

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1145**  
ANSWERED ON 29.07.2024

**PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF FORMAL VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING**

†1145 Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh Alias Pavan Rajenimbalkar:  
Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant: Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne:  
Shri Shyamkumar Daulat Barve:

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

- (a) whether the labour mobilization rate have fallen from over 70% in 1990 to 56% in recent years in the country and if so, the details and the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) data reveals that a sizeable proportion of the workforce between 15 to 59 age groups is still deprived of formal vocational or technical training;
- (c) if so, the facts thereof along with the response of the Government thereon;
- (d) whether valuable information may be derived by conducting Census in various sectors and it may enable the Government to take appropriate target steps;
- (e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to conduct census of skill;
- (f) whether it is a fact that the country needs a data-driven strategy to plug skill development gaps; and
- (g) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to plug skill development gap?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (c) As part of efforts to get a more reliable and timely labour force data, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) launched the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in April 2017 with a refined methodology. As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-23, the labour force participation rate on usual status for persons with age 15 and above has increased from 49.8% in 2017-18 to 57.9% in 2022-23.

As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-23, percentage of persons in the age group 15-59 years who received vocational/technical training was 27.4%, which includes 3.8% who received formal training. The lack of awareness about benefits of vocational training and its perceived low aspirational value are among important reasons for low participation in vocational/technical training programmes.

Under Skill India Mission (SIM) of the Govt of India, 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 with the aim to address the employability gap and further enhance labour productivity.

(d) to (g) There is no proposal under consideration for conducting Skill Census in the country. However, Skill gap studies are conducted from time to time which provide information on the skills needed and the skill gaps in various sectors. Such studies guide the interventions of the Government aimed at preparing the workforce as per the industry needs. 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 with employment opportunities as well as the associated demand for skilling in the district, and map the available facilities for Skill Training. Skill Development Programmes of the Government are designed and implemented to bridge identified skill gaps across sectors.

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. 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. Under CTS also, new age courses have been developed to meet the demand of futuristic job roles in emerging technologies.
- 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 components 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.

Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) is a comprehensive digital platform designed to synergize and transform the skills, education, employment, and entrepreneurship landscape in India. As the Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for Skilling, Education, Employment, and Entrepreneurship, SIDH serves as a comprehensive information gateway for all government initiatives in these domains, making it a go-to hub for citizens pursuing career advancement and lifelong learning. The primary objectives of SIDH include facilitating digital access to skill development, integrating the skilling ecosystem, enhancing employability and entrepreneurship, promoting lifelong learning, serving as an information gateway, and leveraging data-driven decision-making.

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