

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5218
ANSWERED ON 03.04.2023

EMPLOYABILITY OF YOUTH

5218. SHRI RANJEETSINGH NAIK NIMBALKAR:

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

- (a) whether the target of skilling eight crore young Indians by 2024 is on its course, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has the database to ascertain as those who have been skilled are employed too;
- (c) the details of those trained who have started their own business;
- (d) whether surveys to find out the exact skill requirements from the prospective employees have been conducted, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to bridge the skill gaps and enhance employability of youth?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers Skill, Re-Skill and Up-Skill programme to all the sections of the society, through an extensive network of skill development Centres/ Institutes across the country, under various schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). All these schemes under the Skill India Mission are demand driven. The total number of persons benefitted through these schemes is as under:

Sl. No.	Schemes	No. of persons trained
1	PMKVY (FY2015-16 to December 2022)	137.24 lakh
2	JSS (FY 2018-19 to December 2022)	15.74 lakh
3	NAPS (FY 2018-19 to December 2022)	18.73 lakh
4	CTS (2014 to 2022)	111.35 lakh

In addition, 188.44 Lakh persons were provided fee-based training by NSDC till October, 2022. A total of 13.50 Lakh persons have been trained under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) till December, 2022. Further, 13.31 Lakh persons have been trained under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and 33.64 Lakh persons have been trained under Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) till December, 2022.

PMKVY had two components namely Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). Placement opportunities were facilitated to STT certified candidates, while RPL was not linked with placements as it recognized the existing skills of candidate. Under the Short term training (STT) component of PMKVY 3.0, successfully certified candidates provided with placement opportunities. Under STT component of PMKVY, as on 31.12.2022, 56.64 lakh candidates have been certified; out of which, 24.36 lakh candidates have been reported placed in various sectors across the country which is around 43%. As regards other Schemes, as per the third party evaluation reports, there is success in terms of placement or enhancement of income of candidates trained. As far as JSS scheme is concerned, third party evaluation report of the scheme observed that as an impact of the training programme conducted at JSSs, the self and wage employment and private job have become evident. 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. The final report of Tracer Study of ITI Graduates (published in January 2018 by the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, GoI) mentions that 63.5% of total ITI pass-outs got employed (wage+self, out of which 6.7% are self-employed).

(d) The Government engaged various organizations including Accenture, KPMG, and PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for conducting district-level skill gap studies for different states in India. The overall objective of these studies was to assess the district-level skill gaps in the concerned States, both in terms of numbers and the required skills and competence. The studies provide information on the skills needed and the skill gaps in various sectors across districts in the state, which help understand the skill requirements and opportunities within the states.

Further, District Skill Committees (DSCs), under the guidance of respective State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs), are playing a key role in addressing the skill gap and assessing demand at the district level. The DSCs have been entrusted with the development of District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) to promote decentralized planning and implementation at the grassroots. The DSDPs identify sectors in which employment opportunities and demand for skilling exists. MSDE programmes are designed accordingly.

(e) In order to meet skilling requirement for future workforce, 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 etc 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 supported 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).
- xiii. Launch of National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) to promote apprenticeship training in the country by providing stipend support to the apprentices, undertake capacity building of the apprenticeship ecosystem and provide advocacy assistance to support rapid growth.
