

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 42
ANSWERED ON 23/07/2025

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH SKILL INDIA MISSION

42 SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons why Skill India Mission has failed to create enough employment opportunities with many trained individuals still jobless, despite Government's claims of providing skills training to millions of youth;
- (b) the reasons why Government has not ensured proper training infrastructure leading to skill development programs being ineffective in providing employable skills to the youth; and
- (c) the steps being taken to improve the quality of training and placement under the Skill India Mission to ensure that trained individuals are employable and can secure decent jobs?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

- (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 42 ANSWERED ON 23.07.2025 ASKED BY SHRI K.R.N.
RAJESHKUMAR REGARDING EMPLOYMENT THROUGH SKILL INDIA MISSION**

(a) to (c): Since the launch of Skill India Mission (SIM) in 2015, considerable achievements have been made in the area of skill development. This includes launch of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in 2015-16, with the objective to impart short duration skill development training to youth and to make them employable for better livelihood. More than 1.64 crores candidates have benefited under the scheme since its inception. Also, the number of ITIs in the country has increased from 9,776 in 2014 to 14,615 at present. The Government has also approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for upgradation of 1,000 Industrial Training Institute (ITI) and setting up of five (5) National Centres of Excellence (NCOE) for Skilling, over a period of five years, with an outlay of Rs.60,000 crore. The number of apprentices engaged under National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) has also increased from 35,601 in 2018-19 to 9,85,641 in 2024-25.

As a result of the concerted effort of the Government, the percentage of persons in the age-group 15-29 who are vocationally trained (formal and informal) has increased from 7.1% in 2017-18 to 26.1% in 2023-24.

Third Party evaluation of the flagship scheme of MSDE (i.e, PMKVY) have acknowledged the positive outcomes in terms of improved employability and livelihood, as indicated below:

PMKVY: MSDE's flagship scheme PMKVY was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020. As per the study, about 94 percent of the employers surveyed reported they would hire more candidates trained under PMKVY. Further, 52 percent of the candidates who were placed in full time/part time employment and oriented under the RPL component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their un-certified peers.

As regards other schemes of MSDE, third party evaluation reports have mentioned about success in terms of placement or livelihood improvement of candidates trained under different schemes. The brief details of same are as given below:

(i) JSS: Evaluation study of JSS scheme conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) in 2020 has found that the scheme has helped in almost doubling the household income for those beneficiaries have got employment or were self-employed after the JSS training. The report has further observed that usefulness of the scheme would be further evident from the fact that 77.05% of the beneficiary trainees have undergone occupational shifts.

(ii) ITIs: The final report of Tracer Study of ITI Graduates published in 2018 by MSDE mentions that 63.5% of total ITI pass-outs got employed (wage+ self, out of which 6.7% are self-employed) and 36.4% remained unemployed and was looking for jobs. Even though the first figure was low for females (55.3%) as compared to that for males (65.1%), the corresponding figures for SCs (65%) and STs (69.8%) were higher than the percentage of total pass-outs in (wage+ self) employed.

(iii) NAPS: Third-party evaluation study of NAPS conducted by the National Productivity Council (NPC) in 2021 has observed that the scheme has successfully enhanced the employability of youth by providing structured on-the-job training, with a notable increase in the engagement of

apprentices across various industries. As per the report, NAPS has been able to catalyze interest of both industry and youths towards apprenticeship training. There is a positive vibe across establishments and huge demand for apprenticeship. The two main stakeholders, i.e., apprentice and the industry see benefits from the programme. The apprentice has found it to be useful to increase his/her chances of getting employment.

Further, to ensure the skills imparted through various schemes of MSDE are aligned with the current industry requirements and technological advancements, the following specific steps have been taken:

- (i) 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up which are mandated to identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards. NSDC, under the Market led program, provides support to training providers that collaborate and align skill courses with industry demand. Sector specific SSCs include Agriculture Skill Council of India (ASCI), Indian Iron & Steel Sector Skill Council and Skill Council for Mining Sector (SCMS).
- (ii) The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.
- (iii) The Awarding Bodies recognized by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupation, 2015, of Ministry of Labour and Employment and obtain industry validations.
- (iv) Courses aligned to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) also have components of On Job Training (OJT) and employability skills.
- (v) Directorate General of Training (DGT) is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST) which are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment as per their requirements.
- (vi) Director General of Training (DGT) under the aegis of MSDE has introduced 31 new age/future skills courses in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) under CTS to provide training in emerging areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Mechatronics, Internet of Things, Cybersecurity, Semiconductor, etc.
- (vii) DGT has signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network, Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives. These partnerships facilitate the provision of technical and professional skills training in modern technologies.
- (viii) Government of India has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) in the field of skill development and vocational education and training with twelve countries to align the skilling efforts as per the global requirements.
- (ix) Future ready job-roles addressing the requirement of Industry 4.0, emerging sectors like Drone, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Mechatronics, etc., have been prioritized under PMKVY 4.0. Under CTS also, new age courses have been developed to meet the demand of futuristic job roles in emerging technologies.
- (x) Under NAPS, apprenticeship training and increasing engagement with industrial establishments for undertaking apprenticeship programmes is promoted.
- (xi) Government of India has announced setting up of 30 Skill India International Centers for catering to the demand for skilled workers for foreign countries.

- (xii) Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) established at Ahmedabad and Mumbai, in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode, aims to cultivate an industry-ready workforce for Industry 4.0, equipped with cutting-edge technology and hands-on training.
- (xiii) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), under the Market led program, provides support to training providers that collaborate and align skill courses with industry demand. Also, has partnered with a number of international organizations such as AWS, Microsoft, Intel, Redhat, Pearson VUE, Boston Consulting Group (BCG), Cisco Networking Academy for providing digital courses.
- (xiv) Further, Rozgar Melas and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) have been organized to facilitate the placements and apprenticeship opportunities to the certified candidates.
- (xv) Digital Monitoring is conducted through the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), which documents the full life cycle of training.
- (xvi) The training life cycle has been significantly improved by implementing Aadhaar-based enrolment, biometric attendance, and ensuring that training is delivered by certified trainers and assessed by certified assessors. Additionally, transparency has been enhanced through the use of geotagging, biometric verification, and real-time monitoring via dashboard.
