

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO – 3720
ANSWERED ON 24/03/2025

DROPOUT RATES AMONG APPRENTICES UNDER NAPS

3720. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

Will the MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of apprentices registered under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) during the last three years, State-wise, especially for Andhra Pradesh along with the sectors with the highest participation rates;
- (b) the dropout rates among apprentices under NAPS, industry and State-wise;
- (c) the extent to which NAPS apprenticeships align with the skill demands of industries such as manufacturing, IT and construction and any industry-specific challenges in meeting skill requirements; and
- (d) the number of apprentices under NAPS who secure permanent employment within six months of completing their apprenticeship, State-wise, especially for Andhra Pradesh?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) Apprenticeship training is one of the key components for creating skilled manpower in the country and contributes to 'Skill India'. National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) launched in August 2016 aims to promote apprenticeship training throughout the country, including Andhra Pradesh. The scheme was extended to continue as NAPS-2 from 2022-23 and promotes apprenticeship training, by providing partial stipend support to the apprentices engaged under the Apprentices Act, 1961 and the Rules thereunder. Under, NAPS-2, the stipend support by Government of India (GoI) is paid through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the bank account of apprentices. A national portal (www.apprenticeshipindia.gov.in) for the scheme was launched in 2018. The portal serves as the key platform for managing apprenticeship training under NAPS and supports end-to-end management of complete apprenticeship life-cycle that also include payment of stipend through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). The total number of apprentices registered under the scheme, State-wise during the last three years (from FY 2021-22 till FY 2023-24) is given as **Table 1 in the Annexure**. The sector-wise engagement of apprentices under the scheme at pan-India level during the last three years (from FY 2021-22 till FY 2023-24) is given as **Table 2 in the Annexure**. The engagement of apprentices in the State of Andhra Pradesh, sector-wise (from FY 2021-22 till FY 2023-24) is given as **Table 3 in the Annexure**.

(b) The dropout rate under the scheme Industry/sector-wise during the last three years from FY 2021-22 till FY 2023-24 is given as **Table 4 of the Annexure**. State-wise dropout from FY 2021-22 till FY 2023-24 is given as **Table 5 of the Annexure**.

(c) As per the Apprentices Act, 1961 and Rules there under, establishments/employers having four or more workers are eligible to engage apprentices and provide apprenticeship training under the scheme which is broadly classified as Designated Trades (DT) and Optional Trades. The act amendment 2014 brought provisions for industries to run their own program as an Optional Trade. The available facilities with the establishment are utilized for providing apprenticeship training to meet the skill demand of the employer/ establishment. There are 260+ designated trades and 750+ optional trades, to cater such skill demands of industries/ sectors which also include those of manufacturing, IT-ITeS and Construction.

(d) Under apprenticeship training, as per the provision of the Apprentices Act, 1961 and Rules there under, it is not obligatory on the part of the employer to hire apprentices on completion of the training. However, an Impact Evaluation study of the scheme was conducted for the period 2016-2020, indicates that the youth find it as an extremely useful programme to increase their chances of employment. 91% felt that the programme improved their self-worthiness for employment, 85% of respondents found practical training more useful and 68% strongly felt that program made them more employable, 82% of the apprentices felt that they are better placed to get a job with a certificate of having done an apprenticeship course, as compared to a non-certificate holder, Employment rate among pass-outs is 64% within 6 months and 74% within 12 months after completion.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF PART (a) AND (b) of LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3720 ANSWERED ON 24.03.2025 REGARDING “DROPOUT RATES AMONG APPRENTICES UNDER NAPS”

[Source: www.apprenticeshipindia.gov.in]

Table 1: The number of apprentices registered under NAPS in the last three years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24) State-wise is given below:

