

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 800**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.12.2022

**NATIONAL POLICY ON SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

**800. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:**

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

- (a) whether any review has been done of the National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship launched in 2015, in view of change in technology and environment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the integration of formal education with skill development has been achieved in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the apprenticeship training courses were offered to the eligible youth in the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during the last five years, if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a) & (b) With the vision to create an ecosystem of empowerment by skilling on a large scale at speed with high standards and to promote a culture of innovation-based entrepreneurship which can generate wealth and employment so as to ensure sustainable livelihoods for all citizens in the country, the National Policy for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (NPSDE) was launched in July, 2015. No formal review of NPSDE has been undertaken. In order to meet skilling requirement for future workforce, to improve the quality of skilling and align the training programs with the changes in the economy and technology to meet the needs of the industry, following steps have been taken by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE):

- i. Expansion in infrastructure of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) through new ITIs in Public and Private Sectors.
- ii. Upgradation and modernization of ITIs in terms of their infrastructure, pedagogy, curriculum and technology interventions.
- iii. Introduction of new-age courses in Internet of Things (IoT), Renewable Energy, Additive Manufacturing Technology (3-D Printing), Mechatronics, Drone Technology in ITIs.
- iv. Launching of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), for imparting short-term skill training to the youth.
- v. Implementation of JSS to impart Vocational Skills to non-literates, neo-literates and the persons having rudimentary level of education upto 8th standard and school dropouts upto 12th standard in the age group of 15-45 years.
- vi. Notification of common norms for bringing about uniformity and standardization in implementation of various Skill Development schemes by different Central Ministries/ Departments.
- vii. Setting up of Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) as industry-led bodies to develop National Occupation Standards (NOSs).
- viii. Implementation of Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP), an outcome-oriented World Bank assisted project for strengthening institutional mechanisms at both national and state levels.
- ix. Implementation of Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) scheme,

a World Bank assisted project launched with the objective of improving the relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and apprenticeships.

x. Mobilisation/outreach activities through Kaushal/Rozgar Melas, Skills Career Counselling Scheme in making skilling aspirational.

xi. Alignment of courses as per National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF).

xii. Trainings of Trainers through National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Institutes of Training of Trainers (IToTs).

(c) Considering the importance of the Skill Development among the school students, the Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL) is implementing an initiative of vocationalization of School Education under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Samgra Shiksha - throughout the country. The Scheme aims at integrating vocational education with general academic education in all Secondary/Senior Secondary schools, enhancing the employability and entrepreneurial abilities of the students, providing exposure to work environment and generating awareness among students about various career options so as to enable them to make a choice in accordance with their aptitude, competency and aspirations.

Under the scheme, National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant vocational courses are offered to the students from class 9th to 12th in the schools covered under the scheme. At the secondary level, that is, Class 9 and 10, vocational modules are offered to the students as an additional subject. At Senior Secondary level, that is, Class 11 and 12, vocational courses are offered as a compulsory (elective) subject.

Employability skill module has been made a mandatory part of the vocational courses. It consists of communication skills, self management skills, information and communication technology skills, entrepreneurship skills and Green skills.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has also given a special emphasis on vocational education and skill development. Integration of vocational education with general education and mainstreaming of vocational education have been identified as the key reform in the education system of the country. In order to fulfil various objectives of the NEP, the existing scheme of Samagra Shiksha has been revamped and various new interventions relating to vocational education have been incorporated. Some of them are as under :

(i) Coverage of vocational education has been expanded to over Government aided schools also in addition to Government Schools.

(ii) Hub and Spoke Model of Vocational Education has been introduced providing for the utilization of the infrastructure available in the Hub Schools by the students of nearby schools (spoke schools) for vocational training.

(iii) Exposure of pre-vocational education at Upper Primary level.

(iv) Internships, bagless days, etc. have been included under innovation component of Samagra Shiksha.

Under the Scheme, a module on entrepreneurship development has been made a core component of vocational education programme from Grades 9 to 12 for nurturing innovation and creativity among the students. The module has been oriented towards the development of creative and innovative skills among the students so that they can apply new knowledge to the existing work and create new ideas and values.

Taking the vision of New Education Policy, Government of India has developed National Credit Framework (NCF) to enable integration of academic and vocational domains to ensure flexibility and mobility between the two.

NEP and vocationalisation of school education target at reduction in the number of new entrants to the labour force without any vocational skills.

(d) The National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) aims to promote apprenticeship training in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana by providing stipend support to the apprentices. From 2017-18 to 2021-22, a total of 13,90,565 persons have been provided apprenticeship training across the country which includes 36,297 persons in Andhra Pradesh and 71,101 persons in Telangana.

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