

## “GJSCI welcomes Mr. Sanjay Kothari on the board as Chairman”



## 2nd to 6th October 2018 - GJSCI conducted skill competition event



The most awaited skill competition event was conducted from 2nd to 6th October, 2018 at Aerocity Grounds, New Delhi. Mr. Sanjoy Pramanik from West Bengal won the IndiaSkills, 2018. Surajit Das from West Bengal stood 2nd and Rakesh Pramanik from West Bengal stood 3rd.



The event was inaugurated by Hon. Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas and Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Shri. Dharmendra Pradhan. 6 candidates shortlisted from the regional level competition, had participated in the competition.

Name of the Candidate Representing State

Ms. Ruchita Wagh	Maharashtra
Ms. Swati Mour	Maharashtra
Mr. Sangramsing Rajput	Maharashtra
Mr. Sanjoy Pramanik	West Bengal
Mr. Rakesh Pramanik	West Bengal
Mr. Surajit Das	West Bengal

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The competitors were to work on an eighteen hour test project. The duration was spread over 3 days. On the day 1, the Jewellery pavilion was inaugurated by Mr. Premkumar Kothari (Ex-chairman, GJSCI), Prof, Dhiraj Kumar (Principal, IIGJ, Jaipur), Mr. D. D. Karel (Director, GJSCI), Mr. Anupam Karmakar (Chief Expert, Jewellery, Team India) and Mr. Rajeev Garg (ED & CEO GJSCI).



On Day 2, GJEPC Chairman, Shri. Pramod Agrawal visited the competition and shared some word of encouragement with the competitors.



On day 3, Hon. Minister, Shri. Anant Kumar Hegde visited the Jewellery Pavilion.

# Training of Trainers



GJSCI conducted a 5 day training of trainers on 'Jewellery Retail Sales Associate' job role in Kochi, Kerala from 7th to 11th October, 2018. 11 participants in the TOT and attended the training from various districts of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.



Gem and Jewellery Skill Council of India is hosted its first Press Meet after Mr. Sanjay Kothari taking over as the new Chairman of GJSCI on 17th October 2018.

Interview



The whole mandate of GJSCI is to upgrade the skills of the existing workers of the industry

*The Gem & Jewellery Skill Council of India (GJSCI) will reach out to industry bodies in traditional jewellery manufacturing clusters as well as to training institutes already offering courses in the field during the next phase of its growth and development. Sanjay Kothari, the new Chairman of GJSCI in an exclusive interview with AOJ's Bina Thakur shares his immediate priorities, vision and plan of action to achieve the target. An excerpt.*

**AOJ:** As the new Chairman of the council what would be your first and foremost initiative for the betterment of GJSCI?

**Sanjay Kothari:** The whole mandate of GJSCI is to upgrade the skills of the existing workers whether it is in diamond manufacturing, colour stone manufacturing, jewellery manufacturing, hand-made or machine made manufacturing. We would take all the possible steps to upgrade the skill of all the people connected with industry. This would be applicable for retail sector too. That is the main mandate. Apart from this, the other mandate is to train the new people, who are joining the industry. These are the main two objectives. Diamond,



GJSCI since its inception in 2012 has done a commendable job. They had started from scratch, but they also laid a foundation for implementing the vision of the government. We have to take the leadership forward. Current GJSCI team is now gearing up to take this to the next level. With the help of Govt we will take this mission to a new direction.

colour stone jewellery; imitation jewellery are few sectors where we have to impart training to the new comers as well as the existing one to upgrade their knowledge.

**AOJ:** What are the initiatives taken by the council to produce skilled workforce in gem and jewellery sector?

**Sanjay Kothari:** GJSCI since its inception in 2012 has done a commendable job. They had started from scratch, but they also laid a foundation for implementing the vision of the government. We have to take the leadership forward. Current GJSCI team is now gearing up to take this to the next level. With the help of Govt we will take this mission to a new direction. I have called a press meet with all institutes. The main idea is to connect with the entire institutes of the industry. It is a pan India project.

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## Interview

### Mission of Council

- Identification of skill development needs including preparing a catalogue of types of skills, range and depth of skills to facilitate individuals to choose from them.
- Development of a sector skill development plan and maintain skill inventory.
- Determining skills / competency standards and qualifications.
- Standardization of affiliation and accreditation process.
- Participation in Affiliation, accreditation, examination and certification.
- Plan and execute Training of Trainers.
- Promotion of academies of excellence.
- Establishment of a well-structured sector specific Labour Market Information System (LMIS) to assist planning and delivery of training.

