepreneurial competencies will be tested. The extent of internalization of the inputs given will be tested. The face-to-face interview will assess the overall ability of the trainee concerned to perform the defined job role including behavioral aspects of entrepreneurial competencies. On getting the results of these tests from the assessors at ground level, a senior expert in entrepreneurship at NAR, Bengaluru will review the marks and on his validation, system generated certificates will be issued to the successful candidates online.

Entrepreneurship Development				
Assessable Outcomes	Performance Criteria for the outcome	Assessment Criteria		
		Total	Theory	Practical
1. Candidate is clearly able to differentiate between Wage employment, Self-employment and Entrepreneurship	PC 1 – Understanding the Context and Need for Rural Entrepreneurship Development, Role of RSETIs	1	1	0
	PC 2 – Developing Self Confidence and Positive Attitude (Micro Lab & Tower Building)	2	1	1
2. Understand, appreciate and develop the self-confidence for embarking on self-employment / entrepreneurship.	PC 3 – Comparative Advantages of Entrepreneurship and Self Employment over Wage Employment	1	1	0
	PC 4 - Understanding and internalizing entrepreneurial competencies	5	2	3
3. Understand and internalise entrepreneurial competencies and know their importance for becoming a successful entrepreneur.	PC 5 - Understanding the process of steps in Problem Solving	2	1	1
	PC 6 – Time Management – Understanding of Basic Concepts and ability to manage time	3	2	1
4. Trainee is able to understand the legal and regulatory aspects of launching an enterprise.	PC 7 – Effective Communication Skills – Understanding of Basic Concepts and ability	2	1	1
	PC 8 – Ability to assess market conditions and identify appropriate business opportunities	2	1	1
5. Trainee is able to appreciate need for continuous growth and expansion of an enterprise	PC 2 – Understanding of Banking & Insurance and how it can help a start up enterprise	2	1	1
	PC 9 – Ability to Prepare Business Plan based on data obtained from Market Survey	10	6	4
6. Trainee is able to analyze major trends in a given economic sector / sub-sector and identify Business Opportunities	PC 10 – Understanding licensing and regulatory aspects of launching an enterprise.	2	1	1
	PC 11 – Ability to Maintain Books of Accounts and Develop Financial Statements for a Small Business	5	3	2
7. Trainee is able to conduct market survey and develop sound Business Plans based on obtained data.	PC 12 – Understanding and ability for Inventory and Materials Management	5	3	2
	PC 13 – Understanding and ability for Sales and Marketing	5	3	2
8. Develop effective personal management skills like time management and communication skills.	PC 14 – Human Resource Management – Understanding of Concepts and ability to manage a team	5	3	2
	PC 15 - Understanding of Basic Laws relating to MSMEs	5	3	2
9. Knows to maintain simple books of accounts and prepare financial statement for small business	PC 16 – Growth and Strategic Planning - Understanding of Concepts	3	3	0
10. Trainees able to devise a simple marketing and sales strategies and plan for a small business				
11. Trainees able to manage small team of workers required for managing a small business				
Total EDP		60	36	24