Sr. No.	States/UTs	Grand Total
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1,109
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,50,447
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,247
4.	Assam	73,943
5.	Bihar	1,95,222
6.	Chandigarh	3,536
7.	Chhattisgarh	46,147
8.	Delhi	52,269
9.	Goa	28,725
10.	Gujarat	2,58,259
11.	Haryana	1,68,184
12.	Himachal Pradesh	37,749
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	13,622
14.	Jharkhand	87,190
15.	Karnataka	1,73,018
16.	Kerala	94,870
17.	Ladakh	419
18.	Lakshadweep	192
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1,39,630
20.	Maharashtra	6,56,417
21.	Manipur	2,357
22.	Meghalaya	1,822
23.	Mizoram	592
24.	Nagaland	1,137
25.	Odisha	1,01,013
26.	Puducherry	5,726
27.	Punjab	59,360
28.	Rajasthan	1,05,395
29.	Sikkim	1,059
30.	Tamil Nadu	2,47,846
31.	Telangana	1,07,952
32.	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1,919
33.	Tripura	8,710
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5,45,101
35.	Uttarakhand	43,999
36.	West Bengal	1,53,554
37.	State detail not available	200
	Grand Total	35,69,737

Table 2: The sector-wise engagement of apprentices under NAPS at pan-India level (FY 2021-22 till FY 2023-24) is given below:

Sr.No	Sector Name	Apprentices Engaged
1.	Automotive	3,49,501
2.	IT-ITeS	2,47,660
3.	Electrical (Including New and Renewable Energy)	2,09,753
4.	Production and Manufacturing	2,02,844
5.	Retail	1,78,975
6.	Electronics	1,72,363
7.	Automobile	74,686
8.	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance (BFSI)	69,136
9.	Tourism & Hospitality	56,356
10.	Rubber	56,262
11.	Telecom	55,995
12.	Life Sciences	54,693
13.	Capital Goods	53,293
14.	Fabrication	51,055
15.	Management & Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills	49,874
16.	Logistics	44,084
17.	Domestic Workers	42,038
18.	Food Processing	39,846
19.	Apparel Made-ups & Home Furnishing	34,358
20.	Construction	29,226
21.	Services including Repair and Maintenance	27,632
22.	Textile	26,472
23.	Chemical	19,377
24.	Beauty & Wellness	12,342
25.	Gem & Jewellery	11,686
26.	Agriculture	10,794
27.	Apparel	10,619
28.	Healthcare	10,322
29.	Healthcare and Wellness	6,656
30.	Industrial Automation and Instrumentation	5,146
31.	Iron & Steel	5,142
32.	Green Jobs	5,114
33.	Food Processing and Preservation	3,007
34.	Retails and Logistics	2,480
35.	Power	2,197
36.	Leather	1,704
37.	Paints & Coatings	1,386
38.	Agriculture and Allied Services	1,265
39.	Media & Entertainment	1,217
40.	Hydrocarbon	1,175
41.	Aerospace & Aviation	760
42.	Marine	678
43.	Handicrafts & Carpet	590
44.	Furniture & Fittings	573
45.	Mining	496

Sr.No	Sector Name	Apprentices Engaged
46.	Mining and Minerals	416
47.	Plumbing	288
48.	Sports, Physical Education, Fitness & Leisure	61
49.	Persons with Disability	26
50.	Sector details not available	19,483
	Grand Total	22,61,102

Table 3: The engagement of apprentices in the State of Andhra Pradesh, sector-wise (FY 2021-22 till FY 2023-24) is given below:

Sr.No	Sector Name	Apprentices Engaged
1.	Retail	10,124
2.	IT-ITeS	5,482
3.	Production and Manufacturing	5,417
4.	Electronics	4,663
5.	Automotive	4,619
6.	Electrical (Including New and Renewable Energy)	4,577
7.	Automobile	3,789
8.	Beauty & Wellness	1,934
9.	Domestic Workers	1,689
10.	Logistics	1,615
11.	Life Sciences	1,562
12.	Fabrication	1,032
13.	Rubber	1,016
14.	Management & Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills	955
15.	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance (BFSI)	713
16.	Apparel Made-ups & Home Furnishing	713
17.	Tourism & Hospitality	662
18.	Construction	492
19.	Services including Repair and Maintenance	447
20.	Agriculture	304
21.	Food Processing	270
22.	Capital Goods	201
23.	Textile	200
24.	Telecom	149
25.	Industrial Automation and Instrumentation	138
26.	Iron & Steel	134
27.	Leather	118
28.	Chemical	111
29.	Marine	45
30.	Healthcare	25
31.	Food Processing and Preservation	20
32.	Aerospace & Aviation	15
33.	Healthcare and Wellness	14
34.	Sports, Physical Education, Fitness & Leisure	10

