

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

LOK SABHA

**STARRED QUESTION NO. *236
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.03.2018**

TRAINING OF JOBSEEKERS

***236. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE,
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:**

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

- (a) whether technology continues to be a key transformational lever not just for India but for the countries across the world and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has already begun the process of training 10 million potential jobseekers by 2020 under its Skill India Mission and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the lack of quality trainers, inadequacies in training programmes and high dropout rates remain hurdles to skill development and if so, the facts thereof;
- (d) whether some companies have collaborated with the Ministry for launching diploma courses to make the next generation skilled enough to take up future jobs and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether there is a need for working closely with the industries and academia to expand and scale the skill development programmes, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

**MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF
SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
(SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN)**

- (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (e) of LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 236 TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.03.2018 ASKED BY DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE, SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO REGARDING 'TRAINING OF JOBSEEKERS'

(a) Technological change is a major driver of growth and development and equally impacts labour market. New technological innovations underpinning the Fourth Industrial Revolution, such as Big Data, 3-D printing, artificial intelligence and robotics, are already having a transformative impact on the nature of jobs globally. As per the Future of Jobs Report of the World Economic Forum, these major drivers of transformation are expected to have a significant impact on jobs, ranging from significant job creation to job displacement and from heightened labour productivity to widening skill gaps. The Report also suggests that a number of skills that are not considered to be significant today will constitute more than a third of the desired core skill sets of most occupations by 2020.

(b) The Government is implementing schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short term and long term training. The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, providing short term training to the youth through affiliated training partners/ training centres. After successful implementation of the Scheme during 2015-16, Government has modified its guidelines to make it more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented and re-launched it as PMKVY-2 (2016-20). Target under the Scheme is to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Short Term Training and 40 lakh under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)) over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of Rs. 12,000 crore. Till now, about 46.75 lakhs candidates (32.02 lakh STT + 8.28 lakh RPL)/ undergoing training (6.45 lakh appx.) are trained/undergoing training under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning. Long term training is being imparted through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). There are 13912 ITIs in the country with seating capacity of 29.6 lakh.

(c) The skilling ecosystem has a number of challenges including availability of quality trainers. However, the Government has taken a number of steps to improve the quality of training and make training more effective. In order to overcome the shortage of quality trainers for skill training, the National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) has mandated that all trainers in ITIs need to be CITS (Crafts Instructor Training Scheme) trained. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has developed a framework for the training of trainers and PMKVY (2016-2020) mandates skill training through trained trainers only. In FY 2017-18 till date, under PMKVY, 17500 trainers have been trained by various Sector Skill Councils. In addition steps such as Aadhar enabled biometric attendance of trainers and regular monitoring of centres, have been taken.

(d) Some Private Sector and Public-Sector Undertakings have collaborated with the Government and contributed their CSR funds to NSDC through National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) for undertaking short term skill training programmes. Similarly, Directorate General of Training (DGT) has collaborated with IBM for introduction of two years "Advanced Technical Diploma", for ITI pass outs in the field of 'IT, Networking and Cloud Computing'. An MoU between DGT and IBM was signed on 9th February, 2018. These courses are proposed to be conducted initially on a pilot basis at Apex Hi Tech Institute (AHI), Bangalore and Advanced Training Institute (ATI), Hyderabad.

(e) There is a need for working closely with the industries and academia on various aspects of the skilling value chain- development of standards, on-the-job training/apprenticeship, curriculum development, master training programs etc. The Ministry is working closely with industry associations, large companies and MSMEs for encouraging them to setup high quality skill development centres, to cater to both their captive needs and the demand of the sector/region. For a better industry connect, Sector Skill Councils have been set up as autonomous industry-led bodies. Further, in order to promote apprenticeship, thereby creating industry-ready workforce, the Government has launched the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) on 19th August 2016.
