

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2044
ANSWERED ON 05.08.2026

INDUSTRY-LINKED SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN ODISHA

2044 DR. SASMIT PATRA:

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

- (a) the district-wise number of candidates trained, certified and placed in employment under central skill development programmes in Odisha during the last five years;
- (b) whether the skill programmes have been aligned with the requirements of sectors such as mining, steel, manufacturing, logistics, tourism and electronics in Odisha;
- (c) the details of industry partnerships established for apprenticeship and placement; and
- (d) the measures taken to improve post-training employment and wage outcomes?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/institutes, etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including Odisha. The SIM aims at enabling the youth of India to get future-ready and equipped with industry-relevant skills including mining, steel, manufacturing, logistics, tourism and electronics.

District-wise number of candidates trained and certified under various schemes of MSDE in Odisha during the last five years are given at **Annexure**.

Skill Gap studies are conducted by Sector Skill Councils (SSC) from time to time to assess the industry demand and the employability of the candidates trained under various Skill India initiatives in various sectors. Such studies guide the interventions of the Government aimed at preparing the workforce as per the industry needs. SSCs have undertaken skill gap studies across sectors such as Electronics, Logistics, Advance Manufacturing, etc. providing demand-supply assessments and manpower projections.

Further, to synergize initiatives of skill development in the country and to fulfil the regional skill requirements, the schemes of MSDE focus on implementation of training interventions with participation of States and Districts through State Skill Development Mission (SSDMs) and District Skill Committees (DSCs). DSCs identify sectors with employment opportunities as well as the associated demand for skilling in the district, and map the available facilities for Skill Training. Skill Development Programmes of the Government are designed and implemented to bridge identified skill gaps across sectors. The SANKALP (Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion) scheme also supported a National Skill Gap Study by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), that provided a standardized, data-driven framework to assess skill gaps across seven high-

growth sectors like agriculture, retail and IT sector. The skill gap studies help the Government to align the skilling initiatives with industry demand and future workforce needs across the country.

To enhance industry participation in skill development programs, the Ministry has prioritized industry-aligned training, apprenticeship-linked skilling initiatives, and partnerships with local industries. On-the-job training is promoted to strengthen the connection between classroom learning and workplace requirements. Industry experts are actively involved in curriculum development, ensuring alignment with current market demands. Rojgar Melas, career counselling sessions, etc. are organized to directly link industries with skilled candidates.

The following measures have been taken to improve post-training employment and wage outcomes:

- i. 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.
- ii. 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 Occupations, 2015 and obtain industry validations.
- iii. 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up which identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards.
- iv. Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the aegis of MSDE 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.
- v. Under PMKVY, the new age/future skills job-roles have been specially aligned with Industry 4.0 requirements in areas like AI/ML, Robotics, Mechatronics, Drone Technology, etc. for upcoming market demand and industry requirements.
- vi. DGT has introduced new age /future skills courses under CTS to provide training in emerging areas such as 5G Network Technician, Artificial Intelligence Programming assistant, Cyber Security Assistant, Drone Technician etc.
- vii. DGT has signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Microsoft, AWS etc. to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels. These partnerships facilitate the provision of technical and professional skills training in modern technologies.
- viii. Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) established at Ahmedabad and Mumbai, in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode, provide training to create a pool of industry-ready workforce for Industry, equipped with cutting-edge technology and hands-on training.
- ix. The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 envisages greater integration of vocational education with mainstream education and promotes seamless mobility between academic and vocational pathways. In line with this vision, the Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme (AEDP), developed in collaboration with UGC and AICTE, enables students enrolled in degree and diploma programmes to undertake apprenticeship training as an integral part of their curriculum. The programme enhances employability, promotes outcome-based learning, strengthens industry-academia linkages and facilitates acquisition of industry-relevant skills.
- x. Kaushal Melas and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) are organised to facilitate the placements and apprenticeship opportunities to the certified candidates.
- xi. The Government has launched PM-SETU (Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs), a centrally sponsored scheme with an investment of Rs.60,000 crore. The scheme envisages the upgradation of 1,000 Government ITIs across the country in a hub-and-spoke model comprising 200 hub ITIs and 800 spoke ITIs. PM-SETU focuses on improving employability outcomes through industry-led governance, and indirectly supports self-employment and entrepreneurship by enabling learners (including early-stage enterprises and first-time entrepreneurs) to acquire industry-relevant skills, gain exposure to real work environments, and access career guidance, placement support, and self-employment support through strengthened institutional systems and industry linkages.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (d) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2044 ANSWERED ON 05.08.2026 REGARDING 'INDUSTRY-LINKED SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN ODISHA'

District-wise number of candidates trained and certified under various schemes in Odisha during the last five years

Name of District	PMKVY		JSS		NAPS		CTS/ITIs	
	Total Trained	Total Certified	Total Trained	Total Certified	Total Enganged	Total Certified	Total Trained	Total Certified
Angul	1,258	886	5,839	5,839	4,209	2,370	15733	8667
Balangir	2,607	1,581	9,895	9,892	856	234	6028	2620
Balasore	4,648	2,937	9,898	9,897	1,180	367	28833	15316
Bargarh	2,020	1,233	9,000	8,998	281	81	4812	2557
Bhadrak	956	750	9,900	9,899	375	68	14369	8547
Boudh	1,889	1,134	9,000	9,000	95	11	1550	802
Cuttack	4,170	2,696	9,898	9,876	2,715	719	22598	11629
Deogarh	244	73	9,899	9,878	23	15	1418	634
Dhenkanal	3,044	1,640	9,900	9,900	522	251	9338	4632
Gajapati	3,166	2,429	7,873	7,871	170	31	3012	1465
Ganjam	7,555	6,341	9,000	8,999	1,213	421	29979	16545
Jagatsinghapur	2,096	1,395	9,900	9,900	844	545	10759	4815
Jajpur	1,070	745	9,872	9,831	2,142	1,525	11362	5903
Jharsuguda	66	45	-	-	1,783	948	4218	2275
Kalahandi	793	476	9,000	8,919	522	169	3964	1753
Kandhamal	2,501	2,102	8,099	8,088	150	18	3034	1472
Kendrapara	2,647	1,594	8,998	8,998	154	24	7199	3337
Keonjhar	754	321	8,976	8,975	1,183	531	10591	6207
Khordha	8,417	5,229	9,900	9,900	18,090	2,755	19482	8483
Koraput	2,192	1,034	9,892	9,869	2,937	2,827	8958	4395
Malkangiri	905	698	8,999	8,999	210	85	1695	805
Mayurbhanj	3,146	1,577	8,193	6,783	383	49	21705	10946
Nabarangpur	2,093	1,955	8,999	8,991	652	39	2763	975
Nayagarh	2,572	2,023	9,000	9,000	213	13	3596	1728
Nuapada	2,172	1,790	9,898	9,897	92	60	2122	1017
Puri	3,527	2,417	9,900	9,900	756	178	5885	3275
Rayagada	3,471	2,242	8,991	8,987	767	359	3021	1504
Sambalpur	1,090	547	9,919	9,918	5,462	2,435	6374	3389
Sonepur	1,624	700	9,897	9,895	45	6	2507	906
Sundargarh	1,945	1,119	8,967	8,344	4,658	3,447	26505	12142
