

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1162
ANSWERED ON 11.12.2023

SKILL INDIA PROGRAMME IN UTTAR PRADESH

†1162 SHRIMATI KESHARI DEVI PATEL:

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

- (a) the salient features of Skill India Programmes;
- (b) the number of youths provided training under Skill India Programmes in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years along with details thereof;
- (c) the details of steps being taken by the Government for increasing the employment capability of the trained youths under Skill India Programmes;
- (d) whether a post skilling assessment system exists for evaluation of success rate; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a) Under the Govt 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/colleges/institutes etc. under 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. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready & industry ready skills. The brief of these schemes are as under:

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): PMKVY Scheme is for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and Up-skilling and Re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country including rural areas.

Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme: The main target of the JSS is to impart vocational skills to the non-literates, neo-literates and the persons having rudimentary level of education and school dropouts upto 12th standard in the age group of 15-45 years, with due age relaxation in case of "Divyangjan" and other deserving cases. Priority is given to Women, SC, ST, OBC and Minorities in the rural areas and urban low-income areas.

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS): This Scheme is for promoting apprenticeship training and increasing the engagement of apprentices by providing financial support to industrial establishments undertaking apprenticeship programme under the Apprentices Act, 1961. Training consists of Basic Training and On-the-Job Training / Practical Training at workplace in the industry.

Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS): This scheme is for providing long-term training through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country. The ITIs offer a range of vocational/skill training courses covering a large number of economic sectors with an objective to provide skilled workforce to the industry as well as self employment of youth.

(b) Number of candidates trained under PMKVY, JSS, NAPS and CTS Schemes of MSDE in the state of Uttar Pradesh during last three years are as under:

Year	PMKVY	JSS	NAPS	CTS
2020-21	2,39,286	77,335	19,762	2,79,998
2021-22	69,015	88,648	37,889	2,73,714
2022-23	25,568	1,22,510	56,518	2,69,106

(c) Skill development schemes of MSDE are aimed at equipping the youth with relevant skills to enable them to take up self or wage employment. In addition, following specific steps have been taken to align the training programs to market needs and improve the employability of trainees:

- i. The training programmes offered under the schemes of MSDE are developed in collaboration with industries, keeping in view market demands. 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) which are mandated to identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards.
- ii. Future ready job-roles addressing the requirement of Industry 4.0, emerging sectors like Drone, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Mechatronics, etc., have been prioritized under PMKVY 4.0.
- iii. The 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.
- iv. The Awarding Bodies recognised 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 Occupation, 2015, of Ministry of Labour and Employment and obtain industry validations.
- v. Directorate General of Training (DGT) is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST). These initiatives are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment.
- vi. Courses aligned to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) also have component of On Job Training (OJT) and employability skills.
- vii. DGT has also signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network (erstwhile Quest Alliance), Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.
- viii. NSDC, under the Market led program, provides support to training providers that collaborate and align skill courses with industry demand.
- ix. Under NAPS, apprenticeship training and increasing engagement with industrial establishments for undertaking apprenticeship programmes is promoted.
- x. Government of India has signed Migration and Mobility Agreement with ten countries viz., U.K.; France, Germany, Israel, Taiwan, Austria, Mauritius, Australia, Portugal and Finland for aligning skilling with demand in these countries.
- xi. Government of India has announced setting up of 30 Skill India International Centers for catering to the demand for skilled workers for foreign countries.

(d) & (e) A robust and comprehensive assessment system is in place to accurately evaluate the skills and knowledge gained by candidates during the training process. After completing the training program, the candidate undergoes a meticulous assessment conducted with fairness and objectivity by accredited Assessment Agencies. These agencies are recognized by National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET). Upon successfully passing the assessments, the candidate is awarded a certificate by an Awarding Body approved by the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET).