**AOJ:** Please share your plan of action to achieve this target?

**Sanjay Kothari:** GJSCI has drawn up a plan for the next few months and in addition to specific events, it planned to hold meetings in all important jewellery manufacturing clusters across the country to educate owners and workers about the importance of skill upgradation.



Recently I called all the institutes based in Mumbai and discussed how they can take advantage of schemes. We will hold similar meeting with all the institutes in India in different phases to discuss this matter. I want to see Indian Jewellery to be appreciated in world arena. To achieve this target, first I want to involve as many people as possible. Involvement is important to upgrade the skill.

In the first two months we will market it all across the country. There is a show in Chennai tomorrow. GJSCI will give presentation to the people there. We will try to reach every state of the society and see how we can market it properly.

**AOJ:** What are the initiatives taken by the council to produce skilled workforce to meet the global quality standards?

**Sanjay Kothari:** My vision is to develop a vast number of skilled specialists across the industry, so that the world's top brands would be confident about sourcing their jewellery from manufacturers in India. Today there are hardly few manufacturers who supply to the

world class brand like Tiffany or Cartier. We want to upgrade skill to the international level. That is the next objective of the council. To meet this objective we will call the international experts from Italy and Germany to train our people. So the training to trainers would be the objective. The plan is to organise a Santa Fe Symposium in India like USA. This show is organised every year in Las Vegas, USA. Lots of people visit the seminar and upgrade their skill. It is not possible for all to visit Las Vegas so we are planning to bring this symposium to India in 2019. This will help a large number of people to enhance their skill.

**The Chairman shared his vision for GJSCI which is as follows:**

- to ensure that all the current workforce is certified based on NSQF aligned QP/NOS; at least one train the trainer institution per cluster;
- improving the skills of workforce to make them ready for modern factories;
- improving the company management skill so that they can be ideal entrepreneurs on their own;
- ensure that the next generation of workforce comes into the business;
- make India a world leader in jewellery manufacturing after attaining leadership position in diamonds and some varieties of coloured stones.

# 26th October 2018 - Gem & Jewellery Skill Council of India (GJSCI) organized an 'Apprenticeship RoadShow'

APPRENTICESHIP  
ROADSHOW

## GJSCI APPRENTICESHIP ROADSHOW



26th October, 2018: Gem & Jewellery Skill Council of India (GJSCI) organized an 'Apprenticeship RoadShow' exclusively for the gems & jewellery industry in SEEPZ - Mumbai in association with the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), GoI and the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) which witnessed enthusiastic participation from various units and organizations from the industry.

The Dias had Mr. Sanjay Kothari - Chairman of GJSCI, Mr. V. P. Shukla (I.R.S) - Joint Development Commissioner- SEEPZ, Mr. Ashish Mishra (I.R.S.) - Specified Officer - Customs - SEEPZ, Mr. Rajeev Pandya - President - Seepz Gems & Jewellery Manufacturers' Association (SGJMA),

Mr. Premkumar Kothari - Immediate Past Chairman GJSCI & Mr. Surajit Roy - Sr. Head - Apprenticeship Division - National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) who was the presenter at the event.

Mr. Rajeev Garg the Executive Director & CEO of GJSCI made a presentation on GJSCI showcasing its mandate and activities. He also focused on the benefits that one could avail by affiliating with GJSCI and join hands to uplift the artisans of this industry.

It was a very active workshop uprising information on the revised and recently amended Apprenticeship Act and the various benefits it had to offer to the employers under National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS). The informative presentation was followed by an active Q&A Session, where a lot of queries were answered by NSDC representatives. The overall event was a huge success and GJSCI looks forward for a large number of industry members signing up for Apprenticeship through NAPS.

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**APPRENTICESHIP  
ROADSHOW**



# RPL Success Story



## Success Story

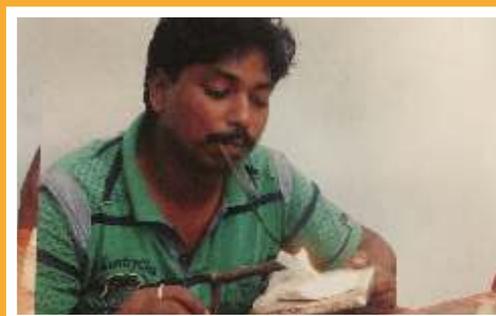
Narayan Karmakar aged 32 years old has over 10 years of experience into goldsmith. He belongs to a very poor background from a carpenter family from one of the villages of Hooghly district. He came to Odisha when he was just 22 years old. With a salary of 5000 rupees and house rent of 2000 rupees it was not possible for him to survive neither did his body supported to work all the time



Narayan Karmakar, Age 32,  
Cuttack, Odisha

## Post RPL Story

I have heard hard work rewards you and fortunately one day I came to know about RPL training by Govt. for Goldsmith worker. I enquired about it and joined the program. It helped me to learn many new ideas where I was lacking behind. And finally I was given a Certificate of my hard work. Now because of this I can show a proof that I am an experienced Swarna Karigar. Thanks Edujobs for being there with in the entire process of training, I was nervous, but the way you handled it was tremendous. I am happy to know that not only me there are many workmen who are struggling the same way can get a new hope of inspiration which was missing in them while earning for the livelihood.