Assessable Outcomes	Performance Criteria	Assessment Criteria		
		Total	Theory	Practical
Professional Knowledge	PC1 - Knows the importance of CCTV and the scope for self employment in installation and servicing	1	1	Nil
B. Technical Knowledge				
12. Knows the importance Of CCTV and its scope for Self employment.	PC2 - Knows the different parts of CCT V	2	2	Nil
13. Understands the parts of CCTV, components and configuration.	PC3 - Knows to components of CCTV	2	2	Nil
14. Understands the mounting system of the CCTV-Wall mount and ceiling mount.	PC4 - knows Different hardware required for installation CCTV	2	2	Nil
15. Knows the features of auto scan camera power.	PC5 - Knows the mounting technology of CCTV	2	2	Nil
16. Understand and confirm the monitor of hardware requirement and PC	PC6 - Knows the procedure of wall mounting	2	2	Nil
17. Knows the type of transmission to output device ,IP network or digital video recorder or remote.	PC7 - Knows the procedure of ceiling mounting	2	2	Nil
18. Understands CCTV camera installation requirement in terms of equipment system, tools, applications.	PC8 - Knows what is auto scan camera power	2	2	Nil
19. Knows different types of CCTV equipments and its specification	PC9 - Knows how to monitor the hardware parts of camera and PC	2	2	NIL
20. Understands different types of CCTV Camera and associated systems and different types of DVR and their purpose.	PC10 - Understand the type of transmission to output device	2	2	NIL
21. Understands the motion detection and other features.	PC11 - Knows the concept of IP net work	2	2	NIL
22. Knows the function of screen display	PC12 - Understand digital video recorder or remote.	2	2	NIL
23. Understands the feature of smoke detectors and types of smoke detector.	PC13 - Understands the requirements of installation of CCTV.	2	2	NIL
24. Knows how to install the smoke detector	PC14 – Knows requirement of tools equipment and its specification.	1	1	NIL
25. Understands the Alarm systems and its design and its sensor	PC15 - Understands the different types of CCTV Camera	2	2	NIL
26. Knows the installation of Alarm system.	PC16 - Knows the different types of DVR and its purpose and use.	2	2	NIL
	PC17 - Knowledge of motion detection	2	2	NIL
	PC18 - Understands the smoke detectors	2	2	NIL
	PC19 - Knows different types of Alarm system	2	2	NIL
	PC20 - Understands the alarm design	2	2	NIL
	PC21 - Knows to install the Alarm system	2	2	NIL
	Total	40	40	Nil

Professional Skills 27. Electrification and wiring the site. 28. Able to identify different types of CCTV 29. Able to mount the CCTV either wall or ceiling. 30. Is able to set the Camera and addressed 31. Able to focus the camera. 32. Able to set the different modes. 33. Able to configure the screen display. 34. Can check the working system after installation. 35. Able to maintain the CCTV and its functioning. 36. Identify optical smoke detector and ionization smoke detector 37. Identify electrical and mechanical parts of the detector 38. Demonstrate the working of the smoke detector 39. Place heat detector or smoke detector. 40. Check the entire system of working of Alarm system	PC1 - Procure the hardware required for CCTV system installation	3	Nil	3
	PC2 - Check the hardware equipments before taking to the installation site	3	Nil	3
	PC3 - Check for critical equipment such as camera, recorder w.r.t quality and output	3	Nil	3
	PC4 - Lay the cables in the building or site to connect the camera and system	3	Nil	3
	PC5 - Ensure adequate length of co-axial and other cables are available for installation	3	Nil	3
	PC6 - Connect all the cables from multiple cameras to the CCTV system area	3	Nil	3
	PC7 - Mount the CCTV camera so as to cover maximum area	3	NIL	3
	PC8 - Decide on the height of camera installation according to the end purpose	3	Nil	3
	PC9 - Set up the type of camera such as pan, tilt, zoom unit as per customer requirement	3	Nil	3
	PC10 - Set camera controls	3	NIL	3
	PC11 - Connect the power and video output cable to the camera	3	Nil	3
	PC12 - Ensure that there are no cable joins, sharp bends during cabling	3	Nil	3
	PC13 - Assess power requirement of camera and use required power supply and cable	3	Nil	3
	PC14 - Operate hardware equipment in CCTV system	3	Nil	3
	PC15 - Place the Digital Video Recorder (DVR) in an appropriate place as per customer's requirement	3	Nil	3
	PC16 - Connect all the cameras installed to the DVR	3	Nil	3
	PC17 - Connect the monitor (TV / PC) with the video output connection in the DVR	3	Nil	3
	PC18 - Connect speakers, if required, for audio output to DVR	3	Nil	3
	PC19 - Connect the DVR to router, if required, to enable remote monitoring	3	Nil	3
	PC20 - Connect the power supply of DVR, monitor, speakers to set up the system	3	Nil	3
	PC21 - Install the appropriate software for IP network or remote monitoring	4	NIL	4

	PC22 - Connect all equipments and switch on to start the video capture	4	NIL	4
	PC23 - Perform a demo of CCTV system operation with the customer	4	NIL	4
	PC24 - Monitor and switch to multiple camera installed and connected in the system	4	NIL	4
	PC25 - Perform viewing, recording and replaying the video captured in the system	4	NIL	4
	PC26 -Take corrective action and fix the issues such as no video, lack of clarity in the system when found	3	NIL	3
	PC27 - Check the smoke detector as to the specification	3	NIL	3
	PC28 - Install the smoke detector in appropriate place	3	NIL	3
	PC29 - Check the smoke detector is functioning	4	NIL	4
	PC30 - Able to demonstrate the working of the smoke detector	3	NIL	3
	PC31 - Check working of Alarm system	4	NIL	4
	Total	100	NIL	100
Total Marks		200	76	124
Means of assessment 1: Physical Test				
Means of assessment 2: Written Test & Viva Voce.				
Pass : overall 50 % and above				

