

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 117
ANSWERED ON 04.12.2023

INDIA SKILLS REPORT-2023

117. SHRIMATI SANGEETA AZAD:

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

(a) whether the Government assess the effectiveness of the Skill India program in addressing the skill gap among young jobseekers, as highlighted in the India Skills Report-2023;

(b) the details of specific measures in place to track the impact of skill development initiatives on employability;

(c) whether the Government proposes regulatory measures to ensure the quality education and skills imparted in new private colleges instead of worth less degree offered by them;

(d) whether the Government planning to adopt any strategies to address the skills gap and enhance the employability of young jobseekers in the coming years;

(e) whether the Government is planning to differentiate between institutions genuinely focused on skill development and those taking advantage of students seeking both skills and credentials; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a) to (f) Under the Govt of India, Skill India Mission (SIM) aims at Skilling, Re-skilling and Up-skilling to ensure all young Indians are prepared for the large number of opportunities coming up as the economy expands and India moves from the 10th largest economy to 3rd largest economy in the world. SIM is aimed at giving access to all youth in India to get future ready, Industry ready skill.

Under the SIM, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) provides skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling to youth across the country through a comprehensive network of skill development centres/institutes 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) with the aim to address the employability gaps and further enhance labour productivity. Apart from MSDE, more than 20 Central Ministries are implementing Skilling/upskilling training programmes through various schemes, such as Deen Dayal

Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI) under Ministry of Rural Development, Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) under Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, etc. Impact of skill development programmes is assessed through third party evaluation.

Skill gap studies conducted through reputed organizations provide information on the skills needed and the skill gaps in various sectors. 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) are mandated with formulating 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 district. Skill Development Programmes of the Government are designed and implemented to bridge identified skill gaps across sectors.

Further, 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Functions of these councils include identification of skill development needs of the sectors with a view to bridge the gap between demands of the industry and skilling requirements as well as to determine skills/competency standards and qualifications and get them notified as per the National Skills Qualification Framework. Courses under skill development programmes are updated on periodic intervals with inputs from SSCs who act as representatives of the industry. Under PMKVY 4.0, future ready job-roles addressing the requirement of Industry 4.0, emerging sectors like Drone, AI, Robotics, Mechatronics, etc., have been prioritized. In addition, to enable the opportunities for employments, Skill India Digital (SID) Portal has been launched as a one-stop platform that integrates skilling, education, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems to provide a life-long array of services targeting a wide range of stakeholders including Learners, Sector Skill Councils, Knowledge Providers, Content Partners, Training Partners, Skill Centres, Trainers, Assessors, Assessment Agencies, Awarding Bodies and Financial Institutions.

The National Council of 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. The NCVET is entrusted with the responsibility of granting recognition to and monitoring the functioning of Awarding Bodies, Assessment Agencies, skill information providers, and training bodies; approval of the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned Qualifications and National Occupational Standards (NOSs); monitoring, evaluation and supervision of recognized entities and to perform other related incidental functions. The recognised ABs 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. The NSQF aligned and approved qualifications comprise of theory, practical, On The Job Training (OJT) and Employability Skill (ES) Module/NOS. The

Employability Skills aim to strengthen the employability of the learners enabling higher employment opportunities for them.

In order to meet skilling requirements 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. 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.
- v. 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.
- vi. Mobilisation/outreach activities through Kaushal/Rozgar Melas, Skills Career Counselling Scheme in making skilling aspirational.
- vii. Alignment of courses as per National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF).
- viii. Trainings of Trainers through National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Institutes of Training of Trainers (IToTs).
- ix. 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.