## October Birth Stone - Opal



According to Arabic legend, opals fell from the sky in bolts of lightning. Australian aborigines, meanwhile, believed that the creator came to earth on a rainbow, leaving these colorful stones where his feet touched the ground.

In 75 AD, the Roman scholar Pliny compared opals to volcanoes and vibrant paintings, noting that their dancing “play” of color could simulate shades of any gems. During the

Middle Ages, people believed that the opal possessed the powers of each color sheen, making it a very lucky stone. But in 1829, Sir Walter Scott's book, “Anne of Geierstein,” transformed opal's perception. The story featured an enchanted princess who wore an opal that changed colors with her moods. A few drops of holy water extinguished the stone's magic, and the woman soon died. People began associating opals with bad luck. Within a year after publication of Scott's book, opal sales in Europe fell by 50 percent. Discoveries of opal deposits in Australia revived opal's image after 1850. The outback began producing 95 percent of the world's supply, and many of its finest opals.



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The world's largest and most valuable opal, “Olympic Australis,” came from Coober Pedy, Australia in 1956, during the Olympic Games in Melbourne. Valued at \$2.5 million in 2005, this gem measures 11 inches long and weighs 17,000 carats (7.6 pounds). After scientists discovered the spherical silica structure of opal in the 1960s, they figured out how to synthesize it in 1974. Since then, opal has gained more popularity through recent discoveries in Ethiopia. Material mined in the Shewa Province in 1994 wasn't desirable because it was dark and tended to crack easily. But deposits in the Wollo Province, discovered in 2008, brought vivid play-of-color displays to the market.

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## October Birth Stone - Tourmaline



Egyptian legend tells that tourmaline found its famed array of colors when, on its journey up from the earth's center, it passed through a rainbow. Because of its colorful occurrences, tourmaline has been confused with other gems throughout history.

In the 1500s, a Spanish conquistador found green tourmaline in Brazil—which he mistook for emerald. His error held until the 1800s, when mineralogists finally identified tourmaline as its own mineral species.

Variations of the name “schorl” may have

been used to describe black tourmaline even before 1400. The name comes from a village in Saxony, Germany, (now called Zschorlau) near a mine with black tourmaline deposits. The Dutch East India Company brought Sri Lankan tourmaline to Europe for centuries before traders realized it was the same mineral as schorl.

American tourmaline deposits caused the gem's spike in popularity. In 1876, mineralogist George Kunz launched a craze when he sold green tourmaline from Maine to Tiffany & Co. In the early 1890s, tourmaline was reported in California—where Native Americans had, for centuries, given certain colors of the gem as funeral gifts.

At that point, China represented the biggest market for tourmaline. The Chinese Empress Dowager Cixi was particularly fond of pink tourmaline, and she purchased large quantities of it from deposits in San Diego County. The Chinese market was so critical to tourmaline, in fact, that when the Chinese government collapsed in 1912, it took tourmaline trade down with it. Brazilian tourmaline discoveries in the 1980s and 90s reignited interest in this gem, because material mined in Paraíba displayed such striking neon greens, radiant blues and vivid violets. This region has produced the world's finest, most valuable specimens of tourmaline—including the world's largest, weighing 191.87 carats.



# RPL - Type 4 : Best in Class Employer

**RPL4**

## Jewellery Companies can now certify their artisans under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) in Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Type 4

### Benefits to Employers

- Employers can certify their employees without any assessment by external agency.
- Govt. Certificate will also include the Logo of Employers.
- Reward Money of INR 500 to be given to the certified artisans.
- Certified Artisans will also receive the Accidental Insurance for 3 Years.



To conduct Certification program in your company kindly get in touch with us.