Sr.No	Sector Name	Apprentices Engaged
35.	Power	10
36.	Paints & Coatings	9
37.	Plumbing	8
38.	Media & Entertainment	5
39.	Apparel	5
40.	Hydrocarbon	5
41.	Agriculture and Allied Services	4
42.	Persons with Disability	3
43.	Furniture & Fittings	2
44.	Green Jobs	1
45.	Sector details not available	319
	Grand Total	53,626

Table 4: The number of drop-outs under NAPS as per sector-wise during last three years (from 2021-22 to 2023-24) is given below:

Sr.No	Sector Name	Drop-out Percentage
1	Aerospace & Aviation	9.87%
2	Agriculture	28.00%
3	Agriculture and Allied Services	17.39%
4	Apparel	28.43%
5	Apparel Made-ups& Home Furnishing	36.55%
6	Automobile	10.79%
7	Automotive	39.31%
8	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance (BFSI)	28.95%
9	Beauty & Wellness	66.56%
10	Capital Goods	41.02%
11	Chemical	14.21%
12	Construction	12.68%
13	Domestic Workers	44.70%
14	Electrical (Including New and Renewable Energy)	11.19%
15	Electronics	38.56%
16	Fabrication	12.87%
17	Food Processing	31.96%
18	Food Processing and Preservation	28.00%
19	Furniture & Fittings	10.99%
20	Gem & Jewellery	36.86%
21	Green Jobs	26.38%
22	Handicrafts & Carpet	2.03%
23	Healthcare	14.93%
24	Healthcare and Wellness	21.95%
25	Hydrocarbon	12.43%
26	Industrial Automation and Instrumentation	11.47%
27	Iron & Steel	20.38%
28	IT-ITeS	36.13%
29	Leather	18.72%

30	Life Sciences	36.46%
31	Logistics	31.14%
32	Management & Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills	30.23%
33	Marine	12.83%
34	Media & Entertainment	29.50%
35	Mining	3.23%
36	Mining and Minerals	7.45%
37	Paints & Coatings	31.67%
38	Persons with Disability	15.38%
39	Plumbing	96.18%
40	Power	16.66%
41	Production and Manufacturing	13.07%
42	Retail	29.13%
43	Retails and Logistics	56.25%
44	Rubber	38.19%
45	Services including Repair and Maintenance	19.04%
46	Sports, Physical Education, Fitness & Leisure	1.64%
47	Telecom	43.39%
48	Textile	29.35%
49	Tourism & Hospitality	29.46%

Table 5: The number of drop-outs under NAPS as per State-wise during last three years from 2021-22 to 2023-24 is given below:

Sr.No.	State	Drop-out Percentage
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	13.27%
2	Andhra Pradesh	31.88%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10.40%
4	Assam	14.54%
5	Bihar	16.93%
6	Chandigarh	32.31%
7	Chhattisgarh	12.89%
8	Delhi	32.50%
9	Goa	32.99%
10	Gujarat	25.98%
11	Haryana	31.49%
12	Himachal Pradesh	31.41%
13	Jammu And Kashmir	19.10%
14	Jharkhand	12.14%
15	Karnataka	27.82%
16	Kerala	15.55%
17	Ladakh	11.61%
18	Lakshadweep	0.00%
19	Madhya Pradesh	26.33%
20	Maharashtra	32.31%
21	Manipur	16.43%
22	Meghalaya	25.49%

Sr.No.	State	Drop-out Percentage
23	Mizoram	5.00%
24	Nagaland	9.38%
25	Odisha	14.54%
26	Puducherry	20.58%
27	Punjab	31.67%
28	Rajasthan	25.70%
29	Sikkim	28.71%
30	Tamil Nadu	31.88%
31	Telangana	37.14%
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	11.73%
33	Tripura	28.24%
34	Uttar Pradesh	29.77%
35	Uttarakhand	39.45%
36	West Bengal	26.40%