SECTION 2 - EVIDENCE OF LEVEL

Option B: Key Requirements of the Job Role

Title of the Qualification: Installation and Servicing of CCTV, Security Alarm and Smoke Detector				
NSQF LEVEL - 3				
Process Required	Professional Knowledge	Professional Skills	Core Skills	Responsibility
Persons may carry out a job which may require limited range of activities routine and predictable	Basic facts, process and principle applied in trade of employment	Recall and demonstrate practical skill, routine and repetitive in narrow range of application.	Communication written and oral, with minimum required clarity, skill of basic arithmetic and algebraic principles, personal banking, basic understanding of social and natural environment	Under close supervision, some responsibility for own work within defined limit.
Installation and servicing of CCTV, Security Alarm and smoke detector involves technology limited range of activities based on electrical, electronic and computer knowledge and is of routine in nature and which can be duly predicted.	Knowledge level required is of basic nature such as Electronic knowledge, computer basic knowledge related to CC TV Camera and Alarm system	The skill required here is mainly acquired by practice and once perfection is achieved, it will be repetitive in nature.	Enterprise launching and business management skills to a limited scale. This can be imparted through training as it involves simple machinery and moderate capital investment.	Since this training leads to entrepreneurial outcome responsibility for own work and learning is to be present and demonstrated.

What evidence is there that the qualification is needed?

Entrepreneurship has been embedded in the Indian genius and is a part of its tradition. India traditionally has been an entrepreneurial society. Traditionally, the entrepreneurship of many communities has been facilitated principally by the successful use of informal 'entrepreneurial ecosystems' and interdependent business networks. Further, there is also a rich tradition within the Indian Diaspora, spanning the past several hundred years, whose spirit of enterprise is legion.

Entrepreneurship in India occurs in 'far more encompassing and far reaching ways than in developed countries', and could therefore be far more complex, for there is so much more that needs to be done. Commentators today celebrate the ubiquitous Indian attitude of '*Jugaad*' (a Hindi word roughly translated as 'creative improvisation) tool to somehow find a solution based on a refusal to accept defeat, and calling on initiative, quick thinking, cunning and resolve to quickly fulfill market demands at the lowest possible prices) as an entrepreneurial trait that has been as much a part of everyday Indian living as its rich tradition of philosophy and speculation.

The development and impact of entrepreneurship in India has intensified in recent times, particularly with the rise in knowledge-intensive services. New entrepreneurs who do not belong to traditional business communities have begun to emerge in large numbers. Entrepreneurship has grown rapidly, visibly so, creating wealth and generating employment, especially in the past twenty years. Crucial efforts initiated after economic liberalization – including systematic attempts to reduce the 'license raj', greater efforts to make finance more easily accessible to entrepreneurs and other institutional support to 'technopreneurs' – have helped improve the climate for Entrepreneurship.

Thus, the opportunities created by today's global knowledge economy coupled with the 'unshackling of indigenous enterprise', have continued to making India a 'fertile ground' for Entrepreneurship. Recent surveys, such as those undertaken by Goldman Sachs and Price water houseCoopers, have estimated that India has the potential to be among the world's leading economies by 2050. Further India's economy can potentially gain significantly from the country's characteristic features – a democratic open society, a strong technology base (with capacity for leapfrogging), unparalleled diversity, vibrant capital markets (including growing private equity and venture capital markets), an increasingly youthful population (50% of India is 25 years and younger), a sizeable market of a large number of customer with vast unmet needs as well as an environment of full and free competition in the private sector.

We are entering an era where billions of devices will be able to collect and transmit data via the internet, so much so that Gartner recently forecasted that there will be 6.4 billion connected 'things' used worldwide in 2016. As the evolution of the physical security industry has shown us, consumer and IT technology has had a profound effect on driving innovation and change with the security industry, HDTV, H264 compression and Power over Ethernet being notable examples. With this in mind the Internet of Things is also set to have profound ramifications on the security and video surveillance industry. The result is a huge opportunity for security solutions that are purpose-built to share useful data with other connected devices, all of which can be monitored remotely. This connectivity between devices will provide end users with more complete situational awareness across multiple locations.

