

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2881**  
ANSWERED ON 07.08.2023

**SKILL GAP IN THE INDIAN JOB MARKET**

†2881. SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment in respect of skill gap in the Indian job market to provide appropriate skill training and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the number of skilled people required for sustainable development in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to accelerate skill development process in the country, especially in Rajasthan along with the funds allocated for this purpose?

**ANSWER**

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

(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a) and (b) In 2014-15, 29.82 crore out of the 40 crore workforce in India were estimated to be unskilled. Further, 1.5 crore unskilled were joining the workforce every year as per the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015. The District Skill Committees (DSCs), under the guidance of respective State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs), also play a key role in assessing the demand of skilled workforce and addressing the skill gap at the district level. The DSCs are 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 exist in the respective districts.

Further, the Government through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) got conducted for the 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.

(c) The Skill India Mission (SIM) of the Govt of India is aimed at skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling to ensure our youth are prepared for the large number of opportunities coming up as the economy expands and India moves from the 10<sup>th</sup> largest economy to 3<sup>rd</sup> largest economy in the world. SIM is aimed at future ready and Industry ready skills for our youth.

Under SIM, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through various schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan 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 in the State of Rajasthan. In the state of Rajasthan, there are 1,613 ITIs (160 Government and 1453 Private), 29 PMKKs, 8 JSSs and 580 establishments actually engaging apprentices under NAPS. Grants-in-Aid released under PMKVY and JSS during the last three years viz. 2020-21 to 2022-23 for the State of Rajasthan was Rs. 135.39 Crore and Rs. 10.85 Crore respectively. Day-to-day administration as well as financial control in respect of ITIs lies with the respective State Governments/ Union Territory Administration. Under NAPS, establishments are incentivised by way of stipend support.

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.
- 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. Setting up of Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) as industry-led bodies to develop National Occupation Standards (NOSs).
- vii. 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.
- viii. 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.
- ix. Mobilisation/outreach activities through Kaushal/Rozgar Melas, Skills Career Counselling Scheme in making skilling aspirational.
- x. Trainings of Trainers through National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Institutes of Training of Trainers (IToTs).
- xi. Launch of National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) to promote apprenticeship training in the country by providing stipend support , undertake capacity building of the apprenticeship ecosystem and provide advocacy assistance to support rapid growth.

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