## KDM

Ever heard about KDM & Non KDM jewellery? So what does KDM jewellery mean? Before talking about KDM, we will tell you about jewellery making in short. The basic process in jewellery crafting is soldering a myriad of intricate gold parts. Without soldering, there is hardly any jewel that can be done. Needless to say this solder should have a melting temperature lower than that of gold, so just the solder melts and joins gold pieces without affecting the gold parts. Earlier this solder was a combination of Gold & Copper. Though there was no particular ratio for this solder, generally it was about 60% gold + 40% copper. Since this alloy was very strong and also easy to make, it was widely used in jewellery making for a long time. But the downside to this solder is that, the purity of the solder is only 60%. So when this jewel is melted, the quality will be less than 22 carat. This is the reason your old jewels may carry an seal of 22/20 (20 carat represents the melting purity).



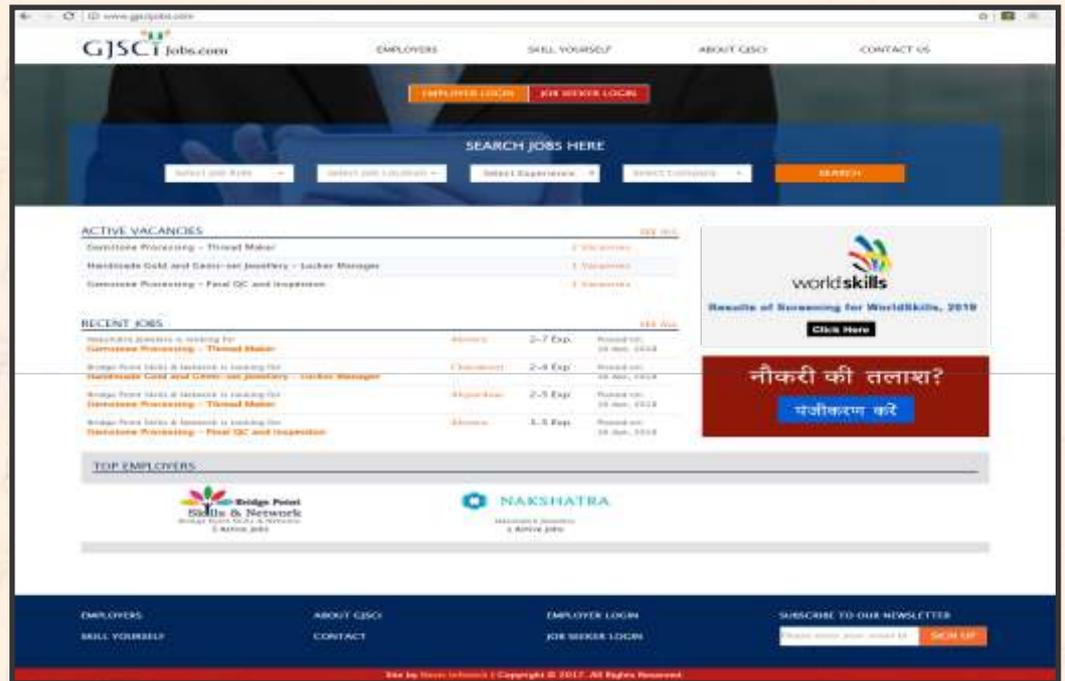
To overcome this problem and maintain a high standard of gold purity, cadmium began to be used in place of copper. The advantage being that unlike the traditional gold & copper solder, gold and cadmium can be mixed in a ratio of 92% + 8%. In other words the solder itself has a purity of 92%. This ensured the finesse of jewel remains constant regardless of the amount of solder used. Such jewellery using cadmium began to be widely known as KDM jewellery.

But shortly after the introduction of cadmium, it was banned by BIS as it was found to cause health issues for artisans working with it. After the ban, cadmium was replaced by advanced solders with Zinc and other metals. But the term “KDM” hung on and is still commonly used. So a KDM jewellery means it will have the same purity even when it is melted, as the solder itself has a purity of 92%.

# India's first Gems and Jewellery Job Portal



[www.gjscijobs.com](http://www.gjscijobs.com) is the new address for the gems and jewellery industry for fulfilling their manpower requirements. The portal is back with some technical up-gradations. Artisans can use the services free of cost by logging in by using their mobile number and you create a digital resume for themselves. The website is now operational in both English in Hindi language. Some good news for the employers as well. GJSCI has waived off subscription charges for the next one year. Employers now can view and download profiles of the candidates free of cost.



[www.gjscijobs.com](http://www.gjscijobs.com)



Soon the database of the trained and certified candidates will be available on the portal. One click by the HR on the candidate and the candidate gets an SMS notification on his/her registered mobile number.



Gem & Jewellery Skill Council of India

**“ We aim to create an organized training and development ecosystem in the gems and jewellery industry to produce skilled workforce at par with global quality standards. ”**

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