Scope of the work is to provide Turnkey Solution that includes but is not limited to installation only. It should cover Design, Supply, Installation, Implementation, Commissioning, Training, providing user manual for the total solution including all hardware, software, materials, services and support etc .which should providing an Integrated Video Surveillance System. In view of what has been stated above there are lot of opportunities for installation, servicing of CCTV Camera and security Alarm system across the country. Hence this course has been designed to suit the unemployed youth to take self employment as their venture.

In order to give impetus to this growing demand of first generation entrepreneurs to gain formal training in entrepreneurship knowledge and skills RSETIs have been established by various Banks. Ministry of Rural Development gives part funding of the training. The RSETIs have been established on the RUDSETI models which have been proved very effective in eradicating the problems of unemployed youth. The trainings by these Institutes are unique in the sense they are demand based. The Institutes have got the experience of conducting these Programmes over the years.

In order to identify the potential programmes as per the needs of the unemployed youth, a Committee of General Managers of top 5 RSETI sponsoring Banks has been constituted. The General Managers of State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Bank of Baroda, Central Bank of India and Bank of India are the members of this Committee. In addition, Executive Director, RUDSETI, National Director for RSETIs and Director General, National Academy of RUDSETI who got rich field experience also joined this Committee. The above Committee met at Mumbai on 7th November 2016. After thorough discussions and based on the past experience the Committee short listed potential /need based courses for training rural unemployed youth in the RSETIs. The training on 'Installation and Servicing of CCTV, Security Alarm and Smoke Detector' is one such shortlisted need based training.

What is the estimated uptake of this qualification and what is the basis of this estimate?

Presently there are 586 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) across the country sponsored by various Banks. National Academy of RUDSETI is the anchoring Institution which designs and approves the training programmes being conducted by these RSETIs. The Training Modules are demand driven and are vetted by National Academy of RUDSETI, having experience of running similar programmes by the RUDSETIs since over three decades. Electronic security system is one of the most popular need based training programmes recently introduced in RSETIs. So far Institutes have conducted 20 such training programmes to train around 500 candidates. Cumulative settlement rate for the above training is 50 % and observing the above trend, the candidates trained under the above qualification file, the number of candidates to be trained in the next three years is estimated at around 2000 youth.

What steps were taken to ensure that the qualification(s) does/do not duplicate already existing or planned qualifications in the NSQF?

Similar course leading to holistic understanding of electronic security system and leading to entrepreneurial outcome is currently not offered by NCVT or Sector Skills Councils. Hence, the activities are unique and the Qualification does not get duplicated.

What Arrangements are in place to monitor and review the qualification (s)? What data will be used and at point will the qualification (s) be revised or updated?

National Academy of RUDSETI has put in place a robust MIS for RSETIs. Comprehensive data (Course wise/Bank Wise/State Wise) for all RSETIs is maintained by NAR in the said MIS. Entry level data include the photograph of the candidate other basic details. Course modules are made available in the MIS and the website of NAR. Training logs and Post Programme Reports with action photographs of the training are also made available in the MIS. Details of Settlement and credit linkages are uploaded in the MIS with action photos and documentary proofs. The State Directors of RSETIs are also visiting the RSETIs every quarter for reviewing the quality of training / settlement. Officials from the controlling offices of the Banks and NAR are also making periodic visits to the RSETIs for reviewing the activities. MIS reports are used for viewing the settlement of the trained candidates, their level of income and employment generation by them. Feedback obtained from the trained candidates, RSETI sponsoring bank and other stake holders are used to review/update the course.

What steps have been taken in the design of this or other qualifications to ensure that there is a clear path to other qualifications in this sector?

The candidates who are trained in 'Installation and Servicing of CCTV, Security Alarm and Smoke Detector training may attend skill up-gradation programme for the subject qualification file where in specialized inputs are given for enabling the candidates for technology up gradation. The Candidates are also eligible for attending the General EDP in RSETIs which will help them for expansion and diversification in the related field of activity.